India.

Y.

, 1885.

ed as a separate compilation.

Governor General's Council assented to
neral :—
l the Straits Settlements Emigration
nd to amend the Indian Emigration

n-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1885.
ced into the Council of the Governor
g Laws and Regulations, or published

d part of section 6 of the Indian Tariff
nd to amend the Excise Act, 1881, and
Excise Act, 1878.
a Passengers Bill, 1884.

s, Promotions, &c.

EDUCATION.

9th December 1884.

der Section 12 of Act II of 1857,
neral in Council is pleased to
iation of the Boy's High School,
e Calcutta University up to the
with effect from the 1st June

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

1885.

Most Exalted Order of the
the Queen and Empress of
ppointments to the aforesaid

nder

-ul Mulk Nizam-ud-Daulah
g, Nizam of Hyderabad.

Charles Grant, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Go of India in the Foreign Department.

To be a Companion.

Henry William Primrose, Esq., lately Private Secretary to the Vic Governor-General of India.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

for *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of Star of*

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1885.

No. 1 I.E.—Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been ple appoint the undermentioned gentlemen, who by their services have merited h favor, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire :—

Monsieur Puton, Director of the Forest School at Nancy, France.

Monsieur Boppe, Sub-Director of the Forest School at Nancy, France.

Major Lewis Conway-Gordon, Royal Engineers, Manager of the Eastern State Railway.

The Reverend Krishna Mohan Banarji, a Senior Fellow and Honorary D Law of the Calcutta University, and a Municipal Commissioner of the T Calcutta.

James MacNabb Campbell, Esq., M.A., Bombay Civil Service, Assistant C and Magistrate.

Rao Sahib Mahipatram Rupram Nilkanth, Principal of the Ahmadabad T College.

Ralph Thomas Hodgkin Griffith, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Western Provinces and Oudh.

Kunwar Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, of the Kapurthala State.

Peter Mitchell, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Adjutant General in India.

Sawar Nawazish Ali Khan, Honorary Assistant Commissioner in the Punja

Subadar-Major Isri Parsad, Pension Establishment, late First Regiment, C Imperial Horse.

Denzil Ibbetson, Esq., Assistant Private Secretary to His Excellency the V and Governor-General of India.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

for *Secretary to the Order of the Indian E*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 30th December, 1884.

No. 2526 *G.*—Mr. E. J. Kitts, Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, held the appointment of 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad from the 18th November to the 31st December, 18 clusive.

The 31st December, 1884.

No. 2534 *G.*—With the sanction of H M. ty's Government, the Governor Gener is pleased to recognize the appointmen Alfred de Ritz as Consul for Sweden and No at Calcutta.

INTERNAL.

The 1st January, 1885.

No. 1 I.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to c upon General Azim-ud-din Khan, of the Rampur State, the title of "Khan Baha as a personal distinction.

No. 2 I.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to c upon Munshi Durga Prasad, Inspector of Schools, Rohilkhand Division, North-We Provinces, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

H. M. DURAND,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of Indi

ARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

CATIONS.—LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

alcutta, the 2nd January 1885.

5.—Mr. C. G. Vansittart, Assistant t General, Bombay, having been granted rivate affairs for six months, made over his duties, after noon, on the 26th 1884.

.—Mr. F. J. Atkinson, having been Assistant Accountant General, North- s and Oudh, assumed charge of noon, on the 23rd December

CODES.

The 31st December 1884.

64.—The following Addendum and um to the Codes of the Financial De- are published for general information :—

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Page 184.

Chapter VIII.

out the words in the last four lines of 101, beginning with "and" in the fifth insert the following as Section 103A :—

ough and leave on medical certificate can- aken in continuation of each other; but granted under these rules may be retro- changed into leave on medical certi-

Page 184.

Section 104.

out the words in the third and fourth "upon" to "certificate."

Page 185.

Section 108.

ke out this section and its foot-note.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

William, the 2nd January, 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

dermentioned medical officers transferred Bengal Presidency are brought on the of the Bengal Medical Establishment h November, 1884, the date of their Bombay. Their commissions as such ate the 1st April, 1884, the day of their the Army Medical School.

will be permitted to count as service for pension the period of their residence at Medical School from the 1st April, the 4th August, 1884, inclusive :—

as Hormasjie Edaljie Banatvala and iam George Patrick Alpin, from Bombay.

n George Herbert Fink, from Madras.

No. 2.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

1st Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Stewart, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Cavalry, to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Farrington, who has resigned the appointment.

3rd Cavalry.

Captain C. E. Gubbins, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart.

Lieutenant E. F. H. McSwiney, Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, and Officiating Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain Gubbins.

Lieutenant F. Wyllie, Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant McSwiney.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Colonel H. C. Smith, Bengal S.C., Superintendent, Reserve Depot, Saharunpore, Army Remount Department, (p. a.) for one year and 51 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868. (This cancels the furlough granted him in G. G. O. No. 562 of 1884.)

Colonel W C. S. Clarke, Bengal S.C., Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, offic grade, Assam, (p. a.) for one ye days, under rule IX of the regu 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Bloomfield, Be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd class Provinces, (p. a.) for 273 days, IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major T. Shepherd, Bengal S.C., Commander, 1st Punjab Cavalry, (one year, under rule IX of the regu 1868.

Major A. B. Clare, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 16th Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) under rule XIV, clause I, of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major E. Sanders, (p. a.) for 245 days, under rule VIII, clause 2, and rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Conductor A. B. Cross, Commissariat Depa ment, (m. c.) for one year, under the regu tions of 1868.

No. 4.—Brigade Surgeon J. Browne, M.D., is granted leave in India, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 5.—Captain W. H. White, R.E., has been granted an extension of furlough (p. a.) by the Secretary of State for India, for 25 days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 6.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 21st November, 1884, page 5036.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
21st November, 1884.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Gordon Trevor Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 31st August, 1884.

*

Lieutenant-Colonel John [illegible] Bombay Staff Corps. Dat[illegible] 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward [illegible] Vibart, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th September, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel William [illegible] Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 6th September, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis [illegible] Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th September, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel James William O'Dowda, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th September, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel William [illegible] Bailey, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 19th September, 1884.

Deputy Assistant-Commissar[illegible] Richard [illegible], Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 19th Jul[illegible], 1884.

The surname of the Deput[illegible] Assistant-Commissary, Bengal Establishment, granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Gazette of the 19th September, 1884, is *Bona*, not *B[illegible]*.

The date of the honorary ran[illegible] of Lieutenant granted to Deputy Assistant-C[illegible]missary J. [illegible] Quilter is 14th June, 1883, and not 14th June, 1884.

India Office, 21st Novemb[illegible] 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Brydges Robinson Branfill, of the Beng[illegible] Army. Dated 10th November, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Heat[illegible] Irwin, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st August, 1884.

Major Walter Marshall, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st October, 18[illegible]

Major Robert Edward Seymour Smyth, of the Bengal Army. Dated 15th November, 1884.

Brigade Surgeon Charles Kilkell[illegible] of the Bengal Army. Dated 14th October, 1884.

Surgeon-Major George Edwin [illegible], M.D., of the Bombay Army. Dated 12th October, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the transfer to the Retired List of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Bartleman, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th August, 1884.

Captain Frederick Augustus Remington, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 22nd August, 1884.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Bartleman, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th August, 1884.

ERRATUM.

second name of Surgeon-Major G. R. ary, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, *ndál*, and not as stated in the London of the 6th June, 1884.

lon Gazette," dated the 28th November, 1884, page 5436.

India Office, 28th November, 1884.

ie Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Percy Balderston Vaughan, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 4th July, 1883, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant Edward Grey, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 21st June, 1883, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant Henry Comins, from the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 21st July, 1883, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of ie undermentioned Officer to the Half-Pay List:—

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

urgeon Francis Joseph Tuohy, M.D. Dated 21st November, 1884.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 7.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council sanctions the augmentation of the establishment of the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, by the addition of two Wing Officers.

This change will have effect from the 1st April, 1885.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 8.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain George Hugh Coles Dyce,—30th December, 1884.

Captain Augustus Keith Abbott,—30th December, 1884.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Newton Robert Burlton,—30th December, 1884.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Charles Edwin Raddock, *vice* Brigade Surgeon C. Kilkelly, retired. Dated 14th October, 1884.

No. 9.—NATIVE ARMY—

32nd Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Urjan Sing to be Subadar, Havildar Dew Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Meyt Sing, deceased, with effect from 7th November, 1884.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 10.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval.—

Captain and Brevet Major John Mowbray Trotter, Bengal S. C.,—8th July, 1884.

Surgeon-Major William Edward Allen,—5th December, 1884.

No. 11.—Lieutenant F. A. Harris, Bengal S. C., has been placed on temporary half pay with effect from the 27th December, 1884, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1885.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 13th December, 1884, and the 2nd January, 1885.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
General List, Cavalry .	Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. G. Hastings.	2nd Dec., 1884	Peshawar .	Intestate .	Widow has taken out Letters of Administration to the estate.
Staff Corps . .	Major A. I. Shepherd . .	7th Dec., 1884	Abbottabad.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 13th December, 1884, and the 2nd January, 1885.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
British Military Service. Ernest William Sheffield Pretyman (a).	Lieutenant.	Kings Royal Rifles.	1st Oct., 1884	Will left .	1,707 0 3	...	28th February, 1885.

(a) Next-of-kin and Executor—Lieutenan Charles Henry Sheffield Pretyman. H. M. S. *Brittania*, Dartmouth, England.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 29th December 1884.

No. 317.—Mr. R. W. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, retired from the service on 5th December 1884, after noon, under Section 110, 3, of the Civil Pension Code.

No. 318.—The following Apprentice Engineers, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are promoted to Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, from 14th and 18th November 1884, respectively :—

Mr. O. C. Ollenback.
" R. J. Powell.

The 30th December 1884.

No. 319.—Kunyah Lall, Rai Bahadur, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, retired from the service on 24th December 1884, under Section 110, 3, of the Civil Pension Code.

No. 320.—Mr. E. C. Palmer, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is permitted at his own request to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 4th December 1884.

The 2nd January 1885.

No. 1.—Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Bengal, is transferred temporarily to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 2.—The services of Mr. G. F. Ma Class II of the State Railway Superior R Establishment, Traffic Department, are, return from furlough, placed at the disposa Director General of Railways.

No. 3.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. Wallace, R.E., is reappointed to the Public Department in Class I, Grade 2, of the Su Revenue Establishment of State Railways. Supernumerary.

No. 4.—In consequence of the transfe maintenance and management of the Raj Malwa State Railway to the Bombay, Bar Central India Railway Company, it ha decided to establish a joint audit of the t tions of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway as porary arrangement, with effect from t January 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Moberley, M.S appointed Joint Auditor and Examiner Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and the foll officers now employed on that Railway are to his office :—

Mr. J. W. Fordham.
" J. W. Wilkinson.
" E. A. Lee.
" W. C. Hickie.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*
Secretary to the Government of In

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA. SATURDAY, JANUARY 3. 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1884.

From the 22nd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 15th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

	R	a	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following changes in the Regulations and Bye-laws of the University having been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

In the form of application for the Entrance Examination (Calendar 1884-85, page 76), the words "in my presence" have been added to the certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College at which the candidate has been educated, after the words "signed the above application:" and also in the same form under the head of *particulars to be filled in by the candidate* the words "age in years and months" have been substituted for the words "age on the 1st of January next"

In paragraph 1 of the Bye-laws having reference to the Syndicate the word "ten" has been substituted for the word "six" and after the word "proportions" the word "five" has been substituted for the word "three," and after the word "Arts" the word "two" has been substituted for the word "one," and after the word "Law" the word "two" has been substituted for the word "one" (Calendar 1884-85, page 30), so that the paragraph will henceforth run as follows:—

"The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and ten of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions:—

Five by the Faculty of Arts.

Two by the Faculty of Law.

Two by the Faculty of Medicine.

One by the Faculty of Engineering"

In paragraph 3 of the Regulations for the Entrance and First Arts Examinations and in paragraph 4 of the Regulations for the B. A.

Examination (Calendar 1884-85, pages 33, 35, 39) the words "six weeks" have been substituted for the words "thirty days."

The following changes have been made in the forms of application of female candidates prescribed in Appendix A for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

In the form of application prescribed for the First Examination in Arts (Calendar 1884-85, page 88) for the present list of particulars to be filled in by the candidate, the following list has been substituted, *viz.*:—

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Date of Entrance—
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)—
Religion—
Where to be examined—
Whether she has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year—
Language in which, besides English, to be examined—
Alternative subject (*Physics or Botany*)—

In the form of application prescribed in Appendix A for the B. A. Examination (Calendar 1884-85, page 89) for the present list of particulars to be filled in by the candidate the following list has been substituted, *viz.*:—

Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.

Date of Entrance—
Date of passing the First Examination in Arts—
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)—
Religion—
Where to be examined—
Whether she has appeared at the B. A. examination of any previous year—
Whether she takes up the A Course or the B Course—

Subjects in which she desires to be examined.

No.	Pass.	Honours.
1		
2		
3		

N.B.—(1) *It must be definitely shewn whether the candidate takes up the Pass or the Honour Course in each subject by entering it in its appropriate column.*

(2) *It must be definitely stated which alternative subject and which alternative sub-division of each subject the candidate takes up.*

(*Thus* [*A Course*] "3. Second language Latin, *or* 3. History of England, Greece, and Rome; *or* [*B Course*] 3. Physiology and Botany.")

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd December 1884.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 24th December 1884.

No. 3742 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 899 G., dated the 5th of April 1884, Surgeon J. Crofts, M.D., resumed medic charge of the Kotah and Jhallawar Politic Agencies, from Hospital Assistants Kunnea L and Eradutoollah, on the forenoon of the 22nd November 1884.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE.
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th December 1884.

No. 61.—Honorary Captain A. Forsyth, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Presidency Oudh Command, Military Works, to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1884.

No. 84.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 307, dated 19th December 1884, Mr. C. Fourcares, Candidate, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is posted temporarily, from the 24th August to 31st December 1884, to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 85.—Mr. J. N. A. Eaton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section, to the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

The 2nd January 1885.

No. 1.—Captain A. S. W. Connor, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

No. 2.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 305, dated 18th December 1884, Mr. Walter Giles, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Nagpur-Bengal Railway.

No. 3.—Mr. J. E. Dallas, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Jhansie-Manikpur State Railway to the Bilaspur Etawah State Railway.

No. 4.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 309, dated the 19th December 1884, Mr. J. H. Handley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

No. 5.—Mr. W. Wiseman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transferred from the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section, to the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th December 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				41,59,271	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	72,43,013	6	2	1,60,72,611	9	3
Public Deposits at Branches	88,29,598	3	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,00,90,009	0	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.				2,37,089	0	9
Sundries				16,80,942	5	10
RUPEES				7,22,39,923	4	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				63,83,814	0	0
Other authorized Investments				37,31,055	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				92,17,021	13	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				83,72,150	6	0
Bills discounted and purchased				1,61,08,598	12	7
Balances with other Banks				5,31,929	2	11
Bullion				27,389	2	5
Dead Stock				11,89,145	6	3
Stamps				7,888	10	9
Sundries				6,63,863	1	10
				4,62,32,855	8	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,14,34,771	11	9	2,60,07,067	12	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,45,72,296	0	3			
RUPEES				7,22,39,923	4	5

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 31st December 1884.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors.
R. HARDIE.
Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 54.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Dec. 22	. . .	1,81,399	. . .	3,084	1,36,75,642	1,09,51,400
" 23	. . .	1,71,132	. . .	3,084	1,36,20,133	1,07,76,775
" 24	Holidays.					
" 25						
" 26						
" 27						

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 29th December 1884.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
30	P 20—90555	100	Ladha Singh, son of Said Singh, Mouza Paseen, Tehsil Zilla Lahore, Thana Manawa.

LAHORE,
The 24th December 1884.

W. H. EGERTON,
for Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
37	B 78—74271	50	K. Rustum Sing, Cumbum.
39	B 84—38036	100	A. Rahman Khan Sahib, Neddivatem.
	" —60160	100	
	" —65007	100	
	" —67055	100	
	" —7337'	100	

FORT ST. GEORGE.
The 22nd December 1884.

W. T. PIERCY,
Offg. Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 19th December 1884.

From the 1st January 1885, money orders will be issued in India for payment in any of the following British Colonies and possessions :—

South and West Africa . . .
- Newfoundland.
- Bermuda.
- Falkland Islands.
- Cape Colony.
- Gambia.
- Gold Coast.
- Lagos.
- Natal.
- St. Helena.
- Seychelles.
- Sierra Leone.

West Indies . .
- Antigua.
- Bahamas.
- Barbadoes.
- British Guiana.
- Dominica.
- Grenada.
- Honduras (British.)
- Jamaica.
- Montserrat.
- Nevis.
- St. Kitts.
- St. Lucia.
- St. Vincent.
- Tobago.
- Trinidad.
- Turk's Islands.

- Cyprus.
- North Borneo.

2. The conditions under which money orders for payment in any of the above-named Colonies or possessions will be issued are the same as those laid down in the *Indian Postal Guide* for money orders payable in the United Kingdom. The amount of each order may not exceed £10.

3. The rates of commission payable by remitters in India on money orders drawn upon any of the countries or the places named will be the same as on money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, *viz.*:—

	R	a.
On sums not exceeding £ 2 Sterling . .	0	4
" " exceeding £ 2, but not exceeding £ 5 .	0	8
" " " " 5 " " " " 7 .	0	12
" " " " 7 " " " " 10 .	1	0

4. In addition to the above rates, a further commission will be deducted from the amount of the orders by the London Post Office before payment is made in any of the countries or places named. This further commission, which is charged for the service of forwarding the money orders, will be at the following rates:—

On orders not exceeding £ 2 Sterling in value 3*d.*
On orders exceeding £ 2, but not exceeding £5 in value . . . . . 6*d.*
On orders exceeding £ 5 but not exceeding £7 in value . . . . . 9*d.*
On orders exceeding £7 but not exceeding £ 10 in value . . . . . 1 *shilling.*

A similar deduction will be made by the London Post Office from the value of money orders that may be received for payment in India from any of the Colonies or places referred to.

5. With effect from the same date, the rate of commission chargeable upon money orders drawn on the United States of America will be reduced from 2 per cent., the rate now in force, to the rates mentioned above, and the exchange of money orders with the United States will be assimilated in all respects to that with the countries and places enumerated in the first para. of this Notice.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 30th December 1884.

Calibrooke, Dr. Roberts
Cameron, Geo.
Cubitt, Mrs
DeLima, J M.
Farrend, J.
Hadow, Col F. E.
Harman, R J.
Hewett, G. B
Hudson, Miss E.
Jacob, E
Jani Alli, Rev
Macdonald & Co., Geo.
Montgomery, James.
Morrell, Rev. Baker.
Paul, H. B
Perkins, S D
Razar & Co., W.
Sells, Rev
Smallman, Mrs. A.
Spittaler, Adolf.
Standinger, Jul.
Thurman W A.
Ulosh & Co, H M.
Vinall, J. N
Wheal, J. W.
Wilson, A.
Woodcock, Major H. F.
Wyatt, Alexander G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adda, Henry.
Allen, Alex.
Ambler, C. F
Amoss, Thomas.
Andrew, James.
Black, W.
Blackburn, W.
Blokely, W.
Boileau, Captain H.
Bott, Fred
Brigg, E. A
Caurey, Captain.
Carlisle, J T
Chapman, Frank
Clift, Mrs H. W
Cooling, Mr.
Cowan, Andrew.
Currie, R S.
DeLa Grange, Baron Louis.
Faerstermann, Ignatz.
Fergus, J. S.
Finucane, M.
Galt, E A
Gill, F. N G
Golding, Herbert.
Grun, Otto.
H. M W
Harcourt, W. H.
Hob, Mrs L B
Hordern, Mrs Peter.
Huddleston, John E. Leslie.
Hull, W.
King, W
Lampard, Henry
Lancey, Mrs W.
Lee, Miss C.
Lewis, H
Lhomme, H.
Lopez, E.
Lubbach, J B.
Luddy, Miss Lilly
Macdonald, Mrs J
Macmillan, Mrs. Maurice
Manning, E A.
Matson, E
Maxwell, Willwood
Meij, H.
Millard, Dr J. A.
Murgatroyd, C A
"Naini"
Owen, L. C.
Pate, Fred.
Petley W. A.
Philips, F A.
Psyllas, Michel G.
Q R.
Ramoge, John.
"Rex"
Reaks, Mrs. A. H
Richardson, H.
Settle, J W.
Spitzy, Mrs Berthe
Stagg, J E
"Stanhope."
Stern, Edward
Taylor, Miss Emma.
Thomassen, E. S
Thrussell, A.
Tilden, J.
Tighe, James.
Towers, Miss Rosa
Trafford H. R
Vincent, C. E. Howard.
Wast, S
Wilson, Theos.
Williamson, G R
Young, W.

Registered Letters.

DeDomball, A.
Ryan, J W
Thibaud, Thomy.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 29th December 1884.

Baker, W. C.
Biswas, Rosomoy.
Brind, J M.
Buchan, J.
Cadd, A.
Cavanagh, D.
Chatterjee, Ram Krishna
Cunberlege, H O.
Dalrimple, W M
DeBurgh, R. E.
Fagan, H R
Gararya, Bhawani
Ghose, N. C
Jones, W C
Kennedy, Major J. J.
Kennedy, Miss E L.
Killigore Mrs L.
Little, H. A
Lourie, Mrs M C.
Moy, Mrs.
Norris, Mrs.
Ochme, F S.
Russell, Dr
Russell, Sergt J
Shepherd, Major.
Shepherd, Major.
Thresuel, Miss C.
Walker, P. G.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

The 3rd January 1885.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer
	1885	
Madras and Ceylon	10th Jan.	P. & O. Str *Thames.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	6th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *via* Bombay . .	6th "	From Bombay.*
Do Book Post and Pattern Packets	6th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein . . .	7th "	Str. *Madura.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	7th "	Str. *Busheer.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom can be forwarded.

N B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M

The 3rd January 1885.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following Mail Despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during January 1885:—

DATE OF CLOSING	ROUTE
6th January 1885 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
6th January 1885* .	By B I S. N Co.'s private vessel.
10th January 1885 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
19th January 1885* .	By Star Line private vessel.
20th January 1885 .	By P & O Steamer from Bombay.
20th January 1885* .	By B. I S N Co.'s private vessel.
24th January 1885 .	By P & O. Steamer from Calcutta.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed.

N B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P M precisely; after which hour, letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory)

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

E HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the lease, for three years, of the Manihari Lime Hill belonging to Government, near the banks of the Ganges, opposite to East Indian Railway Station Sahebgunge. The tenders will be received up to the 28th of February 1885. The Collector of Purneah will not be bound to accept the highest or any bid.

A. WEEKES,
Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
PURNEAH.
The 15th December 1884.

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices specified below:—

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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
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Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	0	8	0
Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	3	0	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1879, corrected and reduced	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1880, corrected and reduced	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1881, corrected and reduced	2	8	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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Orders and subscriptions for 1885 should be at once remitted.

NOTICE.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

IN THE GOODS OF KANNYLOLL SEAL, LATE OF No. 60, COLOOTOLLAH STREET, IN THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA, ZEMINDAR, DECEASED.

Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased was on the 11th day of December 1884 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, to Lollmohun Mullick, Sreemutty Kadumbiney Dossee, Bonomally Mullick, Nundololl Mullick, James Meik, and Neelmadhub Moitry, all of Calcutta, the Executors therein named and appointed.

All parties having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to send in particulars thereof to Mr. James Meik, at No. 60, Colootollah Street, aforesaid, to whom all parties who are indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payments of their debts without delay.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor.

10, GOVERNMENT PLACE EAST,
The 18th December 1884.

NOTICE.

Mr. A. W. Figgis and Mr. W. C. Aldam are authorised to sign our firm from this date.

W. S. CRESSWELL & Co.

10, HARE STREET,
The 1st January 1885.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 185916 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to Jugulkishore Lall and Rashbihari Lall, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favor of the proprietor.

JUGULKISHORE LAL,
Gya.

The Gazette of India.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th December, 1884, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1884.

An Act to repeal the Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877, and to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

V of 1877. XXI of 1883.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877, and to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. The Straits Settlements Emigration Act, 1877, is repealed. V of 18

New section substituted for section 102 of Act XXI of 1883.

2. For section 102 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, the following section shall be substituted :— XXI of

Power for Governor General in Council to exempt emigration to Native States adjoining the Straits Settlements from Act.

"102. On and from such a date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, fix in this behalf, a Native of India who departs by sea out of British India under an agreement to labour for hire in any protected Native State adjoining the Straits Settlements to which the notification refers shall not be deemed to emigrate within the meaning of this Act."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd January, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1885.

An Act to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1885; and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1882.

2. In section 4 of the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, XVIII of 1882, after the words "first or second class" the words "or as engine-drivers" shall be added.

Amendment of sections 5, 8 and 11 of same Act.

3. In section 5, sub-section (2), section 8, clause (*b*), and section 11, clause (*b*), of the said Act, after the word "engineer" the words "or in the case of a boiler or prime-mover attached to an engine of not more than twenty horse-power of an engineer or engine-driver" shall be inserted.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th December, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 18 OF 1884.

A Bill to repeal part of section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, and to amend the Excise Act, 1881, and the Bengal Excise Act, 1878.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal part of section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, and to amend section 7 of the Excise Act, 1881, and section 18 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1878; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

XI of 1882. XXII of 1881. Beng. Act VII of 1878.

Repeal of part of section 6 of Act XI of 1882.

1. The part of section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, beginning with the words "And whereas," down to and including the words "been paid," is repealed.

XI of 1882.

Amendment of section 7 of Act XXII of 1881.

2. For clause (*a*) of section 7 of the Excise Act, 1881, the following clause shall be substituted :—

XXII of 1881.

"(*a*) such duty as the Local Government may from time to time fix in respect of such spirit has been paid."

Amendment of section 18 of Bengal Act VII of 1878.

3. In section 18 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1878 for the words "at the rate leviable under any Tariff Act for the time being in force" the words "at such rate as the Local Government may from time to time fix in respect of such spirituous liquor" shall be substituted; but nothing in this section shall affect any Act passed after this Act comes into force by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Beng. Act VII of 1878.

Saving of duties already fixed under section 6 of Act XI of 1882.

4. The duty now fixed by the Local Government under section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, as leviable on spirit manufactured in all or any of the distilleries situate in the territories under its administration, or in any part of such territories, shall, in places in which the Excise Act, 1881, or the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, is in force, be deemed to be the duty fixed by the Local Government under sections 7 and 18 of those Acts, as amended by this Act, respectively,

XI of 1882. XXII of 1881. Beng. Act VII of 1878.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of Madras recently submitted a draft Bill to consolidate and amend the Abkari law of the Presidency of Madras, for sanction to its introduction in the local Legislative Council, and, on examination of its provisions, it was found that two clauses of one of its sections, imposing a duty on liquor, were, as applied to spirit, *ultra vires* of the local legislature, as the mode of fixing the excise duty on spirit is determined by section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1882. It was also feared that the penultimate clause of the latter section, by keeping in force, under the authority of the Governor General's Legislative Council, an unexplored mass of law existing on the 10th March, 1882, might render other provisions of that Bill *ultra vires*.

This in itself would make it necessary that legislation should be resorted to in the Council of the Governor General in order to prevent the Madras Bill from being declared invalid; and as,

moreover, section 6 of the Tariff Act must seriously hamper any local legislature contemplating legislation like that proposed by the Madras Government, it is proposed to repeal that section, leaving it to the Local Governments to deal with the mode of fixing the duties of excise on spirit, under the other enactments locally in force, subject, so far as any discretion is allowed to them by those enactments, to the general executive control of the Government of India.

The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It first repeals section 6 of the Tariff Act except the last clause amending section 1 of Act XVI of 1863, which Act is still in force. It then amends section 7 of the Excise Act, 1881, and section 18 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, which at present contain references to the provisions of section 6 of the Tariff Act, by omitting these references and conferring on the Local Governments concerned power to fix the duty payable in respect of country spirit. Lastly, in order to prevent any question being raised as to the effect of the repeal of section 6 of the Tariff Act, the Bill declares that duties already fixed by the Local Government under section 6 of the Tariff Act shall be deemed to be duties fixed by the Local Government under sections 7 and 18 of the Excise Act, 1881, and the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, as amended by this Act, respectively.

The 13th December 1884.

A. COLVIN.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th December, 1884, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 19 OF 1884.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea.

[Act II of 1860, preamble.] 18 & 19 Vic., c. 119.

WHEREAS by section 99 of an Act of the Imperial Parliament called "the Passengers Act, 1855," it is enacted that "it shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, from time to time, by any Act or Acts to be passed for that purpose, to declare that this Act or any part thereof shall apply to the carriage of passengers upon any voyage, from any ports or places within the territories of British India, to be specified in such Act or Acts, to any other places whatsoever, to be also specified in such Act or Acts;" and it is thereby also enacted that "on the passing of such Indian Act or Acts, and whilst the same shall remain in force, all such parts of this Act as shall be adopted therein shall apply to and extend to the carriage of passengers upon such voyages as in the said Indian Act or Acts shall be specified. The provisions of such Indian Act shall be enforced in all Her Majesty's possessions in like manner as the provisions of this Act may be enforced;"

[New.]

And whereas certain parts of the said Act of Parliament were by Act II of 1860 (*to amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea*) made applicable to the carriage of passengers upon certain specified voyages;

[New.] 26 & 27 Vic., c. 51. 18 & 19 Vic., c. 119.

And whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament called "the Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1863," certain parts of the Passengers Act, 1855, which were so made applicable have been amended, and it is provided that the said Acts of the Imperial Parliament shall be construed together as one Act;

[New.] 18 & 19 Vic., c. 119.

And whereas it is expedient that the amendments so made in the Passengers Act, 1855, should also be made in the parts of that Act so made applicable, and it is also expedient to apply those parts so amended to the carriage of passengers upon certain voyages not specified in Act II of 1860;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Sea Passengers Act, 1885: and [New.]

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of March, 1885. [New.]

Repeal of Act II of 1860.

2. On and from the day on which this Act comes into force, Act II of 1860 (*to amend the law relating to the carriage of passengers by sea*) shall be repealed. [New.]

Certain provisions of the Statutes made applicable to specified voyages from India.

3. The provisions contained in sections 4, 5 and 6 of this Act, and the schedule hereto annexed (being parts of the Passengers Act, 1855, as amended by the Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1863), are declared applicable to the carriage of passengers upon the following voyages, namely:— [Act II of 1860 s. 1, Act VII of 1871, ss. 23 and 24.] [New.] 18 & 19 Vic., c. 119. 26 & 27 Vic., c. 51.

(a) Voyages from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis and Fiji; [New.]

(b) Voyages from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the French Colonies of Réunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies, and Guiana; [New.]

(c) Voyages from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the Netherlands colony of Dutch Guiana; [New.]

(d) Voyages from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the Danish colony of St. Croix; [New.]

(e) Voyages under the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, from Calcutta Madras, Bombay, Karáchí, Rangoon and other ports in British India to the Straits Settlements, to the protected Native States adjoining the Straits Settlements, to Australia, and to ports in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf. VIII of 1876.

[Act II of 1860, s. 2.]

Governors or Consuls may pay expenses of passengers taken off passenger-ship.

4. If the passengers upon any such voyage as is specified in the last preceding section are taken off from the ship carrying such passengers, or are picked up at sea from any boat, raft or otherwise, it shall be lawful, if the port or place to which they shall be conveyed is in any of Her Majesty's colonial possessions, for the Governor of such colony, or for any person authorized by him for the purpose, or, if in any foreign country, for Her Majesty's Consular officer, at such port or place therein, to defray all or any part of the expenses thereby incurred.

[Act II of 1860, s. 3, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 51, New.]

Governors or Consuls may send on passengers, if the master of the ship fail to do so.

5. If any passenger of any such passenger-ship as aforesaid, without any neglect or default of his own, finds himself within any colonial or foreign port, or place other than that for which the ship was originally bound, or at which he, or the Emigration Agent, or any public officer or other person on his behalf, has contracted that he should land, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the colony, or for any person authorized by him for the purpose or for Her Majesty's Consular officer at the foreign port or place, as the case may be, to forward the passenger to his intended destination, unless the master of the ship, within forty-eight hours of the arrival of such passenger, gives to the Governor or Consular officer, as the case may be, a written undertaking to forward or carry on within six weeks thereafter the passenger to his original destination, and unless the master accordingly forwards or carries him on within that period.

Act II of 1860, s. 4, 26 & 27 Vic., c. 51, s. 6.]

Expenses incurred under sections 4 and 5 to be a Crown debt.

6. (1) All expenses incurred under the last two preceding sections, or either of them, by or by the authority of a Governor or Consular officer, or other person as therein respectively mentioned, including the cost of maintaining the passengers until forwarded to their destination, and of all necessary bedding, provisions and stores, shall become a debt to Her Majesty and Her successors from the owner, charterer and master of the ship, and shall be recoverable from them, or from any one or more of them, at the suit and for the use of Her Majesty, in like manner as in the case of other Crown debts.

[New.]

(2) A certificate in the form given in the Schedule hereto annexed, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit, purporting to be under the hand of any such Governor or Consular officer (as the case may be), stating the total amount of the expenses, shall, in any suit or other proceeding for the recovery of the debt, be received in evidence without proof of the handwriting or of the official character of the Governor or Consular officer, and shall be deemed sufficient evidence of the amount of the expenses, and that the same were duly incurred;

nor shall it be necessary to adduce on behalf of Her Majesty any other evidence in support of the claim, but judgment shall pass for the Crown, with costs of suit, unless the defendant specially pleads and duly proves that the certificate is false or fraudulent, or specially pleads and duly proves any facts showing that the expenses were not duly incurred: [New.]

Provided, nevertheless, that in no case shall any larger sum be recovered on account of the expenses than a sum equal to twice the total amount of passage-money received or due to and recoverable by or on account of the owner, charterer or master of the passenger-ship or any of them from or on account of the whole number of passengers who may have embarked in the ship; which total amount of passage-money shall be proved by the defendant if he will have the advantage of this limitation of the debt: but if any such passengers are forwarded or conveyed to their intended destination under the provisions of the last preceding section, they shall not be entitled to the return of their passage-money, or to any compensation for loss of passage.

THE SCHEDULE.

Form of Governor's or Consul's Certificate of expenditure in the case of Passengers shipwrecked &c. [26 & 27 Vic., cap. 51, Sched. [New.]

(See section 6.)

I hereby certify that acting under, and in conformity with, the provisions of the Indian Sea Passengers Act, 1885, I have defrayed the expenses incurred in rescuing, maintaining, supplying with necessary bedding, provisions and stores (a), and in forwarding to their destination passengers who were proceeding from to in the passenger-ship which was wrecked at sea, &c (b).

And I further certify, for the purposes of the sixth section of the said Indian Sea Passengers Act, 1885, that the total amount of such expenses is , and that such expenses were duly incurred by me under the said Act.

Given under my hand this day of 18

Governor of &c., (or, as the case may be). *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at*

(a). *N B*—1. If more passengers were rescued than forwarded, or if bedding, &c, was not supplied, alter the certificate to suit the facts of the case.

(b). *N. B.* 2 State generally the nature of the disaster and where it occurred. But if the passengers were only left behind without any default of their own, state the fact accordingly.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

ACT II of 1860 declares certain parts (namely, sections 52, 53 and 54) of the English Passengers Act, 1855 (18 & 19 Vic., cap. 119) to be applicable to the carriage of passengers upon voyages from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia and Grenada, and from ports in British India to ports in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf. The colonies mentioned were the places to which emigration was then lawful. Since 1860, emigration to the colonies of Fiji, Natal, Réunion, St. Croix, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Dutch Guiana, St. Vincent, Nevis and St Kitts has been sanctioned. With respect, however, to voyages to places not specified in Act II of 1860, that

Act gives no power to any authority to recover expenses incurred in forwarding shipwrecked passengers to their destination and in maintaining them until they are so forwarded. At present, therefore, the voyages to which the Act does not apply are more numerous than those to which it does.

2. Again, the Act, as it stands at present, is, if strictly construed, inapplicable to the conditions under which emigration from India is usually conducted. Section 3 of the Act, following section 53 of the English Passengers Act, 1855, runs as follows:—"If any passenger * * * find himself within any colonial or foreign port or place other than that at which *he may have contracted to land*," *&c.* But as a rule, emigrants from India do not themselves contract with the owners or charterers of the vessels in which they emigrate. In all cases falling under the Indian Emigration Act VII of 1871 (or which may fall under the Indian Emigration Act XXI of 1883, when that Act is brought into force) the contract is made by a recruiter for the colony importing labour, under the supervision of the Protector of Emigrants. Emigrants despatched in this way are therefore technically excluded from the provisions of Act II of 1860. A similar difficulty appears to have arisen in England, and to have been met by an amendment of the law. Section 12 of the English Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1863 (26 & 27 Vic., cap. 51), repeals section 53 of the English Passengers Act, 1855, and section 15 of the former Act substitutes for the words "other than that at which he may have contracted to land" the words "other than that for which the ship was originally bound, or at which he or the Emigration Commissioners, or any public officer, or other person on his behalf, may have contracted that he should land".

3. These two defects in the Act came to notice in connection with the following occurrence. In the end of April last, the steamer *Laleham*, carrying emigrants from Calcutta to Dutch Guiana, grounded off Ceylon, and was compelled to land her passengers at Trincomalee. The *Laleham* returned to Calcutta, where she was examined by the Engineer-Surveyor to the port, and reported "unseaworthy and unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life". The Agents of the *Laleham* at first proposed to substitute another vessel, but subsequently declined to do so, offering merely to have the *Laleham* repaired at Calcutta, and to fulfil her charter-party by re-embarking the coolies at Trincomalee and taking them on to Surinam.

The Advocate General of Bengal, on being consulted, was of opinion that no action could be taken under Act II of 1860, and that the matter would be governed by the charter-party. Surinam, he said, being in Dutch Guiana, is not a place to which Act II of 1860 applies. He thought further that the English Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1863, would be construed strictly, and according to such construction he did not think that the words of section 3 of Act II of 1860 would cover the break-down in a voyage to which that Act applied, in any case other than that in which the passenger had himself contracted.

Under these circumstances legislation seems necessary in order to bring Act II of 1860 into conformity with the present system of emigration and the English Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1863.

The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It repeals and re-enacts Act II of 1860 with the necessary amendments. Section 3 of the present Bill declares the subsequent provisions of the Bill (being parts of the English Passenger Act, 1855, as amended by the Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1863) to be applicable to all voyages to certain specified colonies and places, which are, in fact, the colonies and places to which under the existing law emigration is now lawful or is likely to be legalized; and in sections 5 and 6 the amendments made by the English Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1863, in sections 53 and 54 of the English Passengers Act, 1855 (which formed sections 3 and 4 of Act II of 1860) are incorporated with some slight modifications so as to adapt them to this country.

The 5th December, 1884.

C. P. ILBERT.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 1.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE PETROLEUM ACT, VIII OF 1881, AND THE TREATMENT OF GASOLINE AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS FALLING WITHIN THE LEGAL DEFINITION OF "DANGEROUS PETROLEUM"

No. 1561—64.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial) under date Calcutta, the 29th December 1884.

READ again the undermentioned correspondence on the subject of petroleum-testing in India—

Home Department Resolution No. 25—1480 to 1484, dated 5th November 1883.
Office Memorandum to Legislative Department, No. 1485, dated 5th November 1883.
Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 237, dated 25th January 1884.
Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 585, dated 14th March 1884.
Letter to Government of Bombay, No. 582, dated 30th April 1884.
Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 2109, dated 18th June 1884.
Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 27, dated 11th July 1884.
Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 92 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 26th June 1884.
Letter to Government of Bombay, No. 1051, dated 7th August 1884.
Letter to Government of Bengal, No. 1052, dated 7th August 1884.

Read also the undermentioned correspondence on the subject of the treatment of gasoline and similar products falling within the legal definition of "dangerous petroleum":—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 18 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 24th January 1884, and endorsement thereon to Government of Bengal, No. 335, dated 1st March 1884.
Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 872 T. M., dated 21st June 1884.
Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 26, dated 11th July 1884.

Read further—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 130 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 16th October 1884.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 135 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 30th October 1881.

RESOLUTION.

The Resolution of the Home Department, No. 25—1480 to 1484, dated 5th November 1883, set forth the conclusions at which the Governor General in Council had arrived as to the legislation in amendment of the present* law, necessary to place the importation of petroleum into India on a safe and satisfactory basis. In this Resolution the points in regard to which the existing law appears defective were fully described, and the circumstances were explained under which, in order to secure the preparation of a complete and satisfactory amended Schedule to the Act, a further reference was considered necessary to the Board of Analysts in Bengal. The report of the Bengal Analysts, together with the comments of Surgeon-Major Lyon, the Bombay Analyst, thereon was in due course received and forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State under cover of the Despatch from the Government of India, No. 27, dated 11th July 1884, in view to the whole matter being once more laid before Sir Frederick Abel. The Government of India having now received through the Secretary of State the final advice of Sir F. Abel as to the Schedule and generally as to the amendment of the Act, is in a position to deal with the subject in a comprehensive manner and to proceed with the legislation which is necessary in order to give effect to such modifications as have been shewn to be desirable in the existing procedure.

* The Petroleum Act, VIII of 1881.

2. As regards the amendment of the Schedule to the Act, Sir F. Abel has submitted a revised Schedule of Instructions which he confidently recommends for adoption in India. This Schedule has been prepared in conjunction with Mr. Redwood and Dr. Warden, the Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, and Chemical Examiner to Government, and after personal discussion with Professor Pedler of the Presidency College, Calcutta. It embodies very definite directions regarding the sampling and testing of petroleum and it lays down in a most detailed manner the procedure to be adopted. The Governor General in Council believes that the adoption of this Schedule will meet all the difficulties which have been found to occur under the present law in regard to the sampling and testing of petroleum, and that, if the procedure therein described is carefully followed, there is every reason to hope that trustworthy and generally concordant results will be obtained. The necessary steps will accordingly be taken to embody this Schedule in the amended Act.

3. In paragraphs 5 to 7 of the Resolution of 5th November 1883, the reasons were explained which appeared to the Government of India to render unnecessary any change in the existing standard of 73° F. fixed by the Act for dangerous petroleum. To this opinion the Governor General in Council adheres, but, in view of the possibility of variations in the application of the test, which according to the opinions of the experts may, even with the utmost care, cause deviations of 2° or 3° in the results, the Government of India now proposes to raise the nominal legal minimum standard for non-dangerous petroleum to 76°, oil being allowed to pass which on an average of tests does not fall below that standard by more than 3°. Sir F. Abel has expressed himself as decidedly in favor of this proposal, and effect will be given thereto. It will also be provided that a consignment represented to be of one uniform quality shall not be admitted without rectification if on testing it is found that any portion of the consignment gives a flashing point below 70°. Sir F. Abel has properly pointed out that such instrumental or experimental errors as it may not be possible altogether to eliminate by the most carefully prepared instructions for use in India, and the possibility of causes, independent of the test, operating to produce a depression of the flashing point of an oil when examined in India, can be met by the importation of oil having a flashing point not below 76° Fahrenheit, as determined at the port of shipment.

4. In their report of the 16th February 1884, the Bengal Analysts, Messrs. Warden and Pedler, urged the importance of maintaining an Indian standard instrument for testing purposes, and the Government of India, in addressing the Secretary of State, expressed an opinion that the establishment of an Indian standard is essential to prevent disputes and difficulties. Sir F. Abel entirely

concurs in this opinion, and has suggested that, in view of the desirability of subjecting the instruments in use in India to verification at least once in five years, a standard instrument, preserved solely for that purpose, should be placed in charge of some competent authority in India, together with a sufficient number of spare instruments (with an extra supply of thermometers) so that one or more may be at once supplied for use during the re-verification of the instrument or instruments belonging to any particular station. Sir F. Abel also advises that the testing instruments required for use in India should be standardised in England before their transmission to India, this standardising being performed at the War Department Chemical Establishment at Woolwich. The adoption of these proposals approves itself to the Governor General in Council. The Indian standard instrument, which will be specially constructed under the direction of Sir F. Abel, will be placed in charge of the Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta, whose duty it will be to compare therewith new instruments sent out to India after being standardised at Woolwich, and to afford shippers of petroleum the opportunity of standardising their private instruments, if they should think fit to apply for this.

5. The Government of India consider it desirable to notice here a separate correspondence* which has taken place on the subject of the treatment of gasoline and similar products falling within the legal definition of "dangerous petroleum." Complaints having been made that a particular consignment of gasoline was treated with unnecessary severity at Calcutta under the rules issued† by the Bengal Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to regulate the importation of petroleum, it was thought expedient to ascertain the existing English practice in this matter, and Sir F. Abel was at the same time asked to state whether, in his opinion, any relaxation of the rules should be allowed in respect to such products in India. In reply Sir F. Abel has described the nature of the rules in force in England in regard to such products, and has expressed his opinion that the rules issued by the Bengal Government are similar to, and not more stringent than, the bye-laws laid down by Harbour Authorities in Great Britain and approved by the Board of Trade. Sir F. Abel considers that the very volatile, and therefore comparatively dangerous, nature of the class of products included under the term "dangerous petroleum" renders necessary the application of special precautionary measures in connection with their importation into Indian ports, and he is opposed to the relaxation in any point of the clauses of the existing Petroleum Act relating to such products. These views entirely commend themselves to the Governor General in Council. There is, however, one point in the Bengal rules of the 18th July 1882, to which Sir F. Abel refers as involving possible hardship, of which importers of petroleum might reasonably complain, and that is the possibility of delay in the carrying out of the conditions of rules‡ 6 and 8. In order to provide for this Sir F. Abel suggests that definite limits of time should be specified within which samples of shipments of "uncertificated" petroleum should be taken, and within which the reports thereon by the Chemical Examiner should be deposited in the Office of the Port Commissioners. This suggestion commends itself to the Governor General in Council, and the Bengal Government will be requested to make the necessary addition to the rules.

* Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 18 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 24th January 1884, and endorsement thereon to Government of Bengal, No. 335, dated 1st March 1884.
Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 872 T.M., dated 21st June 1884.
Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 26, dated 11th July 1884.
Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 135 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 30th October 1884.

† Notification, dated 18th July 1882, published in *the Calcutta Gazette* of 19th idem.

‡ 6.—(1) When a ship is stopped at Budge-Budge under Rule 4, or at Mutteea Brooj Ghat under Rule 5, the Superintendent of River Police or one of his assistants shall, as soon as possible, go on board and obtain samples—in the former case, of all the uncertificated petroleum, and if there is certificated petroleum on board which together with the uncertificated petroleum, amounts to more than 500 gallons, of that certificated petroleum; in the latter case, of all the petroleum on board which has not been reported not dangerous.

(2) The master shall give to the Superintendent or his assistant a sample of every variety of petroleum comprised in the petroleum of which samples are to be taken under clause (1), and shall, if the Superintendent or his assistant so require, take those samples from the particular receptacles indicated by him.

(3) The Superintendent or his assistant shall forthwith seal the receptacles containing the samples, and having labelled them with the name of the ship, the name of the consignee, and such other distinguishing marks as may be necessary, shall forward them to the Chemical Examiner for report; and the Chemical Examiner, having tested them, shall sign a report declaring that they are or are not dangerous petroleum (as the case may be), and forward that report to the Office of the Port Commissioners, where it shall be deposited.

* * * * *

8. If the uncertificated petroleum on board a ship exceeds 40 gallons, no portion of it shall be landed until the Chemical Examiner's report in respect of it has been deposited in the Office of the Port Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

6. In connection with this correspondence regarding the treatment of gasoline and similar products falling under the legal definition of "dangerous petroleum," Sir F. Abel has further stated his opinion that two minor amendments should be made in the existing Indian Act. It is suggested that the provisions of Section 6 of the Act, which relate to the marking of vessels containing dangerous petroleum, and which provide that all such vessels "shall bear an indelible mark or a label in conspicuous characters, stating the nature of the contents thereof" should be brought into accordance with the English law, which lays down that the label shall state in conspicuous characters the description of the petroleum, with the addition of the words "highly inflammable" and with the addition of the name and address of the consignee or owner or of the sender or vendor. Looking, moreover, to the comparatively fragile nature of glass vessels and to the possibility of such vessels, even if "securely stopped," which are filled with the highly volatile liquids included under the head of "dangerous petroleum," bursting if exposed to powerful sunlight for a brief period, or even if kept for some time in localities where the temperature is high, Sir F. Abel doubts the prudence of including *glass* vessels among those specified in Section 5 of the Indian Act as vessels which may be used for the storage of small quantities of dangerous petroleum. On both of the above points the views of Sir F. Abel are accepted by the Government of India, and effect will be given thereto in the amended Act.

7. In conclusion, the Governor General in Council desires to express his appreciation of the very valuable advise and assistance which have been rendered to the Government of India by Sir F. Abel in this matter. The question of the manner in which oils should be treated in India, so as on the one hand to provide sufficient safeguards for the public, and on the other to relieve the trade from all unnecessary risk and restrictions, has formed the subject of the most patient and exhaustive enquiry, and the Government of India trusts that the amendment of the Act on the lines set forth in the resolution of 5th November 1883, as modified and supplemented by the present orders, will suffice to meet all the objects in view and to place the entire matter once for all on a permanently satisfactory footing.

Letter from Government of Bengal, No. 585, dated 14th March 1884, and enclosures
Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 2109, dated 18th June 1884, and enclosures
Extract paragraphs 1 to 5 of Despatch to Secretary of State, No 27, dated 11th July 1884, with schedule annexed thereto.
Extract paragraphs 1 to 3 of Despatch from Secretary of State, No 130, dated 16th October 1884, and enclosures
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 135, dated 30th October 1884, and enclosures.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with copies of the papers marginaly noted, be forwarded to the Legislative Department, with a request that a Bill may be drafted to amend the Petroleum Act VIII. of 1881 on the lines indicated in the Resolution.

Extract paragraphs 1 to 5 of Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 27, dated 11th July 1884, with schedule annexed thereto.
Extract paragraphs 1 to 3 of Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 130, dated 16th October 1884, and enclosures.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 135, dated 30th October 1884, and enclosures

Ordered also, that this Resolution, together with copies of the papers marginally noted, be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, and to the Government of Bengal with a request that steps may be taken to make the necessary addition to the rules referred to in paragraph 5.

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1884, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1702 AND 1703 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th DECEMBER 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	Arakan Division.																																
British Burma.	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	5 8	15 0	14 0	6 8	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	264 0	240 0	240 0	5 0	40 0	35 0	32 0	35 0	30 0
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	13 6	6 15	16 13	14 14	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	.	30 0	30 0	30 0
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	19 2	17 2	26 13	22 14	19 2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	39 0
	Pegu Division.																																
	Rangoon Town	15 4	15 5	11 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 3	11 2	12 3	13 2	12 0	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 5	11 6	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10
	Pegu	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	9 14	9 14	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	..	68 9	58 4	...	31 13	31 13	..	23 6	22 6	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	..	...	...	...	14 4	7 2	7 2	17 13	7 14	7 14	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	..	35 11	22 5	21 5
	Prome	14 9	14 9	10 6	...	...	...	13 7	12 12	10 5	16 2	14 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	10 6	167 9	167 9	139 11	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 5
	Irrawaddy Division.																																
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	10 13	17 15	17 9	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	10 15	407 7	407 7	281 10	26 15	26 15	21 4	23 13	23 13	8 5
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	11 15	15 10	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18 3	18 3	18 3	147 10	147 10	184 8	39 0	39 0	32 4	35 0	35 0	25 5
	Thayetmyo	12 1	12 1	9 4	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 15	12 7	12 7	10 15	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 3	245 0	245 0	245 0	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15
	Tenasserim Division.																																
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	..	...	9 11	9 11	9 0	12 2	12 2	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 2	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	35 8	30 8	30 8	25 5
	Tavoy	...	..	...	...	...	...	13 12	12 6	13 12	17 5	17 15	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	14 9	15 6	14 14	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	24 5	29 3	29 3	16 4
	Toungoo	.	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	12 13	12 13	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 7	24 0	24 0	24 0	29 4	27 2	25 0	18 12	18 12	14 1
	Shwegyin	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 1	10 10	7 15	12 7	11 5	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	35 6	32 3	35 6	18 14	18 14	18 14
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	..	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIV OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest Return received.	Railways	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 1st December 1884		Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 29th November 1884.		Total receipts from 1st April to 1st December 1883.		Total receipts from 1st April to 29th November 1884.		Total Increase in 1884-85	Total Decrease in 1884-85
			Total.	Per mile open		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week	Total.	Per mile open per week		
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
6th Dec. 1884	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,07,861	197	594	90,093	152	37,82,676	198	33,38,688	171	. .	4,43,988
6th ditto .	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	735	2,15,084	293	706	2,45,028	347	73,56,115	284	70,69,615	279	. . .	2,86,500
29th Nov. 1884	Madras . . .	861	1,27,908	149	861	1,50,016	174	44,49,327	148	46,48,836	154	1,99,509	. . .
29th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	72,958	111	654	75,747	116	26,91,219	117	28,84,199	126	1,92,980	. . .
6th Dec. 1884	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,97,177	547	1,504	6,28,525	418	2,14,29,016	422	2,14,94,469	422	65,453	. . .
6th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	2,28,511	496	461	2,14,105	464	72,92,963	452	74,29,488	460	1,36,525	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,717	15,49,199	328	4,780	14,03,514	294	4,70,01,316	285	4,68,65,295	284	. . .	1,36,021
	State.												
6th Dec. 1884	East Indian .	1,509	9,92,096	657	1,509	8,70,621	577	3,31,59,597	628	2,70,94,201	513	. . .	60,65,396
29th Nov. 1884	Eastern Bengal(a) .	228	1,04,944	460	233	1,13,002	485	35,05,158	439	35,16,154	431	10,996	. . .
6th Dec 1884	Nalhati . . .	27	1,353	50	27	1,501	56	53,100	57	52,140	55	. . .	1,260
6th ditto .	Northern Bengal	239	51,765	217	249	52,500	211	14,34,703	174	13,99,791	161	. . .	34,912
6th ditto .	Kaunia-Dhaila . .	32	3,117	97	37	2,799	76	75,285	67	91,011	74	15,726	. . .
6th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	193	24,520	127	226	29,172	129	5,79,429	100	8,13,706	113	2,34,277	. . .
6th ditto .	Patna-Gya . .	57	7,473	131	57	8,296	145	3,04,200	152	3,56,813	179	52,613	. . .
22nd Nov. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera .	. .	. .			(b)	.	(c)3,61,214	77	(d)5,77,993	71	2,16,779	. . .
6th Dec. 1884	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	933	78	12	920	77	30,097	72	31,694	75	1,597	. . .
6th ditto .	Rajputana Malwa .	1,117	2,49,872	224	1,120	2,71,530	242	79,52,383	203	76,27,485	195	. . .	3,24,898
6th ditto .	Rewari Ferozepur .	89	5,218	59	241	20,530	85	2,58,113	83	5,13,204	89	2 55,091	. . .
6th ditto	Wardha Coal . .	45	12,077	268	45	18,384	409	4,59,886	292	3,71,199	236	. . .	88,687
29th Nov. 1884	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	20,931	140	149	20,200	136	7,58,074	145	7,77,412	149	19,338	. . .
29th ditto .	Burma . . .	161	27,348	170	254	32,273	137	9,16,366	163	12,40,043	151	3,23,677	. . .
6th Dec 1884	Sindia	75	7,377	98	75	7,676	102	2,17,050	83	2,29,696	87	12,646	. . .
29th Nov. 1884	Punjab Northern .	421	62,442	148	447	81,620	183	21,13,738	143	21,15,257	135	1,519	. . .
29th ditto .	Indus Valley . .	660	1,23,369	187	660	1,86,800	283	47,25,881	295	50,20,121	217	2,94,240	. . .
6th Dec. 1884	Amritsar-Pathankot .		. . .	.	66	4,818	73	. . .	.	1,41,584	66	1,41,584	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,105e	7,02,739	200	3,898f	8,52,021	220	2,37,44,977	195	2,48,75,303	188	11,30,326	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
29th Nov 1884	Bengal Central . .	35	2,091	60	126	8,671	69	76,045	62	3,16,101	72	2,40,056	. . .
29th ditto .	Assam. . . .	40	1,438	36	70	6,257	89	(g)39,201	49	1,44,824	63	1,05,623	. . .
6th Dec. 1884	Southern Mahratta .	.	. . .	.	214	8,240	39	. .	. .	1,47,692	35	1,47,692	. . .
29th Nov 1884	Bengal and North-Western . . .	. .	. . .	.	69	1,610	23	. . .	. .	60,387	25	60,387	. . .
	TOTAL .	75	3,529	47	479	24,778	52	1,15,246	57	6,69,004	50	5,53,758	. . .
	Native States.												
6th Dec 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	14,571	75	193	17,950	93	6,12,874	91	7,68,3 6	114	1,55,432	. . .
6th ditto .	Jodhpur . . .	19	661	35	44	2,300	52	25,958	39	38,529	31	12,571	. . .
29th Nov. 1884	Nizam's . . .	121	17,466	144	121	17,797	147	5,44,961	129	6,42,734	152	97,773	. . .
29th ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	6,446	75	129	7,270	56	2,01,575	67	2,46,177	66	44,602	. . .
6th Dec 1884	Rajpura-Patiala . .	.		.	16	635	40	. .	. .	(h)1,706	27	1,706	. . .
	TOTAL	419	39,144	93	503	45,952	91	13,85,368	94	16,97,452	103	3,12,084	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	10,225e	32,87,007	321	11,169f	31,96,886	286	10,54,06,504	296	10,12,01,255	266	. . .	42,05,249
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	5,68,34,605	160	5,15,59,706	136	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	4,85,71,899	136	4,96,41,549	130	10,69 650	. . .

(a) Excludes share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway, but includes the receipts of the late Calcutta and South-Eastern state Railway).
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th November 1883
(d) Do do. do. to 22nd do. 1884.
(e) Exclusive of the Mileage of the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway (138).
(f) Do. Do. Do. (241).
(g) Total receipts from 16th July to 1st December 1883.
(h) Do. Do. from 1st to 29th November 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 30th December 1884.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR THE SITTANG VALLEY RAILWAY.

No. 1078 R. C., dated 17th December 1884.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Railway Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 88 of the 30th June 1881.

Letter No. 6568 of the 24th October 1884, from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, and enclosures.

Read now the following :—

No. 1771, dated 26th November 1884.

Office Memo. from —The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

The undersigned is directed to convey the sanction of the Government of India to the Revised Estimate, amounting to ₹1,22,56,418, for the Sittang Valley Railway, British Burma.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

Also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER 1884.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in all districts of the Madras Presidency, but nowhere so heavily as during the week preceding that under report. No report has been received from Mysore, and in Coorg there has been little or no rain. Rain has fallen throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and parts of Guzerat and the Konkan, where it was needed most, but more rain is still required in parts of some districts. Rain in varying quantities has fallen throughout the Central India States and at some places in Rajputana. In the Berars there has been good rain and the weather continues cloudy. No report has been received from Hyderabad. Slight rain has fallen generally throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the weather continues seasonable. Except at Lahore and Amritsar, no rain has fallen in the Punjab. In the Central Provinces there have been occasional showers which have proved beneficial to the crops. In Bengal a little rain has fallen in more than half a dozen districts.

There is little or no change to record in agricultural operations. Harvesting continues in Madras and standing crops are generally in good condition, except in Bellary and Kurnool where they are in want of more rain, and in Tanjore where they have been damaged by excessive rain and floods.

In Bombay *rabi* prospects have been improved by the recent rain, and in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab the condition of the crops is generally very good. The *rabi* crops are also promising in Bengal, where the *amun* paddy is still being harvested, the outturn being fair in some districts. In British Burma the rice harvest has been completed in some and is well advanced in other districts; the outturn has been satisfactory. The public health is generally good. In Tanjore and Madura the mortality from cholera is still heavy.

Prices are fluctuating in Bengal and the Punjab, but elsewhere generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 31st)		
Bellary . . .	Average ·28	More rain wanted; standing crops, dry and wet, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.
Kurnool . . .	" ·15	Standing crops good except in 1 division, and in parts of 3 taluks; where they are withering for want of rain; cereals being harvested; outturn below average.
Ganjam . . .	" ·15	Harvest paddy, outturn average; cholera slight.
Kistna . . .	" ·14	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn about average; river 2 65 feet over anicut; smallpox, fever, and cattle-disease exist; one death from cholera.
Chingleput . . .	" ·97	Standing crops fair, except where damaged by excessive rain and floods; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease prevalent; 47 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore . . .	" 1·03	Standing crops generally good, but damaged by insects in parts; harvest paddy near average; dry grains below average; fever exists; 307 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore . (Dec. 20th)	" 12·29	Freshets in rivers 4 to 13 feet; standing crops considerably damaged by excessive rain and floods; harvest paddy in one taluka, outturn below average; cholera increasing, 396 deaths.
Do. . (" 31st)	" ·47	Rivers 4 to 12 feet; standing crops considerably damaged by late floods; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average; cholera increasing, 632 deaths
Madura . (" 20th)	" 1·73	Cholera increasing, 119 deaths.
Do. . (" 31st)	" ·25	Cholera increasing, 226 deaths.
Malabar . . .	" ·18	Standing crops fair, and harvest commenced in 3 taluks; smallpox slight, fever in two taluks, 27 deaths from cholera.
Travancore . .	" ·52	Standing crops paddy good; smallpox, fever, and cholera exist.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair; rain in parts of Bellary; prospects not improved in Anantapur.
Bombay—(Dec. 31st)		
Karachi . . .	*Nil*	iver at Kotri on 26th, 5 feet 3 inches; cholera in Jati taluka only, 4 cases remaining; smallpox in 11 villages in the district; 27 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 18 remaining sick; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in 5 talukas, loss of 199 buffaloes and 137 cows and bullocks; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28, and 40, in Manjhand 32, 34, and 40; in Tatta 28, 40 and 38, and in Shahbandar 20, 36, and 38 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . .	*Rabi* prospects good; smallpox in 2, measles in 1, fever in 7, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; wheat 30, *jowari* 44, *bajri* 42, red rice 32, and white rice 20 lbs per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops healthy; fever in some talukas; wheat 31 and *bajri* 34 lbs. per rupee
Surat	·01	Total rainfall 40·34 inches; standing crops healthy; fever in 5 talukas; *jowari* 37 and *nagli* 46 lbs per rupee.
Násik	. . . . .	*Rabi* crops likely to be damaged by the recent heavy rainfall; public health generally good; wheat 40, *bajri* 34, and rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . .	. . . . .	Average abnormal temperature 1° cool; vapour in air excessive from 24th to 27th and on 30th; wind normal; distant lightning on 25th and 26th.
Poona . . .	Rain throughout the district; maximum 2·75 inches at Jannar; minimum ·88 at Maval.	The early rain has improved standing crops in Indapur, Sirur, and Bhimthadi talukas; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 37 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 39 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	Rain general, maximum 4 inches at Navasa.	Prospects of *rabi* improved; rates in Kopargaon—*bajri* 36 to 45 and *jowari* 35 to 60 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore . . .	In Sholapur 1·82, in Barsi 1·22, in Madha, 2·51, in Karmala 1·66, in Pandharpur 3·52, in Sangola 2·82, and in Malsiras 2·53 inches.	Rainfall favourable to such young *rabi* crops as had not previously withered up; *jowari* 33 lbs. 37 tolas and *bajri* 33 lbs. 10 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	In Dharwar 2·65, in Nargund 1·4, in Kod 1·8, in Hubli ·51, in Navalgund ·72, in Gadag ·13, in Mundargi ·38, in Bankapur ·56, in Ranni-bennur ·20, in Hangal ·15, in Kalghatgi 12, and in Ron ·40.	This rain has been beneficial to late crops but more is wanted; hailstorm in Navalgund and wheat crops injured a little thereby; harvesting of rice and reaping of early *jowari* in progress; cotton blighted in 3 talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Karajgi, and Ron; that of drinking water in Nargund and Bankapur in Ron taluka; migration continues; rice 26 to 32 and *jowari* 32 to 51 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara . . .	Rain in Karwar 1·16 inches, in Kumta 1·80, and in Sirsi ·55.	Total rainfall 97·71 inches; common rice in Karwar 15, district average 14¼ seers per rupee; preparing ground for second crop in Supa and Mundgod Petha; smallpox, one death each in Kumta taluka and Supa Petha and 4 in Sirsi; cholera, 31 deaths out of 40 cases in Halial; weather settled and fair.
Rajkot . . .	. . . .	General health good; weather cold and cloudy; fever prevailing in some talukas; smallpox in Jafarabad; cattle-disease called *silli* or smallpox has appeared in Manekoada; *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 51 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and parts of Guzerat and the Konkan; standing crops much benefited in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Kaladgi, but slightly injured in parts of Nasik, Khandesh, Kaira, and Thana; more rain still required in parts of some districts; crops injured by hail in one taluka of Dharwar and 2 of Kaladgi; cholera, cattle-disease, and smallpox in parts of 7 and fever in parts of 13 districts.
Bengal—(Dec. 31st)		
Chittagong . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly finished with about a 12-anna outturn; prices of food grains stationary; sporadic cases of cholera throughout the district.
Dacca	"	*Amun* and *roachia* paddy are being harvested; cutting of sugarcane continues; prospects of standing crops good; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs . .	"	Prospects of crops continue satisfactory; *amun* paddy and sugarcane are being harvested, the yield of the former is over the average; price of common rice varies from 11½ to 17¾ seers per rupee; public health generally good, isolated cases of cholera and fever are reported from the Diamond Harbour and Buseerhat sub-divisions; state of river normal.
Moorshedabad . .	·13	Weather mild, at times cloudy and warm; harvesting of *amun* paddy is still in progress; prospects of *rabi* crops continue to be good, but a little rain would be beneficial; rice selling at from 16 to 17 seers per rupee; public health good, although there are still some cases of cholera in Nawada thana.
Rajshahye . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly finished with an average outturn; prospects of *rabi* crops continue promising; *ganja* plants are flowering; public health fair.
Burdwan . . .	"	Harvesting of *amun* paddy is almost over, the outturn for the district will not exceed 3 or 4 annas; *rabi* crops continue promising.
Rungpore . . .	"	Harvesting of *amun* paddy still going on; prospects of mustard, sugarcane and other standing crops good; fever and cholera are abating.
Bhagalpore . . .	"	Paddy is being cut; *rabi* crops are generally good, but a little rain would do much good; new rice is selling at 15 seers 2 chattacks per rupee; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Purneah . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops still promise well, but rain would be beneficial; harvesting of paddy continues; common rice 16 seers per rupee; much fever; rivers low.
Patna . . .	"	*Rabi* crops progressing well; reaping of paddy and *jowar* still going on; poppy cultivation looks well; public health good.
Durbhanga . . .	"	Weather cool with west winds; *rabi* crops still looking well; but require rain in some places; harvesting of paddy going on; poppy crop doing well; prices almost stationary; public health good.
Hazaribagh . . .	"	Weather cold; harvesting of paddy nearly finished; mustard and other oil-seeds are being gathered; prices almost stationary; small-pox still reported from several places.
Cuttack . . .	·45	Weather warm and muggy; cutting of *sarad* in progress, *dalua* is being sown; price of rice stationary; public heath generally good.
Gya	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop, both earlier and later sowings, very favourable, but want of rain is much felt.
Shahabad . . .	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop excellent; measurement completed.
Mozufferpore . .	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable.
Sarun	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop excellent; weather favourable.
Chumparun . . .	. . . .	Condition of poppy cultivation very good; prospects of good outturn are favourable as before.
Monghyr . . .	. . . .	Prospect of poppy crop continue favourable, the plants look healthy and promising.
		General Remarks.—Some rain fell in more than half a dozen districts; *amun* paddy is still being harvested and a fair outturn is expected in some districts; *rabi* crops are coming on well but a little rain would do good; price of rice has fallen in some districts and in others it is stationary; sugarcane-cutting continues; sporadic cases of cholera still continue to be reported from many districts, while fever still prevails in some.
N.-W Provinces and Oudh— (Dec. 31st)		
Benares (Dec. 30th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; *rabi* and opium crops doing well; bazars well supplied; prices fluctuating slightly.
Gorakhpur (" 29th)	"	*Rabi* flourishing; opium promises well; general health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad (" 30th)	"	Weather cold and seasonable; prospect of *rabi* crops good; sugar-cane being pressed; poppy promising well; public health good.
Lucknow (" 29th)	Slight showers on the 23rd, and 24th, at Sadr and Tahsil Mohanlalganj.	Weather cold and occasionally cloudy; prospects of poppy and *rabi* crops continue favourable; irrigation and weeding in progress; health of people good; cattle-disease in Tahsil Lucknow is decreasing; markets well-stocked; prices low.
Rai Barelli (" ")	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; irrigation of crops in progress; prospects and general health good; supplies sufficient; prices steady.
Partabgarh (" 30th)	"	Prospects favourable; weather cloudy; poppy crops flourishing; health good.
Allahabad (" ")	"	Prospects of crops good; little change in prices; health of people good.
Cawnpore (" 29th)	"	Weather cold and clear; irrigation of crops going on; poppy cultivation thriving; health of people good generally; cattle-disease in pargana Shurajpur continues; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Ballia (" ")	"	Weather clear, and *rabi* crops thriving; health of men and condition of cattle good; markets well supplied.
Farakhabad (" 30th)	A little rain during the week.	Health of people improving; crops favourable; sky quite clear again.
Sitapur . (" ")	Some drops of rain fell on 23rd instant.	The wind is now blowing strong from the west; the irrigation crops are doing well; but rain would be most beneficial.
Bareilly . (" 29th)	Slight rain all over district.	Crop prospects good; prices firm; market well stocked; health of men and cattle good.
Kumaon (" ")	*Nil*	Weather fair; a few cases of cholera, small-pox, and typhoid fever in the district; cattle-disease continues; prices falling.
Agra . (" 30th)	Rain in six parganas from 1 to 6 tenths on 23rd instant.	Irrigation continues; crops very promising; general health good; prices steady.
Jhansi . (" ")	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good; poppy is thriving; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut . (" 29th)	No rain, but slight drizzle.	Unirrigated crops want rain, otherwise condition favourable; health good; supplies sufficient; prices easy.
		General Remarks—Weather seasonable with a slight sprinkling of rain here and there; *rabi* crops flourishing; opium promising; and excepting a little sickness in Kumaon public health is good.
Punjab— (Dec. 31st)		
Delhi (Dec. 30th)	. . . .	Health fair; *rabi* crops thriving; prices almost stationary.
Hissar (" ")	. . . .	Fever decreasing; *rabi* prospects fair; prices nearly stationary.
Umballa (" ")	. . . .	Fever decreasing; *rabi* crops thriving, but rain wanted; prices of food grains falling.
Jullundur (" ")	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; rain wanted; prices steady.
Amritsar (" ")	·20	Health and crops good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Siálkot (Dec. 30th)	. . . .	Rain wanted; health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore („ „)	. . . .	Health good; *kharif* crops gathered; *rabi* sown; prices steady.
Lahore („ „)	Slight rain	Health good; crops fair; prices steady.
Rawalpindi („ „)	. . . .	Health and *rabi* crops good; prices falling.
Mooltan („ „)	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* crops promising; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan („ „)	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar („ „)	. . . .	Health good; prices of wheat and barley rising for want of rain; of other food grains falling.
		General Remarks.—Fever decreasing in the Hissar and Amballa districts, but the health of the rest of the province is generally good; *rabi* sowings completed; prospects on the whole good; prices fluctuating.
Central Provinces—(Dec. 31st)		
Nagpur . . .	2·65 inches	Weather cloudy with occasional showers; prospects improved by rain, *juari* harvesting in progress; cattle-disease in places; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore . . .	·28	Weather cloudy and warm; rain most beneficial to *rabi* crops, which are in excellent condition; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (Dec. 30th)	·54	Weather cloudy and cool; *rabi* crops promising; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni	. . . .	Weather cloudy and warm; rain wanted; threshing of *kharif* progressing; fever and cattle-disease continue; prices of rice and wheat slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad . .	·57	Weather cloudy and rainy; prospects of crops fair; cotton-picking continues; *til* being harvested; fever prevalent; wheat 25, rice 12 and *jowari* 31 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	·2	Weather cloudy and warm; *rabi* prospects good; prices steady; health good.
Raipur . . .	. . . .	Weather clear; recent rain beneficial to wheat and linseed; *kodo*-cutting finished; cotton-picking almost completed; rain and cold have caused deaths among cattle; rice 25 and wheat 34 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Dec. 27th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy with slight rain; reaping rice nearly over; reaping of sugarcane commenced; prospects unchanged; health good; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—The weather has continued cloudy with occasional showers which are beneficial to *rabi*; health good; prices steady.
British Burma—(Dec. 31st)		
Akyab (Dec. 27th)	*Nil*	Slight cholera still in town and district; reaping progressing; total rainfall 197·07.
Bassein („ „)	„	Health improving; total rainfall 109·82.
Rangoon („ „)	„	Health good; total rainfall 89·39.
Amherst (Moulmein). („ „)	„	Heath good; reaping nearly completed; total rainfall 182·56.
Tavoy („ „)	„	Slight cholera and smallpox; harvesting well advanced; total rainfall 165·72.
Henzada („ „)	„	Slight cholera in town and district; reaping almost completed; prospect of outturn good; total rainfall 91·24.
Toungoo („ „)	„	Health good; reaping progressing; total rainfall 74·59.
Thayetmyo („ „)	„	Health good; reaping nearly finished; total rainfall 33 47.
		General Remarks.—Except sporadic and trifling cholera and smallpox, public health of province good; harvest over in some districts and well advanced elsewhere, outturn satisfactory.
Assam—(Dec. 31st)		
Gauhati . (Dec. 30th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, mornings cool and foggy; land being prepared for *ahu* crops; prospects of sugarcane good; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	„	State and prospects of crops good; cholera prevalent in the district, also small pox here and there.
Cachar . . .	„	Weather very cold; about ¾ of *sali* crops reaped; common rice 18¾ seers per rupee; 7 deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi.
Dibrugarh . . .	·54	Weather rainy; *sali dhan* being reaped; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 31st)		
Bangalore . .	*Nil*	Standing crops generally in good condition; more rain required, especially in Tumkur district; prospects favourable; public health good.
Mercara . . .	·07	Picking of coffee proceeding; local market very dull; a good rice crop is being harvested.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Dec. 31st)		
Amraoti . . .	1·92	Weather cloudy and rainy; *jowari* and cotton crops somewhat damaged; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	4·75	Weather cloudy; *jowari* and cotton crops damaged.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Dec. 31st)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather continues cloudy and unusually warm; agricultural prospects favourable; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	·06	Total rainfall 32·74 inches; health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	·18	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	·41	Weather cloudy; *rabi* prospects favourable; health good.
Goona . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy and cold; health and prospects good.
Agar	·35	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops and health good.
Nowgong . . .	·05	Prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Manpur . . .	·85	Health and prospects good; opium sowing finished; prices falling slightly.
Rajputana— (Dec. 31st)		
Abu . . (Dec. 31st)	. . . .	Weather cold and cloudy.
Sirohi . („ 28th)	. . . .	Weather fine; health and prospects good.
Marwar . („ 26th)	. . . .	Health and prospects good; weather cold and cloudy; prices stationary.
Harowti . („ 29th)	. . . .	Weather for four days cloudy, rainy, and bleak.
Tonk	·42	Health good.
Jhallawar . („ 26th)	·52	Weather again clear.
Ajmere . („ 30th)	. . . .	Fever still prevalent; cold increasing; prospects excellent.
Jeypore . („ „)	·01	Crop prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . („ „)	Slight rain in parts	Prospects fair; health good.
Nepal—(Dec. 18th)		
Khatamandu . .	·15	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Nepal—		
Khatamandu (Dec. 25th)	*Nil*	Weather fair; prospects good.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 2.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 5th January, 1885.

No. 1.—The services of Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department with effect from the 9th instant.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Depy. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1885.

No. 6.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to confer the privilege of private entrée to Government House upon Kunwar Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia.

The 8th January 1885.

No. 55.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Kharsedji Ratanji Bamanji, a Probationer in the Bombay Presidency, to be a Member of the Civil Service of that Presidency, in accordance with the rules issued under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 6th January 1885.

No. 2.—Mr. A. Mackenzie, B.A., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 7th instant or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3.—Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C.S., is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Mackenzie, or until further orders.

F. C. DAUKES,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The 8th January 1885.

No. 7.—The services of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Officiating Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal

of the Legislative Department, with effect from the 9th instant or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his present duties.

JUDICIAL.

The 5th January 1885.

No. 7.—The services of Lieutenant R. F. H. Anderson, 5th Native Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 22nd December 1884.

The 8th January 1885.

No. 28.—Mr. A. P. Howell, M.A., C.S., Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, to officiate temporarily as Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces during the absence on deputation of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th January 1885.

No. 1.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend H. K. O'Connor, M.A., Chaplain of Sitapur, to be Chaplain of Kamptee, in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 2nd instant.

EDUCATION.

The 7th January 1885.

No. 7.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Government High School, Rangoon, to the Calcutta University, up to the B. A. Standard, with effect from the 1st April 1883.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1885.

No. 9 *E.*—The following Draft Rules relating to Colonial Emigration from the Port of Calcutta, under the provisions of Act XXI of 1883, are published for general information in conformity with Section 81 of the Act, and it is hereby notified that the Draft will be taken into consideration by the Government of India on the expiry of one month from this date:—

RULES RELATING TO COLONIAL EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF ACT XXI OF 1883.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL RULES.

Introduction.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of Act XXI of 1883 (The Indian Emigration Act), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the engagement and transport of labourers and dependents, as defined in the said Act, to the colonies authorized to import Indian labour.

Inclusion of schedules and forms in the rules.

1. The schedules and forms attached to these rules are prescribed for the several purposes specified in the heading of each, and shall be taken as part of the rules.

Provision for dependents

2. The same provision in every respect shall be made for the welfare of dependents of labourers as for that of the labourers themselves: and all rules regulating the treatment and transport of labourers shall be applicable to their dependents also.

Correspondence with Government

3. Correspondence with the local Government, in connection with emigration matters, shall ordinarily be conducted through the Protector of Emigrants appointed by such Government.

Submission of monthly returns.

4. A return, showing the number and description of emigrants embarked for the colonies during each month, shall be submitted by the Protector of Emigrants to the local Government within the month following that for which the return is due.

Submission of annual reports.

5. The submission of annual reports by emigration officers shall be regulated as follows:—

(a)—The Magistrate of every district of recruitment shall forward to the Protector of Emigrants concerned as early as possible, and not later than two months after the close of every official year, his report for that year, reviewing the conduct of recruitment for the colonies within his jurisdiction, with special reference to the following points:—The condition of the places of accommodation; the irregularities, if any, committed, and the punishment of the persons concerned; the prevalence of any epidemic disease; and the local circumstances, such as the state of the labour market, and the price of food-grains, &c., which either favoured or hindered emigration.

(b)—Every Emigration Agent shall similarly forward his report, reviewing the operations of the past year, with special reference to the results of recruitment on his behalf; the terms of engagement of labourers; the disposal of emigrants accommodated in depôt; the sickness and mortality in depôt: the vessels despatched; the number of returned emigrants; and the amount of their savings.

(c)—Every Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall similarly forward his report, treating on the following points, namely—the condition of the depôts; the state of health of the emigrants accommodated therein; the sufficiency of hospital and other medical arrangements; the cause of any epidemic disease; and the precautionary measures adopted against its spread.

(d)—Every Protector of Emigrants shall, not later than four months after the close of every official year, submit to the local Government his report for that year. The report, while embracing information on all points of importance noticed in the annual reports of other emigration officers received by him, shall review the history of emigration during the year, noticing all points of importance; and shall furnish such other particulars as may from time to time be required by the local Government.

CHAPTER II.

RECRUITMENT.

Section I.—Recruiting licenses.

Application for recruiter's license.

6. Every Emigration Agent, desiring to obtain a license (form No. 1) for any intending recruiter, shall forward an application on his behalf to the Protector of Emigrants concerned, and shall send therewith a certificate of good character in form No. 2, obtained from the Magistrate of the district, of which the intending recruiter is a native or resident of long standing.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 1.

FORM OF RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of

, described

in the descriptive roll annexed, is hereby licensed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, to be a recruiter of emigrants for [*here state the country for which the recruiter is licensed to recruit*] in [*here specify the local area within which the recruiter is licensed to recruit*].

This license will be in force until the of , unless previously cancelled.

Protector of Emigrants.

Dated the day of

Descriptive Roll.

NAME	Father's name.	AGE.		Caste.	Colour.	HEIGHT.		Distinguishing marks.	Name of village, local sub-division (tahsil, taluq, &c.) and district to which he belongs.
		Years	Months.			Feet.	Inches.		

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 2.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INTENDING RECRUITER'S CHARACTER.

Descriptive particulars of , intending recruiter.

NAME	Father's name.	Caste	Age.	HEIGHT.		RESIDENCE.				Full particulars as to bodily marks and general appearance for purposes of identification.	REMARKS.
				Feet.	Inches.	Zillah	Pergunnah	Thana.	Mouzah.		

CERTIFIED that the abovenamed appeared before me, and that the enquiry made regarding him has elicited nothing against his employment as a recruiter of emigrants.

DATED AT
The 188 . } *Magistrate of*

MEMO.

THE undersigned solicits that the Magistrate of will grant the above certificate to , if there is no objection to his employment.

DATED AT
The 188 . } *Emigration Agent for*

Application for renewal of license

7. If the renewal of a recruiting license, the term of which has expired, be desired the Emigration Agent shall forward with his application the expired license, and a certificate of identity of the recruiter concerned in form No. 3, obtained from any District Magistrate: or shall cause such recruiter to attend at the office of the Protector for identification, when the application for renewal of license is made.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 3.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF RECRUITER'S IDENTITY.

CERTIFIED that recruiter appeared before me this day, and was identified, by comparison, with the particulars endorsed on his expired license No. dated 188 , hereto annexed. He answers to his descriptive roll in all respects.

DATED AT
The 188 . } *Magistrate of*

MEMO.

THE undersigned solicits that the Magistrate will grant the above certificate to , if satisfied as to his identity.

DATED AT

The 188 . } *Emigration Agent for*

8. If an Agent desires a license for any recruiter of another agency, whose services are no longer required, he shall forward with his application the unexpired license of such recruiter, duly endorsed to the above effect by the Agent dispensing with his services.

Application for transfer of license.

Section 2.—Sub-depôts.

Definition of sub-depôt.

9. The places of accommodation provided for emigrants by recruiters shall, for the purposes of these rules, be called sub-depôts.

Exercise of powers of Protector of Emigrants.

10. Every Magistrate, and every officer of police of not lower rank than an Inspector, shall, under section 27 of the Act, exercise for the supervision and regulation of sub-depôts the same powers as are by the Act conferred on a Protector of Emigrants in respect of depôts at the port of embarkation.

Sub-depôt requirements.

11. The accommodation provided in sub-depôts shall be considered sufficient if the emigrants are kept in such manner as would be considered comfortable by persons of their condition in the district where they are recruited. But the following points shall invariably be insisted on :—

(*a*)—Perfect cleanliness, both of the premises and of the emigrants.

(*b*)—Sufficiency of accommodation for the largest number of coolies likely to be located there at one time.

(*c*)—The presence of a plentiful supply of good water within a reasonable distance.

(*d*)—Proper conveniences for purposes of nature and for bathing; and when the number of emigrants is likely to be large, and this becomes necessary, suitable latrine accommodation.

(*e*)—The exclusion of cases of contagious disease from the premises, and on the occurrence of any such case, immediate information to be given to the medical authorities, and proper steps taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

(*f*)—The non-admission of any women, who are not emigrants, within the sub-depôt premises, without special permission of the District Magistrate..

(*g*)—The exclusion of parda-nashin women from the sub-depôt premises under all circumstances.

(*h*)—The provision of separate accommodation for single women and married couples, apart from that for single men, and the placing of such accommodation in charge of a female sub-depôt servant, specially approved by the District Magistrate.

(*i*)—The filing by the proprietor of any sub-depôt of a list of his servants in the Magistrate's office, and of a supplementary list when necessary; and the exclusion from the sub-depôt of every person not borne on these lists, or to whose employment the Magistrate may refuse his assent.

(*j*)—The keeping of an inspection book by the proprietor for inspecting officers to write their remarks therein; and the having it always in readiness for production when required.

Inspection of sub-depôts.

12. The District Magistrate shall appoint one of his subordinate Magistrates to visit the head-quarter's sub-depôts at least once a month. The sub-divisional sub-depôts also shall be inspected by the sub-divisional officers at least once a month.

Inspection of emigrants in sub-depôts.

13. Every Magistrate and every authorized police officer shall without fail inspect emigrants in sub-depôts, and shall carefully examine the state of the premises, and the manner in which the emigrants are lodged, fed, and otherwise provided for, frequent and unexpected visits being desirable to prevent abuses.

Alteration of terms of recruitment.

14. The Emigration Agent shall without delay intimate to the Protector, for the information of Government, any changes that he may be authorized by the Colonial Government to make in the terms offered to intending emigrants.

Section 3.—Registration.

Registering officers.

15. The District Magistrate shall be *ex-officio* the head registering officer of the district, and all other registering officers in such district, appointed under section 28, shall be subordinate to him.

Register for registrations.

16. Every registering officer shall keep a register in form No. 4 for the registration of intending emigrants.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 4

FORM OF REGISTER FOR REGISTRATION OF INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

Registration particulars of labourers and dependents recruited by Emigration Agents' recruiters as recorded by Registering Officer of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					17					18	19
							RESIDENCE.											SUCCESSORS TO ESTATE, OR NEXT FRIEND IN INDIA.					COLONIAL ADDRESS OF EMIGRANT						
							a.	b.	c.									a.	b	c			a	b.	c.	d	e.		
																				Residence									
																				a	b.	c							
Date of registration.	Serial number of emigrants registered according to financial year.	Name of emigrant.	Father's name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste	District	Pergunnah	Thana	Village.	Whether labourer or dependent.	If dependent, upon what labourer dependent, or if minor, under whose guardianship.	If female, whether married, widow, or unmarried.	Where recruited and registered.	Name of recruiter, and number of his license.	Occupation or profession	Colony and depôt to which proceeding.	Name.	Relationship or connexion.	District.	Thana.	Village	Number in ship's nominal roll.	Name of ship.	Year in which sailed	Name of colony.	Date of receipt from depôt.	Date of despatch of copy to district of birth	REMARKS.

Correct and legible entries in register

17. Particular care shall be taken that the writing in the register is very legible, and that vernacular names are correctly spelt.

Affixing of serial number to all entries

18. The serial number shall be affixed to all entries of emigrants in order as they are registered; and shall also be affixed to all red ink entries (*see* rule 25, below) made therein.

Examination of emigrants to be registered

19. Every registering officer, before whom any person is brought for registration as an intending emigrant, or as the dependent of such emigrant shall, after the removal from the place of the recruiter or other person interested in having the registration executed, cross-examine such person on the points set forth in sections 31—33 of the Act

Entries of particulars of registered emigrants.

20. As each person brought to be registered by the recruiter is examined and passed for registration by the registering officer under section 31, the particulars regarding such person shall be entered in columns 1 to 17 inclusive of the register by the registering officer himself, or by a member of his office establishment, and the work shall not be made over to the recruiter or any other person.

Entries of dependents of registered emigrants.

21. If an intending emigrant labourer has dependents, their serial number, and particulars as to name, age and relationship to such labourer, shall be entered in the appropriate columns of the register separately and immediately following the entries of the labourer on whom dependent.

Procedure on disacknowledgment of any next of kin.

22. If an intending emigrant states that he has no next-of-kin in India, an endeavour shall be made to obtain the name of some respectable man in his native village, such as the headman or chief rayat; and such name shall be entered in the register under the column for successor to estate or next friends in India, a note explaining the matter being made in the "remarks" column.

Registration of postponement cases.

23. If in the case of a postponement of registration under section 32 (2), the woman is subsequently registered, she shall be treated as a freshly brought up intending emigrant, and her particulars entered in the register for registrations.

Furnishing of entries of registration to Magistrate of district of birth.

24. If the emigrant is born in a district other than that where registered, a copy of all the particulars of registration shall be sent by the registering officer, after filling up column 19 of the register, to the Magistrate of the district of birth, with a memorandum in form No. 5, which he shall initial and return, on receipt, to the registering officer concerned.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 5.

FORM OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF REGISTRATION PARTICULARS.

Memo. No.

THE undersigned has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the undermentioned copies of entries of registration of intending emigrants for the Colonies.

DATED }
The } *Magistrate of the district of birth.*

To

The Magistrate of

YEAR.	Serial number of entries.	Where registered.	Date of receipt.

Registration of particulars in district of birth.

25. On receipt of such copy of particulars of registration, the Magistrate of the district of birth shall cause the Registering Officer of the district to enter in his register, *in red ink*, an exact copy thereof, and to add in the column of remarks "registered " (giving the name of the place and district of registration).

Proposal of returned memorandum form.

26. The memorandum form prescribed by rule 24 shall, on being received back from the Magistrate of the district of birth, be filed separately in the registering office.

Copy of sub-divisional register for head-quarters registering officer

27. If emigrants are registered in a sub division of a district, or otherwise than at head-quarters, the local registering officer shall immediately, on each registration being concluded, send certified copies of his register to the registering officer at head-quarters, who shall forthwith, on receipt, enter them *in red ink* in his own register.

Transfer of unrequired emigrants by re-registration

28. Emigrants registered on behalf of any colonial agency, but not required owing to recruiting operations having closed for the time being or other cause, may be transferred to the recruiters of other colonial agencies for re registration; provided that the emigrants consent to the transfer, after being given to understand that, if unwilling, they are entitled to be discharged, or to be returned to the districts of registration as they may desire.

Entries of transfer particulars

29. If emigrants be transferred in the district of original registration, such transfer shall be entered in the "remarks "column of the register against each emigrant. But if transferred elsewhere, the re-registering officer shall forward to every registering officer concerned in the original registration the particulars of re-registration for entry of the transfer *in red ink* in the "remarks" column of his register

"Re-registered at for " (giving the name of the place of re-registration and colony for which re-registered).

Register for refusals of registration.

30. Every registering officer shall also keep in form No. 6 a register of refusals to register under sections 31, 32(1) and 33(2); and of postponements of registration under section 32(2).

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 6.

FORM OF REGISTER FOR REFUSAL OF REGISTRATION.

Postponement and refusal of registration

Particulars of emigrants recruited for the colonies as recorded by the registering officer of

Date of appearance for registration.	Serial number of entry according to financial year.	Name of person presented for registration.	Father's name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	Residence.				Where and by whom recruited.	Reasons for refusal or postponement (see section 34).	In case of postponement under section 32(2), period of postponement.	Final order (with reasons) on expiry of period of postponement.	Signature of registering officer.	Remarks.
								a	b	c	d						
								District.	Pergunnah.	Thana.	Village.						

31 Clerks in charge of registration work shall receive remuneration at rates fixed by the Local Government.

Section IV.—Agreements.

Execution of agreement.

32. After the register has been filled up and signed, the agreement forms shall be filled up and signed, in triplicate, under section 35.

Careful preparation of agreement

33. The agreement form shall be filled up with as much care, as regards accuracy of spelling and legibility of writing, as the original register.

Supply of forms of agreement.

34. The agreement for execution by intending emigrants shall be in form No. 7, and the requisite supply of these forms shall be provided by Emigration Agents, when emigrants are taken before registering officers for registration and the execution of their agreements The forms shall be printed correctly and clearly, and on substantial paper; and registering officers shall refuse them when they do not comply with these conditions.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 7.

FORM OF AGREEMENT OF INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

Particulars of emigrant executing a contract for service in

Date of registration.	Serial number of emigrants registered according to financial year	Name of emigrant.	Father's name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	Residence.				Whether labourer or dependent.	Where and by whom recruited.	Colony and depôt to which proceeding.	Successors to estate or next friend in India.					Remark.
								a	b	c	d				a	b	c			
								District.	Pergunnah.	Thana.	Village.				Name.	Relationship or connexion.	Residence. a District.	b Pergunnah.	c Village.	

I agree to emigrate to on the conditions of service specified on the reverse

Executed in my presence *Emigrant.*

Registering Officer

District of

Dated

N B—The above to be filled up in the office of registration in triplicate, and in English.

Particulars of emigrant registered in the district of and proceeded to

Name of emigrant.	Serial number.	Year.	Place of registration.	Ship number.	Name of ship.	Year in which sailed.	Name of colony.
(a)1	(a)2	(a)3	(a)4	(18a)	(18b)	(18c)	(18d)

(IN ENGLISH)

To

THE MAGISTRATE OF (here should be printed or written the name of the district of registration)

Government Emigration Agent for

Dated

N B—The above to be filled in by the Emigration Agent, and forwarded to the registering officer concerned.

Conditions of Service.

Period of service	Nature of labour	Number of days on which the emigrant is required to labour in each week	Number of hours each day during which he is required to labour without extra remuneration	Monthly or daily wages, or task work rates	Conditions as to return passage	Other conditions if any.

I agree to accept the within named as an emigrant on the above conditions.

Recruiter.

for

In my presence

Registering Officer

at

Dated

N.B.—The above conditions to be filled up in the office of registration in the language best understood by emigrants

N.B.—The above demarcation should correspond precisely with that on the reverse, and the space below it should be left blank

35. The copy of the particulars registered concerning the intending emigrant and dependents, if any, under section 31 (*see* section 36) and printed on the face of the agreement form shall be in English.

Entries of registration particulars in English

36. In the copy of the agreement given to the emigrant, the conditions of service printed on the reverse (*see* section 36) shall be, among those prescribed below for each province in the language which is best understood by the emigrant; and if none of the languages be understood by him, in English :—

Entry of conditions of agreement in best understood language

For	Lower Provinces of Bengal	in Bengali or Hindi.
,,	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	in
,,	Punjab	in
,,	Central Provinces	in
,,	Bombay	in
,,	Madras	in

37 Of the triplicate copies of the agreement signed by each emigrant, only one shall have the lower portion; the other two shall consist of the upper portion only

Entry of particulars in lower portion of agreement

38. When a dependent is registered, no agreement shall be required from him. A copy, however, of such dependent's particulars in the register (*see* rule 21) shall be included in the copies of the agreement sent to the Protector and Emigration Agent; and shall also be entered in the copy of agreement given to the emigrant labourer

Non requirement of agreement from dependent

39. When the agreement has been attested and compared, one copy shall be delivered to the recruiter, another sent forthwith to the Protector by the registering officer, and the third, *i.e.*, the one containing the lower portion, shall be given to the emigrant concerned

Disposal of triplicate copies of agreement

40. At the time of embarkation, each emigrant shall present his copy of the agreement to the Emigration Agent for inspection The Agent shall then tear off the lower part of the agreement; return the upper half to the emigrant, and, having filled up heads 18*a* to 18*d* in the lower half, send it by post to the Magistrate of the district of registration

Disposal of lower portion of agreement of embarked emigrants

41. If an emigrant died after registration and before embarking, the Emigration Agent shall write across the lower portion of the agreement "dies in depôt (or on the journey, as the case may be) on the ", tear it off, and return it to the Magistrate of the registering district. The registering officer shall then note the fact in the columns for the colonial address of the emigrant. A similar procedure shall be followed when, for any other reason, a registered emigrant does not proceed to the Colony.

Disposal of lower portion of agreement of non embarked emigrants

42. The Magistrate of the district on receiving from the Agent the lower portion of the agreement, shall forward it to the head-quarters registering officer, who shall enter the particulars therein furnished in column 18 of his register, and thereafter in every case in which the agreement had been executed in any sub-division, forward it to the local registering officer for the entry of the same particulars in the sub-divisional register of intending emigrants.

Disposal of lower portion of agreement by Magistrate of district of registration

42*a*. The returns A and B shewing the monthly registration of emigrants and the receipts and expenditure under Act XXI of 1883 should be regularly forwarded by District Magistrates or registering officers to the Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta.

A.

Statement shewing number and particulars of Emigrants registered in District of for Colonial Emigration Agencies under Act XXI of 1883, during the month of 188 .

1	2	3							4	5	6	7
Serial number of batches	Date of registration	NUMBER REGISTERED							Name of recruiter through whom registered	Name of Colonial Agency for which registered	Number and date of memorandum covering copies of agreements forwarded to Protector of Emigrants.	REMARKS
		Adults of and above 16 years		Non-adults.				Total souls				
				Children from 2 to 16 years		Infants under two years						
		Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls	Male	Female					

B.

Statement shewing number of Emigrants registered in the District and amounts received and disbursed in connection with Colonial Emigration under Act XXI of 1883, *during month of* 188 .

Names of Colonial Agencies.	Number of Emigrants registered.						Total souls.	Receipts.													Disbursements.															Remarks.
	Adults of and above 16 years.		Non-adults.					Fees for agreements under section 38.			Miscellaneous receipts.									Total.	Remuneration to registering clerk.			Miscellaneous payments.									Total.			
			Children from 2 to 16 years.		Infants under two years.						Fines.													Refunds.												
	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	

Section V.—District records.

43. The District Magistrate's office shall be a central office of record for each district, and such books and papers of subordinate registering offices as are not to be destroyed shall be transferred to it from time to time.

Preservation of district records in central office.

44. In every district in which the number of entries in the register (including red ink ones) exceeds 200 per annum, the head-quarters registering officer shall keep an index of names of emigrants in form No. 8.

Index to names of registered emigrants.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 8.

FORM OF INDEX TO NAMES OF EMIGRANTS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT OF

Name of emigrant.	Year of registration.	Serial number in register.

45. This index shall be kept according to the letter of the alphabet, the entries under each letter being arranged ac ording to the system in use in the office of the Registrar of Assurances in the district.

Alphabetical arrangement of index.

CHAPTER. III.

DEPOTS.

Section I.—Depôt accommodation.

Depôt site.

46. The site of every depôt, and the disposition and construction of the sheds, shall, from a sanitary point of view, be subject to the approval of the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, who shall furnish the protector of Emigrants with a certificate of such approval

Depôt grounds.

47. The depôt grounds shall be cleaned, levelled, and drained; and, if necessary, wells and tanks shall be properly fenced in and protected from surface drainage.

Nature depôt buildings.

48. Every depôt shall consist of the following buildings:—

(*a*)—*Reception shed* to be set apart for the examination of freshly arrived emigrants before they are permitted to occupy the accommodation shed.

(*b*)—*Accommodation sheds* to be so constructed as to provide suitable accommodation for single women and married persons apart from that for single men: and, moreover, admit of the separate location of intending emigrants, and of emigrants who are returned from the colony.

(*c*)—*Cooking sheds.*

(*d*)—*Latrines.*

(*e*)—*Hospital sheds*, embracing a shed for the treatment of ordinary cases, an observation shed for suspected cases, and an isolation shed for treatment of contagious diseases not otherwise provided for; each such shed having separate wards for males and females.

(*f*)—*Dispensary shed* with suitable accommodation for the resident medical officer.

(*g*)—*Inspection shed* for the mustering of emigrants for any purpose and, whenever necessary, for their feeding.

Lighting and ventilation of depôt buildings.

49. Air and light shall be admitted freely into all sheds to be occupied by emigrants by means of a sufficient number of doors and windows fitted with moveable jhamps or screens, by openings under the eaves; and, if necessary, by properly constructed ridge ventilators in the roof.

Sleeping platforms.

50. The platforms in the accommodation sheds for emigrants to sleep on shall be boarded, and when not removable shall be raised high enough to admit of the space underneath being readily cleaned.

Capacity of accommodation sheds.

51. The number of emigrants to be located in each accommodation shed shall be calculated at the uniform rate of not less than 14 superficial feet of space to each person; and such number shall be specified in some conspicuous part of the shed for the information of visiting officers.

Construction of cooking sheds.

52. Cooking sheds shall have either brick or mud plastered walls and tiled roof, and a proper receptacle for rice, water, and other kitchen refuse shall be provided.

Water tanks.

53. Iron tanks shall be provided, and a plentiful supply of the purest water obtainable shall be stored in them for drinking and cooking purposes. Each tank shall be fitted with a padlocked cover; and with two or more strong taps of simple construction: and in all cases where any doubts exist in the opinion of the Medical Inspector as to the uniform purity of the water-supply, each such tank shall be fitted also with a suitable and efficient filter.

Construction of latrines.

54. Latrines shall be provided for males and females separately; and shall be properly roofed, lighted, and ventilated. The position and plan of the latrine, and the system adopted for the removal of night-soil, shall be subject to the approval of the Medical Inspector.

Construction of hospital buildings

55. The wards of the hospital buildings shall be dry, well raised, thoroughly ventilated, and well lighted: and the dispensary, with accommodation for the medical officer in charge, shall be conveniently situated. The fittings of the several sheds shall be such as may be considered necessary by the Medical Inspector

Fire extinguisher.

56. An approved fire extinguisher, or other efficient means for suppressing fires, shall be provided in every depôt and kept in working order ready to hand.

Section II.—Depôt Management.

Inspection of emigrants by Protector.

57. When emigrants are accommodated in the depôts, it shall be the duty of the Protector to inspect them, and to satisfy himself that the terms of their engagement for work in the colonies are understood by them, and that the provisions of the Act and rules thereunder are complied with.

Inspection of emigrants by Medical Inspector.

58. Similarly, it shall be the duty of the Medical Inspector to supervise the depôts from a sanitary point of view, to inspect the emigrants in respect to their health, and to see that hospital and other medical arrangements are suitable and sufficient; that all necessary precautions, such as vaccination and other means, are taken against the occurrence and spread of communicable disease; and that the depôt arrangements for the feeding, clothing, and care generally of emigrants are sufficient to meet requirements. At the close of every month he shall forward to the Protector a report of his inspections in form No. 9.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 9.

FORM OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS' INSPECTION REPORT.

Report of Medical Inspector on the sanitary arrangements in the Emigration Agents depôts at for the month of 188 .

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS — NAMES OF EMIGRATION AGENCIES						REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1 —*Sleeping sheds.*							
(a) Whether kept clean and in proper repair?							
(b) Whether satisfactorily fitted, furnished, and ventilated?							
2 —*Cooking sheds*							
(a) Whether in proper repair and satisfactorily fitted and furnished?							
(b) Whether any complaints were preferred as to the quality or quantity of food issued?							
3 —*Water-supply*							
(a) Whether iron tanks are in proper order, and filled with a sufficiency of clean water for drinking and cooking purposes?							
(b) Whether tanks are fitted with filtering apparatus; and if so, whether the filtering media has been renewed, and when?							
(c) Whether the bathing arrangements are in working condition and secure a supply of clean water in sufficient quantity for the number of emigrants accommodated in depot?							
4 —*Latrines*							
(a) Whether condition of building and ablution arrangements are satisfactory?							
(b) Whether cleanliness is secured and maintained?							
5 —*Hospital*							
(a) Whether hospital for ordinary disease is kept in thorough repair, and properly fitted and furnished to receive patients?							
(b) Whether segregation shed is clean, and fitted and furnished for immediate use?							
(c) What number of patients were treated in hospital during the month, and what number remained under treatment at its close?							
(d) Whether any patients suffering from contagious diseases were sent to any authorized hospital, and if so, what number and to what hospital?							
6 —*Dispensary.*							
Whether sufficiently provided with requirements?							
7 —*Depôt tanks.*							
Whether properly cleaned and secured against accidents and the resort of emigrants for purposes of bathing and drawing water?							
8 —*Depôt compound and drains.*							
Whether kept clean and in proper order?							
9 —*Emigrant's clothing*							
Whether the emigrants are sufficiently and cleanly clothed?							
10 —*Improvements*							
Whether any improvements can be made and have been suggested for promoting the healthiness of the depôt?							

No.

FORWARDED to the Protector of Emigrants for information, with the remark that the Agents concerne have been requested to remedy existing defects.

DATED AT

The 188 .

Medical Inspector.

59. Every Agent shall reside or shall depute a responsible representative to reside within or adjoining his depôt premises, with a view to the exercise of immediate and efficient control over subordinates, and to the prevention of irregularities that may otherwise occur.

Residence of Emigration Agent in depôt.

60. A resident depôt medical officer approved by the Medical Inspector shall be appointed by each Agent, and his name shall be registered in the Protector's office. He shall keep the hospital register in form No. 10, and shall place it before the Medical Inspector when visiting the depôt.

Resident medical officer.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 10.

FORM OF DEPOT HOSPITAL REGISTER.

Register of in door and out-door patients among the labourers and dependents accommodated in the depôt of_____for the month of_____

Date of admission.	Hospital Register Number.		Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Sex.	Number in depôt register.	Disease.	Treatment.	Diet.	Date of discharge.	Date of removal to authorized hospital.	Date of desertion.	Date of death.	Date of return to district of registration.	REMARKS.
	In-door.	Out-door.														

61. Every Agent, on establishing a depôt, shall apply to the Protector for a license to accommodate emigrants therein, and such license shall be granted in form No. 11, on the approval of the depôt arrangements by the Medical Inspector.

Depôt license.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 11.

FORM OF DEPOT LICENSE.

The Emigration Agent for _____ *is hereby authorized to accommodate in each shed of his depôt at* _____ *the number of emigrants entered against it.*

SERIAL NUMBER OF SHEDS.	MEASUREMENT OF EACH SHED.			Number of emigrants to be accommodated in each shed.	REMARKS.
	Length.	Breadth.	Superficial area.		
Sleeping shed No. 1					
Ditto No. 2					
Ditto No. 3 ...					
Ditto No. 4					
Total number allowed in depôt ...					
Hospital shed No. 1					
Ditto No. 2					

N.B.—Space in sleeping sheds is calculated at 14 superficial feet, and in hospital sheds at 28 superficial feet to each emigrant.
A fresh license will be required, if the sheds are increased in number or size.
This license shall be in force for one year only from the date thereof.

DATED AT
The 188 . } *Protector of Emigrants.*

Depôt visitor's book.

62. A visitor's book shall be kept in each depôt for the Protector and Medical Inspector to enter the dates of their visits, and any suggestions or remarks they may desire to make therein.

Depôt registers and returns.

63. Every depôt shall have registers kept in forms Nos. 12 and 13, and the entries therein shall be punctually, legibly, and accurately made. Monthly returns of accommodation, and of sickness in depôt, shall likewise be prepared in forms Nos. 14 and 15 respectively, and be forwarded by the Agent to the office of the Protector by the 15th of the month following that for which they become due. A weekly hospital report also in form No. 16 shall be furnished to the Medical Inspector.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 12.

FORM OF DEPÔT REGISTER.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION

FORM OF

Date of admission into depôt	Depôt number	Date of registration	Registration number.	Name of emigrant.	Father's name	Sex	Age.	Caste.	Residence.						Whether labourer or dependent.	If labourer, relationship, if any, to other registered emigrants.	If dependent, upon what labourer dependent, or if minor, under whose guardianship.	If female, whether married, widow, or unmarried.	Where recruited and registered.	Name of recruiter and number of his license.	How many days after registration despatched from the district for agency's depôt.	Number of days on the journey.	First Examination by Medical Inspector.					First Examination by Protector of Emigrants.				
																							Passed as fit for the voyage.	Rejected.			Signature of Medical Inspector.	Permitted to emigrate.	Detained.			Signature of Protector.
									District	Pergunnah.	Thana	Village	Town	Mohulla.									Date	Date	Cause.	Remarks.		Date	Date.	Cause.	Remarks.	

FORM No. 12.

DEPÔT REGISTER.

Depôt number	Height.		Bodily marks or deformities.	Occupation or profession	If a return emigrant, from what colony.	Whether medically examined prior to registration.	By what sub-agency forwarded to depôt	By whom accompanied to depôt.	By whom received in depôt	Result of Depôt Surgeon's Examination			Rejected by Immigration Agent.		When released from engagement.	When returned to district of registration.	When returned owing to irregular recruitment.	When deserted.	When sent to lunatic or other asylum.	Died.		When transferred to another agency's depôt	When despatched to the colony.	Successor to Estate in India.						Remarks.
											Rejected															Residence.				
	Feet	Inches.								Date.	Date.	Cause.	Date	Cause.						Date	Cause.			Name.	Relationship	District.	Pergunnah.	Village or thana.	Town and mohulla.	

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 13.

FORM OF REGISTER OF DECEASED EMIGRANT'S PROPERTY.

Registration particulars of the effects of deceased emigrants as recorded by the Emigration Agent for during the year 188 .

Date of death	Serial number	Name	Sex	Number of depôt register.	Description of Property left		Date of delivery of property to Protector of Emigrants	Number and date of official communication accompanying property	REMARKS
					Money.	Miscellaneous articles.			

Nominal list of the casualties shown in the depôt accommodation return for the month of 188 .

Name of emigrant.	Father's name.	Age	Sex.	Caste.	Date of registration.	District where registered.	Particulars of recruiting districts.				Particulars of journey to depôt.			Particulars of depôt.				Name of recruitor.	REMARKS.
							Detained and cause.	Discharged and cause.	Deserted.	Died and cause.	Left behind and cause.	Deserted.	Died and cause.	Rejected and cause.	Released and cause.	Deserted.	Died and cause.		

Memo. No.

FORWARDED to the Protectors of Emigrants for information.

DATED AT

The 188 .

Emigration Agent for

COLONIAL EMIGRA

FORM OF DEPOT

Return of Emigrants recruited and accommodated in the depôt

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | | | 11 | | | | |

TION FORM No. 14.

ACCOMMODATION REPORT.

of the *Agency during the month of* 188 .

| 12 | | |

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 15.

FORM OF DEPÔT SICKNESS REPORT.

Return of sickness among emigrants accommodated in the depôt of the *agency during the month of* 188 .

DISEASES.	Number remaining under treatment from last month.		Number admitted during the month.		Total number under treatment.		CLASSIFICATION OF THOSE UNDER TREATMENT.										DISCHARGED.			SENT TO AUTHORIZED HOSPITAL			SENT TO LUNATIC OR OTHER ASYLUM			DIED.									NUMBER REMAINING UNDER TREATMENT AT THE CLOSE OF THE MONTH			REMARKS.
							Labourers.			Dependents.																Classification.												
										Adults above 16 years.		Children of 2 years and under 16 years		Infants under 2 years.												Labourers		Dependents.										
																												Adults above 16 years.		Children of 2 years and under 16 years.		Infants under 2 years.						
	Labourers.	Dependents.	Labourers.	Dependents	Labourers.	Dependents.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women	Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Labourers.	Dependents.	Total.	

	Persons.
Number remaining in depôt at the close of last month	
Admitted during the month	
Total ...	

	Persons.
(a) Daily average strength	
(b) Daily average of sick	
(c) Percentage of sick to strength	
(d) Percentage of deaths to strength	

DATED AT

The 188 .

Depôt Medical Officer.

N.B.—The following rules should be observed:—(*a*) To find the daily average strength of emigrants, divide the sum of the total number of souls present daily by the total number of days. (*b*) To find the daily average number of sick add together the number of sick in hospital for each day, and divide the total by the number of days. (*c*) To find the rate per cent. of daily average of sick to strength, take the daily average number of sick and multiply the number by 100, and divide the product by the daily average strength. (*d*) To find the rate per cent of deaths to daily average strength, multiply the total number of deaths by 100, and divide the product by the daily average strength.

Instructions.—This monthly return is to be forwarded to the Medical Inspector, and a duplicate to the Protector of Emigrants within a fortnight of the month following that to which it relates.

Memo. No.

FORWARDED to the Protector of Emigrants for information.

DATED AT

The 188 .

Emigration Agent for

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No 16.

FORM OF WEEKLY HOSPITAL REPORT.

Return of diseases for which emigrants were treated in the hospital of the depôt for the week ended 188 .

DISEASES.	ON THE SICK LIST.			REMOVED FROM THE SICK LIST.				Remaining under treatment at the close of the week.	REMARKS.
	Remaining from last week.	Admitted during the week	Total number.	Discharged	Deserted	Died.	Total deduction.		
Cholera ..									The following diseases were found amongst the emigrants on arrival at depôt:—
Dysentery ..									Fever.
Diarrhœa									Diarrhœa
Fever									Cholera.
Measles									Measles.
Small-pox									Small-pox.
Chest affections .									Syphilis.
Venereal affections									Opthalmia.
Other diseases ..									Anœmia.
									Dysentery.
									Hydrocele.
									Jaundice.
									Other diseases.

PARTICULARS OF FATAL CASES.

NAME OF PATIENT	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	District.	Admitted to depôt.	Admitted to hospital.	Disease.	Date of death	REMARKS.

Daily average of depôt population
Daily average of sick
Percentage of sick to population
Percentage of deaths to population

Depôt Surgeon.

Native Doctor.

Memo. No.

FORWARDED to the Medical Inspector for information.

DATED AT

The *of* 188 .

Emigration Agent for

Official communication with documents and property sent to Protector.

64. When documents and money or other property of deceased emigrants are sent by the Agent to the Protector's office, they shall invariably be forwarded with an official communication, furnishing full and accurate particulars regarding them.

Good condition of depôt.

65. The ventilation of the depôt buildings and the cleanliness of the emigrants accommodated therein shall receive special attention from the Agent. The depôt sheds, latrines, drains, &c., shall, moreover, be kept at all times in good order, and mud-plastered or brick walls shall be white-washede very month.

List of depôt servants

66. The separate accommodation for single women and married persons shall be placed in charge of a female depôt servant; and a list of all servants employed in the depôt shall be furnished to the office of the Protector; and every person not borne on that list shall be persistently excluded from the depôt premises.

Procedure on arrival of emigrants.

67. Emigrants, on entering the depôt premises, shall be taken direct with all their things to the reception shed, situated near the gate or other place, and set apart for the admission of emigrants; and shall there be inspected by the Agent and the Resident Medical Officer, while their names and other particulars are entered in the depôt register. The sick, suffering from ordinary complaints, shall be sent to the depôt hospital for treatment; but those found to have small-pox, measles, cholera, or other dangerous communicable decease shall *immediately* be removed to the authorized hospital. The healthy, excepting those suspected of infection, and to be dealt with as prescribed in rule 81, shall be permitted to proceed to the accommodation shed, after they have bathed and put on clean clothing, and their bundles or boxes have been carefully examined, and soiled and objectionable article removed. Every soiled articles of clothing, new or old, shall be thoroughly washed and cleaned before it is allowed to be used or removed to the accommodation shed, but cast off ragged clothes, as well as such as are believed to be infected, shall be burnt in the presence of the resident Medical Officer.

Non-residence in depôt of recruiters and others not servants.

68. Recruiters or other persons in charge, taking emigrants to the depôt shall not be permitted to reside within the depôt premises, nor shall any person who is not a depôt servant.

Report of arrival of emigrants.

69. Every Agent shall report to the Protector in form No. 17 the admission of emigrants into his depôt during any day by the forenoon of the next day, and shall at the same time bring to notice the misconduct of any recruiter or other person in charge, whom he may have found to have infringed the law or rules.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 17.

FORM OF DEPÔT ARRIVAL REPORT.

Return of emigrants admitted into the depôt of the _____ *Agency on the* _____ 188 .

Serial number of batches.	Name of labourers and dependents.	Sex.	Age.	When where, and by whom recruited.	By whom accompanied to depôt	Number of days on journey.	By whom received in depôt.	State of health on arrival.	Whether medically examined previous to registration.	ABSENTEES OF THE BATCHES UNDER REPORT.			REMARKS.
										Name	Registration number.	Cause of non-arrival.	

Abstract of Batches under report.

	Adults of 16 years and upwards		Children of 2 years and under 16 years		Infants under 2 years		Remarks
	Men	Women.	Boys.	Girls	Male	Female	
Originally registered							
Born on the journey							
Total number							
Left behind temporarily							
Released — Rejected as unfit							
Released — Unwilling							
Released — Claimed by relatives							
Deserted							
Died							
Total deduction							
Arrived at the depôt							

Memo. No.

FORWARDED to the Protector of Emigrants for information.

DATED AT
The 188 . } *Emigration Agent for*

N B —If the absentees of any previously reported original batches arrive on any subsequent date their admission should be reported in this form but separately from returns of original batches arrived on the same date, with the following observation in the "remarks" column. Absentees of the original batch, serial No. , reported under memorandum No. of 188

70. The emigrants shall be distributed in each accommodation shed according to the number it is licensed to hold, and shall, as far as possible, be prevented from overcrowding.

Distribution of emigrants in accommodation sheds

71. The clothes supplied to emigrants, on admission into the depôt and subsequently for the voyage, shall be according to the scales laid down in schedule G of the rules, and of the description and quality approved by the Medical Inspector, samples being retained in the Protector's office.

Supply of clothing.

72. Emigrants in health shall bathe and wash their clothes daily; and a liberal supply of soap shall be allowed for the purpose.

Bathing of emigrants

73. The water in depôt tanks may be used for drinking or cooking; and may be drawn for bathing and washing clothes, so long as the Medical Inspector does not consider it objectionable for such purposes.

Depôt tanks

74. Regular hours shall be set apart for cooking and feeding, and no cooking shall be allowed at any other time, except for invalids; nor in any place except the cooking sheds, where alone emigrants shall feed and smoke.

Observance of regular feeding hours.

75. The rations issued daily for each labourer or dependent in depôt shall be according to the scale laid down in schedule G; and shall be served out to emigrants after being cooked The cooked food and drinking water shall invariably, before being served out, be examined by the resident medical officer, who should satisfy himself that the food is of good quality, sufficient in quantity, and well cooked; and that the water is pure and wholesome. Food suitable for infants and invalids, such as milk, soup, and sago, &c., shall be freshly prepared, and punctually supplied at proper intervals commencing in the early morning.

Issue and examination of rations.

76. After meals, the resident medical officer shall see that the cooking sheds are swept out, that all cooking utensils are thoroughly cleaned, and that no stale food is secreted either by the cooks or emigrants; but that it is deposited along with other refuse matter in the receptacle specially provided.

Cleaning of cooking utensils

77. Emigrants in depôt shall be kept as much as possible in the open air; and may be employed on light work, such as keeping the accommodation sheds clean, and the depôt garden and grounds in good order. Games or other amusements should always be encouraged.

Employment of emigrants in depôt

Precautions against fire and sleeping beds.

78. No cooking, feeding, or smoking shall be permitted in the sleeping sheds; and all lanterns used in them shall be padlocked.

Vaccination of emigrants.

79. Every unprotected emigrant admitted into the depôt shall be vaccinated, as soon as possible thereafter, under arrangements made with the Government Vaccination Department; and returns of vaccination, as may be required, shall be regularly furnished to that department.

Treatment of sick emigrants.

80. Sick emigrants, excepting those suffering from dangerous communicable disease and otherwise provided for, shall not be sent to any other than the depôt hospital; nor be removed thence, nor from the depôt, without the written permission of the Medical Inspector.

Procedure on occurrence of infectious or contagious disease.

81. In the event of cholera, or small-pox, or other dangerous communicable disease appearing in the depôt, every labourer or dependent attacked shall *immediately* be sent to the authorized hospital for treatment; and the relatives of the affected persons, if any, not accompanying the patient shall at the same time be placed in the segregation shed situated in an isolated part of the depôt compound; and shall not be removed thence without the written permission of the Medical Inspector. A report of the case shall at once be submitted to the Medical Inspector; and within 24 hours the Protector shall be furnished with a descriptive statement in form No. 18 of every emigrant sent to the authorized hospital, together with the reason for such removal. In the event of any emigrant sent to hospital dying, or being permitted to return to the depôt, the death or re-admission of such emigrant shall be similarly reported to the Protector in form No. 19. If any severe outbreak of cholera occurs in depôt, the Medical Inspector shall forward without delay a report thereon to the Protector for submission to Government.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 18.

FORM OF REPORT OF REMOVAL OF SICK EMIGRANTS.

Return of particulars of emigrants sent to hospital from the depôt of the Agency on the of 188 .

Serial number of patient.	Name of patient.	Sex.	Number in depôt register.	Whether accompanied by relatives.	Forwarded in whose charge.	For what disease.	Date of attack.	Whether case reported to Medical Inspector.	REMARKS.

Depôt Medical Officer.

Memo. No.

FORWARDED to the Protector of Emigrants for information.

DATED AT
The 188 .

Emigration Agent for

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 19.

FORM OF REPORT OF EMIGRANTS IN AUTHORIZED HOSPITAL.

Return respecting Emigrants placed under treatment in Hospital.

Name of emigrant.	Sex.	Number in depôt register.	Date of removal to hospital.	For what disease.	Date of return to depôt	Date of desertion from hospital.	Date of death.	REMARKS.

N. B —This report should be submitted to the Protector's office, on the day following the re-admission into depôt, or the intimation of death in authorized hospital, of any emigrant.

Memo. No.

FORWARDED to the Protector of Emigrants for information.

DATED AT
The 188 . } *Emigration Agent for*

82. Clothing, blankets, and mats that have been in contact with persons suffering from dangerous communicable disease, hospital dressings, foul rags, and all combustible filth, shall be thoroughly burnt in some safe and suitable place, under the supervision of the resident medical officer.

Destruction of infected articles.

83. The segregation shed, immediately it ceases to be occupied, shall be carefully cleared out and disinfected by fumigation or other efficient means.

Disinfection of segregation shed.

84. On the death of any intending emigrant, the Agent shall make a correct inventory of the property of such emigrant in a register to be kept in form No. 18; and after foul clothing, if any, has been properly washed, shall forward such property, together with a descriptive list of the same, to the office of the Protector for disposal. The claims made by relatives in depôt, if any, shall also be communicated to the Protector, who shall, after making enquiry as to heirs, dispose of the estate as circumstances may render necessary.

Disposal of deceased emigrants' effects.

85. All emigrants that are declared by the Medical Inspector to be unfit to emigrate, or are finally rejected by the Agent, shall be returned, through the Protector's office, to the districts of registration at the expense of the Agency, unless they of their own accord insist on being discharged from the depôt, in which case they shall previous to discharge be sent to the Protector's office, and there paid such amount of railway fare as would enable them to return subsequently, if necessary, to the districts wherein originally registered.

Disposal of rejected emigrants.

86. All rejected emigrants shall be examined by the Medical Inspector on the day that they are to be returned to their districts: and only those that are certified by him to be able to travel shall be forwarded to the Protector's office for disposal; while the rest shall be detained in depôt under treatment, until the Medical Inspector certifies to their being in a fit state of health to undertake the journey.

Medical examination of rejected emigrants.

87. The removal of any emigrant from the depôt rolls, or any casualty of whatever nature occurring on any day, shall be reported in form No 20 to the Protector on the following day: but any death, from whatever cause, shall be reported *at once* to the Medical Inspector.

Report of casualties in depôt.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 20.

FORM OF REPORT OF CASUALTIES IN DEPÔT.

Return of emigrants removed from the attendance roll of the *Emigration Depôt on the* 188 .

Names of labourers and dependents.	Father's name.	Caste.	Age.	Sex.	Particulars of Registration.				Particulars of Depôt.		Particulars of Casualties.				Particulars of Rejection.			Particulars of Release.			Remarks.
											Desertion.		Death.								
					Date of registration.	District where registered.	Registration number.	Name of recruiter.	Date of admission into depôt.	Depôt number.	Date.	Cause, if ascertainable.	Date.	Cause.	Date.	Cause.	Whether by Protector of Emigrants, or by Medical Inspector, or by Emigration Agent.	Date.	Cause to be specified as to whether— 1.—On account of rejection of relatives, or 2.—Irregular recruitment, or 3.—Unwillingness to emigrate, or 4.— Ditto of relatives to emigrate, or 5.—Claims of relatives, or 6.—Non-requirement by agency, or 7.—Any other cause. NOTE.—Any of the first six causes may be specified by entering the indicating number against the emigrant's name, but "any other cause" should be fully stated.	Whether released with consent of Protector of Emigrants.	

Memo. No.

FORWARDED to the Protector of Emigrants for information.

DATED AT

The 188 .

Emigration Agent for

N. B.—This return should invariably be forwarded to the Protector's office on the date following that on which any reduction of the number of emigrants in the depôt occurs from whatever cause.

88. Every effort shall be made to despatch emigrants to the colonies for which engaged within a month from the date of their admission into depôt, or as soon as possible thereafter; and the Agent shall forward a return in form No. 21, with his annual report, showing the cause of any unusually long detention.

Avoidance of long detention of emigrants.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 21.

FORM OF REPORT OF DELAYED DESPATCHES OF EMIGRANTS.

Return showing cause of lengthy detention of emigrants in depôt of the *Agency* *during the year* 188 .

NUMBER DETAINED.	HOW DISPOSED OF				CAUSE OF DETENTION.	REMARKS.
	Number despatched to colony.	Number released.				
		At emigrant's request.	As unfit.	As not required		
Over one month ...						
„ two months ...						
„ three „ ..						

89. No emigrants, regarding whose emigration any question has been raised, shall be embarked by the Agent until the Protector decides the case, and sanctions in writing the embarkation of such emigrant.

Non-embarkation of emigrants under enquiry

90. Of the total number of emigrants to be embarked on board each ship, except when bound to Mauritius, the proportion of adult females shall not be less than 40 adult females to every 100 adult males. In respect of Mauritius-bound ships, the proportion shall not be less than 33 to every 100. In every case female passengers who emigrate to the colonies on their own account may be included in calculating the prescribed percentage of women to be shipped.

Proportion of women.

91. Should any Agent find it impossible to embark the prescribed proportion of women in connection with any shipment, he shall submit an early application for the sanction of Government to embark short of the required proportion, stating the probable deficiency, and the manner in which he intends to make good the number subsequently.

Non-completion of prescribed proportion of women.

92. If in any ship women are embarked in excess of the prescribed number, the Agent may count such excess number towards the proportion required for any subsequent ship of the same season; but the excess at the close of any season shall not be so allowed to count in respect of shipments of the following season.

Excess shipment of women.

93. Some days prior to the embarkation of emigrants, the quality of the clothing and blankets intended for their use on the voyage shall be examined by the Surgeon, and the former shall be tried on by the emigrants in his presence. If satisfied that they are sufficient and suitable in accordance with requirements, the Surgeon shall give to the Agent a certificate to that effect in form No 22 for information of Protector.

Inspection of clothing for voyage

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 22.

FORM OF SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE OF CLOTHING FOR THE VOYAGE.

CERTIFIED that the clothing provided for the emigrants to be embarked in the ship were tried on, in my presence, and proved to be suitable and sufficient. The quality also of the clothing, and of the blankets, was examined by me; and found to be good, and of a texture adapted to the requirements of the voyage.

DATED AT
The of 188 . } *Surgeon Superintendent.*

94. A nominal roll, in quadruplicate, of all emigrants about to embark shall be prepared in form No. 23, and special care shall be taken to have the entries therein written correctly and legibly. Should any alteration of names be necessary, subsequent to its preparation and previous to embarkation, the original entries shall be penned through; the fresh entries substituted at the end of the roll under numbers corresponding with the struck-off numbers; and a specification made in the "remarks" column against such struck-off numbers as to the page of the nominal roll where the substituted number may be found.

Nominal roll of embarked emigrants.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 23

FORM OF NOMINAL ROLL (LIST) OF EMBARKED EMIGRANTS.

Descriptive particulars of Emigrants embarked in the *ship* *for* *on the* *of* 188 .

1	2										3				4			5									6		7		8
	PARTICULARS OF EMIGRANTS.										PARTICULARS OF RESIDENCE.				PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION.			PARTICULARS OF RELATIVES.									PARTICULARS OF VOYAGE.		PARTICULARS OF ALLOTMENT IN THE COLONY		
							Height.											Next-of-kin.						Number besides next-of-kin.							
																					Residence in India.										
Serial number.	Name.	Father's name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	Feet.	Inches.	Bodily marks or deformities.	Number in depôt register.	District.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Thana.	Place.	Date.	Number in register.	Name.	Relationship.	Whether accompanying or residing in India.	District.	Village.	Thana.	Brothers.	Sisters.	Other relatives.	Date of death.	State of health when landed.	Number.	Address.	REMARKS.

N.B.—Columns 1 to 5 should be filled in by he Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation and columns 6 to 8 by the Colonial Immigration Officer before the document is forwarded to India.

95. On the day fixed for embarkation, a tin ticket shall be suspended from each emigrant's neck, bearing a stamped number corresponding to that entered against his or her name in the embarkation nominal roll, and a suitable bag for holding his or her kit with the emigrant's number stencilled thereon, shall also be supplied to each emigrant. The Agent shall at the same time caution emigrants against removing the tickets from their necks during the voyage, and neglecting to place their clothing in the bags provided for their safe keeping.

Supply of tin tickets and bags

96. Emigrants, previous to leaving the depôt for the embarkation wharf, shall be carefully identified with the entries in the nominal roll, and examined as to their fitness to undertake the voyage by the Surgeon Superintendent, who shall furnish to the Agent a certified statement in form No 24 of the results of his examination Such statement shall be made over to the Medical Inspector, when finally examining the emigrants at the embarkation wharf; and by him, be given, after concluding his examination, to the Protector of Emigrants, with an endorsement thereon of his opinion as to whether the emigrants are fit to embark.

Examination of emigrants against embarkation

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 24.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF FINAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF EMIGRANTS

Statement of results of Medical Examination of Emigrants to be embarked in ship

ON this the day of 188 I identified in depôt the emigrants intended to be embarked for ; and found them to answer to their descriptive particulars in the embarkation nominal roll. I also examined each individual emigrant in respect of his or her fitness in point of health to undertake the voyage; and am satisfied that they are, with the exceptions noted and remarked on below, fully capable of making the sea voyage safely, and without endangering the health of others.

Exceptions taken.

Number in nominal roll	Remarks by Surgeon-Superintendent	Passed or rejected by Medical Inspector	Name of emigrants for whom exchanged

Surgeon Superintendent.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR'S ENDORSEMENT.

THE emigrants referred to in the above statement were examined by me at the embarkation wharf, and I am of opinion that they are fit to proceed, excepting numbers noted below and exchanged for other emigrants brought from the depôt As regards the exceptions taken by the Surgeon Superintendent, I have carefully examined them, and consider them "fit" or "unfit" as entered against the numbers Those unfit have likewise been exchanged for others: and I am of opinion that every emigrant who has been substituted and entered in the nominal roll accordingly can safely be allowed to proceed to the colony.

Number in nominal roll	Remarks by Medical Inspector.	For whom exchanged

Medical Inspector of Emigrants.

DATED

The of 188 .

97. Emigrants shall not leave the depôt for embarkation before they have had a cooked meal, except under very exceptional circumstances, and with the sanction of the Protector.

Cooked meal prior to embarkation

98 A supply of good drinking water shall be provided at the wharf, against the arrival of the emigrants, and for their use while undergoing final identification and medical examination, prior to proceeding on board.

Supply of water at embarkation wharf.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

SECTION I.—*General Rules.*

Joint responsibility of Protector and Medical Inspector.

99. The Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall be jointly responsible with the Protector of Emigrants for the suitability of the general fittings and hospital arrangements; of emigrant ships; for the quality and sufficiency of the provisions and medical stores shipped for the voyage; and for the fitness for duty, in point of health, of the ship's officers and crew. He shall also be present with the Protector at the surveys of emigrant ships, and at the embarkation of emigrants; and shall see that everything is done to secure the comfort of the emigrant passengers, and to lessen the likelihood of disease occurring among them.

Appointment of diplomæd Surgeon.

100. In the absence of a Surgeon Superintendent nominated by the Crown Agents, or by the Colonial Government direct, the Emigration Agent shall appoint a diplomæd Medical Officer, who shall be properly qualified, not only professionally, but otherwise, for the discharge of the requisite duties on board an emigrant ship, and shall have a thorough knowledge of English, and such appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants.

Registration of Surgeon's qualifications.

101. Every Medical Officer, on receiving his appointment as Surgeon Superintendent from the Agent, shall call at the Protector's office for the purpose of having his papers examined; and if his nomination be approved, registered for future reference.

Attendance of Surgeon for embarkation duties.

102. Every Surgeon Superintendent appointed to an emigrant vessel shall be present throughout her preparation for the voyage; and if residing on shore, shall send all his things on board not later than the evening of the day preceding that fixed for embarkation with a view to being free on the day of embarkation to attend at the depôt and wharf for the uninterrupted discharge of the several duties devolving on him in connection with the embarkation of emigrants.

Appointment of compounders.

103. A properly qualified compounder, or a qualified native doctor engaging to perform the duties of a compounder, shall be appointed by the Agent to every vessel chartered for the conveyance of emigrants subject to the approval of the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants: and shall call at the Protector's Office for registration of his name and necessary particulars. Should the number of emigrants to be carried exceed 500 statute adults, or should, under exceptional circumstances, such as the occurrence of famine or epidemic disease in the recruiting districts, the Medical Inspector consider such appointment absolutely necessary, a second compounder shall be appointed

Attendance of compounders for embarkation duties.

104. Every compounder appointed to an emigrant vessel shall take his effects on board on the evening of the day previous to that fixed for embarkation; and, attending at the depôt and wharf throughout the day of embarkation, shall render to the Emigration Agent and Surgeon Superintendent such assistance as they may need in arranging for embarkation.

Appointment of store-keeper and interpreter

105. A store-keeper, who should be fully qualified to act as an interpreter, as well as to keep a correct account in English of the issue of stores, shall be appointed by the Master, with the approval of the Protector of Emigrants, and placed on the ship's articles.

Appointment of attendants

106 The Agent shall appoint to every vessel chartered for the conveyance of emigrants a staff of attendants as prescribed in scale No. of schedule G, and such persons shall, whenever practicable, be selected from among those accustomed to a sea life, and previously trained, either in depôt or elsewhere, to the kind of work that will have to be performed on board.

Appointment of emigrants as attendants

107. Emigrants, who volunteer for the work, may be appointed by the Agent as cooks, nurses, and topazes. One of the nurses, best fitted for the work of supervising and directing the other nurses, should be appointed head nurse.

Agreements of native attendants.

108. Separate agreements in duplicate shall be entered into with the compounders, nurses, and other attendants; and shall, in the cases of natives of India, provide for a free return passage to this country; and, in those of West Indians or Africans, for a free passage to their homes. Any advance of wages, made under the agreements, shall be paid to the persons concerned in the presence of the Protector, and shall be duly entered therein.

Disposal of duplicate agreements.

109. The duplicate of the agreements executed as above shall, after the departure of the vessel, be forwarded by the Agent to the office of the Protector for submission to Government.

Control of attendants.

110. The attendants on emigrants shall during the voyage be under the immediate control of the Surgeon Superintendent, and that officer may disrate or dismiss any of them for misconduct or neglect of duty, and appoint others in their stead.

111. The services of the interpreter and store-keeper shall be entirely at the disposal of the Surgeon; and it shall be his duty to assist that officer in maintaining discipline among the emigrants; to see that all instructions are fully carried out; to report to him any irregularities or cases of sudden sickness; to assist in issuing the rations and water, and distributing the meals; and to supervise generally, under the orders of the Surgeon, all matters affecting the welfare of the emigrant passengers.

Services of interpreter and store-keeper

112. No pigs, nor dogs or other animals that are ferocious or dangerous, shall be allowed on board, nor shall any of the articles specified is schedule E be carried as cargo in an emigrant vessel.

Prohibition of objectionable cargo and animals

Section II.—Emigrant vessels.

113. When a vessel is to be chartered in India for the conveyance of emigrants the Agent concerned shall avoid engaging (*a*) any vessel that is not classed as provided for in schedule A appended to the rules: and (*b*), if practicable, any vessel that has carried a salt cargo on her previous voyage.

Chartering of vessel.

114. With a view to facilitate visits of emigration officers to an emigrant vessel for the purposes of survey and inspection, the master of such vessel shall, as early as possible, arrange with the Port authorities to have her moored in an inshore berth.

Inshore mooring of emigrant vessels.

115. As soon as a vessel is chartered, the Agent shall forward to the Protector a certified copy of the charter party, with request for her survey, and shall direct the master to apply to the local Government, through the office of the Protector, for the requisite license to carry emigrants.

Application for license

116. The master shall personally submit his application for license in form No. 25: and shall therein furnish information as to—

Information from master with application

(*a*) What number of statute adult emigrants he believes his vessel to be legally capable of carrying:
(*b*) What the ship's classification is:
(*c*) What her tonnage is:
(*d*) Whether fitted with any apparatus for securing artificial ventilation; and of what description:
(*e*) Whether her receptacles for drinking water are separately constructed tanks, or mere compartments of the hull; and what was last stored in them:
(*f*) What cargo was last carried: and
(*g*) Whether cholera, small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, yellow fever, or other dangerous communicable disease occurred on board during the ship's last two voyages.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 25.

FORM OF MASTER'S APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

FROM

THE MASTER OF THE SHIP

LYING OFF,

To

THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS,

Dated Calcutta, the of 188 .

SIR,

THE ship named under my command, and owned by of having been chartered by subject to the approval of the local Government, for the conveyance of Indian emigrants, hence to the colony of , I have the honour to apply for a license to convey to the said colony, under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, statute adult emigrants, which number, I believe, the vessel can legally carry, and to request the favour of your submitting the application to Government.

2. I would also furnish the following information regarding the ship as required by rule 116:—

(*b*) Classification.
(*c*) Tonnage.
(*d*) Artificial ventilation.
(*e*) Construction of water-tanks
(*f*) Cargo.
(*g*) Prevalence of infectious diseases.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Master.

Procedure on information of previous occurrence of dangerous communicable disease.

117. If dangerous communicable disease is reported to have recently occurred, the Protector, in consultation with the Medical Inspector, shall determine whether the vessel can safely be employed in carrying emigrants; and shall inform the master of the decision arrived at.

Survey vessel.

118. If there be no objection on sanitary grounds to the employment of the vessel, the Protector shall cause her to be surveyed by the Marine and Engineer Surveyors appointed by Government in respect of her classification and tonnage, seaworthiness, the nature of her accommodation for emigrants, the number of statute adult emigrants she is legally capable of accommodating, the nature and sufficiency of her ventilators; the number, description, and condition of the permanently fixed tanks, or receptacles for water; the adequacy and suitability of the tackle, apparel, and furniture requisite for her intended voyage; the strength of officers and crew she should employ, the suitability and condition of all steam and other machinery, and the requirements generally under the schedules appended to the rules.

Preliminary and final survey reports.

119. The Marine Surveyor shall forward to the Protector, firstly, a report of the results of his preliminary survey as to the vessel's eligibility for employment in form No. 26, and subsequently, when every requirement under the Act and Rules has been met to his satisfaction, a final report with certificate in form No. 27.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 26.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF EMIGRANT VESSEL.

(1)—Certified that I have carefully surveyed the sailing/steam ship of tons classed lying off and commanded by , who holds a certificate of competency, and that I consider her in every respect thoroughly seaworthy and eligible for the conveyence of Indian emigrants to the colony of

(2)—Certified also that I have personally ascertained all the information furnished under the first two heads below to be in accord with facts; that the ventilation as already available and ordered to be supplied will meet requirements; and that the master has been informed of the requirements as to certificated officers and crew noted below for compliance before issue of my final survey report on his ship.

(1)	Passenger accommodation ..	Situation.	
		Extent in superficial feet.	
		Legal number of statute adults accommodable.	
(2)	Drinking water receptacles (acceptable ship's fixtures)	Number.	
		Situation	
		Aggregate capacity.	
(3)	Ventilation ...	Of between decks ...	Existing already.
			Additional required.
		Of hold	Existing already.
			Additional required.
(4)	Officers and crew (legal requirements) ..	Officers besides the storekeeper and interpreter to Surgeon Superintendent. ..	Number.
			Certificates.
		Crew	Number.
			Description.

Marine Surveyor.

No.

FORWARDED to the Protector of Emigrants for information.

Marine Surveyor.

DATED AT

The *of* 188 .

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 27.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF FINAL SURVEY OF EMIGRANT VESSELS.

(a).—*Vessel.*

Name of vessel.	Whether steamer or sailing vessel.	If Steamer—		Classification	Tonnage.		Mean draft of water.	Where and when built.	When surveyed and date of survey.	Where and when last in dry dock
		Whether single or twin, screw, paddle, wheel, or hydraulic propeller.	Registered horse-power.		Gross.	Register.				

(b).—*Hull.*

Whether iron, steel, wood or composite.	Of Wood.					Of Iron.			Long Voyage		Whether any and what indications of working or straining on former voyage.	Repairs		
	Of what wood.	Sheathing.		Listings.		Is bottom scraped.	Water tight compartment.		Whether any made, and when.	Between what ports.		What estate.	What ordered	Date of completion.
		When last sheathed with copper or other material.	Present state.	No cut, if any.	Where cut.		Number and position.	Number of doors and how fastened						

(c).—*Decks.*

Whether properly laid, caulked and payed throughout.	Upper Deck.			Passenger Between Decks					
	Thickness.	If of iron, whether properly covered with a water-tight wooden deck.	Whether ordinary hatches can be put on and secured without disturbing booby hatches or gratings	Thickness.	Height.	Superficies.	What number of statute adults can be legally accommodated.	If of iron, whether properly covered with a water tight wooden deck as per requirements.	Whether hatches are solid, secured, and covered as per requirement.

(d).—*Machinery.*

STEAM VESSELS								DISTILLING AND STEAM COOKING APPARATUS.									
	BOILERS.				SAFETY VALVES.			CONDENSER								COOKING APPARATUS	
												ENGINEER OR DRIVER					
DESCRIPTION OF ENGINES	Number	Description	Age.	Date when the inside was last examined by surveyor	Number on each boiler.	If covered in and beyond control of Engineer when steam is up, state whether dead weight, levers or springs; and if a patent, whose	Pressure per square inch in lbs	Description.	Whether taken to pieces for examination.	State.	How many gallons of pure cold water yielded in 24 hours	Name of person.	Whether competent to manage and repair machinery.	If Engineer, number of his certificate	Whether condensed water from cooking boilers passes through filter into a oring tank.	State of boilers.	Whether fitted with safety valve.

(e).—*Ground tackle.*

ANCHORS							CABLES						
Description of anchors.	Weight.			If tested.			Description of chain and other cables and hawsers.	Materials	Size	Length.	Where clenched.	If tested.	
	Cwt.	Qrs	lb	When.	Where.	If certificate produced.						When	Where	If certificate produced.
Bower ... ... {1 2 3}							For Bower anchors ... ... {1 2 3}						
Kedge and stream ... ... {1 2 3}							Kedge and stream ... ... {1 2 3}						
							Other cables and hawsers ... ... {1 2 3}						

(f).—*Rig.*

MASTS AND SPARS			RIGGING STANDING AND RUNNING.				SAILS.				
State of.	Repairs or alterations required.	Date of their completion.	Whether of metal hemp or coir.	If good and complete.	Renewals or alterations required	Date of their completion.	List of.	State when examined.	Repairs required.	Date of their completion.	New sails required

(g).—*Boats.*

Description.	Number.	Cubical contents in feet.	Of what material.	State of repair.	Where carried.	Whether provided with every requirement under schedule A.	Repairs required.
Life boats							
Long „							
Other „							

(h) —*Equipment.*

Fire extinguishing appliances.			Pumps and Hoses.			Description of lights.	Dioptric or common.	Where carried.	Length of screens and how fitted or secured.	Whether fog danger, or distress signals provided as per requirements of schedule A.	Whether new Commercial Code of Signal Flags provided.
Engines and Hoses.		Buckets.									
Nature and description.	If working, condition tested and length of hose found practically sufficient.	Number and whether kept conveniently at hand.	Description.	Number.	If working, condition tested and length of hoses found practically sufficient.						
						Ports					
						Starboard .. .					
						Masthead					
						Anchor					

(h).—*Equipment—continued*

Axes.		Awnings (Deck).			Barometers.		Chronometers.			Compasses.					Lightning Conductor.		Leads and Lines.				Life Buoys.			Hospitals.			Books and Charts
Ships.	Boats.	Poop.	Quarter.	Main.	Number.	Description.	Number	Maker's name.	When rated.	Description.	Number.	Date of last adjustment.	Date when ship was last swung for verification.	In iron ships, state ascertained deviation.	Number.	Where fixed.	Number.	Patent deep sea.	Deep sea.	Hand	Number.	State of—	Whether provided requisite with signals.	Number.	Area in superficial feet.	Where placed.	Whether provided according to requirements.

(i).—*Ventilation.*

Compartment.	Description.		Size of Effective Apertures.				Position.	State which will be available in all weathers.	Whether plugs, skylights, and tarpaulins have been provided according to requirements.
	Artificial.	Natural.	Feet.	Inches.	Total. Feet.	Total. Inches.			
Between Deck.		Hatches—							
		No. 1							
		„ 2							
		„ 3							
		„ 4							
		Air shafts—							
		No. 1							
		„ 2							
		„ 3							
		„ 4							
		Cowls—							
		No 1							
		„ 2							
		„ 3							
		„ 4							
		„ 5							
		„ 6							
		Side scuttles ..							
		Grand Total ...							
Hold		Hollow masts—							
		No. 1							
		„ 2							
		„ 3							
		„ 4							
		Cowls—							
		No. 1							
		„ 2							
		„ 3							
		„ 4							
		„ 5							
		„ 6							
		Grand Total ...							

(j).—*Master, Officers, and Crew.*

Description.	Certificated Officers. Names. Christian	Surname.	Certificates. Number.	Grade.	Whether of competency or service.	Number of master, officers, and crew.
Master						
First Mate						
Second Mate...						
Third Mate						
First Engineer						
Second Engineer						
Third Engineer						
Store-keeper and Interpreter						
European crew						
Native crew						
Total number of all hands ...						

I the undersigned Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, by direction of the Protector of Emigrants, having personally made, during visits to the abovenamed ship, a careful survey and examination of her hull, machinery, and each of her equipments, fittings, and appurtenances declare as follows:—

(1) That the hull of the said ship; the water tight tunnel enclosing the propeller shafts; the water-tight doors and stuffing boxes connected with the said tunnel and shaft, the boilers and machinery; the safety valves; all other fittings and appurtenances; and the fire extinguishing appliances on board are sufficient for the service intended, and in good condition.

(2) That the weight that has been placed on the safety valves does not exceed the pressure per square inch in lbs. stated in the above column *d* , being the maximum pressure allowable.

(3) That the boats, life-buoys, lights, compasses, means of making signals of distress, and other equipments on board are sufficient, in good condition, and as required by Act XXI of 1883 and the rules thereunder, and that there is on board a proper, sufficient and safe magazine for keeping the signals of distress.

(4) That I saw all the boats of the ship lowered into the water, satisfied myself that proper and sufficient means are provided for lowering them safely and expeditiously; carefully examined all the air cases in the life-boats, and ascertained the life-boats to be properly provided with efficient equipments and disengaging gear.

(5) That the distilling apparatus is in efficient working order, and is capable of producing sufficient cold water of a good quality for the number of passengers and crew the ship will carry; that the steam-cooking apparatus connected with the condenser is in good condition and safe working order, and that a person competent to properly manage and repair the apparatus is rated in the ship's articles

(6) That the coals on board, which I have satisfied myself amount to tons, are in my judgment of good quality and sufficient for all the requirements of the voyage.

(7) That the requirements as to light and air in the between decks, and other places of accommodation, and the ventilation of cargo are complied with; that the means of ventilating the spaces occupied by coals or cargo do not open into or affect any compartment intended for the accommodation of emigrants; and, finally, that the vessel is in my opinion seaworthy, in good trim, and in all other respects fit to proceed to sea for her intended voyage with emigrants to

DATED AT

The *of* 188 .

Marine and Engineer Surveyor.

Special report on unsuitable vessel.

120. In the event of the Marine Surveyor considering a vessel unseaworthy, or in anywise unfit for the safe conveyence of emigrants, he shall, in lieu of the preliminary survey report (form No. 26), forward a special report, furnishing the reasons for his conclusion, for the information of the Protector, and for communication to the Master.

Procedure on receipt of preliminary survey report.

121. On receipt of the preliminary survey report from the Marine Surveyor, the Protector shall forward a copy to the Emigration Agent concerned for information and transmission to the Master concerned.

Arrangements for first inspection.

122. The Master, on receiving from the Agent a copy of the Marine Surveyor's preliminary survey report, shall, after clearing the spaces intended to be given up for emigration purposes, and all obstructions to a thorough inspection, arrange with the Protector, by application in form No. 28, the day on which the first inspection is to be held. He shall also intimate the date of intended inspection to the Emigration Agent, who should arrange for the attendance of the Surgeon Superintendent, if in Calcutta.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 28.

FORM OF MASTER'S APPLICATION FOR FIRST INSPECTION.

FROM

THE MASTER OF THE SHIP

LYING OFF

To

THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS

Dated the * *of* 188 .

SIR,

HAVING cleared the spaces intended for the accommodation of emigrants, and removed all obstructions to a thorough inspection of the places that are to be given up for the hospital, dispensary, store room, galley, and latrines, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to inform me of the date when you will be able to inspect the ship and determine the fittings that will be required under the rules.

2. The samples of the stores to be shipped for the voyage are on board awaiting inspection.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Master.

Determination of requirements for voyage.

123. When holding the first inspection, the Protector and Medical Inspector shall, in communication with the Emigration Agent, Surgeon Superintendent, and Master, determine any questions in regard to accommodation, ventilation, or fittings generally that may arise in connection with the requirements for emigrants prescribed by the Act and rules: and, if necessary, the Master shall be furnished with a memorandum of instructions for his guidance.

Shipment of stores according to samples

124. The quality of the stores to be shipped for the voyage shall likewise be determined during the first inspection; and the Master shall be responsible for the shipment of the stores up to the standard of samples as approved and left with him

Precautions against fire.

125. The stowing away of combustibles demands special attention, and the Master shall take every care that rockets, blue lights, and fireworks are carried in separate boxes; that the boxes are not kept below the weather deck; and that nothing whatever of any kind, whether explosive or otherwise, is carried in the same magazine or receptacle with gunpowder, or with signals made of gun-cotton or cotton-powder. He shall appoint one of his principal officers, the Engineer, and the ship's carpenter jointly to have charge of the fire extinguishing appliances, and to be responsible for their being in good working condition, and at hand for immediate use, if wanted.

126. A distinct compartment of the hold under lock and key shall be set apart for the emigrants' stores, extra blankets, and heavy luggage; and some order should be observed in stowing them away, so that they may be readily got at when wanted.

Compartment for emigrants' stores

127. The water for the emigrants and ship's crew shall not be stored in compartments formed of the hull of the vessel, but in independently constructed water-tanks, the capacity of which shall not exceed 5 000 gallons each.

Storing of drinking water.

128. After completing the means of ventilation and general fittings, and shipping and sorting all the stores, clothing, and miscellaneous articles required for the voyage, the Master shall request the Surgeon Superintendent to inspect them, and to furnish a certificate (form No 29), for submission to the Protector, with his application for final inspection by the Emigration officers.

Surgeon's inspection of completed requirements

129. The Surgeon shall thereupon hold a careful examination: and, after fully satisfying himself by personal examination that each article of the stores shipped is in quality and quantity strictly in accordance with the requirements of the rules and schedules, and not until then, shall give to the Master the desired certificate in form No. 29.

Surgeon's inspection certificate

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 29.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF SURGEON'S EXAMINATION OF STORES SHIPPED.

CERTIFIED that I have carefully examined, on board the ship , the provisions, miscellaneous articles, and medical stores shipped for the use of emigrants: and compared the quantities of the several articles with those prescribed in the scales, and found them to be correct in every instance. I also carefully examined on board the whole of the extra clothing and blankets shipped for the voyage, and found them to be according to scale, and of good quality. All required fittings are completed, and there is nothing to prevent the holding of the final survey by the Government emigration officers

DATED
The of 188 .

Surgeon Superintendent.

130. When the Master is ready for final inspection, he shall forward to the Protector's office, in the forenoon of the day preceding that on which such inspection is desired, an application in form No. 30, and therewith the following certificates:—

Application for final inspection.

(*a*) Certificate of shipment of provisions for emigrants (form No. 31).
(*b*) Ditto of supply of drinking water (form No. 32).
(*c*) Ditto of efficiency of distilling apparatus (form No. 33).
(*d*) Ditto of shipment of medical stores (form No 34).
(*e*) Ditto of shipment of stores for native crew (form No. 35).
(*f*) Ditto of non-shipment of objectionable articles (form No. 36).
(*g*) Ditto of Surgeon's examination of stores shipped (form No. 29).

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 30.

FORM OF MASTER'S APPLICATION FOR FINAL INSPECTION.

To

THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS.

Dated

SIR,

THE ship's equipment in every respect having been completed in accordance with the requirements of the rules and schedules and instructions received, and the stores shipped for

the use of emigrants having been carefully checked by the store-keeper and Surgeon, in respect of the quantities prescribed in the scales and arranged in accordance with the instructions given, I have the honour to forward herewith the certificates required under rule, viz :—

(*a*) Certificate of shipment of provisions.

(*b*) Ditto of supply of drinking water.

(*c*) Ditto of efficiency of distilling apparatus.

(*d*) Ditto of shipment of medical stores.

(*e*) Ditto of shipment of stores for native crew.

(*f*) Ditto of non-shipment of objectionable articles.

(*g*) Ditto of Surgeon's examination of stores shipped.

and to request that you will be so good as to arrange with the Medical Inspector for the final inspection of the fittings and examination of the stores on the of , when a sufficient number of hands will be in attendance to facilitate the work.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Master.

Ship *lying off*

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 31.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF PROVISIONS, MEDICAL COMFORTS AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

(*A*).—*Statement of ordinary provisions shipped in the bound to in the year* 188 .

ARTICLES.	SCALE ALLOWANCE FOR ONE STATUTE ADULT FOR ONE WEEK, REDUCED TO INDIAN WEIGHTS.			TOTAL QUANTITY SHIPPED FOR WEEKS			Number of packages and articles.	REMARKS.
	Maunds	Seers.	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.		
Rice, ballam								
Flour								
Dal ... Urhur (½)								
Dal ... Musoor (½)								
Dal ... Gram (½)								
Dal ... Moong (½)								
Ghee								
Oil ... Mustard (½)								
Oil ... Cocoanut (½)								
Mutton (preserved)								
Sheep								
Fish (dried)								
Potatoes								
Ditto preserved								
Onions								
Pumpkins								
Garlic								
Chillies								
Black pepper								
Mustard seed								
Coriander seed								
Cumin								
Fenugreek								
Green ginger								
Tamarind								
Salt								
Tabacco, prepared								
Ditto, leaf								
Firewood or coal								

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 31.—*continued.*

(B).—*Statement of dry provisions.*

Articles.	Scale Allowance for One Hundred Statute Adults for One Week.									Total Quantity shipped for Statute Adults									Number of packages.	Remarks.
	Dry provisions for one twentieth part of the voyage			Extra biscuit and sugar for Sunday morning meal			Total.			Dry provisions for one twentieth part of the voyage.			Extra biscuit and sugar for Sunday morning meals			Total.				
	Maunds	Seers.	Chittacks	Maunds	Seers	Chittacks	Maunds.	Seers	Chittacks.	Maunds.	Seers	Chittacks.	Maunds	Seers.	Chittacks	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.		
Biscuit																				
Sugar																				
Choorah																				
Gram																				

(C) —*Statement of Medical Comforts.*

Articles.	Scale allowance for one hundred statute adults for places west of the Cape and to Fiji *viâ* South Australia, calculated for a voyage of 20 weeks.	Scale allowance for one hundred statute adults for places east of the Cape, and to Fiji *viâ* Torres Straits, calculated for a voyage of 12 weeks.	Total quantity shipped for statute adults.	Number of packages	Remarks.
	lb.	lb.	lb. oz dr.		
Chicken broth	50	50			
Mutton "	50	None.			
Leibeg's extract of meat	3	1½			
Milk preserved	250	125			
Sago	80	40			
Arrowroot	80	40			
Soojee	50	25			
Flour (fine)	30	None.			
Sugar	600	300			
Tea	5	None.			
Bael fruit (candied)	30	15			
Lime-juice	40 gallons.	15 gallons.			
Brandy	8 "	3 "			

(D).—*Statement of provisions for sheep.*

Articles	Daily allowance for each sheep		Quantity for voyage to be at scale rate for—	Total quantity shipped	Number of packages	Remarks
	lb.	Gallons.		Mds. s. c		
Gram	3	... .	Half the full number of sheep	...	. ..	Scale quantity for the full number of sheep to be shipped for the entire voyage.
Hay	2	....	Ditto ditto ...	.....	. .	In case of vessels touching at the Cape or St Helena, half the scale quantity for the number of sheep to be shipped at port of embarkation, and similarly half the scale quantity at port of call for sheep to be supplied there.
Water	.....	1	The full number of sheep	Gallons.	.	Scale quantity to be shipped at port of embarkation, subject to deductions at the rate prescribed on account of condenser and water supply at port of call.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 31—*continued.*

(E).—*Statement of miscellaneous articles.*

For One Hundred Statute Adults.

ARTICLES.	Scale allowance for one hundred statute adults for places west of the Cape or Fiji *viâ* South Australia for 20 weeks.		Scale allowance for one hundred statute adults for places east of the Cape or Fiji *viâ* Torres Straits for 12 weeks.		Total quantity shipped for statute adults.			Number of packages.	REMARKS.
	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.		
Soap, Dacca	600 lb	.....	300	.....					
Do., Marine	100 lb	.....	50	.....					
Cloth lines	.....	1 set	.....	1 set					
Sydney stones or fire bricks	.....	25	.....	12					
Dried cocoanuts (entire)	.....	25	.....	12					
Sand	1 ton	.....	½ ton	.....					
Swabs	.....	8	.....	4					
Squeegees	.....	2	.....	1					
Brooms	.....	100	.....	50					
Scrapers	.....	5	.....	3					
Pails (galvanised iron)	.....	4	.....	4					
Price's hexagonal safety lanterns with spring sockets, three spare plates of glass, and one spare spring for each ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	*See* scale No.
Price's candles in two sizes, No. 5 to burn five hours, and No. 7 to burn seven hours, for each lantern, for total number of nights of voyage ...	No. 5 No. 7	According to length of voyage.	.....	According to length of voyage.					
Rectangular iron boilers with covers and perforated false bottoms complete, for rice large size 2 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 18 inches deep ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	*See* scale No.
Smaller iron boilers, with covers complete for dal, &c., 18 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 18 inches deep ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	*See* scale No.
Ladles (iron) for Rice	.....	1	.....	1					
Ladles (iron) for Dal	.....	2	.....	2					
Ladles (iron) for Chutney	.....	2	.....	2					
Curry stones and mullers	.....	2	.....	2					
Bamboo sieves for rice	.....	6	.....	6					
Wire gauze sieves for flour	.....	2	.....	1					

For Every Vessel.

Hanging stoves with padlocks and keys	.....	4	.....	4					
Charcoal for hanging stoves	600 lb	.....	300 lbs.	.....					
Deck tubes, large	.....	4	.....	4					
Candle lantern for Surgeon	.....	1	.....	1					
Ditto for dispensary	.....	1	.....	1					
Grummets for the boilers or trays	.....	2	.....	2					
Strong galvanised iron rice tray with perforated bottom, 5 feet long, 2½ feet wide, and 18 inches deep	.....	1	.....	1					
Hatchets for wood	.....	2	.....	2					
Knives	.....	6	.....	6					
Lever knives for opening tins (metal handles)	.....	4	.....	2					
Spoons (iron, tinned)	.....	6	.....	6					
Block-tin saucepans from 2 pints to 2 gallons	.....	6	.....	4					
Iron chuppatee plates, ¼ inch thick—of sizes sufficient to fit fireplaces	.....	2	.....	1					
Gallon measures (stamped)	.....	2	.....	2					
Half-gallon measures (stamped)	.....	2	.....	2					
One-quarter gallon ditto	.....	2	.....	2					
Smooth boards, 18 inches square with rolling pints, each	.....	6	.....	6					
Scales and weights to weigh from ¼ to 14lb.	.....	1	.....	1					
Salter's spring balance weighing up to 250lb.	.....	1	.....	1					
Cork screws	.....	2	.....	1					
Tin funnels in a nest of four sizes from ¼ gallon to ¼ a pint	.....	4	.....	4					
Thermometers	.....	4	.....	4					
Hospital mattresses	.....	1	.....	1					
Ditto pillows	.....	1	.....	1					
Ditto pillow cases	.....	2	.....	2					
Ditto waterproof sheets for mattresses	.....	1	.....	1					
Ditto commode and pan	.....	1	.....	1					
Ditto towels	.....	24	.....	12					
Small hospital stove	.....	1	.....	1					
Dusters for dispensary use	.....	24	.....	12					
Chamois leather, 18 inches square ...	.....	3 pieces	.....	1 piece					
Iron tank with filter and taps	.....	1	.....	1					
Sheep pins	.....	2	.....	2					
Dirt sheet	.....	1	.....	1					
Bathing screen	.....	1	.....	1					
Scrubbing brushes	.....	12	.....	12					

CERTIFIED that the numbers and total quantities of the articles specified in the above four statements for the use of statute adult emigrants are actually on board the ship under my command; that the articles of diet are equal in quality to the samples as approved; and that everything has been carefully weighed, marked, and arranged, all ready for survey. Certified further that in addition to the stores for the exclusive use of emigrants, there is on board a sufficient and proper supply for months of wholesome provisions and water (the latter from the municipal hydrants) for the use of the officers and crew and for the live-stock on board the ship, besides an additional supply of cabin stores as required by the Charter party for the use of the Surgeon Superintendent and his assistants Certified also that no old stores and water remaining over from any previous voyage have been retained and included among the stores and water certified to have been shipped for the coming voyage.

DATED

The 188 . } *Officer in charge of the stores.* *Master, Ship*

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No 32.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE FOR DRINKING WATER

Statement of drinking water supplied to the emigrant ship *for the voyage to* *in the year* 188 .

For whom supplied	QUANTITY IN GALLONS REQUIRED ACCORDING TO SCALE.					DEDUCTION IN GALLONS ALLOWED.			QUANTITY IN GALLONS SHIPPED IN CALCUTTA								REMARKS.
	Number	Daily allowance	Duration of voyage in days.	Quantity to be shipped	Total	For condenser.	For subsequent supply at intermediate port.	Total	In ship's fixed tanks				In moveable tanks		Total.	Grand Total.	
						One third of full scale requirement.	One-third of full scale requirement	of full scale requirement.	Description or situation of tanks			Total	Number and capacity.	Number and capacity.			

1. Certified that the above quantity of water on board has been supplied from the municipal hydrant of Calcutta by boats used solely for supply of water to ships in the port.

DATED AT
The *of* 188 .

Officer in charge of hydrants.

2. Certified that the tanks in which the water has been stored were carefully examined by me before and after they were filled, and found to be clean, water-tight, and in good condition. No water of the previous voyage has been retained.

DATED AT
The *of* 188 .

Master.

3. Certified that I examined the water supplied to the ship for the voyage, and found it to be pure and wholesome.

DATED AT
The *of* 188 .

Surgeon Superintendent.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 33.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF DISTILLING APPARATUS.

CERTIFIED that I have carefully examined and tested the distilling apparatus No. by on board the ship ; and have satisfied myself that the requirements, of schedule have been fully and satisfactorily complied with; that the machine is in thoroughly good working condition; that it is capable of making the full quantity of water required for daily consumption; and that the water condensed in my presence was pure and unobjectionable, and also that the steam cooking apparatus connected to the machine is properly fitted, and will fulfil all requirements during the voyage. Certified also that the driver, who has been appointed to work the machinery has been ascertained by me to be qualified in every respect for the satisfactory discharge of his duties. And certified further that the quantity of coal shipped for the above machinery, amounting to tons for condenser, and tons for cooking apparatus, will be amply sufficient for the voyage; and that tons shipped besides for the crew and cabin galleys will suffice to meet their requirements, the coal throughout being of approved quality.

DATED
The *of* 188 . } *Engineer Surveyor*

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 34.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL STORES.

(A).—*Statement of medicines shipped in the* *bound to* *in the year* 188

MEDICINES, &c.	(a) Voyage to places west of the Cape or to Fiji *via* Australia. *For 20 weeks.* Weights.			Measures.			(b) Voyage to places east of the Cape or to Fiji *via* Torres Strait. *For 12 weeks.* Weights.			Measures.			Total quantity shipped for statute adults. Weights.			Measures.			REMARKS.
	lb.	oz.	grs.	o.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	grs.	o.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	grs.	o.	oz.	dr.	
Acacia gum pulv.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...							
Acid, carbol. crys.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...							
,, gallic	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...							
,, hydrochl. fort	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4							
,, hydrocy. dil.	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2							
,, nitric. fort	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4							
,, acetic fort	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...							
,, sulphur fort	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
,, tannic	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...							
,, citric	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...							
Alum, pulv.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...							
Ammonia carb.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...							
,, hydrochloras	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...							
,, liquor fort...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...							
,, spirit aromatic	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...							
Antim tart	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...							
Argenti nitras	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...							
Arsenicalis liquor	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...							
Arnicæ tinct.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...							
Aconiti ,,	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Æther	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...							
,, nitrosi, spirit	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...							
Belladonna extract	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...							
Bismuth carb.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...							
Borax	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...							
Benzoini tinct. comp.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4							
Camphor tinct. co.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...							
Catechu tinct	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...							
Chiretta	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6		...		...							
Chlorodyne	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...							
Chloroform (Duncan and Compy's.)	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...			...							
Copæba	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...							
Creta præparata	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...							
Cupri sulphas	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...							
Calx recens	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...							
Camphor	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...							
Cinchona tinct. comp.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...							
Colchia tinct.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4							
Creta pulv. aromat.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...							
Crotonis oleum	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1							
Chloral hydras	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...							
Cinam ol. ver. apt.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1							
Digitalis tinct.	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2							
Ergota extract liquor	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2							
Ferri sulphas	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...							
Ferri iodid syrup	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...							
Ferri perchlorid liquor fort	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...							
Ferrum redactum	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...							
Filix extr. liq.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1							
Gentian extr.	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...							
Glycerine	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...							
Hæmatoxyli decoc. concent. opt.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...							
Hydrarg subchloridum (calomelas)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...							
,, nitrate ung.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...							
,, C. creta (fresh)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...							
,, perchlor. (corros. sublim).	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...							
Ipecac. pulv.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...							
,, pulv. c. opio.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...							
,, vinum	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...							
Iodi linimentum	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	...							
Kino tinct.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...							
Lini farina	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...							
Liquor epispastiens	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...							
Magnesia carb.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...							
,, sulphas	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...							
Morphiæ acetas	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...							
Menthæ piper oleum	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2							
Morrhuæ oleum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...							
Nucis vomicæ tinct.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1							
Opium pulv.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...							
Opii tinct.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	5	...							
,, vinum	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2							
Plumbi acetas	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...							
Potassæ bicarb.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...							
,, chloras	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...							
,, liquor	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...							
,, nitras	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...							
,, permang	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...							
,, bromid	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...							
,, iodid	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...							
Quinine sulphas	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...							
Rhori pulvis.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...							
,, tinct.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...							
Rhæna unguent	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...							
Ricini oleum	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...							
Santonine	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...							
Saponis linimentum	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...							
Sinapis pulv.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...							
Sodæ bicarb.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...							
Spiritus rectificat	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	5	...							
Scillæ acetum	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...							
Sulphur sublimatum	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...							
Taraxaci extract	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...							
Terebinth oleum	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...							
Unguentum simplex	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...							
Zinci oxidum	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...							
,, sulphas	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...							
,, unguentum (BP)	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...							
Zingiber tinct. fort	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...							

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 34.—*continued.*

(B.)—*Statement of medical miscellaneous articles.*

ARTICLES.	FOR ONE HUNDRED STATUTE ADULTS. (a) Voyage to places west of the Cape or to Fiji *viâ* Australia. For 20 weeks. Quantities.	(b) Voyage to places east of the Cape or to Fiji *viâ* Torres Straits. For 12 weeks. Quantities.	Supplied for statute adults proceeding to
Adhesive plaster (spread) ...	4 yards	2 yards.	
Calico	10 ,, ...	5 ,,	
Flannel	15 ,, ...	5 ,,	
Lint	3 ,, ...	2 ,,	
Spongio piline	¼ yard	¼ yard.	
Papers for powders, &c.	1 quire (white)	½ quire (white).	
Bed-pans { Metal	1	1	
Bed-pans { Chinaware	1	None.	
Glass syringe (urethra) male	2	2	
Ditto female	1	1	
Atropin, discs, Maw's hypodermic ...	1 dozen	None.	
Phials, 2oz., 4oz.? and 6oz	½ dozen of each	½ dozen of each.	
Corks, assorted sizes	2 dozens	1 dozen.	
Guttapercha tissue	½ yard	½ yard.	

(C).—*Statement of instruments and appliances for Hospital and Dispensary.*

ARTICLES.	PROCEEDING TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *viâ* AUSTRALIA. Number.	PROCEEDING TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *viâ* TORRES STRAITS. Number.	REMARKS.
Case of instruments containing—tourniquet, artery forceps; dissecting forceps; three amputating knives; three scalpels; one gumlancet; tooth instruments (viz. three pairs forceps, elevator, and key); trepline amputating saw; probang; bone forceps; needles; ligature silk, soft iron wire and horse hair for suturis; a tracheotomy tube double; ear syringe, brass, (Maw's) with Toynbee's and Abernethy's nozzels; and two midwifery forceps, one long and one short*	1 case.	1 case.	
Case containing stomach enema and ear pump (Maw's)* ...	1	Case containing enema and stomach pump only (Maw's)	* In the case of vessels proceeding to Natal, Mauritius, or Fiji *viâ* Torres Straits, the ear pump, hypodermic syringe, and short midwifery forceps may be omitted.
Pocket dressing case (Maw's) with hypodermic syringe* ...	.....	Pocket dressing case, single (Maw's).	
Postmortem case (Maw's)	1	1	
Clinical therm meters	2	2	
Catheters, metallic, 4, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 12	} 6 in case.	6	
Do gum elastic, 2, No. 8			
Scale and weights (grain) dispensing	1 set.	1 set.	
Two ounce measure glass	3	2	
Minim measure glass	2	2	
Pint measure, pewter	1	1	
Four ounce pewter pots for administering medicines	6	4	
Infusion pots	2	2	
Pestle and mortar (Wedgewood)	1	1	
Glas rod stirrers	2	1	
Tin funnels	2	2	
Glass funnels	1	1	
Spatulas	2	2	
Camel hair pencils	3	2	
Blood-porringer (16 oz.)	1	1	
Pins, in paper	1 packet.	1	
Scissors, common (best)	1	1	
Knife, pocket	1	1	
Slab for pills, marked	1	1	
Tape	1 bundle.	1	
Common splints	2 Sets.	1	
Long ,, ...	1 set.	1	
Tow fine	2 lb.	1	
Cotton, wool	2 ,,	1	
Infant feeding bottles	1 dozen.	6	
Nipples for ditto	3 dozens.	1 dozen.	
Feeding spoons	6	3	
Test tubes in case	1 nest.	1	
Matches, patent safety	3 packets.	2 packets.	
Disinfectants.			
Calvert's or MacDougal's powder	500 lb	300	
Impure carbolic acid	6 gallons.	4 gallons.	If desired, Phenyle may be substituted for one-fourth the quantity carbolic acid.
Books.			
British Pharmacopœia	1 copy.	1 copy.	

CERTIFIED that we have supplied the above medical stores according to the prescribed scales for statute adults under conveyance to and that special attention has been paid to providing drugs that are fresh and of the best quality.

DATED }
The . } *Druggists.*

CERTIFIED that I have carefully checked the quantities supplied with the scale requirements, and found them correct. Certified also that the packing of the medical stores generally is satisfactory.

DATED }
The . } *Surgeon*
Ship

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 35.

Form of certificate of shipment of stores for native crew.

CERTIFIED that I have been on board the sailing/steam vessel bound for and back, and that I have personally examined the months' stores intended for her crew, to consist of natives, and found the same to be correct in quantity and of good quality.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING OFFICE, CALCUTTA,
The 188 . *Shipping Master.*

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 36.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF NON-SHIPMENT OF OBJECTIONABLE ARTICLES.

CERTIFIED that there are no objectionable animals on board the ship that none of the articles prohibited under rule have been shipped as cargo; and that all combustible materials needed for signals have been safely stowed in accordance with the requirements of rule . Certified also that the Second Officer, the Engineer, and ship's carpenter have been appointed by me to be jointly responsible for the good working condition of the fire-engine, hose, buckets, and other precautions against the risk of fire, and for their being immediately available when wanted for use.

Dated *Master.*
Ship

Arrangements for final inspection.

131. The Protector shall thereafter fix the day for the final inspection; and fully 24 hours previous to the time fixed shall issue a notice to the Medical Inspector for his attendance on board. He shall also inform the Master of the arrangement made, for communication to the Agent and Surgeon Superintendent.

Memorandum of defective requirements.

132. In the event of any defects or deficiencies being found at the final inspection, the Master shall be furnished by the Protector with a memorandum thereof in form No. 37 for his guidance.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 37.

FORM OF MEMORANDUM OF DEFECTS ON FINAL INSPECTION.

THE defects noticed at the final inspection held on board the , and the requirements still remaining to be fulfilled before the ship can be passed as having satisfactorily complied with all that is required to be done by the provisions of the Act and rules thereunder, are as follow :—

DATED
The 188 . *Protector of Emigrants.*

Certificate of remedied defects.

CERTIFIED that the unfulfilled requirements noted in the memorandum on the reverse have since been fully met, and that the vessel's decks have been thoroughly cleared, dried, and cleaned for the reception of emigrants to the satisfaction of the Surgeon Superintendent, as evidenced by his countersignature below.

Countersigned by

Surgeon Superintendent

DATED *Master.*
The 188 . *Ship*

Return of memorandum with Surgeon's certificate.

133. The Master, after remedying defects, and completing all remaining requirements, stowing away all stores in the compartments specially provided for them, and thoroughly cleaning and drying the spaces set apart for the accommodation of emigrants against the embarkation, shall forward the memorandum of defects, with the Surgeon's certificate at foot duly filled in, to the Protector for his information and satisfaction.

Issue of final survey report.

134. As soon as every requirement under schedules A to E has been provided, the emigrants' stores properly and safely stored away; all heavy articles on deck securely lashed, all loose hay, straw, or other inflammable materials used for packing or other purposes removed from the decks, and the

ship in *every* respect, made ready for sea to the satisfaction of the Marine Surveyor, the final survey report (form No. 27) shall be forwarded by that officer to the Protector, who shall furnish a copy thereof to the Agent concerned.

Submission of application for license.

135. When the Protector has received from the Marine Surveyor his final survey report, and is satisfied that the vessel has been in all respects fully equipped for the conveyance of emigrants, and not until then, he shall submit a report to that effect in form No. 38 to the local Government, and therewith a copy of the Master's application for license.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 38.

FORM OF REPORT ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION FOR MASTER'S LICENSE.

No.

FROM

THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Dated Calcutta, the 188 .

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, the accompanying copy of an application, dated the , from Mr. the Master of the ship , for a license to convey emigrants to under a Charter party, executed by of the one part and of the other part.

2. The Marine and Engineer Surveyor has reported the vessel to be sound, seaworthy, and completely equipped for the intended voyage, and I beg to annex the results of that officer's surveys in the annexed statement.

3. As regards the fittings and arrangements generally for the accommodation and comfort of the emigrant passengers during the voyage, I would report that all requirements, under the provisions of the Act and rules thereunder, have been fully and satisfactorily complied with.

4. The has on . occasion carried emigrants; and, so far as I am aware, there appears to be nothing prejudicial to her employment as an emigrant ship.

5. The subjoined statement shows the proportion of women embarked up to previous shipment.

Deficit in past season	Whether since made up or not.	Deficit in current season	Surplus in current season.	REMARKS.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Protector of Emigrants.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 38.—*continued.*

Statement of results of survey by the Marine and Engineer Surveyor of the Sailing/Steam *ship*
Master *Owners* *of*
chartered for the conveyance of Indian Emigrants from the Port of Calcutta to under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act XXI of 1883.

(*a*) Vessel ...	Classification ... ... Registered tonnage ... ... Registered horse-power, if steamer ... Date when last in dry-dock	
(*b*) Hull ...	Material ... ... State of .. .. Repairs, if any	
(*c*) Decks ...	Thickness ... { Upper deck ... / Passenger between deck Condition . .. ... Superficial area of passenger deck ...	
(*d*) Machinery ...	Steam engines { Description ... ... / Condition ... ... Condenser ... { Description... ... / Condition ... ... Cooking apparatus, Condition	
(*e*) Ground tackle ...	Condition ... ... Anchors when tested ... ... Cables when tested	
(*f*) Rig ...	State of masts and spars ... ... Condition of standing and running rigging State of sails	
(*g*) Boats ...	Number ... ... State of	
(*h*) Equipment ...	Nature of fire extinguishing appliances ... Provision of instruments, signals, charts books and life-buoys	
(*i*) Ventilation ..	Means of natural ventilation .. ... Between decks ... { Hatches, number .. / Air shafts, number . / Cowls, number ... / Side scuttles, number ... Hold ... { Hollow masts, number... / Cowls, number ... Nature of artificial ventilation	
(*j*) Master, officers and crew.	Master, nature of certificate ... ... Mates, number ... ... Engineers, number ... ... Store keeper and Interpreter, number ... Crew ... { European, number ... / Native number .. All hands, total number	
(*k*) Accommodation for emigrants	Between decks . { Height ... ... / Number of statute adults accommodable ... Deck-houses and cabins ... { Height .. / Number of statute adults accommodable ... Hospitals ... { Number ... ... / Situation	

Protector of Emigrants.

Execution of bond

136. After obtaining the license (form No. 39) from the local Government, the Protector shall require the Master to execute in his office the bond in duplicate required under section 61 of the Act in form No. 40.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 39.

FORM OF LICENSE FOR MASTER OF EMIGRANT SHIP.

WHEREAS the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of Calcutta has certified to the Government of Bengal that, according to the provisions of Act No. XXIII of 1883, providing regulations for the emigration of the native inhabitants of the territories under Her Majesty's Government to , the ship , burthen about tons, Master, belonging to , is capable of accommodating statute adult persons; and *whereas* the aforesaid Protector of Emigrants has further certified that the said Master has conformed to the several provisions of the aforesaid Act, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal hereby permits , Master of the aforesaid ship, to receive on board and accommodate with a passage to not more than statute adult natives of India as emigrant labourers , subject to the proper fulfilment of all the provisions of the aforementioned Act of the Government of India, and to the execution of a bond on behalf of himself and the owner of the ship providing therein for such fulfilment by the forfeiture of Rs. 10,000 as liquidated damages in case of proved failure.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 188 .

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Registered in the Secretary's Office, Government of Bengal, as No. of 188 .

Head Assistant.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 40.

FORM OF MASTER'S BOND.

Know all men by these presents that, *whereas* an Act No. XXI of 1883, entitled the Indian Emigration Act 1883 and Rules thereunder have been passed by the Governor-General of India in Council *and whereas* in and by the said Act it is required that the Master of every ship chartered to carry emigrants from India shall execute a bond binding himself and his owners in a penal sum of rupees ten thousand to conform to the several conditions in the said Act provided; *and whereas* the necessary license required by the said Act for carrying statute adult emigrants to has been granted to me by the Government of Bengal; *and whereas* I at present residing in the town/port of Calcutta in the province of Bengal, Mariner and Master and Commander of the sailing/steam vessel called the of the burthen of tons or thereabouts at present lying in the river Hooghly have agreed to execute the bond required by the said Act for the due performance of the conditions, provisos, clauses, and restrictions therein contained; *and whereas* I the aforesaid Master have further agreed on arrival at to moor the aforesaid vessel in such secure place as the proper authority of the port at which I shall touch shall direct as soon as possible after the arrival of the aforesaid vessel at *I the aforesaid Master* am myself for myself and for the owners or owner of the aforesaid vessel firmly bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the penal sum of rupees ten thousand of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State for India his certain Attorney Agents successors or assigns *and* for payment of which sum to be faithfully and truly made I the aforesaid Master for and on my own behalf and on behalf of the aforesaid owners or owner of the aforesaid vessel do hereby bind myself my heirs executors and administrators firmly by these presents sealed with my seal and dated this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty. *Now* the conditions of this bond or obligation are such that if all and singular the conditions provisos clauses and restrictions which on the part and behalf of myself and the aforesaid owners or owner are or ought to be observed abided by and kept and which are comprised and mentioned in the said Act and rules passed as aforesaid according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act and rules are done and will and truly in all things abided by observed and kept; *and* if I the aforesaid Master do and shall immediately or as soon as possible after the arrival of the aforesaid vessel at moor her or cause or procure her to be moored in such secure place as the Master Attendant or the Harbour Master or other officer duly authorized may director appointment *Then* this bond or obligation shall be void and of no effect *otherwise* shall remain in full force and virtue.

Master
Ship

Signed sealed and delivered at Calcutta in the presence of } *Ship.*

137. The master after executing the bond, and not later than noon of the day preceding that on which the Emigration Agent is prepared to embark, shall submit to the Protector's office the certificate of engagement of steam tug in form No. 41, and the Shipping Master's certificate of crew in form No. 42 with the Surgeon's endorsement thereon as to his having examined each person and found him fit for duty.

Reduction of tug certificate.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 41.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF STEAM TUG.

CERTIFIED that the ship , now lying off , will be ready to embark the emigrants for on the ; and will proceed to sea, within 24 hours after embarkation, under tow of the first class steam tug which has a supply of seven days' coal on board. The declaration as to the tug being competent, required under section 77 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, is hereto annexed.

DATED
The 188 . } *Master,*
Ship

COLONIAL EMIGRATION, FORM No. 42.

FORM OF SHIPPING MASTER'S CERTIFICATE OF CREW.

CERTIFIED that the undermentioned number and description of crew have signed the articles of the ship , bound from Calcutta to , and that the crew comprises the prescribed proportion of able seamen, competent to perform an able seaman's duty.

2. In respect of the native crew, I have satisfied myself that the Master and officers are capable of communicating their orders intelligibly :—

EUROPEAN CREW.		NATIVE CREW.		TOTAL CREW.
Number.	Description.	Number.	Description.	
	Total		Total	

CALCUTTA,
The 188 . *Shipping Master.*

138. The Protector, as soon as possible thereafter, shall make over to the Master his license to convey emigrants, together with the certificate in form No. 43, grantable under section 10, and the statement of crew and passengers in form No. 44, required by the Custom House authorities in connection with the clearance of the ship,

Delivery of license and clearance papers.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 43.

FORM OF PROTECTOR'S FINAL CERTIFICATE.

CERTIFIED that all that is required by the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, or by the rules made thereunder, to be done in respect of all the emigrants about to embark in the sailing/steam ship bound to has been done on my part; and that all the directions for the security, well-being, and protection of emigrants, which are contained in the above Act and Rules, have been complied with in the case of the aforesaid vessel.

CALCUTTA,
The *of* 188 . } *Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta.*

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 44.

FORM OF STATEMENT OF NATIVE CREW AND PASSENGERS PROCEEDING IN THE SAILING/STEAM SHIP BOUND TO

Native Crew and Servants.

DESCRIPTION.	Number.
Serang's lascars	
Commander and officers' servants	
Passengers servants	

CERTIFIED that the above numbers are correctly entered.

Master,

Ship

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 44.—*concluded.*

Native Passengers.

Serial number.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	REMARKS.

THE above natives, in number, are proceeding to outside/under the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

Protector of Emigrants.

Memo. No.

UNDER the orders of Government, the officer in pilotage charge is requested to receive this document from the Preventive Officer on his quitting the vessel, and should any attempt be made to take on board natives of India not included in this statement, to stop the vessel and report to the Port Officer for orders. This statement should be returned to the office of the Protector of Emigrants by the first opportunity, after the ship has proceeded to sea.

CALCUTTA,

The *of* 188 . } *Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta.*

Memo. No

RETURNED to the Protector of Emigrants as requested $\frac{\text{without any}}{\text{with the}}$ remark

Pilot in charge of Ship

DATED

The

Notice of embarkation to Medical Inspector.

139. After the necessary papers have been made over to the Master, the Protector shall, fully 24 hours previous to the time fixed for embarkation, issue a notice to the Medical Inspector for his attendance.

Section III.—Embarkation.

Embarkation wharf

140. The suitability and safety of every wharf and moveable stage used for embarking emigrants shall be annually certified by the Conservator or other officer charged with the functions of Conservator of the Port

Presence of Surgeon at embarkation

141. The Surgeon Superintendent of the ship shall attend at the wharf fully an hour before the time fixed, but the compounder shall be present earlier, and shall assist in attending to requirements connected with embarkation.

Final medical examination of emigrants

142. Emigrants on arriving from the depôt shall be arranged in order, commencing at the end of the shed nearest the wharf according to their names as entered in the nominal roll; and having been provided with their passes in form No. 45 for delivery to the Master at the time of embarkation, the Medical Inspector, accompanied by the Surgeon Superintendent, shall examine them, and determine, for the guidance of the Protector, whether they are in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage, endorsing the result of his examination in form No. 24 (Surgeon Superintendent's certificate of final examination of emigrants in depôt).

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 45.

Form of Emigrant's Pass.

Depôt No. *Health class.*

Man's, or woman's, or boy's, or girl's, or infant boy's, or infant girl's,
Emigration Pass.

For ship proceeding to

No.

Name
Father's name
Age
Caste
Height Feet. Inches.
Name of next of kin
If married, to whom
Zillah
Pergunnah
Thannah
Village
Bodily marks

CERTIFIED that we have examined and passed the abovenamed as being fit to emigrate as an agricultural labourer; that is free from all bodily and mental disease; and that has been vaccinated since offering to emigrate.

DATED
The

Depôt Surgeon.

Surgeon Superintendent.

CERTIFIED that the above described has appeared before me with guardian No. , and has been engaged by me on behalf of the Government of British Guiana, as willing to proceed to that colony to work for hire; and that I have explained to all matters concerning engagement and duties as an emigrant labourer.

DATED
The

Emigration Agent for British Guiana,
8, *Garden Reach, Calcutta.*

PERMITTED to proceed as in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage to

DATED
The

Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta.

Prevention of access to river water

143. While emigrants are at the wharf, every care shall be taken to prevent access to the impure river water near the bank

Medical inspection of crew

144. Before the embarkation of the emigrants, the entire crew shall be mustered on board and inspected by the Surgeon Superintendent, in the presence of the Medical Inspector and the Emigration Agent, as to their continued fitness for duty, and a certificate to that in form No. 46 from the Surgeon, countersigned by the Medical Inspect r, shall thereupon be furnished to the Protector The vessel shall at the same time be searched for stowaways by the chief officer accompanied by the Custom House officer.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 46.

Form of certificate of medical inspection of crew.

Certified that I have ascertained on board, in the presence of the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, the state of health of the master, the officer, and crew of the ship as detailed below, and consider that they are fit for duty.

Countersigned by } *Surgeon Superintendent.*
Medical Inspector of Emigrants. } *Ship* Dated of 188 .

MEMORANDUM OF CREW.	
Number.	Description.

DATED ON BOARD,
The *of* 188 .

Permission for conduct of embarkation.

145. No embarkation shall be permitted until the requirements of the Act and rules have been complied with.

Requirements previous to embarkation.

146. In making preparation for embarkation, the master shall carefully comply with the following requirements :—

(*a*) The between-decks are to be cleared, cleaned, and dried for the accommodation of emigrants.

(*b*) The upper deck hatches, and all ventilators of the between-decks, are to be opened; and, if the weather be unfavourable, the hatches and air shafts are to be protected by tarpaulins spread tent fashion over them, and the cowls turned to leewards.

(*c*) Lanterns, ready for lighting, are to be hung in their places

(*d*) The tanks on deck are to be filled with drinking water, and so also are the tubs for latrine purposes to be kept filled and ready for use.

(*e*) The embarkation stage, with ladder and hand-rails, are to be securely and conveniently fastened.

(*f*) The awnings are to be spread.

(*g*) The heavy baggage of the emigrants is to be stowed away in the hold.

147. During embarkation all traffic, unless carried on by means of a separate gangway, and every kind of work interfering with embarkation, shall be stopped.

Suspension of traffic during embarkation.

148. When everything is ready, and the master has taken the emigrants' passes, and has satisfied himself that the nominal rolls (lists) furnished to him by the Emigration Agent under section 65 are correct, and that the entries therein correspond with the emigrants and their passes, and the Medical Inspector has found the emigrants fit to embark, they shall be permitted to proceed on board, a tally of the number of persons embarking being kept at the gangway by two persons belonging to the ship.

Tally at embarkation.

149. While embarkation is proceeding, the Surgeon Superintendent, or his assistant, shall supervise the location of the emigrants in their respective compartments of the between-decks as follows: the single women furthest aft; the married persons next; and the single men forward

Location of embarked emigrants.

150. If emigrants after embarkation cannot be provided with a cooked meal, they shall be supplied instead with a dry meal of biscuits and sugar, or such other articles as may be ordered by the Surgeon, and children shall have milk issued to them.

Feeding of emigrants after embarkation.

151. As soon as the embarkation is completed, the following documents, duly signed, relating to the emigrants embarked, shall be made over to the Master and the Surgeon Superintendent respectively—

Documents for Master and Surgeon.

To the Master—

(a) The nominal roll of embarked emigrants.

(b) Two copies of the Act and rules, with two copies of translations.

To the Surgeon—

(a) Issue of provisions and medical comforts	...	(Form No. 47).
(b) Surgeon's journal	...	(„ „ 48).
(c) Admission and discharge book ...	...	(„ „ 49).
(d) Case book	.	(„ „ 50).
(e) Register of births and deaths ...	...	(„ „ 51).
(f) Register of cholera cases	...	(„ „ 52).
(g) Register of deceased emigrant's property	.	(„ „ 53).
(h) Surgeon's abstract report of voyage ...	...	(„ „ 54).
(i) Surgeon's list of embarked emigrants ...	..	(„ „ 55).

(j) One copy of the Act and rules.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 48.

FORM OF SURGEON'S JOURNAL.

Ship

Voyage Calcutta to

Period from 188 *to* 188

Abstract for reference.

Master	..	...	..
Surgeon Superintendent		...	..
First Compounder	...	...	...
Second Compounder	...	...	.
Interpreter and Store-keeper	...	..	
Date of embarkation	..	.	
Date of departure		...	..
Date of pilot's leaving ship	..	...	
Dates of arrival at intermediate ports		...	..
Date of arrival at destination	...	...	..
Date of landing of emigrants	...	..	...
Places and periods of quarantine, if any		..	...
Number embarked	..	...	..
Number disembarked	...	...	..
Number of deaths	...	...	...
Number of births	...	...	...

Instructions to Surgeon Superintendent.

The Surgeon Superintendent, with reference to all his duties on the voyage, is requested to keep a daily journal of his proceedings, noting therein every event of moment at the time of its occurrence. In addition, he should enter the dates when the decks are scrubbed or otherwise cleaned; the ship fumigated, if necessary; the bottom-boards of the platforms and hospital bunks taken out on to the upper deck and scrubbed; the blankets shaken and aired; the bathing days and working days; and the days on which he fails to muster the emigrants with the reason of failure. He should state, every day, the nature of the weather and the latitude and longitude, and should notice the crossing of the tropics and of the line. He should enter any noteworthy instances of the good or bad conduct of those on board, or of the working of the regulations for their discipline, and copies of any letters he may write or receive on service. At the end of the journal he should place together all his general observations on the voyage, expressing every objection he may see reason to form to the regulations, or to the victualling, or any other part of the arrangements, and taking care to have the remedy he would propose.

"The Surgeon should bear in mind that this journal is a very important document, not only as concerns his charge, but himself, and should be a faithful record of the occurrences of the voyage. It should therefore be carefully kept, and all matters noted therein which have any bearing upon his functions. A careful entry should be made of any complaints made to him by the emigrants, and the measures taken to remedy them; and in case any investigation be necessary, the Surgeon should request the master of the vessel to assist him The evidence taken and the decision arrived at should be carefully entered and signed by the witnesses, himself, and the master of the vessel and read to the complainant, who should be also required to sign it as a correct record of the proceedings. The occurrences of each day should be entered before its close, while fresh on memory, and loose memoranda should never be resorted to."

Marginal index to notable events.	Day and date of the voyage.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 49.

FORM OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE BOOK.

Particulars of Record of Emigrants treated medically during the voyage of ship

ADMISSION.				PARTICULARS OF PATIENTS.				TREATMENT.	DISCHARGE	DEATH.	REMARKS.
Date of.	Serial number.	Disease or cause of.	Page of case book in which entered.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Number in the nominal roll.	Number of days.	Date of.	Date of.	

Surgeon.

Ship

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 50.

Form of Case Book.

Particulars of the cases treated during the voyage of ship to

Case No. *Page No.*

Patient's No *in the*

Name *Age* *Sex*

Date.	Brief history of case, with notes on progress and results of treatment.	TREATMENT.	
		Prescriptions.	Diet.

Surgeon Superintendent,

Ship

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 51.

FORM OF REGISTER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Statement of Births during the voyage of ship *to* .

Serial number.	Time.		Sex.	Whether born alive or still-born.	Name, if any, given.	Particulars of mother.					Remarks
	Date.	Hour.				Name.	Age.	Number in nominal roll.	Whether successfully delivered.	Number in case book.	

Statement of Deaths.

Serial number.	Time.		Particulars of deceased emigrants.				Cause.	Number in case-book.	Remarks
	Date.	Hour.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Number in nominal roll.			

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 52.

FORM OF REGISTER OF CHOLERA CASES.

Particulars of cholera cases on the voyage of ship to in the year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.	NAME	Age	Rank or occupation.	Date and hour of attack.	Where attacked.	How long on board and where came from	If admitted into hospital, date and hour.	Any premonitory diarrhœa.	If so for how long	Collapse	Vomiting and purging.	Suppression of urine.	Cramps.	Secondary fever	Date of recovery.	Date of death

FORM No. 52.—*continued.*

Instructions to Surgeon Superintendent.

The Surgeon Superintendent is requested, in conformity with the orders of Government, to carefully enter in the cholera register the information required under the several heads in the event of cholera occurring on the voyage, and on the completion of the voyage to submit a report with the register to the Colonial authorities for transmission direct to the Government of India.

The report should be arranged in the following manner :—

Report on cholera in in the month of 188 dated , by Surgeon

Section A.—Details of outbreak.

(1). The circumstances attending first case; any fatigue or exposure to weather, or excess of any kind connected with it; had the person first attacked lately been in any place where cholera existed?

(2). If the first case was in a patient already under treatment in hospital, how long under treatment, and for what disease?

(3). Dates and other particulars of any suspicious case or cases not entered in the register?

(4). The occurrence of previous cases in the Calcutta depôts.

(5). Any prevalence of diarrhœa before or during the outbreak, the number of such cases treated within given dates not only in hospital, but also by receiving medicine outside.

Section B.—Meteorology.

Any peculiarity noted in the atmospheric phenomena, such as the force and direction of the wind, unusual stillness of the air, the amount of rain, occurrence of storm, with thunder and lightning, &c.

Section C.—Evidence of contagion.

(1). Could the first case be traced to importation, or could any connection be established between the first case and those which occurred afterwards? If so, detail the facts.

(2) How many individuals, including medical and other officers, hospital assistants and others, both Europeans and natives, attended on the cases of cholera which occurred, and of these how many were attacked with cholera, and on what dates? Of the sweepers employed in collecting and removing cholera excreta (who should also be included in the above), how many were seized with cholera? Were the circumst nces connected with any of the attacks such as to lead to the conclusion that they were due to such attendance? If so, what were they?

Section D.—Sanitary defects.

Any defects noted in water-supply, conservancy, accommodation, &c.

Section E.—Information or opinions not included in the above.

N. B.—Section A to D inclusive should be strictly confined to a statement of facts, and should contain no opinions.

(3). In preparing the report, attention should be given to the following points:—

(*a*). The replies under each head should be complete in themselves, and not confined to "yes" or "no" without reference to the point which is in question.

(*b*). Even when only one case of cholera has occurred, the report (and register also) should be prepared exactly according to the form prescribed.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 53.

FORM OF REGISTER OF DECEASED EMIGRANT'S PROPERTY.

Particulars relating to property left by deceased emigrants during the voyage of the ship bound to in the year

Date of death	Serial number.	Name of deceased.	Sex.	Number in nominal roll.	Description of property left.		Date of delivery of effects to master.	Signature of Master in acknowledgment.	Particulars as to names and addresses of nearest relatives of deceased.	Remarks.
					Money	Miscellaneous articles				

Dated at

The *Surgeon Superintendent of Ship.*

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 54.

Form of Surgeon's abstract report of voyage.

(*a*). The Surgeon's abstract of the principal events of the voyage of the ship commanded by , conveying Indian emigrants from Calcutta to in the year 188 .

Dates of notable occurrences.

N. B.—Some of the columns will not be required, and may be left blank in the case of ships bound to places east of the Cape of Good Hope.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EMBARKATION	Left pilot at Sandheads	Crossed the equator.	Entered the tropic.	Arrived at or off the Cape of Good Hope.	Entered the tropic.	Arrived at St. Helena.	Crossed the equator	Put into other ports and for what reasons	Arrived at port of destination.	Total number of days from date of departure to that of arrival at destination.	REMARKS.

Number and description of emigrants.

EMIGRANTS.	ADULTS FROM 16 YEARS AND UPWARDS.		MINORS				INFANTS UNDER TWO YEARS		Total number of souls.	Total number of statute adults	REMARKS—State briefly the general condition of the emigrants during the voyage and on arrival, when did sickness prevail, in what part of the ship, its nature and probable cause.
			From 10 to under 16 years		From two to under ten years						
	Men.	Women.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls.	Male	Female			
Embarked											
Born on the voyage ...											
Total ..											
Died from: Cholera ...											
Diarrhœa ..											
Dysentery											
Chest affections											
Fever: Simple											
Fever: Continued											
Fever: Intermittent											
Fever: Measles ..											
Fever: Small-pox											
Accidents											
Other diseases											
Total landed											
Landed: In health											
Landed: Convalescent . ..											
Landed: Sent to hospital .											
Total landed											
State in appropriate column— (*a*) The daily average strength of emigrants (*b*) The daily average number of sick (*c*) The rate per cent of daily average sick to daily average strength (*d*) The rate per cent of deaths to daily average strength .											

Rules

(*a*) To find the daily average strength of emigrants, divide the sum of the total number of souls present daily by the total number of days

(*b*) To find the daily average number of sick, add together the number of sick in hospital for each day of the voyage, and divide he total by the number of days

(*c*) To find the rate per cent of daily average sick to strength take the daily average number of sick, and multiply that number by 100, and divide the product by the daily average number of strength.

(*d*) To find the rate per cent of deaths to daily average strength, multiply the total number of deaths by 100, and divide the product by the daily average strength.

FORM No. 54.—(*continued*)

(*b*) *Weekly abstract of admissions to the sick list and of deaths during the voyage*

DISEASES.	1st week.		2nd week.		3rd week.		4th week.		5th week.		6th week.		7th week.		8th week.		9th week.		10th week.		11th week.		12th week.		13th week.		14th week.		15th week.		16th week.		17th week.		18th week.		19th week.		20th week.	
	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad	D	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad	D.	Ad	D.	Ad	D.	Ad	D.	Ad	D.	Ad.	D	Ad	D.	Ad	D	Ad.	D	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.
Cholera																																								
Diarrhœa																																								
Dysentery																																								
Chest affections ...																																								
Fevers, simple																																								
,, continued																																								
,, intermittent ...																																								
,, measles																																								
,, small pox																																								
Eye diseases																																								
Accidents																																								
Other diseases																																								
Total ...																																								

FORM No. 54.—*continued.*

(*c*) *Observations of temperature in the between-decks.*

DATE.	AT 7 A.M.			Direction of wind aft or ahead.	Direction of cowl heads to leeward or windward	AT 1 P.M.			Direction of wind aft or ahead.	Direction of cowl heads to leeward or windward.	AT 8 P.M.			Direction of wind aft or ahead.	Direction of cowl heads to leeward or windward.	AT NOON.	
	Aft.	Midships	Forward			Aft.	Midships	Forward.			Aft.	Midships	Forward.			Latitude.	Longitude.

(*d*) *General Remarks.*

1. The provisions and water shipped.
2. The working of the distilling apparatus and conduct of the Engineer in charge.
3. The medicines and medical comforts supplied.
4. The ship and her ventilation.
5. The conduct of the officers.
6. The treatment of the emigrants by the crew.
7. The conduct of the compounders, interpreter, sirdars, cooks, nurses and topazes
8. The clothing of the emigrants.
9. The means used for ensuring cleanliness.
10. The employment of disinfectants.
11. Number of previous voyages with European emigrants.

    Ditto ditto Indian emigrants.

12. General observations and suggestions, if any.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 55.

Form of Surgeon's list of embarked Emigrants.

Nominal roll.	Name of emigrant.	Father's name	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	REMARKS

Departure with complete crew.

152. If, after embarkation of the emigrants, the Preventive Officer should cause any of the crew to be arrested for having contraband articles in his possession, the master shall forthwith complete the required number of crew against the vessel's departure, and shall not leave the port without a complete crew, unless for any special reason he is permitted to do so by the Port Officer.

CHAPTER V.

THE VOYAGE.

Section I.—General Rules.

Pilotage charge of emigrant vessels

153. The pilotage charge of all emigrant vessels, whether outward or inward bound, shall be held only by officers of the grades of Branch and Master Pilot.

Precaution against fire.

154. (*a*) The secreting of fire by emigrants, immediately after embarkation, or at any time during the voyage, for smoking in the 'tween decks shall be carefully guarded against; and the emigrants shall be called on to deliver up whatever matches, gunpowder, or other inflammable articles they may have with them; and shall at the same time, be warned of the serious risk to the ship and passengers involved in smoking in the between decks, or in retaining such things in their possession.

(*b*) The carrying of naked fires or unprotected lights or stoves into the between decks, hold, cabins, store-room, spirit-room, forecastle, or any other part of the ship shall be strictly prohibited; and no smoking shall be allowed anywhere, except within that portion of the upper deck specially set apart for the purpose by the master.

(*c*) Watches shall be kept day and night by two of the emigrants in turn, and they shall report to the officer of the watch, immediately after it is noticed, any breach of the above rules, and once every hour that all is safe below.

(*d*) The officer of the watch shall appoint a trustworthy man of his watch to inspect the between decks, if he has reason to believe that any one is smoking below; and, on being relieved of his watch, shall, before retiring to his cabin, visit the between decks himself to see that all is safe.

Responsibility of preventive officers.

155. Before the vessel gets under way, pilots and preventive officers shall see that only the number stated in the list of passengers and crew (Form No. 44) remain on board; and that no other persons are taken into the vessel subsequently while she is proceeding to sea.

Non-employment of female emigrants as servants

156. On the voyage, the officers and crew of the vessel shall not have any intercourse, or in any way interfere, with the female emigrant passengers; and no female emigrant shall be employed by the master, officers, or passengers on board as a personal servant.

Landing of infectious cases at Diamond Harbour.

157. When any emigrant suffering from measles, small-pox, or scarlet fever is landed and placed in the hospital at Diamond Harbour for treatment under section 78, the Surgeon shall, without delay, inform the Emigration Agent concerned. On receiving such information, the Emigration Agent shall arrange with the Medical Officer of the hospital to defray the requisite expenses for the treatment and keep of the patients, and of any dependants or relatives landed at the same time; and to remove them to the depôt at Calcutta, when it can be done safely under permission from the hospital authorities.

Landing of emigrants on outbreak of epidemic cholera

158. The Surgeon, immediately after determining to land all the emigrants on board at Diamond Harbour under section 79, shall telegraph his decision to the Agent concerned; and shall defer the disembarkation until the arrival of the Agent, or other responsible person deputed by him, the patients only being removed in the meanwhile to the hospital on shore for treatment.

Removal of emigrants to Agent's depôt

159. The Agent, on receiving the telegram from the Surgeon, shall at once proceed to Diamond Harbour, or, if necessary, depute some responsible person to take charge of the emigrants when landed, and have them removed by train as soon as possible thereafter to the depôt at Calcutta.

Re-embarkation of landed emigrants

160. The emigrants, on their return to depôt, shall be isolated as far as possible, and kept under observation, and shall not be re-embarked until the Medical Inspector of Emigrants decides that they can do so safely, and until the vessel, returning to the embarkation wharf at Garden Reach, has been thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of that officer, and of the Protector of Emigrants, who shall conduct the re-embarkation under conditions that obtained previously in connection with embarkation.

Section II.—Rules for the guidance of the Master.

Facilities for discharge of duties

161. The master of an emigrant vessel shall afford to the pilot, and to the preventive officer on board, every facility for the proper discharge of their respective duties.

Support of Surgeon's authority

162. The master shall, in all matters relating to the emigrant passengers, pay due regard to the authority of the Surgeon Superintendent empowered to exercise general control and superintendence over them; co-operate with him in enforcing the maintenance of order among the emigrants; afford him such countenance as may add to his moral authority

on board; comply promptly with every reasonable requisition, and give early attention to the representations of the Surgeon Superintendent in connection with his special care of their interests. He shall also see that the officers and crew render the Surgeon such assistance as he may need

Maintenance of discipline.

163. The master shall take care that members of the crew do not enter the compartments occupied by emigrants without special permission, nor annoy, abuse, or assault an emigrant, under any pretext whatever. Moreover, the crew shall be strictly prevented from selling or giving opium, ganja, spirits, or any intoxicant to any of the emigrant passengers. In the event of this rule being disregarded, and of there being sufficient evidence to prove that its enforcement was neglected, or that any attempts of the crew to infringe it were not vigorously dealt with, the master shall be liable to the full penalty provided by the conditions of the bond or obligation executed by him previous to the embarkation of the emigrant passengers. He shall, moreover, be liable thenceforward to be considered unfit to command an emigrant ship.

Cleanliness of bilges.

164 The bilges of an emigrant vessel shall not be allowed to foul, and measures shall be taken to keep them as clean and free from smell as possible throughout the voyage.

Cleanliness of decks.

165. The between decks shall be kept perfectly free, clean by scrubbing daily or otherwise, and as dry as possible by means of hot sand and stoves, if necessary, and the upper deck also shall be kept clean and clear of all unnecessary lumber.

Non-encroachment on emigrant's space.

166. The space set apart for the accommodation of the emigrants shall on no account be encroached on. The emigrants generally shall be allowed the free use of the main and quarter decks; and the women that of the whole of the poop or after deck, no sailmending or other work being allowed to interfere with their accommodation, and all shall be encouraged to remain in the open air as long as possible, when the weather permits.

Systematic issue of emigrants' stores.

167. The rations and water for emigrants shall be issued daily under instructions from the Surgeon before 6 A.M.; and the officer in charge of the stores shall keep a correct account of such issue in Form No. 47, and have it initialed daily by the master and Surgeon.

Issue of medical stores and comforts.

168. Medical stores and comforts, shipped for the exclusive use of the emigrants, shall be issued entirely at the discretion of the Surgeon Superintendent. Spirits and wine, however, shall be issued only upon the written requisition of the Surgeon addressed to the master, specifying the patient or patients for whom the issue is required, and the quantity in each case; and in no case shall the master issue more of these articles than is required for a single day's consumption. Form No. 47 shall be daily filled in and initialed by the master and Surgeon.

Protection from annoyance during meals.

169. The master shall see to it that members of the crew, whether on duty or not, do not interfere with or in any way annoy or disgust the emigrants while taking their meals.

Issue of scale allowance of water.

170. While the vessel is proceeding down the river, the emigrants shall not be put on the scale allowance of drinking water; but when at sea, the prescribed quantity shall be issued twice daily; and, if required, and circumstances admit of it, in excess of the scale while in the tropics. The water issued for drinking shall, as far as possible, be condensed water.

Water-supply for closets.

171. The supply of water for use in the water-closets shall not be allowed to fail either day or night; but under proper arrangements shall be continuously kept up in the tubs, or iron tanks, set apart for the purpose.

Spread of awnings and tarpaulins.

172. Awnings shall be spread over the quarter and main decks when the weather permits, so as to admit of the emigrants remaining on the upper deck as much as possible; and tarpaulins, with a view to being spread tent-fashion over the hatchways when necessary, shall always be kept at hand ready for use.

Precautions against accidents.

173. Life-buoys and life-boats shall be kept at all times in readiness for immediate use; the crew shall be exercised in fire drill once a weak, and in lowering boats whenever opportunities permit, the life boats having picked men assigned to them. The regulations of the Board of Trade respecting lights and fog signals shall be strictly observed throughout the voyage; and the times of hoisting and hauling down the lights shall be noted daily in the ship's log.

Lighting and securing of lanterns.

174. Lanterns shall be lighted at dusk and padlocked; and, besides the number of lights that may be required by the Surgeon to be placed in the between decks, one lantern, at least in each water-closet, and one at each gangway, shall be kept burning throughout the night up to day light.

Disposal of deceased emigrants' effects.

175. The goods or effects of deceased emigrants shall be taken charge of by the master after the Surgeon has entered in the register of deceased emigrants' property (Form No. 53) a copy of an inventory thereof prepared under rule ; and they shall be delivered on the vessel's arrival at destination to the Immigration Officer at the port of debarkation.

176. On arrival at the port of debarkation, the master shall deliver the nominal, roll-received from the Protector of Emigrants at the port of embarkation, together with an attested copy of the ship's log, to the Colonial Immigration Officer for transmission to India.

Delivery of documents.

Section III.—Rules for the guidance of Surgeons.

177. The Surgeon shall exercise general control and superintendence over the emigrant passengers He shall, throughout the voyage, maintain a constant watchfulness over everything that may influence the health of those under his care; and also pay strict attention to all sanitary precautions, and to the early detection and treatment of disease.

Special charge of emigrants

178. The emigrants after embarkation shall be divided into groups, each consisting of 25 or thereabouts, and the Surgeon shall appoint a sirdar to take charge of each group, who shall be held responsible for the good conduct and well being of the persons under him, and for the cleanliness of the portions of the between decks occupied by them

Appointment of sirdars.

179. While the vessel is proceeding to sea, the Surgeon shall adopt measures to prevent the emigrants from drinking water from the river

Precaution against drinking river water.

180. The Surgeon shall frequently caution the staff of attendants on the emigrants to see that the rules against smoking or carrying fire into the between decks are not violated; and to report to him any breach of them immediately after detection of the offender.

Precautions against fire.

181. Discipline among the emigrants shall be secured by all legitimate means; and harsh treatment shall, as far as possible, be avoided. Every emigrant who is guilty of insubordinate or riotous conduct on the voyage, or obstructs the Surgeon or master in the execution of any duty imposed, upon them, shall, for each such offence be liable, on arrival at destination, to corporal punishment, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month as the Magistrate may order. No emigrant, however, shall, for any offence, be subjected on board to corporal punishment, or to any reduction of the prescribed quantity of daily food. If any other form of punishment become necessary, it shall be inflicted only with the consent of the Surgeon; and the particulars of each case shall be immediately entered in the ship's log.

Maintenance of discipline.

182. The Surgeon shall appoint night watchmen from among the married emigrants, who shall see that no women visit the single men's compartment, or the crew, during the night under pretence of going to the latrines.

Prevention of immorality.

183. Any uncalled for interference on the part of the officers or crew with the emigrants, or the space allowed to them on the upper and lower decks, or any infringement of the rules, shall at once be brought officially in writing to the notice of the master, who shall, *as soon as possible*, enquire into the matter and adopt such measures as the case may need.

Interference by officers and crew

184. Ventilation, and the means of promoting or modifying it, shall receive the constant personal attention of the Surgeon.

Attention to ventilation.

185. Emigrants shall not lie under the platforms, but may be permitted to place their legs thereunder should space for a passage between the platforms not be obtainable otherwise.

Non-occupation of space under platforms.

186. The compounder, interpreter, nurses, sirdars, cooks, and topazes shall be under the Surgeon's immediate control; and shall discharge their duties strictly in accordance with his instructions. In the event of any misconduct, it shall be in the power of the Surgeon to disrate any of them, and to appoint another person instead.

Control over attendants.

187. Emigrants shall be inspected daily; and every effort shall be made to detect for immediate treatment the earliest symptoms of ill-health, and to isolate at once every case of any serious communicable disease. Emigrants ordered to be placed on hospital diet should be deprived of their tin tickets until such order is countermanded.

Inspection of emigrants.

188. All emigrants, who are not prevented by sickness, or other sufficient cause to be determined by the Surgeon, shall rise not later than 7 o'clock A. M., and shall retire for the night not later than 10 o'clock P. M.

Hours for rising and retiring.

189. The emigrants on rising shall, weather permitting, be sent to the upper deck, and shall not be permitted to return to the between decks while they are being cleaned.

Vacating of between decks.

190. While the emigrants are on the upper deck, the between decks including the spaces under the platforms, shall be swept and cleaned by scrubbing. This duty shall be performed by parties of emigrants taken in rotation from the adult males above 14 years, in the proportion of 10 to every one hundred emigrants. The removable planks of the sleeping platforms

Cleaning of between decks.

shall also be dry-scrubbed and aired on the upper deck, weather permitting, at least twice a week.

Airing of clothing.

191. The emigrants' clothing and blankets in use shall be aired thoroughly every day; and, whenever possible, in the open air on lines provided for the purpose. Each emigrant shall be responsible for the care of his or her own clothing, and the Surgeon shall hold a general muster of all clothing and blankets once a week

Bathing and washing.

192. The emigrants shall bathe daily when possible, a screen being put up for the women; and those desiring to anoint themselves with mustard or cocoanut oil shall be provided with the required oil at the Surgeon's discretion. Their clothes shall be washed by them at least twice a week.

Hours for meals.

193. The forenoon meal shall be served out to the emigrants by 9 o'clock, and the afternoon meal by 4 o'clock; and both meals shall be served on the upper deck whenever practicable.

Observance of dietary scale.

194. The Surgeon Superintendent shall, in connection with the daily feeding of emigrants on the voyage, adhere strictly to the articles and their quantities as prescribed in the weekly diet scale But, *ordinarily*, he may exercise his discretion in regard to alterations in the proportions, and to the mode of preparation of the articles intended for daily consumption; the daily issues, in whatever way varied, being so regulated as to fulfil, by the close of each week, the requirements of the weekly diet scale: and, *extraordinarily*, under special or unlooked for circumstances rendering a departure from the requirements of the weekly scale absolutely unavoidable. If for any sufficient reason, to be stated in the Surgeon's journal, it becomes impossible to cook the meals, dry provisions shall be issued as provided for in the scale of provisions. In the dieting of the sick, no limit to the exercise of the Surgeon's discretion is intended to be fixed.

Inspection of food.

195 The meals shall be served out to the emigrants in the presence of the Surgeon, who shall see that the food is well cooked, and fairly distributed to all possessing tin tickets, a means of distinguishing those not on hospital diet.

Care of children and the sick.

196. Special attention shall be paid by the Surgeon to the feeding of children and the sick. Besides their usual meals, the children of seven years and under shall be provided, *in the early morning*, with a light meal of farinacious food mixed with milk. The sick shall have their food arranged for at stated intervals, and the Surgeon shall take effective measures to prevent any neglect on the part of those told off for the duties of night nursing.

Non consumption of stale food.

197. After every meal, the decks shall be carefully swept; all the cooking utensils thoroughly cleaned; and no stale food shall be allowed to be secreted or consumed by either cooks or emigrants.

Open air exercise.

198. Emigrants shall be encouraged to spend most of their time in taking exercise, and amusing themselves in the fresh air of the upper deck, noisy amusements, such as singing and playing on drums, ceasing at 8 bells

Treatment of sick emigrants.

199 Emigrants suffering from slight illness may be attended in their berths; but all serious cases shall be treated in hospital. Patients attacked by cholera or small-pox, or other dangerous communicable disease, with all that belongs to them, shall be instantly and thoroughly isolated from the healthy; and the family or batch in which such disease occurred shall be kept on another deck, or as far apart as possible from the rest of the emigrants.

Measures for prevention of an epidemic.

200 Besides the immediate isolation and treatment of the first case or cases of dangerously communicable disease, every precaution shall be taken to prevent an epidemic, strict attention being paid to premonitory symptoms, general and personal cleanliness, careful disinfection and disposal of excreta, disinfection and destruction of infected articles, free ventilation, and care of the healthy. On the occurrence of cholera, a register of the cases shall be kept in the prescribed Form No. 52.

Utilization of available places in case of epidemic

201. For the purpose of isolation of the sick or separation of infected persons, the master shall give up, if required by the Surgeon Superintendent, any suitable places that may be available anywhere, and put up tarpaulins or other shelter for those to be so isolated or separated.

Measures of disinfection

202. Places originally occupied by emigrants removed on account of communicable disease shall be instantly cleaned, and the deck shall be thoroughly scrubbed and disinfected.

Destruction of infected articles.

203. All clothes, blankets, mats, &c., that have been in any way in contact with those suffering from serious communicable disease, or have been soiled, or are suspected of infection or impurity, shall be thrown overboard in the presence of the Medical Officer

Burial of deceased emigrants.

204. Unless contagious or infectious disease be the cause of death, the corps of an emigrant shall not be committed to the sea until six hours after, and, under any circumstances, no burial shall take place until the death has been verified by the Surgeon, master, and chief officer.

Effect of deceased emigrants.

205. A correct inventory of the goods or effects of every emigrant dying on the voyage, when not claimed by some person lawfully entitled thereto, shall made by the master and Surgeon conjointly; and the Surgeon shall enter a copy thereof in the register of deceased emigrants' property Form No. 53, with such particulars as he may be able to collect as to the names and addresses of the nearest relatives of the deceased the master in every case attesting the correctness of such entry by affixing his signature in the appropriate column.

Keeping of records.

206. The Surgeon shall keep the following records during the voyage, and shall make them over, together with the nominal-roll of embarked emigrants, to the proper Colonial Government Officer at the port of debarkation for transmission to the Protector of Emigrants concerned in India.

(*a*). Issue of provisions and medical comforts (Form No. 47).
(*b*). Surgeon's Journal (Form No. 48).
(*c*). Admission and discharge book (Form No. 49).
(*d*). Case book (Form No. 50).
(*e*). Register of births and deaths (Form No 51).
(*f*). Register of Cholera cases (Form No. 52).
(*g*). Register of deceased emigrant' property (Form No. 53).
(*h*). Surgeon's abstract report of voyage (Form No. 54).

Deprivation of gratuity.

207. If any of the records, deliverable by the Surgeon, have not been satisfactorily kept, the Surgeon shall be liable to be deprived of so much of his gratuity as the Colonial Government may consider to be adequate punishment.

CHAPTER VI.

RETURNED EMIGRANTS.

Intimation of arrival to Emigration Agent.

208. The master of a vessel, with returned emigrants, shall, when coming up the river, telegraph to the Emigration Agent concerned the probable time of her arrival off the debarkation wharf at Garden Reach.

Notice by Agent to emigration officers.

209. The Emigration Agent shall duly notify to the Protector, and also to the Medical Inspector, the time when the mustering of the emigrants on board will have been completed, and the ship will, in every respect, be ready to land her passengers.

Inspection of emigrants by Protector.

210. The Protector shall thereafter visit the ship, and shall ascertain whether the emigrants were properly treated on the voyage, and in the colony.

Inspection of emigrants by Medical Inspector.

211. The Medical Inspector shall also proceed on board, and inspect the emigrants as to their state of health, the ship as to her general condition and fittings, and samples of the stores and water that had been supplied to the emigrants on the voyage, and shall forward a written report of the result to the Protector as soon as possible after the inspection for the information of Government.

Statement of sick and helpless emigrants

212. The Surgeon of the ship shall, previous to arrival, prepare a statement of the sick and helpless returned emigrants in Form No. 56, and shall furnish it, after the Medical Inspector has endorsed his remarks thereon, to the Emigration Agent for his guidance, and for transmission of the Protector with remarks as to how such emigrants have been finally disposed of. He shall also furnish to the Protector the Surgeon's abstract of the principal events of the return voyage (Form No. 57), after carefully filling in required information.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 56.

FORM OF STATEMENT OF SICK AND HELPLESS RETURNED EMIGRANTS.

Particulars of Sick and Helpless Returned Emigrants arrived in the ship *from* *on the* *of* 188

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9	10
						SURGEON'S INITIAL TO BE ENTERED IN APPROPRIATE COLUMNS.						
						IF FIT TO TRAVEL.		IF UNFIT TO TRAVEL.				
Number in nominal roll.	Name of returned emigrants	Age.	Sex.	Relationship to other returned emigrants.	Physical or mental condition.	Whether without escort.	Or with escort.	Whether to be sent to Hospital.	Or to asylum.	Remarks of Surgeon Superintendent	Remarks of Medical Inspector of Emigrants.	Particulars as to ultimate disposal, to be noted by Emigration Agent against each name.

Certified that all the returned emigrants, excepting the above named, are sufficiently healthy to leave the depôt at once

DATED
The 188 .

Medical Inspector of Emigrants

Surgeon Superintendent,
Ship

Memo. No.

FORWARDED to the Protector of Emigrants for information

DATED CALCUTTA,
The 188 .

Emigration Agent for

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 57.

Form of Surgeon's Abstract Report of Return Voyage.

(a). *Surgeon's Abstract of the principal events of the voyage of the ship* *commanded by* *conveying returned Indian Emigrants from* *to Calcutta* *in the year* 188 .

Dates of Notable Occurrences.

N. B.—Some of the columns will not be required, or may be left blank in the case of ships from places east of the Cape of Good Hope.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Embarkation.	Left pilot at	Crossed the Equator.	Entered the tropic.	Arrived at or off the Cape of Good Hope.	Entered the tropic.	Crossed the Equator.	Put into other ports, and for what reasons.	Arrived at Sand heads.	Arrived at Calcutta.	Total number of days from date of embarkation to date of arrival at Calcutta.	Remarks.

Number and Description of Returned Emigrants.

Returned emigrants.	Adults from 16 years and upwards.		Minors.				Infants under 2 years.		Total number of souls.	Total number of statute adults.	Remarks.—State briefly the general condition of the emigrants during the voyage and on arrival, when any sickness prevailed, in what part of the ship; its nature and probable cause.
			From 10 to under 16 years.		From 2 to under 10 years.						
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.			
Embarked											
Born on the voyage											
Total number ...											
Died from .. Cholera											
Diarrhœa											
Dysentery											
Chest affections											
Fever ... Simple ...											
Fever ... Continued ...											
Fever ... Intermittent ...											
Fever ... Measles ...											
Fever ... Small-pox ...											
Accidents											
Other diseases											
Total died ...											
Landed ... In health											
Landed ... Convalescent											
Landed ... Sent to hospital											
Total landed ...											
State in appropriate column— (a.) The daily average strength of emigrants. (b). The daily average number of sick. (c). The rate per cent. of daily average sick to daily average strength. (d.) The rate per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.											

RULES.

(a). To find the daily average strength of emigrants.—Divide the sum of the total number of souls present daily by the total number of days.

(b). To find the daily average number of sick.—Add together the number of sick in hospital for each day of the voyage, and divide the total by the number of days.

(c). To find the rate per cent. of daily average sick to strength.—Take the daily average number of sick, and multiply that number by 100, and divide the product by the daily average number of strength.

(d). To find the rate per cent of deaths to daily average strength.—Multiply the total number of deaths by 100, and divide the product by the daily average strength.

FORM No. 57—*continued.*

(*b*) *Weekly Abstract of Admissions to the sick list and of Deaths during the voyage*

DISEASES.	1st week.		2nd week.		3rd week.		4th week.		5th week.		6th week.		7th week.		8th week.		9th week.		10th week.		11th week.		12th week.		13th week.		14th week		15th week.		16th week.		17th week.		18th week.		19th week.		20th week.	
	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D	Ad.	D	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.
Cholera																																								
Diarrhœa																																								
Dysentery																																								
Chest affections																																								
Fever { Simple ...																																								
Fever { Continued ...																																								
Fever { Intermittent ...																																								
Fever { Measles ...																																								
Fever { Small pox ...																																								
Eye diseases																																								
Accidents																																								
Other diseases																																								
TOTAL ...																																								

FORM No. 57—*continued.*

(*c.*) *Observations of Temperature in the between-decks*

DATE.	At 7 A.M.			Direction of wind aft or ahead.	Direction of cowl-heads to leeward or windward	At 1 P.M.			Direction of wind aft or ahead.	Direction of cowl-heads to leeward or windward.	At 8 P.M.			Direction of wind aft or ahead.	Direction of cowl-heads to leeward or windward.	At NOON.		
	Aft.	Midships.	Forward.			Aft.	Midships.	Forward.			Aft.	Midships.	Forward.			Latitude.	Longitude	

FORM No. 57—*continued.*

(*d*).—*General Remarks.*

1.—The provisions and water shipped.
2.—The working of the distilling apparatus, and conduct of the Engineer in charge.
3.—The medicines and medical comforts supplied.
4.—The ship and her ventilation.
5.—The conduct of the officers.
6.—The treatment of the emigrants by the crew.
7.—The conduct of the compounders, interpreters, sirdars, cooks, nurses and topazes.
8.—The clothing of the emigrants.
9.—The means used for ensuring cleanliness.
10.—The employment of disinfectants.
11.—Number of previous voyages with European emigrants, and with Indian emigrants.
12.—General observations and suggestions, if any.

DATED

The 188 .

Surgeon Superintendent,

Ship

Landing of emigrants.

213. After the official inspection by Government officers, provided there be sufficient day-light, the emigrants shall be landed and accommodated in the depôt of the Agency concerned, where they shall be properly lodged and provided for until the Agent is in a position to arrange for their departure.

Disposal of sick

214 The sick, unless unwilling, shall be treated in the depôt or other hospital according to circumstances; and, on their discharge from hospital, shall be dealt with like other returned emigrants who needed no medical treatment.

Disposal of pauper and helpless emigrants

215. The paupers shall, if they desire it, be returned to their native districts at the expense of the Agency concerned, and such returned emigrants as may be considered by the Medical Inspector to be physically or mentally helpless shall be so returned by the Agent under proper escort: provided that, in the case of paupers, the Agency shall bear the expenses of the escort, and also provide such additional pecuniary assistance as their condition or circumstances may render necessary.

Payment of colonial deposits.

216. If any returned emigrants are known to have deposited money in the Colonial bank for transmission to India, the Emigration Agent concerned shall, without delay, make payment to them, in Indian money, at the current rate of exchange, of the equivalents of the amounts so deposited, and should any desire it, assist such to obtain orders on the district treasuries in lieu of notes or silver, which for obvious reasons they should be discouraged to carry about with them. The amounts payable in the cases of emigrants who died on the voyage shall be forwarded by the Agent to the Protector of Emigrants for disposal as administrator to their estates, together with the nominal-roll of the returned emigrants, containing entries of all payments made by the agency against the names of the depositors.

Advice to emigrants leaving depôt.

217. Before returned emigrants leave the depôt, the Agent shall caution those who possess money against carrying loose cash on their persons; and shall assist them, if they desire it, to obtain money orders instead on the treasuries of the districts to which they intend to go.

Complaints by master and Surgeon.

218. On the day following the debarkation, both master and Surgeon shall separately address the Protector, and inform him in writing of any charges or complaints they may have against any one on board in connection with his or her conduct on the voyage, with a view to the necessary investigation being held before the emigrants disperse to their homes.

Documents relating to voyage.

219. When any vessel arrives with returned emigrants from any colony, the Emigration Agent concerned shall invariably forward the nominal-roll of the returned emigrants, together with all the documents relating to the voyage kept by the Surgeon Superintendent, to the Protector of Emigrants for his and the Medical Inspector's perusal.

Report on returned emigrants.

220. As soon as possible after arrival of returned emigrants, the Protector of Emigrants shall submit a report to the Local Government in Form No. 58, and shall embody therein the results of his and the Medical Inspector's inspection of the emigrant vessel, and of the returned emigrants arrived in her

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 58.

FORM OF PROTECTOR'S REPORT ON RETURN EMIGRANT SHIP.

Report on the returned emigrants from by the $\frac{\text{sailing}}{\text{steam}}$ ship arrived at Calcutta on the .

Name of Master ... ...

Name of Surgeon ... ...

Name of assistant to Surgeon ... ...

Date of departure from ... ...

Date of arrival at Calcutta ... ...

Ports at which the ship touched ... ..

Classification of emigrants.	Embarked.		Died during the voyage.		Landed.		Total.
	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.	
Adults of 16 years of age and upwards							
Minors from under 16 to 2 years of age							
Infants .. Under 2 years of age Born during the voyage — Male / Female							
TOTAL							

Mortality during the voyage.

Serial number.	Name.	Sex.	Age.		Disease.	Date of admission.		Date of death.		Total deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Remarks.
			Years.	Months.								

Particulars of Estates of Deceased Emigrants.

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Residence.				Ship of import into and date of departure from Calcutta.	Effects of deceased emigrants			
			Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Thana.	Village.		Amount at credit of estate.			How disposed of.
								Rs.	A.	P.	

REMARKS BY PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS.

DATED

The 188 . *Protector of Emigrants.*

Delivery of deceased emigrant's property.

221. The master of every vessel bringing returned emigrants shall, after the emigrant passengers are landed, make over to the Emigration Agent concerned the goods or effects of all the emigrants who died on the voyage leaving unclaimed property, together with an extract from the register of deceased emigrants' property kept on the voyage, furnishing the particulars of each case, countersigned by the Surgeon Superintendent. The agent shall, on his part, forward the effects and extract to the Office of the Protector for disposal as administrator to the estates of deceased emigrants.

Disposal of deceased emigrant's property

222. On receipt from the Emigration Agent of the effects of any deceased emigrants, the Protector shall enter all such effects in a register of deceased emigrants' estates in Form No. 59, and, after disposing, to the best advantage, by private or public sale, of any miscellaneous articles, shall deposit, in the Treasury Department of the Bank of Bengal, the aggregate amount at credit of the estate, pending enquiry for heirs.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No 59.

FORM OF REGISTER OF DECEASED EMIGRANTS' ESTATES.

Register for the Registration of the Effects of all Deceased Emigrants' Estates received and disposed of by the Protector of Emigrants.

Particulars of deceased emigrants									Particulars as to relatives or friends entitled to succeed			Particulars of effects received.									Particulars of forwarding correspondence				Particulars of disposal of effects.				
Serial number	Name	Fathers name	Sex	Death		If intending emigrant, number in depôt register	If returned emigrant		If any will, name and particulars of legatee	Names and address as provided by deceased before death	Names and address of heirs as ascertained by enquiry through district officers.	Foreign money.			Miscellaneous articles.			Indian money			Total amount			Number	Date	From whom	Date of receipt	Date of deposit in Bank of Bengal	Date of withdrawal from Bank	Date of remittance to district officer	Date of final disposal of deposits at credit of vacant estates	Remarks
				Date of	Place of.		From what colony	Name of vessel and number in nominal roll				Description.	Value in Indian money		Articles	Sale proceeds														
													Rs	AS. P.		Rs	AS. P	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	AS	P								

Enquiry for legal heirs.

223. The enquiry for relatives entitled to the succession shall be made by the Protector of Emigrants through district officers, and if successful in tracing any such relatives, the Protector of Emigrants shall withdraw the amount deposited in the Bank, and transmit it to the district officer concerned for payment to the person or persons reported by him to be the legal heir or heirs to the estate under administration.

Report of disposal of deceased emigrants' estates.

224. After all enquiries for the heirs of Indian emigrants dying on the return voyage from the colonies have been completed, and the estates to which any succession was traced have been administered to, the Protector of Emigrants shall report to the Local Government the results of his proceedings, and dispose of any vacant estates in accordance with the orders received in each case.

APPENDIX

TO

THE RULES UNDER THE INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT XXI OF 1883.

APPENDIX TO THE RULES UNDER THE INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT XXI OF 1883.

SCHEDULE A.

Vessel.

Requirements for Emigrant Vessels.—The Marine Surveyor shall satisfy himself, in respect to every vessel chartered for the conveyance of emigrants, either that, if constructed of iron or steel, she is classed in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping *AI, AI or 100 AI; or that, if of composite construction or built of wood, she is classed AI in Lloyd's Register, or does not exceed in age once and two-thirds her original classification: or that she has been pronounced in Calcutta, by at least two competent Surveyors of Shipping, after a full and careful survey in the manner prescribed by Lloyd's rules, to be fully equal to vessels classed as above.

Hull.

Examination in dry dock.—No vessel shall be eligible for the conveyance of emigrants unless—if iron—she has been examined in dry dock, or in slip-way, within twelve months of the date on which she is to sail: or if wood, she has been so examined within eighteen months of that date. In case a vessel has been stranded, she shall be examined in dry dock before being certified as eligible, notwithstanding that she may have been so examined shortly before such stranding took place.

Internal examination.—The vessel shall be opened up for internal examination, by the ceiling being lifted or listings cut as required, to the entire satisfaction of the Marine Surveyor.

Masts, spars, and rigging.

Rigging in general.—Masts, spars, and rigging of every vessel shall be such, and in such condition, as per Lloyd's requirements for vessels' tonnage; and suitable spare spars shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Marine Surveyor.

Rigging for steamers.—Every steamer shall be sufficiently well rigged to enable her to bear up under canvas for a lee port, in case of accident to her machinery.

Anchors, chains, and hawsers.

Every vessel shall be provided with anchors, cables, and hawsers, in accordance with Lloyd's requirements for vessels' tonnage. All the cables shall be taken out of lockers for examination when required by Marine Surveyor, and at least once a year; and all shackle-pins backed out and cleaned, &c.

Sails and running gear.

Two complete suits of sails, and proper storm sails, shall be provided in every sailing or steam-vessel, and all necessary running gear, to the satisfaction of the Marine Surveyor. Also one complete suit of main, quarter, and poop-deck awnings.

Boats.

Scale.—Every vessel shall have boats of approved construction, and supplied in accordance with the following boat scale:—

REGISTERED TONNAGE OF SHIP.	Number of boats not less than	SAILING VESSEL.		STEAM VESSEL.	
		Minimum cubic contents of life-boats.	Minimum cubic contents of all the boats of the ship.	Minimum cubic contents of life boats	Minimum cubic contents of all the boats of the ship.
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Less than 200 tons	2	150	394	230	614
200 and less than 400 tons	3	200	712	302	1,095
400 ditto 600 ,, ...	4	250	1,205	330	1,462
600 ditto 800	5	280	1,738	330	1,730
800 ditto 1,000 ,, ...	5	400	2,045	330	2,045
1,000 ditto 1,250 ,, ...	6	900	2,545	900	2,545
1,250 ditto 1,500 ,, ...	6	900	3,000	900	3,000
1,500 and upwards		928	3,600	928	3,600

N. B.—The length over all *plus* the extreme breadth *plus* the inside depth amidships to be considered as the cubic contents.

Requirements.—Every boat shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Marine Surveyor with masts, sails, painter, oars, rowlocks or tholes, rudder and tiller, boat hooks, plugs and breakers; and all to be properly secured in the boats.

Fittings.—Each boat shall be supplied with two fresh-water breakers, two small tin-lined lockers fitted under the side seats in the stern of each boat, each locker being capable of holding about 50 lbs of biscuit, and a tightly spread canvas cover to preserve her from the sun.

Position.—In the case of sailing vessels, all the boats, excepting the two life-boats, shall be carried on the skids, as being the safest place for them in heavy weather: and all the cheeks of the chocks shall be made to go with hinges instead of being immoveable.

Life-boats.—Of the total number of boats, at least two shall be carried at the quarters, and fitted as life-boats, with Clifford's or other approved lowering apparatus. The hatchet or tomahawk, which is to be kept in each end of each life-boat, shall be in good order and attached with a lanyard: a life-jacket or belt for each oarsman, and one for the

cockswain, shall also be provided : and a life line in loops shall run round the outside of the boat, and be securely made fast.

Life-jackets.

No life-jacket or belt shall be approved that it is not capable of floating in the water for 24 hours with 23lbs of iron suspended from it: and to ensure this buoyancy, a life-jacket, in which the cork must be exposed and have a canvas back and straps only shall weigh 5lbs when dry.

Life-buoys.

Number.—At least six life-buoys shall be provided, and two of them shall be fitted with float signals. Six small and two large Holme's distress signals shall besides be provided for night use.

Material—No life-buoys with stuffed rushes or with cork or other shavings, or granulated cork, or sola, or any loose material shall be approved by the Marine Surveyor. All cork life-buoys shall be constructed of solid cork, and fitted with life lines and loops securely seized to them ; and none shall be approved that will not float for 24 hours in water with 32lbs of iron suspended from it.

Substitute—If life-buoys are not made of solid cork, any other strong life-buoy of an approved pattern, capable of floating in the water for 24 hours with 40lbs. of iron suspended from it, may be accepted in lieu. No contrivance shall be approved as a life-buoy that requires inflation before use

Fastening—Life-buoys with lines attached shall be secured by toggle and becket, or any other similar method, so that they can be quickly released, and they shall not be lashed or seized to the rail or any other part of the vessel, but shall be kept so as to be ready for use at a moment's notice in case of an emergency.

Examination.—In all cases, the Marine Surveyor shall carefully examine the life-buoys, satisfy himself of their buoyancy, and see that the materials of which they are composed have not become sodden, and that the lines attached to them are sufficient.

Penalties.—The Marine Surveyor shall call the attention of owners and masters to the penalties imposed under section 293 of the Merchant Shipping Act for not keeping the boat and efficient life-buoys in constant readiness.

Fire-engines, fire-buckets, and pumps.

Fire-engines and buckets.—The number of fire-engines and fire-buckets to be carried in an emigrant ship shall be as follows:—

Registered tonnage of ship.	Power of engines.	Suction pipe.		Delivery pipe in 25 feet lengths.		Number of jets to fit branch pipe.	Number of fire-buckets to be carried.
		Length	Diameter.	Length.	Diameter.		
		Ft.	In	Ft.	In		
Under 100 tons	One engine capable of pumping 30 gallons per minute.	25	1¼	75	1⅝	1 straight $\frac{3}{16}$ inch ... 1 curved $\frac{3}{16}$ " ... 1 rose (copper) ...	One for each of crew, exclusive of officers.
Five hundred to 1,000 tons	One engine capable of pumping 40 gallons per minute.	28	2¼	125	2	1 straight $\frac{13}{32}$ inch ... 1 curved $\frac{13}{32}$ " .. 1 rose (copper) ...	
Over 1,000 tons	One engine capable of pumping 50 gallons per minute, or two of the preceding sizes.	30	2½	150	2½	1 straight $\frac{15}{32}$ inch ... 1 curved $\frac{15}{32}$ " .. 1 rose (copper) ...	

N B—All the working parts of the engines to be of gun-metal. The suction pipe must be fitted with a copper rose, weighted to 10lbs, with a ring and a rope attached to act as a guy.

Pumps.—One head pump, one stern pump, and one hold pump, with flexible hose for issuing fresh water on the upper deck.

Signals.

In every emigrant vessel the following requirements for signalling shall be provided:—

Lights and fog.—One complete set of regulation side lights and anchor light, as per Board of Trade requirements, one mechanical fog-horn and one bell.

Distress.—One gun at least 3½ inch bore, or one mortar at least 5½ inch bore, with 12 charges of ammunition, each charge containing 16 ounces of pebble or beam powder in a flannel bag.

An air-tight copper magazine, rammers, sponges, wads priming wires, friction tubes, powder flask, with fine powder for priming, and means for withdrawing charges.

Twelve sixteen ounces rockets and sticks.

Twenty-four blue lights.

Ordinary.—One complete set of new Commercial Code signal flags.

Instruments.

The instruments to be provided shall be as follows:—

(a). Axes, exclusive of boats axes, 2.
(b). Barometers 1 at least.
(c). Chronometers, 2.
(d). Compasses, 1 steering, 1 azimuth, and 1 spare; besides 1 compass for each life-boat.
(e). Lightning conductors, one at least fitted to mainmast.
(f). Lead and lines, deep sea and hand lead, 2 of each.

Charts and books.

Charts.—Admiralty charts of all the seas the vessel is to traverse; and of the islands, coasts, ports, and harbours contiguous thereto.

Books.—(1). The Commercial Code Signal book.
(2). The latest Commercial Code list of ships.
(3). Horsburgh's India Sailing Directory (Captain Taylor's edition).
(4). South American Pilot, Part I.
(5). West India Pilot, volumes I and II.
(6). Nautical Almanac.
(7). Law of Storms.

Crew of emigrant vessel.

Scale according to tonnage of the number of hands to be carried in sailing and steam-vessels.

Sailing vessels—(*a*). For the first 500 tons and under, Europeans four hands, and natives six hands to every 100 tons.

(*b*). From 600 to 1,500 tons Europeans two additional hands and natives three additional hands to every additional 100 tons.

(*c*). From 1,500 tons upwards, Europeans and natives one additional hand to every additional 100 tons.

Steam-vessels.—(*a*). For the first 500 tons and under, Europeans three hands, and natives five hands to every 100 tons.

(*b*). From 600 to 1,500 tons, Europeans one and a half additional hands, and natives two additional hands to every additional 100 tons.

(*c*). From 1,500 tons upwards, Europeans half an additional hand, and natives one additional hand to every additional 100 tons.

The total number of hands shall include the master and the four officers: and two-thirds of the ship's company, exclusive of the master and the four officers, shall be made up of (A. Bs) able seamen. In case of mixed crews the number shall be in proportion.

The master and the four officers shall possess certificates of competency corresponding to their rank; or certificate of a higher grade in the case of the officers, and not only of service; and shall not be natives They shall, moreover, if a native crew be carried, be capable of issuing their orders intelligibly. In the case of steam-vessels, no steamer shall carry less than three engineers: and every steamer of one hundred nominal horse-power as per ship's register and upwards shall carry, as First Engineer, an engineer holding a first class certificate; and as Second Engineer, an engineer holding a second class certificate or a certificate of a higher grade, being in every case certificates of either competency or service, but not of inland service. But in steamers of under one hundred nominal horse-power, the First Engineer shall hold a second class certificate or a certificate of a higher grade, of either competency or service, but not of inland service. The engine-room crew, exclusive of the three engineers, shall be in number not less than in the ratio of six men for every hundred nominal horse-power, if Europeans; and nine men, if natives.

Decks and deck openings.

Between-decks. Thickness.—The between-decks shall be at least one and a half inch thick, properly laid, and thoroughly caulked and payed throughout.

Height.—The between-decks shall in no case be less in height from deck to deck than six feet, and emigrants shall not be accommodated in any lower passenger deck than the between-decks.

Iron deck.—Every vessel bound to any place west of the Cape of Good Hope, or to Fiji *viâ* South Australia, having iron between-decks, shall have a water-tight wooden deck properly laid over it.

Hatches.—The hatches of the between-decks shall not have grating, but shall be solid, strong, in good condition, and well fitted. Any that is not to be caulked for the voyage shall be closed, and covered with sound tarpaulins, properly fastened down to the combings by means of iron bars securely locked.

Air holes.—All air holes and other apertures, likely to allow the escape of effluvia from the cargo or bilge into the between-decks, shall be effectually closed.

Pipes.—All pipes leading from the ship's water-closets, baths, or cisterns shall be perfectly sound and in good order, and carefully ascertained to be such by the Marine Surveyor. The pipes intended for the conveyance any where of sea, soiled, or waste water, shall not pass through drinking water tanks; nor shall they be allowed to continue in any position in which they are likely by leaking to contaminate the purity of the drinking water, or of the air in the between-decks or other places intended for the accommodation of emigrants

Upper deck thickness.—The upper deck of every emigrant vessel shall be properly laid, thoroughly caulked, and payed throughout: and its thickness shall not be less than that given in Lloyd's rules for scantling according to tonnage of vessel.

Iron deck.—Every vessel with an iron upper deck shall have such deck covered with a properly laid water-tight wooden deck.

Structures.—All structures and fittings on the upper deck, such as the poop or round-house, deck-houses, galleys, water-closets, and booby-hatches, shall be strongly constructed; and if to be utilized for emigrants, the Marine Surveyor shall satisfy himself that they are properly built and secured, and that they conform to the regulations governing space and ventilation.

Lumber.—No lumber of any kind shall be placed on the upper deck, and all the necessary fittings, water-tanks, tubs, and spare spars, shall be properly secured to the Marine Surveyor's satisfaction.

Water tanks.—The soundness, purity, and capacity of main tanks, or other fixed receptacle for water that do not form part of the hull of the vessel, shall be examined and certified by the Marine Surveyor.

Hold.

No after-compartments, or other receptacles for water that form part of the hull of the vessel shall contain drinking water for either emigrants or crew.

Bilges.—The purity of the bilges shall be ascertained; and disinfected, if necessary, to the satisfaction of the Marine Surveyor.

SCHEDULE B.

VENTILATION AND LIGHTING OF EMIGRANT VESSELS.

General Rules.

The requirements of this schedule shall apply to every steam as well as sailing vessel, chartered for the conveyance of emigrants.

2. The ventilation of the between-decks shall be distinct from that of the hold.

3. All air-holes in the between-decks communicating with the hold shall be effectually closed, to prevent the escape of foul air from the bilge, or steam from the cargo into the between-decks; and all ventilating shafts, tubes, or other openings intended to promote the ventilation of the hold, shall be fitted to act independently of those adapted to the requirements of the between-decks ventilation.

The size and situation of all ventilators for the between-decks and hold respectively shall be determined, with due regard to their efficiency and the safety of the vessel, by the Marine Surveyor, who shall satisfy himself that all the appliances for both natural and artificial ventilation meet the requirements of the rules, and are in good working order.

The Marine Surveyor, on determining the size and situation of the requisite ventilators, shall cause the dimensions and positions of the between-deck ventilators to be marked with chalk or paint on the under surface of the upper deck, so as to afford the Medical Inspector, when holding his primary inspection, an opportunity of judging of the intended means of ventilation, and indicating any alterations he may deem necessary to be made in respect thereof.

Natural ventilation of between-decks.—Besides hatchways, cowls, or air-shafts, every vessel shall be provided with properly fitted double scuttles on each side, one of glass and one of metal, fitted independently of each other to the side of the ship. They shall be placed about 14 feet apart, and as close under the upper deck as possible,; and with a view to prevent emigrants tampering with them, shall fasten, when closed, by means of square-headed screw bolts without handles, that require a carpenter's spanner to open them.

Exclusive of side and sternports, and, in steamers, of openings into the engine-room, stoke-holes, coal-bunkers, collision compartments, and screw tunnel, the effective size, or sectional area of the hatch openings and of other apertures for the ventilation of emigrants' compartments taken collectively, shall be calculated at the rate of not less than 72 square inches per statute adult, and at least one-fifth of such ventilating area shall be available even in excessively bad weather, necessitating the closing of hatches.

In view of the varying conditions to be dealt with, of the importance of fresh air, and of the facilities for reducing or modifying ventilation, any existing openings in excess of the prescribed approximate requirement shall not be classed, even on other grounds, without the written authority of the Marine Surveyor.

The relative positions of ventilating tubes or shafts in emigrant vessels shall be governed by the following rules:—

(a) A pair of cowl-headed tubes, or one large central tube or air-shaft, shall be fitted as far aft as possible, and similar ventilators as far forward as possible; and in no case shall they be more than six feet from the extreme end or bulk-head, aft or forward respectively, so that the between-decks may be thoroughly ventilated. All other tubes or air-shafts needed for the between-decks shall, as far as practicable, be so distributed in the intervening spaces between the several hatchways as to ensure throughout an equable supply of fresh air.

(b). Inlets for fresh air shall be so placed as to avoid, as much as possible, the risk of receiving the foul air from outlets.

(c). With a view to secure for ventilators the support and protection of the solid structures of the ship, and thus render them capable of being kept open in bad weather when the hatches have to be closed, as large a proportion as possible of the required ventilation shall be secured through cowl-headed tubes and air-shafts carried up direct from the between-decks to the open air above through the poop, deck-houses, and forecastle.

Such portions of the upper deck hatchways as are not fitted with storm hatches, and can safely be utilized for ventilation, shall be kept open, but protected against accidents with iron gratings admitting of the hatches being closed and their covers readily put on when necessary. The appropriate hatches and their tarpaulins shall be securely and

conveniently placed near the hatchways to which they belong for immediate use when needed.

Cowl-headed tubes, as compared with air-shafts, being more generally efficient under all conditions of wind and weather, and capable of acting as inlets or outlets by being turned to or from the wind respectively, the preference shall always be given, when practicable, to the former means of ventilation. But when cowls are largely or exclusively employed, and the decks are consequently dark, a sufficient number of deck-lights shall be fixed into the upper deck to compensate for the deficiency of light under the cowl-head system of ventilation.

Every cowl-headed tube shall be fitted with an air diffuser at its lower end, and with a suitable plug for closing the deck opening in bad weather; and every air-shaft shall be provided with a sky-light cover, and a tarpaulin for spreading tent-fashion over it in wet weather, obviating the necessity for closing the sky-light cover for every passing shower.

No less than six wind-sails can be provided for the exclusive use of the emigrants, each measuring fully 21 feet long.

Of the cargo hold.—Exclusive of ventilation through hollow iron masts, the hold of every steam or sailing vessel shall be fitted, to the satisfaction of the Marine Surveyor, with cowl-headed ventilators, having an aggregate sectional area of not less than 4 square feet to every 1,000 tons of the vessel's register: and the mouth of every such cowl shall be protected by a convex wire netting protector, one-fourth inch mesh, against the possibility of live embers from pipes or chillums being thrown down into the hold by emigrants unconscious of the danger attending the act.

The stoppage of ventilation through the masts or other ventilating openings shall be guarded against by arranging the dunnage and cargo about the outlets in such manner as to secure the continuous escape of foul air.

Artificial ventilation—With a view to provide against natural ventilation becoming insufficient in calm weather, or when, as in the case of a steamer running with the wind, every sailing or steam vessel shall be fitted with some efficient contrivance, to be approved by the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants, for artificially extracting foul air from the between-decks and hold.

SCHEDULE C.

Requirements for distilling apparatus.

All condensers shall have a separate engine for working the circulating cold-water pump, and under no circumstances shall this engine do other work except feeding the steam-boiler.

All condensers shall be fitted with a filter and an aerating valve, the filter being charged with animal charcoal; and no condensed water from the food boilers shall pass without filtration into the tanks for storing condensed water for drinking purposes.

The arrangement for discharging the circulating water from the condenser shall be such as to admit of the water being delivered into buckets or by means of a suitable hose and connection to be provided discharged over each side of the ship, or utilized for the washing of decks, the cleaning of latrines, and the extinguishing of fire.

Boilers shall be furnished with a steam-gauge, indexed to double the working pressure, a glass water-gauge and two separate gauge cocks, one safety valve, and two mud-hole doors for cleaning purposes.

Boilers and all machinery shall be properly covered in; and any wooden bulkhead in the vicinity of the boiler shall be covered with sheet lead, 4½ lb to the square foot, and securely fastened thereto.

The undermentioned tools shall be required with each condenser—

1 Hydrometer and thermometer
1 Chipping hammer and spare handle.
2 Flat chisels.
2 Cross-cut chisels.
1 Ratchet-brace.
4 Drills, ⅜, ½, ⅝, and ¾ inch
1 Set of taps and dies, comprising at least the following dimensions:—¼, ⅜, ½ and ⅝ inch.
2 Suitable spanners (say, ½ and ⅝ inch).
1 Shifting spanner.
6 Files and handles, assorted.
1 Soldering bolt (copper)
2 Pairs gas tongs to fit piping.
1 Small vice and bench.
1 Smith's forge.
1 Do. anvil.
3 Fire-irons, suitable for the boilers.
2 Firing shovels.
½ Set of spare fire bars
4 Dozens spare bolts and nuts of useful sizes.

2 ¾-inch pipe connections.
2 1-inch ,, ditto.
2 ¾-inch ,, elbows.
2 1-inch ,, ditto.
} The dimensions of the piping in connection with the condenser are to be substituted if not as noted.

1 Spare length of piping for main suction of at least 12 feet in length.
1 Length of smaller piping.
1 Spare slide rod for engine.
6 Spare gauge glasses for boiler.
25 India-rubber rings for ditto.
6 Spare gauge glasses for condenser.
25 India-rubber rings for condenser.
} When required.
A set of spare valves for pump of condenser.
7 lbs. of hard solder.
7 ,, of soft do.
7 ,, of borax.
7 ,, of resin.
57 ,, of charcoal (animal).
14 ,, of red-lead.
14 ,, of white-lead.
14 ,, of spun yarn or patent packing to suit glands.
1 Gallon linseed oil.
10 Gallons oil for lubrication.
10 lbs. cotton, waste.
40 Tons of English coal for a passage to West Indies, and a proportionate quantity for longer or shorter voyage.

All the piping in connection with the condenser, especially the main suction and the condensed water discharge pipe, shall be led in positions secure from accident, or securely encased.

At the time of survey it shall be necessary to have the condenser at work, the condensed water being delivered into a tub placed where most convenient and large enough to contain at least the quantity delivered by the condenser during the space of half an hour. This quantity shall be accurately measured by a stamped imperial gallon measure, to be furnished by the ship, and no allowance shall be made for any waste occurring from defective arrangements, that is to say, once the time has been taken as commencing the experiment, the quantity of water produced in the next half hour shall determine the efficiency of the machine.

The whole of the tools shall have to be shown to the Engineer-Surveyor, and be of a class that will satisfy his requirements.

A competent person, subject to the approval of the Engineer-Surveyor, shall be appointed to have charge of the apparatus, &c., for the voyage

All the food boilers connected with steam cooking arrangements shall be cased with wood, and fitted with safety valves, protecting them against accidents.

No certificate shall be granted unless the condensing machine can yield as many gallons of distilled water in 24 hours as will be needed under scale allowance for the full number of emigrants and crew the vessel can legally carry, and the whole of the arrangements connected therewith are to the entire satisfaction of the Surveyor, who shall forward his certificate to the master for transmission to the Protector of Emigrants.

SCHEDULE D.

FITTINGS FOR EMIGRANT VESSELS.

General Rules.

Metal fittings

1. Whenever suitable and consistent with requirements, iron or other metal shall be employed in the construction of an emigrant ship's fittings. The water-closet seats or foot-rests, floors or troughs and their shoots, shall invariably be of metal, which is less readily contaminated and more easily cleaned.

Wooden fittings.

2. Where wood has to be employed, as in the case of bottom boards for banks and sleeping platforms, it shall be of sufficient thickness—at least one inch—and smoothly planed *before* being utilized for any purpose. The wood used in constructing the combings of booby hatches, stanchions, and other supporting frames or structures shall not be less than three inches square; and the thickness of the planking used for platforms, bunks, water-closets and other similar purposes shall not be less than one inch.

Fastenings of fittings.

3. All fittings shall be strongly put together, and all hinges, bolts, clamps, metal ventilating tubes, cowl-heads and their deck phlanges, and every other description of fittings shall be thoroughly well fastened against rough usage.

Old fittings.

4. The cast off wooden fittings of any emigrant vessel shall on no account be employed in fitting any other emigrant vessel; nor shall the wooden fittings of a previous voyage be utilized for any succeeding voyage without the written permission of the Medical Inspector of Emigrants obtained by the master during the primary inspection of his vessel.

Fittings of the Upper Deck.

Hospital.

1. The hospital shall, in every case, be on the upper deck, and shall moreover be fitted in a deck-house except in vessels proceeding to Fiji by the South Australian route, when, if practicable, the forward poop cabins, as being warmer, shall be fitted for hospital purposes. If required to be built in the absence of a suitable deck-house, the hospital-house shall be made as strong, secure, and water-tight as a deck-house should be. The doors to a hospital-house shall, when practicable, be fitted aft, and accommodation shall be provided therein for two per cent. of the total number of statute adults to be carried in the vessel at the rate of 18 superficial feet per statute adult The hospital space shall be divided by means of a bulk-head or screen, without interfering with ventilation, into two compartments for the separate accommodation of male and female patients and shall be ventilated, lighted, and fitted to the sat sfaction of the Medical Inspector. The bunks shall be constructed to fold out of the way when not needed, and may be fitted with either bottom boards, or strong sacking bottoms, tightly stretched across and securely fastened. In either case, however, the bottoms shall be removeable and capable of being thoroughly cleaned, aired, and renewed if necessary during the voyage.

Dispensary

2. A well lighted and suitably fitted dispensary shall be provided either in a deck-house, or in one of the forward poop cabins subject to the approval of the Medical Inspector. The dispensary shall be a separate compartment from the hospital or compounder's cabin, capable of holding a fitted medicine chest, a folding table, a small dispensary stove for the warming of food, &c, for patients during the night, and racks for drugs and appliances in immediate use, and shall be provided with lock and key.

Store-room.

3. A store-room, sufficiently large to hold all the medical comforts (excepting wines and spirits), and a day's issue of ordinary provisions, shall be fitted in a deck-house or in one of the poop cabins, and shall be provided with lock and key.

Spirit-room.

4. A small spirit-room for the safe custody of all the spirits and wines stored for emigrant passengers and ship's use shall be provided in one of the cabins fitted with lock and key.

Distilling apparatus.

5. There shall be provided and fitted up in a covered space on the upper deck of every emigrant vessel an apparatus for distilling fresh from salt water (either Normandy's, Graveley's, Chaplin's or such others as may be approved by the Engineer Surveyor) of a size calculated to yield as many gallons of distilled water in 24 hours as will be needed under scale allowance for the full number of emigrants and crew the vessel can legally carry. The apparatus shall be carefully examined and tested by the Engineer Surveyor, who shall not give a certificate to the master until he is satisfied that all the requirements of the schedule have been complied with.

Galley.

6. The emigrants' galley shall be provided in a deck-house and in a separate compartment from that of the ship's or crew's galley, and shall be fitted with a steam cooking apparatus approved by the Engineer Surveyor; and also with an ordinary cooking range, capable of baking *chuppaties* for the total number of statute adult emigrants to be carried, as well as of accommodating, in the event of any accident to the steam cooking apparatus, the full number of large sized regulation boilers to be put on board. A suitable lever with chains and hooks for lifting the boilers off the fire shall also be provided.

Latrines.

7. *Structure.*—Latrines shall be fitted in convenient positions close against the bulwarks, so that their soil shoots may lead immediately out of ports or other suitable openings, and projected well beyond the vessel's side; and shall be well built, securely fastened to the deck and bulwarks, and made water-tight.

Blocks.—The latrines shall be in four separate blocks; two of them for men, placed one opposite the other on either side forward; and two for women and children, similarly placed off; and each block shall be provided with an inclined continuous metal floor or trough, as free as possible from obstructive angles, and terminating in the soil shoot with a good fall favouring a free discharge of soil and fluids.

Compartments.—Every block shall be divided into separate private compartments, well ventilated, and lighted throughout the night by means of a safety lantern, so fitted as to distribute its light into all the compartments.

The total number of compartments shall be regulated according to the following scale :—

Number of statute adults to be carried.	Number of compartments: To be fitted on each side of deck. For men in forward block.	For women and children in after block.	Total number	Total number on both sides.	Remarks.
For under 150	2	1	3	6	There should be three compartments on each side for any number under the first 150 statute adult emigrants, and in order to avoid crowding the decks with a larger number of closets than have been found by experience to be sufficient, such number should not be increased at a higher rate than one compartment to every additional 50 statute adults.
" 150 and under 200	2	2	4	8	
" 200 do 250	3	2	5	10	
" 250 do. 300	3	3	6	12	
" 300 do. 350	4	3	7	14	
" 350 do. 400	4	4	8	16	
" 400 do 450	5	4	9	18	
" 450 do. 500	5	5	10	20	
" 500 do. 550	6	5	11	22	
" 550 do. 600	6	6	12	24	
" 600 do 650	7	6	13	26	
" 650 do. 700	7	7	14	28	

Each compartment shall measure 22 inches in breadth, and the seat in it 22 inches square, but the length of the compartment shall exceed its breadth by six inches in front of each seat for convenience of entering the closet. A metal foot-rest for sitting on with handrail for support shall be fitted on either side of each compartment. Each of the foot-rests shall be seven inches wide, and they shall be so placed as to leave between them a central opening eight inches wide, directly over the closet floor or trough below. Every compartment shall, moreover, be fitted with a strongly hinged door, capable of closing automatically, and of being bolted or buttoned outside as well as inside and each door shall have a double knotted hand-rope or becket passed through it for a handle. The three sides of each compartment, if of wood, shall be lined with metal to the height of one foot from the foot-rests.

Cemented floor.—The portion of the upper deck occupied by the latrines shall be cemented and coal-tarred throughout.

Steps.—Should the seats of any latrine compartment be unavoidably high, a convenient step shall be provided at the entrance.

Flushing.—With a view to the latrines being freely and frequently flushed by means of a hose and force-pump from the outside, a metal funnel shall be inserted under the foot-rests at each end of every block so as to admit of a free discharge of water over the floor or trough of the latrine below.

A strongly constructed platform shall be fitted between the skids or in some other convenient place aft, and shall be of sufficient size to admit of the stowage without crushing of the stock of onions on one side and of potatoes on the other, with a passage between; and of the slinging, if necessary, of the pumpkins under it. Two tarpaulins also shall be provided, each large enough to spread over the onions and potatoes respectively so as to effectually shelter them from rain, besides other tarpaulins that may be needed for the protection of pumpkins or other vegetables in exposed places.

Platforms for vegetables.

8. The following miscellaneous requirements for the upper deck shall also be provided.

Tanks.—At least one conveniently placed and properly secured iron tank, capable of holding a day's allowance of, water for the total number of statute adults to be carried, and fitted with an efficient rapid filter; a locked cover for the manhole, a discharge pipe near the bottom for cleaning the tank, and at least two moderate sized taps, about one foot from the bottom and clear of sediment, with removable keys for each. Should a second tank be found necessary, it shall be similarly fitted, if not united, to the first by means of a connecting pipe about a foot from the bottom of each, admitting of its contents flowing into the first.

Miscellaneous requirements.

Sheep pens.—Sheep pens for emigrants' sheep separate from those required for the ship's sheep.

Dirt shoot.—A portable metal dirt shoot leading out of any port hole.

Bathing screen.—A canvas bathing screen for the women.

Booby hatches.—The hatchways of vessels bound to places east of the Cape, and to Fiji viâ Torres Strait, shall be fitted with strong iron frames for the support of closely fitting tarpaulins capable of being rolled up out of the way in fine weather; but those of vessels bound to places west of the Cape, and to Fiji viâ South Australia, shall be fitted with strongly built water tight booby hatches, fastened securely outside the hatchway combings, leaving a few inches space all round between the combings and the inner sides of the booby hatches for the fastening, when necessary, of the ordinary hatches and their tarpaulins without interfering with the booby hatches. Whenever practicable, the booby hatches shall be so constructed as to admit of the ladders leading down into the between decks being placed fore and aft, and of their lids opening, so that the gangway may be either at the forward or after end of the hatch, which ever proves most convenient; but in any case, to avoid accidents, the open spaces under the lids opposite the gangways shall be protected by means of iron rod gratings. The lids when open shall rest against, and be capable of being securely fastened to, strong gallows purposely fitted to each hatch; and should they be unavoidably large, each lid shall be divided into two parts capable of being folded back twice.

Hatchways.

Tent tarpaulins.—Every hatchway shall be provided with a large tarpaulin, which can be spread tent-fashion over it in wet weather. In the case of any hatchway that is fitted with a storm-hatch, and also with an adjoining grating for ventilation, the tarpaulins shall be sufficiently large to completely cover and protect from rain not merely the storm-hatch but also the grating covered ventilating portion of the open hatch.

Fittings of the between decks.

There shall be a totally separate compartment in the fore part of the between decks for the accommodation of the single men; and the division shall be effected by means of a shifting frame with wooden or iron bars vertically placed five inches apart, which can be adjusted to the height and width of the between decks, so as to form a compartment of such size as will be capable of legally accommodating the number of single men intended to be embarked. A division shall also be made in the after part of the between decks by means of two wooden or iron bars horizontally placed two feet apart, separating the space intended for the accommodation of the number of single women to be embarked from the central space to be occupied by the married persons.

Compartments of between decks.

With a view to render the woodwork and decks less liable to the absorption of moisture and objectionable matter, and more capable of being kept dry and clean and to reflect light into dark recesses, the sides and ceiling of the between decks, the inner surface of the upper hatch combings and the between decks themselves to the extent of at least six feet from the sides all round shall be properly painted with white zinc paint. But the centre of the deck, chiefly used as a passage, may be painted with coal-tar, or with a mixture of carbolic acid and oil, or any other suitable coating approved by the Medical Inspector that will effect the object in view.

Painting of woodwork.

Construction.—Strongly constructed sleeping platforms, each measuring 12 feet long by 6 feet broad by 2 feet high, shall be fitted one foot apart from each other on each side, and from end to end of the between decks, and each such platform shall be divided by a firmly fastened board 5 inches high into two compartments, each six feet square, and thus admitting of emigrants in each compartment sleeping either fore-and-aft, or athwart ship, as circumstances of wind and weather may render most convenient. The sleeping platforms may be made either fixtures or capable of being folded back or raised up, entirely or partially, when not in use; and in the latter case, shall be so fitted as to admit of their being securely fastened, whether in use at night or put out of the way during the day.

Sleeping platforms.

Bottom boards.—The boards forming the bottom of these platforms shall be closely fitted and readily removable so as to admit of the deck underneath being cleaned, and each plank to facilitate replacement shall have its distinguishing number conspicuously painted on it. The bottom boards which need not be painted shall from time to time during the voyage be taken to the upper deck, aired, and scrubbed if necessary.

Ladders.

9. Strong ladders, with handrails on both sides about a foot high, and with a knotted hand rope conveniently near, shall be securely fixed at the hatchways that are not used solely for ventilation purposes, and there shall be at least one at each hatchway fore and aft, and two at the main hatchway.

Hatchway curtains.

In ships bound to the West Indies or Fiji viâ South Australia, each hatchway shall be provided with canvas curtains extending from the four sides of the lower opening of the upper deck hatchway to the combings of the lower deck hatchway; and capable of being either fastened below in order to check drafts of cold air from above, or rolled up out of the way when not required.

Lanterns

Rack.—A rack shall be fitted aft or forward as most convenient for the keep of the total number of safety lanterns when not in use.

Hooks.—Hooks for hanging the required number of lanterns at night shall be fixed wherever necessary and at convenient distances apart.

Supports.

A strong double fore-and-aft rail of bamboo or wood shall be fastened to the central stanchions for the emigrants to hang their clothes, and depend for support when the ship rolls.

SCHEDULE E.

Shewing the articles prohibited from being carried as cargo in emigrant vessels.

Articles.	Exceptions
Arsenic.	
Bones.	
Butter.	
Camphor.	
Collodion.	
Corrosive sublimate.	
Cotton.	
Chlorate of potash.	
Dammer.	
Ether.	
Ghee	Excepting 10 tons, or, if oil also be shipped, aggregating that quantity, securely packed and satisfactorily stowed.
Hides (raw).	
Jute	Excepting gunny-bags screwed in bales.
Molasses.	
Matches.	
Naphtha.	
Nitre (nitrate of soda).	
Oils (essential and fixed)	Excepting 10 tons of mustard or cocoa-nut oil, or, if ghee also be shipped, aggregating that quantity, securely packed and satisfactorily stowed.
Orpiment.	
Phosphorus.	
Pitch.	
Quicklime.	
Quicksilver.	
Rags.	
Sulphur.	
Spirits	
Saltpetre (Nitrate of potas).	
Sugar (unrefined).	
Turpentine and spirits of turpentine.	
Tar.	
Tallow.	
Wax.	
All other articles prohibited in the case of troop ships.	

SCHEDULE F.

Showing duration of season for emigration and probable length of voyage to the several colonies importing Indian Labour.

(A).—*Duration of Emigration Season.*

Colonies.	Season for shipment. In sailing vessels.	Season for shipment. In steamers.
British and Foreign Colonies west of the Cape of Good Hope, viz.		
British Colonies ... British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Kitts and Nevis ...	7th July to 31st January	1st April to 31st March.
Dutch Colony ... Dutch Guiana ...		Ditto.
Danish " ... St Croix ...		
French Colonies ... French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies ...	15th July to end of February	
British Colonies east of the Cape of Good Hope, viz.		
Fiji ... Viâ South Australia ...	1st December to 15th July.	20th February to 7th October.
Fiji ... Viâ Torres Straits ...	.....	1st April to 31st March.
Natal ...	1st April to 31st March	Ditto.
Mauritius ...	Ditto	

(B).—*Probable length of voyage.*

Colonies.	Season for shipment. From Calcutta. In sailing vessels. Period of year.	Length of voyage.	From Calcutta. In steamers. Period of year.	Length of voyage.	From Madras. In sailing vessels. Period of year.	Length of voyage.	From Madras. In steamers. Period of year.	Length of voyage.	From Bombay. In sailing vessels. Period of year.	Length of voyage.	From Bombay. In steamers. Period of year.	Length of voyage.
British and Foreign Colonies west of the Cape of Good Hope, viz.												
British Colonies ... British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Kitts and Nevis.	7th July to 31st January.	Twenty weeks.	1st April to 31st March.	Thirteen weeks.	The periods entered for Calcutta.	Nineteen weeks.	The periods entered for Calcutta.	Twelve weeks.	The periods entered for Calcutta.	Nineteen weeks.	The periods entered for Calcutta.	Twelve weeks.
Dutch Colony ... Dutch Guiana ...												
Danish " ... St. Croix ...						Ditto		Ditto ...		Ditto ...		Ditto.
French Colonies ... French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies.	15th July to end of February.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...								
British Colonies east of the Cape of Good Hope, viz.												
Fiji ... *Viâ* South Australia ...	1st December to 15th July.	Eighteen...	.....	.....	.....	Seventeen		.....	.....	Eighteen		.....
Fiji ... *Viâ* Torres Straits ...	.....	.....	20th February to 7th October.	Seven ...	.....	.....		Seven ...	.....	.....		Eight.
Natal ...	Southwest monsoon, April to October. North-east monsoon, November to March.	Twelve ...	South-west monsoon.	Six ...	South-west monsoon.	Nine ...	South-west monsoon.	Four ...	South-west monsoon, April to September.	Seven ...	South-west monsoon.	Three.
		Ten ...	North-east monsoon.	Four ...	North-east monsoon.	Eight ...	North-east monsoon.	Three ...	North-east monsoon, October to March.	Eight ...	North-east monsoon.	Four.
Mauritius ...	South-west monsoon, April to October. North-east monsoon, November to March.	Do. ...	South-west monsoon.	Do. ...	South-west monsoon.	Seven ...	South-west monsoon.	Do. ...	South-west monsoon, April to September.	Five ...	South-west monsoon.	Two.
		Eight ...	North-east monsoon.	Three ...	North-east monsoon.	Six ...	North-east monsoon.	Two ...	North-east monsoon, October to March.	Six ...	North-east monsoon.	Three.

SCHEDULE G.

Scales regulating the supply of stores, clothing, and miscellaneous articles for emigrants in depôt, and on the voyage, and also the appointment of attendants on board.

SCALE No. 1.

Scale of provisions, clothing, and miscellaneous articles for emigrants in depôt.

(A)—Of provisions.

ARTICLES.	Scale of daily rations for two meals, per statute adult.		REMARKS.
	Oz.	Drs.	
Rice	24	.....	
Flour	.....	.....	Flour, in lieu of rice, should be issued to those who prefer flour for three meals a week, at the rate of 12 ozs. per statute adult for each meal.
Dâl	5	.....	
Meat or fish	.....	.....	Meat or fish, in lieu of dâl, should be issued to those who desire it for two meals a week at the rate of 3 ozs. per statute adult for each meal
Vegetables	5	.....	
Ghee	.....	8	From 1st October to end of February the allowance of ghee should be increased to at least 12 drams for statute adult.
Oil	.....	4	For vegetable curry.
Chillies	.....	2	
Garlic, green ginger, turmeric, coriander and mustard-seed or fenugreek ...	.....	4	
Tamarind	.....	2	
Salt	.....	8	
Tobacco (prepared)	2	.....	Dried leaf should be given to those who prefer it.

N. B.—(*a*) Two children of two years and under 10 years of age shall receive the full rations of one statute adult.

(*b*) Every child under 2 years of age, that is not nursed by the mother, shall receive not less than one pint of milk daily, and a sufficient quantity of sago or arrowroot, as may be needed.

(B)—Of clothing.

Dhooties to each male Saries „ „ female	... ...	1*

From 1st October to end of February.

Blankets to adults and children from 2 years, upwards	...	1
Kurtas (woollen) to every infant under 2 years ...	...	1

(C)—Miscellaneous articles.

Country soap to each emigrant	...	1 ball
Oil for anointing to each statute adult (twice a week)	...	½ ounce.

* *N. B.*—The dhooties and saries should be supplied throughout the year, and an additional dhootie or sarie should be given, when, for any reason, the emigrant is deprived of the clothing worn on admission into the depôt.

SCALE No. 2—*continued.*

(E).—OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Showing the quantities to be shipped for 100 statute adult emigrants.

ARTICLES.	(a) In ships bound to places west of the Cape or Fiji viâ South Australia — For 20 weeks. Weight.	(a) Number	(b) In ships bound to places east of the Cape or Fiji viâ Torres Straits — For 12 weeks. Weight.	(b) Number.	How to be packed	REMARKS.
Soap, Dacca	600 lbs.	.	300	..	In cases	For emigrants' use
" Marine	100 lbs.		50		Ditto	For hospital use washing painted parts of between decks, &c.
Cloth lines	.	1 set	... ..	1 set	.....	
Sydney stones and fire-bricks		75	. .	12	... .	
Dried cocoanuts		25	.	12		
Sand	1 ton	..	½ ton	.	Bags	
Swabs	.. .	8	..	4	.. ..	
Squeegees	. ..	2	. ...	1	. ..	
Brooms	. .	100	.....	50	.. ..	
Scrapers		5		3	.	
Pails (galvanised iron)	..	4	.. ...	4	.. ..	Large size.
Price's hexagonal safety lanterns with spring sockets three spare plates of glass, and one spare spring for each	.. ..	8	.....	4	....	For the first 100 statute adults, and two more for every additional 100 statute adults
Price's candles in two sizes, No 5 to burn five hours, and No 7 to burn seven hours, for each lantern, for total number of nights of voyage	No 5 / " 7	According to length of voyage	.....	According to length of voyage	In original cases.	
Rectangular iron boilers with covers and perforated false bottoms, complete, for rice, large size, two feet long, 18 inches wide, and 18 inches deep	..	2	.....	2	... ..	For the first 100 statute adults, and one more for every additional 100 statute adults.
Smaller iron boilers, with covers, complete for dâl, &c., 18 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 18 inches deep	.. ...	2	... ..	2	... .	Ditto ditto.
Ladles (iron) for Rice	..	1	.. ..	1	..	The ladles for rice should be shovel-shaped, with spade handles.
Ladles (iron) for Dâl	...	2	. ..	2	... .	With strong iron handles.
Ladles (iron) for Chutney	..	2	.	2	.....	With strong iron handles.
Curry stones and mullers	. .	2	. ..	2	. ..	
Bamboo sieves for rice	.	6	.. .	6	..	
Wire gauze sieves for flour	..	2	.. ...	1	.. .	

The total quantity of each article required to be shipped shall be regulated according to the above scale in either column (a) or column (b) as the case may be, in proportion to the length of voyage and to the total number of statute adult emigrants to be carried.

Showing the quantities to be shipped for every vessel.

ARTICLES	(a) IN SHIPS BOUND TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR FIJI, viâ SOUTH AUSTRALIA — Weights.	(a) Number	(b) IN SHIPS BOUND TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR FIJI viâ TORRES STRAITS. Weights	(b) Number.	How to be packed.	REMARKS
	lbs.		lbs			
Hanging stoves, with padlocks and keys ..		4		4		For drying decks, &c.
Charcoal for ditto	600		300	.	Bags	
Deck tubs, large		4		4		For use near the latrines.
Candle lantern for Surgeon		1	.	1		
Ditto for dispensary	.	1	..	1		
Grummets for the boilers or trays	. ..	2		2	..	
Strong galvanised iron rice tray with perforated bottom, 5 feet long, 2½ feet wide, and 18 inches deep	.	1	.. .	1		
Hatchets for wood	.	2		2		
Knives		6		6		
Lever knives for opening tins (metal handles)		4		2		
Spoons (iron, tinned)		6		6	..	
Block tin saucepans from two pints to two gallons		6	.	4		
Iron chuppatie plates, ¼ inch thick, of sizes sufficient to fit fire place		2		1		
Gallon measures (stamped)	.	2	.	2		
Half-gallon ditto		2		2		
One quarter gallon ditto		2		2	.	
Smooth board's 18 inches square, with rolling pins each		6		6	.	For making chuppaties
Scales and weights to weigh from ¼ to 14 lbs		1	..	1		
Salter's spring balance weighing up to 250 lbs		1		1		
Corkscrews		2		1		
Tin funnels in a nest of four sizes, from ½ gallon to ½ a pint		4		4		
Thermometers		4		4		For taking the temperature of the between decks
Hospital mattresses		1	.	1		For each bunk, when not fitted with sacking.
" pillows		1		1		Ditto ditto
" pillow cases		2		2		Ditto ditto.
" water proof sheets for mattresses		1		1	.	Ditto ditto
" Commode and pan	.	1		1		
" Towels	..	24	.	12	. .	
Small hospital stove	.	1	..	1		
Dusters for dispensary use		24	.	12		
Chamois leather, 18 inches square	.	3 pieces		1 piece		
Scrubbing brushes		12	.	12	.	

SCALE No 3.

SCALE OF MEDICINES AND MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES FOR EMIGRANT VESSELS.

(A).—*Of Medicines.*

Showing quantities to be supplied for 100 statute adults.

MEDICINES.	(a) VOYAGE TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *viâ* AUSTRALIA. For 20 weeks.						(b) VOYAGE TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *viâ* TORRES STRAITS. For 12 weeks.						REMARKS.
	Weights.			Measures.			Weights.			Measures.			
	lbs.	oz	grs.	oz.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz	grs.	oz	oz.	dr	
Acacia gum, pulv.		8						4					For calculation of quantities to be supplied for more than 100 statute adults, see appended table of instructions.
Acid, carbol. crys.	1							8					
,, gallic		1							200				
,, hydrochl, fort.					1							4	
,, hydrocy, dil.						4						2	
,, nitric, fort.					1							4	
,, acetic, fort					6						3		
,, sulphur, fort					2						1		
,, tannic		1							200				
,, citric		2						1					
Alum, pulv.		8						4					
Ammonia, carb.		8						4					
,, hydrochloras		8						4					
,, liquor, fort					8						4		
,, spirit aromatic					8						4		
Antim, tart.			100						40				
Argenti nitras			300						180				
Arsenicalis liquor					4						2		
Arnicæ tinct.					6						3		
Aconiti ,,						4						2	
Aether					6						3		
,, nitrosi, spirit					12						6		
Belladona extract			200						100				
Bismuth, carb.		1							240				
Borax		1							240				
Benzoini tinct., comp.					1							4	
Camphor tinct., co.					2						1		
Catechu tinct.					12						6		
Chiretta	1							6					
Chlorodyne					2						1		
Chloroform (Duncan and Co.s')					4						2		
Copaiba					6						3		
Creta præparata	1							6					
Cupri sulphas		1							200				
Calx. recens		4						2					
Camphor		4						2					
Cinchona tinct., comp.					8						4		
Colochici tinct.					1							4	
Creta pulv. aromat		4						2					
Crotonis oleum						1						4	
Chloral hydras		2						1					
Cinnam ol. ver. opt.						1						4	
Digitalis tinct.						4						2	
Ergotæ extract liquor						4						2	
Ferri sulphas		2						1					
,, iodid syrup					4						2		
,, perchlorid liquor fort.					4						2		
Ferrum redactum			240						120				
Filicis extr. liq.						2						1	
Gentian extr.			240						120				
Glycerine					4						2		
Hæmatoxyli decoc. concent. opt.		12						6					
Hydrarg subchloridum (calomelas)		1							200				
,, nitrate ung.		2						1					
,, c creta (fresh)		1							200				
,, perchlor (corros. sublim.)			120						50				
Ipecac pulv.		12						6					
,, pulv. c. opio.		6						3					
,, vinum				1							10		
Iodi linimentum					4						2		
Kino tinct.					12						6		
Lini. farini	4						2						
Liquor epispasticus		4						2					
Magnesiæ carb		2						1					
,, sulphas	2						1						
Morphiæ acetas			30						15				
Menthal piper oleum						4						2	
Morrhuæ oleum	1							6					
Nucis vomicæ tinct.						2						1	
Opium pulv.		4						2					
Opii tinct.					10						5		
,, vinum						4						2	
Plumbi acetas		6						3					
Potassæ bicarb		12						6					
,, chloras		4						2					
,, liquor					2						1		
,, nitras		8						4					
,, permang.		2						1					
,, cromid		4						2					
,, iodid		2						1					
Quiniæ sulphas		5						3					
Rhei pulvis		4						2					
,, tinct.					8						4		
Resina unguent		4						2					
Resina oleum				9						5			
Santonine			240						120				
Saponis linimentum				1							10		
Sinapis, pulv.	1							6					
Sodæ, bicarb.		8						4					
Spiritus rectificat					10						5		
Scillæ acetum				1							10		
Sulphur sublimatum	2						1						
Taraxaci extract		2						1					
Terebinth oleum				1							10		
Unguentum simplex	1							6					
Zinci oxidum		2						1					
,, sulphas		1							200				
,, unguentum (B P)		8						4					
Zingiber tinct. fort.					2						1		

SCALE No. 3—*continued.*

(B).—OF MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES.

Showing quantities to be supplied for 100 *statute adults.*

ARTICLES.	(a) Voyage to places west of the Cape or to Fiji viâ Australia. For 20 weeks. Quantities.	(b) Voyage to places east of the Cape or to Fiji viâ Torres Straits. For 12 weeks. Quantities.	REMARKS.
Adhesive plaster (spread)	4 yards ...	2 yards	For calculation of quantities to be supplied for more than 100 statute adults, see appended table of instructions.
Calico	10 " ...	5 "	
Flannel	15 " ...	5 "	
Lint	8 " ...	2 "	
Spongio piliné	¼ yard ...	⅙ yar	
Papers for powders, &c.	1 quire (white) ...	⅓ quire (white)	
Bed pans ... Metal	1	1	
Bed pans ... Chinaware ...	1	None.	
Glass syringe (urethra) male ...	2	2	
Ditto female ...	1	1	
Atropin, discs, Maw's hypodermic ...	1 dozen	None.	
Phials, 2 oz., 4 oz., and 6 oz. ...	½ dozen of each ...	½ dozen of each.	
Corks, assorted sizes	2 dozens	1 dozen.	
Guttapercha tissue	½ yard	¼ yard.	

SCALE No. 3—*continued.*

TABLE OF INSTRUCTIONS.

Regulating the quantities of medicines and miscellaneous medical stores to be suppled according to the scales (a) and (b) for more than 100 *statute adults :—*

Number of statute adults.	Quantity.			
Above 150 but under 250	Half more than the quantity prescribed according to scale for 100 statute adults.			
" 250 " 350	Twice	ditto	ditto	ditto.
" 350 " 450	Thrice	ditto	ditto	ditto.
" 450 " 550	Four times	ditto	ditto	ditto.
" 550 " 650	Five times	ditto	ditto	ditto.

The total quantity of each drug or article required to be shipped shall be regulated according to the above scale in either column (a) or column (b), as the case may be, in proportion to the length of voyage, and to the total number of statute adult emigrants to be carried.

NOTE.

1. All volatile medicines and acids shall be put up in strong stoppered bottles, and the acids shall be carefully packed in a small case with sand.
2. Chloroform, and the syrup of the iodide of iron, shall be in blue glass bottles, or covered from light by dark paper.
3. All the drugs, &c., shall be properly labelled, and the quantities clearly marked on each article.
4. Poisons shall be specially distinguished.
5 Whenever more than 16 ozs of an article is required, it shall be supplied in at least two vessels, one for use, and the other for store.

SCALE No. 8—*continued.*

(B).—OF MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES.—*continued.*

Showing instruments and appliances for hospital and dispensary to be supplied for every emigrant vessel.

ARTICLES.	Proceeding to places west of the Cape or to Fiji viâ Australia.	Proceeding to places east of the Cape or to Fiji viâ Torres Straits.	REMARKS.
	Number.	Number.	
Case of instruments containing tourniquet, artery forceps, dissecting forceps, three amputating knives, three scalpels, one gum lancet, tooth instruments (viz. three pairs forceps, elevator and key), trephine, amputating saw, probang, bone forceps, needles, ligature silk, soft iron wire and horse hair for sutures, a tracheotomy tube, double; ear syringe, brass (Maw's), with Toynbee's and Abernethy's nozzels, and two midwifery forceps—one long and one short.*	1 Case.	1 Case.	
Case containing stomach enema and ear pump (Maw's)* ...	1	Case containing enema and stomach pump only (Maw's).	* In the case of vessels proceeding to Natal, Mauritius, or Fiji viâ Torres Straits, the ear pump and hypodermic syringe and short midwifery forceps may be omitted.
Pocket dressing case (Maw's), with hypodermic syringe* ...	.....	Pocket dressing case, single (Maw's).	
Post-mortem case (Maw's) ...	1	1	
Clinical thermometers ...	2	2	
Catheters, metallic, four, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 12 ...	6 in case.	6	
Ditto, gum elastic, two, No. 8 ...			
Scale and weights (grain dispensing) ...	1 set.	1 set.	
Two-ounce measure glass ...	3	2	
Minim measure glass ...	2	1	
Pint measure, pewter ...	1	1	
Four ounce pewter pots for administering medicines ...	6	4	
Infusion pots ...	2	2	
Pestle and mortar (Wedgewood) ...	1	1	
Glass rod stirrers ...	2	1	
Tin funnels ...	2	2	
Glass ,, ...	1	1	
Spatulas ...	2	2	
Camel hair pencils ...	3	2	
Blood porringer (= 16 oz) ...	1	1	
Pins in paper ...	1 packet.	1 packet.	
Scissors, common (best) ...	1	1	
Knife, pocket ...	1	1	
Slab for pills, marked ...	1	1	
Tape ...	1 bundle.	1 bundle.	
Common splints ...	2 sets.	1 set.	
Long splints ...	1 set.	1 ,,	
Tow, fine ...	2 lbs.	1 lb.	
Cotton-wool ...	2 lbs.	1 ,,	
Infant feeding bottles ...	1 dozen.	6 (six).	
Nipples for ditto ...	3 dozen.	1 doz.	
Feeding spoons ...	6 (six)	3	
Test tubes in case ...	1 nest	1 nest.	
Matches, Patent safety ...	3 packets	2 packets.	
Disinfectants.			
Calvert's or MacDougal's powder ...	500 lbs	300 lbs.	If desired, phenyle may be substituted for one-fourth the quantity of carbolic acid.
Impure carbolic acid ...	6 gallons	4 gallons.	
Books.			
British Pharmacopœia ...	1 copy	1 copy.	

SCALE No. 4.

Scale of clothing and utensils for the use of emigrants on the voyage.

(*A*).—*Of Clothing.*

ARTICLES.	To places west of the Cape or to Fiji via South Australia.		To places east of the Cape.				REMARKS.
			Natal.		Mauritius or Fiji, Torres Straits.		
	For whom intended		For whom intended.		For whom intended.		
	Men.	Boys.	Men.	Boys.	Men.	Boys.	
(*Ordinary clothing.*)							
Dhuties	3	3	3	3	2	2	
Jackets	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Trowsers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Caps	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Blankets	2	1	2	1	1	1	
(*Warm clothing.*)							
Trowsers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gurnsey or banian	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cap	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	
(*Ordinary clothing.*)	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	Women.	Girls.	
Saries	4	4	3	3	2	2	
Blankets	2	1	2	1	1	1	
(*Warm clothing.*)							
Petticoats	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gurnsey or banian	1	1	1	1	1	1	
(*Ordinary clothing.*)	.....	Infants.	.....	Infants.	.....	Infants.	
Dhutie or sarie	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
Jacket or kurta	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(*Warm clothing*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kurta or banian	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	
Cap	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	

SCALE No. 4 —*continued.*

(*A*1).—*Of Extra Clothing.*

(*a*) To make good losses and wear and tear, five extra articles of each kind shall be supplied for every 100 statute adults.

(*b*) Eighteen flannel bandages, for the use of invalids, for each ship.

(*c*) Between the 1st of March and the 15th September at least one thick extra blanket shall be provided for each emigrant proceeding to places west of the Cape, or to Fiji viâ South Australia.

(*A*2).—*Of size and Description of Clothing.*

ARTICLES.	For whom intended.	Size.	REMARKS.
Blankets	Men and women...	6½ ... 5 feet	To be thick and of close texture to ensure warmth.
	Children	5 ... 4 ,, ...	
Saries	Women	6 yards in length, and extending from hip to ankle in width.	To be made of stout grey shirting.
	Girls	3 ditto, ditto ditto ...	
Dhuties	Men	4 ditto, ditto ditto ...	
	Boys	3 ditto, ditto ditto ...	
Gurnseys or kurtas	Men	Extending below the hip	To be of woollen material, or gurnsey with long sleeves.
	Women		
	Boys		
	Girls		
	Infants	Extending below the knees	One to be of woollen material, and the other of grey shirting.

N. B.—All the above articles should be equal in every respect to the samples approved and retained in the office of the Protector of Emigrants, and a bag should be supplied to each adult emigrant of a suitable size for holding his or her, and, if necessary, children's kit.

(*B*).—*Of Utensils.*

Each adult emigrant shall be provided with a tin mug to hold a quart of water, and a tin plate, measuring 12 inches in diameter ; and each child above two years of age with a tin mug to hold a pint of water, and a tin plate, measuring 9 inches in diameter.

SCALE No. 5.

OF ATTENDANTS ON EMIGRANTS ON BOARD.

Showing the number of attendants required to be appointed in every emigrant vessel.

Compounders.—Ordinarily one compounder to every ship; and, when the shipment of emigrants exceeds 500 statute adult emigrants, or, under exceptional circumstances, the Medical Inspector considers it indispensable, an assistant compounder shall be appointed.

Female nurses.—One to every 25 infants under two years of age.

Sirdars (*headmen*).—One to every 25 statute adult emigrants.

Cooks (*bandaries*). *Topazes* (*sweepers*). } Two men for the first 100 statute adult emigrants, and one additional man for every additional 100 statute adult emigrants.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 8th January, 1885.

No. 34 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1610 G. of the 20th August, 1884, Mr. T. Payn, Consul for Belgium at Calcutta, resumed charge of his Office on the 1st January, 1885.

No. 37 *G.*—Mr. G. S. Forbes, C.S., M.A., is placed on special duty in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 16th December, 1884.

The 9th January, 1885.

No. 50 *G.*—Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Malwa Bheel Corps and Bhopawur Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, until the return of Surgeon-Major J. Duke from leave.

INTERNAL.

The 7th January, 1885.

No. 64 *I*—The Governor-General in Council has learnt with great satisfaction that His Highness the Maharaja of Kerowlee has abolished all transit duties, with the exception of the duty on opium and intoxicating drugs, throughout the Kerowlee territory.

H. M. DURAND,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—CODES.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1885.

No. 50.—The following Addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information :—

Codes of the Financial Department.

Page IX.

Definitions.

Add the following at the end of clause (9) of the definition of emoluments :—

"or on transfer to Foreign service."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

EXEMPTIONS, &c

The 8th January 1885.

No. 87.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on copies of documents furnished by a Court of Sessions, or the High Court in the Presidency of Bombay or the Sadar Court in Sind, to a pleader appointed by the Court to defend a person accused of murder.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 9th January, 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 12.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Chetwynd Rokeby Alfred Bond, Cheshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 30th Bengal Infantry,—16th November, 1883.

No. 13.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

4th Cavalry.

Lieutenant R. F. M. Johnstone, Squadron Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain F. R. B. Knox, who vacates on promotion.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 14.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel O. Barnes, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 10th (the Duke of Cambridge's Own). Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Captain R. T. Hawkes, Bengal S C., Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain P. R. Bairnsfather, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 14th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Captain E. J. F. Wood, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 10th (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant I. Eardley-Wilmot, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 18th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major J. MacN. Fleming, M.D., medical officer, 26th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 7th March, 1885.

No. 15.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted leave (p. a.) from the 17th October, 1884, to the date of his rejoining his appointment, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 16.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant M. Shanahan, Accountant, 3rd grade, Honorary Assistant Examiner, Public Works Department, Rajputana, is granted leave in India (m. c.) to the date of his transfer to the pension establishment, under the regulations of 1868.

No. 17.—Honorary Surgeon T. W. Browne was on furlough out of India (m. c.) from the 23rd May to the 15th September, 1884, under the regulations of 1854. (This cancels G. G. O. No. 638 of 1884.)

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 18.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 9th December, 1884, page 5722.

India Office, 9th December, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Tyndall, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th November, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sydney Herbert Williams, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 16th September, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Francis Hunter Armstrong, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 26th October, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Claude Malet Ducat, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 10th September, 1884

Surgeon-Major William Edward Allen, of the Bengal Army. Dated 5th December, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the transfer to the Retired List of the undermentioned Officer :—
Lieutenant Henry George Way, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th November, 1884.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Tyndall, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th November, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sydney Herbert Williams, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 16th September, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Francis Hunter Armstrong, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 26th October, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Claude Malet Ducat, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 10th September, 1884.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade Surgeon George Vernon Currie, of the Bengal Army. Dated 10th April, 1884.

To be Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Henry William Graham, of the Bengal Army. Dated 6th June, 1884.

MEMORANDUM.

Major Thomas Dawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, whose retirement from the Service and promotion to the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel thereon was notified in the London Gazette of the 3rd October, 1884, having been promoted to the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 2nd September, 1884, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 3rd September, 1884.

PENSIONS.

No. 19.—The undermentioned Warrant officers are transferred to the pension establishment :—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Cornelius O'Gorman, Commissariat Department,—2nd November, 1884.

Sub-Conductor Charles Ingram, Military Works Department.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 20.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major David Adamson,—5th January, 1885.
Major Alexander James Donnelly Hawes,—6th January, 1885.

Major Robert Mosely Bryce Thomas,—6th January, 1885.

To be Major.

Captain Sydney Drummond Turnbull,—3rd January, 1885.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Edward James Fandon Wood,—1st January, 1885.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Montagu Buller,—4th January, 1885.

No. 21.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Subadar Goordit Singh to be Subadar-Major *vice* Subadar-Major Chunda Singh, invalided,—2nd December, 1884.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 22.—It is notified that the separate Corps of Volunteers in British Burma are no longer organised under one Administrative Battalion.

The "South Andaman Volunteer Rifle Corps" will continue to be attached to the "Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps" for administrative purposes.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1885.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 3rd and the 9th January, 1885.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
British Military Service							
Mark Anthony (a) .	Surgeon-Major.	Army Medical Dept.	28th August, 1884.	No will found.	728 6 0	...	8th March, 1885.

(a) *Widow*—Mrs Anne Anthony
Doctors Common, Mussoorie.
Children—Kathleen,
Mark
Edward.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1885.

No. 5.—Mr. W. C. Boyce, Class III, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director General of Railways.

The 5th January 1885.

No. 6.—Mr. E. H. Johns, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted furlough out of India for two years under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 6th January 1885.

No. 7.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 319, dated 31st December 1884, for *24th December 1884* read *24th November 1884.*

The 8th January 1885.

No. 8.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the undermentioned promotions in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the 15th December 1884 :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.
Heywood, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent.
Lambert, H. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*
Bell, H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary.
Johnstone, F. J. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent.
Manderson, Major T. C, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Sub. *pro tem.*
La Touche, H C. D. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1884.

From the 22nd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 15th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th January 1885.

Mr. F. J. Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, having returned from England has, this day, with the permission of the Honourable the Chief Justice, taken charge of his office, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him by Notification dated 28th August 1884 having been cancelled at his request.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The following centres have been appointed for the B. A. Examination of 1885—Calcutta, Allahabad, Dacca, Hughli, and Patna.

By Order of the Vice-Chancellor,
CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 8th January 1885.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1885.

No. 488.—Mr. G. H. Cooke, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days under Chapter X, Section 138, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd January 1885.

G. C. DEPRÊE, *Colonel, S.C.,*
Surveyor General of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1885.

The Directors have appointed Mr. David Fraser to officiate as Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary, *vice* Mr. John Gordon, who has obtained leave to Europe.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1884.

No. 34.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the Military Establishment are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma :—

Second Class Hospital Assistant, No. 140, Baneepershad.

Third Class Hospital Assistant, No. 374, Prag Singh.

Third Class Hospital Assistant, No. 490, Abdul Guffar Khan.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 31st December 1884.

No. 3782 *G.*—Captain W. Loch, Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States, and Boundary Settlement Officer, Marwar, assumed charge of the current duties of the Office of Resident, Western Rajputana States, in addition to his own, on the forenoon of the 1st of December 1884.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 3rd January 1885.

No. 12 *G.*—Mr. J. R. Tregear, Assistant Superintendent of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, is appointed to be an Assistant District Superintendent of Police for the portions of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which pass through the Ajmere-Merwara District.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1885.

No. 6.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 5, dated 3rd January 1885, Mr. W. C. Boyce, Class III, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 7.—Mr. J. N. A. Eaton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section, to the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway.

Director General of Railways' Notification No. 85, dated 31st December 1884, is hereby cancelled.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General of Railways.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment of Foot, dated at Poona, E. I., this 31st day of December 1884.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3535, Private Joseph Buchanan.

Age,—23 years.

Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, fair ; Hair, light brown ; Eyes, grey.

Date of Desertion,—27th December 1884.

Place of Desertion,—Poona, E. I.

Date of Enlistment,—13th June 1881.

At what Place Enlisted,—Dundalt.

Parish and County in which Born,—St. Peters, Drogheda, Louth, Ireland.

Marks,—Two tattoo marks on left forearm (a cross and a fish) one at base of right thumb (a shamrock).

Trade,—Tailor.

Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers,— .

REMARKS,—
Under 4 years' service.

C. P. STOKES, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Royal Lancaster Regt.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1884.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Dec. 29	. . .	1,77,485	. . .	3,084	1,96,62,232	1,05,95,608
" 30	. . .	1,75,971	2,567	69	1,96,08,203	1,04,18,728
" 31	. . .	1,55,428	. . .	69	1,95,02,976	1,02,29,615
1885.						
Jan. 1	Holiday.					
" 2	. . .	1,71,423	. . .	69	1,34,45,068	1,00,54,594
" 3	. . .	1,23,969	. . .	69	1,33,87,197	99,28,099

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.*,
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 5th January 1885

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the lease, for three years, of the Manihari Lime Hill belonging to Government, near the banks of the Ganges, opposite to East Indian Railway Station Sahebgunge. The tenders will be received up to the 28th of February 1885. The Collector of Purneah will not be bound to accept the highest or any bid.

A. WEEKES,
Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
PURNEAH,
The 15th December 1884.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1884.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th December 1884	54,100	13,93,706	28,18,400	2,33,25,700	98,68,800	2,97,73,137	2,41,04,200	9,12,83,943	45,86,200	94,97,800	10,21,03,500	11,61,87,500	1,24,000	32,700	20,78,82,243
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December 1884	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	13,000	. . .	13,000	. . . .	. . . .	2,000	2,000	. . . .	. . . .	15,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st December 1884	. . .	. . .	. . .	29,000	. . . .	92,000	17,000	1,38,000	. . . .	1,000	28,500	29,500	. . . .	. . . .	1,67,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December 1884	. . .	. . .	. . .	40,000	2,000	2,01,000	8,200	2,51,200	. . . .	4,000	10,000	14,000	. . . .	. . . .	2,65,200
	54,100	13,93,706	28,18,400	2,33,94,700	98,70,800	3,00,79,137	2,41,29,400	9,16,86,143	45,86,200	95,02,800	10,21,44,000	11,62,33,000	1,24,000	32,700	20,81,29,943
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	. . .	. . .	. . .	40,500	1,000	46,500	25,000	1,13,000	. . . .	. . . .	1,50,000	1,50,000	. . . .	. . . .	2,63,000
Balance on 31st December 1884	54,100	13,93,706	28,18,400	2,33,54,200	98,69,800	3,00,32,637	2,41,04,400	9,15,73,143	45,86,200	95,02,800	10,19,94,000	11,60,83,000	1,24,000	32,700	20,78,66,943

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Oct. 1884, enfaced from India 5,058 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,331 lakhs.

"	1st Nov. 1884 to 15th Nov.	"	"	"	5 "	"	" 10 "
"	16th " " to 30th	"	"	"	9 "	"	" 13 "
"	1st Dec. " to 15th Dec.	"	"	"	7 "	"	" 5 "
"	16th " " to 31st	"	"	"	4 "	"	" 2 "
					5,083 lakhs.		4,361 lakhs.
					4,361 "		
				Balance against India	722 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 5th January 1885.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 19th December 1884.

From the 1st January 1885, money orders will be issued in India for payment in any of the following British Colonies and possessions :—

	Newfoundland.
	Bermuda.
	Falkland Islands.
South and West Africa	Cape Colony.
	Gambia.
	Gold Coast.
	Lagos.
	Natal.
	St. Helena.
	Seychelles.
	Sierra Leone.
West Indies	Antigua.
	Bahamas.
	Barbadoes.
	British Guiana.
	Dominica.
	Grenada.
	Honduras (British.)
	Jamaica.
	Montserrat.
	Nevis.
	St. Kitts.
	St. Lucia.
	St. Vincent.
	Tobago.
	Trinidad.
	Turk's Islands.
	Cyprus.
	North Borneo.

2. The conditions under which money orders for payment in any of the above-named Colonies or possessions will be issued are the same as those laid down in the *Indian Postal Guide* for money orders payable in the United Kingdom. The amount of each order may not exceed £10.

3. The rates of commission payable by remitters in India on money orders drawn upon any of the countries or the places named will be the same as on money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, *viz.* :—

	R	a.
On sums not exceeding £ 2 Sterling . .	0	4
" " exceeding £ 2, but not exceeding £ 5 .	0	8
" " " " 5 " " " " 7 .	0	12
" " " " 7 " " " " 10 .	1	0

4. In addition to the above rates, a further commission will be deducted from the amount of the orders by the London Post Office before payment is made in any of the countries or places named. This further commission, which is charged for the service of forwarding the money orders, will be at the following rates :—

On orders not exceeding £ 2 Sterling in value 3*d.*
On orders exceeding £ 2, but not exceeding £5 in value . . . . . 6*d.*
On orders exceeding £ 5 but not exceeding £ 7 in value . . . . . 9*d.*
On orders exceeding £ 7 but not exceeding £ 10 in value . . . . . 1 *shilling.*

A similar deduction will be made by the London Post Office from the value of money orders that may be received for payment in India from any of the Colonies or places referred to.

5. With effect from the same date, the rate of commission chargeable upon money orders drawn on the United States of America will be reduced from 2 per cent., the rate now in force, to the rates mentioned above, and the exchange of money orders with the United States will be assimilated in all respects to that with the countries and places enumerated in the first para. of this Notice.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 6th January 1885.

Calibrooke, Dr. Roberts	Ivey, W.	Thurman W. A
DeGarmier, Miss C.	Jacob, E.	Ulosh & Co. H. M.
Downing, Captain W. S	Morrell, Rev. Baker.	Walkun, J W.
Hadow, Col F. E.	Murphy, G E	Wheal, J W
Hubbard, T. W.	Smallman, Mrs. A.	Woodcock, Major H. F.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adda, Henry.	Hahne, John.	Petley, W. A.
Allen, Alex.	Harcourt, W H.	Paylias, Michel G.
Ambler, C F.	Hordern, Mrs Peter.	Q R.
Amoss, Thomas.	Huddleston, John E.	Ramoge, John.
Andrew, James.	Leslie.	"Rex"
Beames, J	Hull, W.	Richardson, H.
Boileau, Captain H.	Isaac, Mr.	Robinson, Thomas H.
Bott, Fred	J H B	Rowe, Fids.
Brigg, E A.	Joansin, T.	Scott, C.
Burke, Edward.	Lampard, Henry.	Sima, Madlle Amelia.
Carlisle, J T.	Laneez, Mrs W.	Slomma, Henri.
Case, Mrs. S. F.	Lee, Miss C.	Stagg, J. E.
Chapman, Frank	Lewis, H	"Stanhope."
Clift, Mrs H. W.	Lopez, E.	Stern, Edward
Cowan, Andrew.	Lubbach, J. B.	Taylor, Miss Emma.
DeLa Grange, Baron Louis	Luddy, Miss Lilly.	Thomassen, E. S.
	Manning, E A.	Thrussell, A.
Faerstermann, Ignatz.	Matson, E	Tilden, J.
Fergus, J. S.	Maxwell, Willwood.	Tirbe, James.
Finucane, M.	Murgatroyd, C. A.	Towers, Miss Rosa
Gait, E A	M X B.	Trafford, H R
Gapper, J. H. B.	"Naini."	Vincent, C. E Howard.
Golding, Herbert.	Newnham, A C.	Wilson, Theos.
Grün, Otto.	Owen, L. C.	Wool, H.
H M. W.	Pate, Fred.	Young, W.

Registered Letters.

DeDomball, A.	Thibaud, Thomy.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 5th January 1885.

Baker, N. C.	Fagan, G L.	Lourie, Mrs M C.
Blackwood, J.	Fagan, H R.	Neogi, Nitya Gopal.
Butler, Lieut.-Col. A. D.	Ghose, N. C	Ochine, F. S.
Cadd, A.	Hill, T. C.	Russell, Dr.
Cavanagh, D.	Jones, W. C	Shepherd, Major.
Chatterjee, Ram Krishna	Kennedy, Major J. J.	Threesum, Miss C.
Cumberlege, H O.	Killigore, Mrs. L.	Walker, P. G.
Dalrimple, W. M.		

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

The 10th January 1885.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer
	1885.	
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	13th Jan.	From Bombay.*
Do Book Post and Pattern Packets	12th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein . . .	14th "	Str. *Madura.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	14th "	Str. *Calcutta.*
Port Blair and Camorta	15th "	Str *Maharani.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom, also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion can be forwarded

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1885.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Forty-seventh Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 31st January 1885, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and to consider such other matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December 1884.

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1885.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd January, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1885.

An Act to amend the Burma Steam boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:— XVIII of 1882.

Short title and commencement

1. This Act may be called the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1885, and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1882

2. In section 4 of the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, after the words "first or second class" the words "or as engine-drivers" shall be added. XVIII of 1882.

Amendment of sections 5, 8 and 11 of same Act

3. In section 5, sub-section (2), section 8, clause (*b*), and section 11, clause (*b*), of the said Act, after the word "engineer" the words "or in the case of a boiler or prime-mover attached to an engine of not more than twenty horse-power of an engineer or engine-driver" shall be inserted.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 2. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 2nd January, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., F.R.S., D.C.L., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St. A. Goodrich.

BURMA STEAM-BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the voluntary registration of certain births and deaths, for the establishment of General Registry Offices for keeping registers of certain births, deaths and marriages, and for certain other purposes. He said:—

"The objects of this Bill are three. The first is to establish a system of voluntary registration of births and deaths happening amongst certain classes of the community; the second is to improve the system of registering marriages solemnized under the two Marriage Acts of 1872; and the third is to provide a machinery for giving evidential value to entries in certain registers or records of baptisms, marriages, deaths and burials which are in existence but which are not kept under the authority of any particular law.

"The first of these subjects has been under the consideration of the Government of India for a great many years; it first came up, I believe, in the year 1869, and since then the attention of the Government has been repeatedly directed to it by various Christian religious bodies. The present state of the law is this. The Indian Statute-book does not contain any general law for the registration of births and deaths. There are several Municipal and other local Acts under which births and deaths are registered, but in the first place these Acts are of a strictly local character and leave a great part of the country unprovided for, and in the next place their provisions are directed primarily to statistical purposes, and the entries made under them are not of such a character as to make them of much value as evidence of particular births and deaths. Now, this state of things has not unfrequently caused serious inconvenience. For instance, references are from time to time made to the Secretary of State and the Government of India for proofs of age or proofs of death in cases affecting individual interests of great importance, such as rights to property; and when such references are made, we often find it difficult to supply the evidence required. Then His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief tells me that European soldiers often find great difficulty in obtaining such evidence of the age of their children as will enable them to draw the allowances granted by the State to soldiers' children. Of course the most thoroughgoing remedy for this state of things would be to pass a general law for the compulsory registration of births and deaths throughout British India, but the general opinion is that the country is not yet ripe for a measure of that kind, and there appear to be serious objections to the passing of a law for the compulsory registration of births and deaths which would be confined in its application to Christians or Europeans or any other particular classes of Her Majesty's subjects. This being so, we propose to content ourselves with passing a permissive law under which no one will be required to register, but ample facilities for registering births and deaths will be given to any one who desires to have unimpeachable evidence of such events. When I say no one will be required to register births or deaths, it will be understood that this permissive law will be outside of, and will not interfere with, the provisions for compulsory registration contained in the various local Acts to which I have referred. The classes to which it is proposed to apply these provisions of this Bill are the classes to which the present Indian Succession Act applies, that is to say, not only Europeans and Christians, but also East Indians, Jews, Armenians and Pársís. These are the only classes who would be likely to make any extensive use of this law. If it is found that the provisions of the law are generally appreciated, it will be possible to give them a wider application hereafter.

"So much as regards the registration of births and deaths. Then, as to marriages. The two Marriage Acts to which I have referred are Act XV of 1872, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, and Act III of 1872, which has not been christened with a short title, but which was passed with special reference to the celebration of marriages amongst the Brahmo community. The chief defect in these two Acts is that they do not provide for an index being kept to the registers of marriages, and it is obvious that without an index the value of a register is materially impaired. It is part of our scheme for registering

births and deaths under this Bill to establish a central registry office to which copies of the registers of births and deaths are to be sent, and in which an index is to be kept for public reference; and we propose to utilize this machinery for the evidence of marriages by requiring copies of registers kept under the two Marriage Acts of 1872 to which I have referred to be sent up and indexed in the same way in the same registry office.

"Then, lastly, there are at present a number of informal registers or records of baptisms, deaths, burials and marriages which have not been kept under the requirements of any law, and are therefore probably not admissible as evidence in judicial proceedings, although many of them have been faithfully and correctly kept up. It would be dangerous to pass a law giving evidential value to all entries in these records, and what we propose to do is to follow the precedent which has been set by English legislation on the same subject, and to appoint Commissioners whose functions it will be to examine all the registers of this nature which may be sent up for examination within a specified period after the passing of the Bill. These Commissioners are to prepare an index of such registers as they may declare to be admissible, and copies of registers so declared are to be admissible in evidence."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Evans and Goodrich be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Goodrich be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the construction of Telegraphs, and to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1876.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 16th January, 1885.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 6th January, 1885.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84.

No. 1 I., dated Fort William, 2nd January 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 4841 I., dated the 4th November 1884, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1883-84, and the Resolution by the Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay, exclusive of contributions by Native States, towards the construction of the Sirhind Canal amounted, at the close of the year under review, to R5,03,32,844. The expenditure during the year was R28,25,240. Of the total outlay R4,69,75,379 represents the Capital expenditure on canals in operation, and R33,57,465 that on canals which are still under construction.

The gross revenue of the year from all sources amounted to R42,84,164, and the working expenses to R19,70,328; the net revenue was therefore R23,13,836, yielding a return of 4·6* per cent. on the total outlay, and nearly 5† per cent. on the Capital of the open canals.

* Actual figure . . 4·597

† Actual figure . . 4·925

Up to the close of the year under review the net revenue had exceeded the interest charges by R2,07,45,601. If the result of the operations is calculated on the basis of the revenue assessed for the year 1883-84, the returns are 4·23 and 4·53 per cent., respectively, on the total outlay and Capital expenditure on canals in operation.

2. The following statement compares the assessments for 1883-84 with those of three previous years :—

Canals.	Assessments.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	R	R	R	R
Bari Doab	13,87,047	13,12,256	13,53,590	15,19,068
Western Jumna	16,96,485	14,22,785	11,44,440	10,29,669
Sirhind	3,397	..	...	
Inundation	13,73 9,52	12,32,821	14,33,536	10,95,551
Totals	44,60,881	39,67,862	39,31,566	36,44,288

The returns from the Mozuffergarh Canals are included in the figures against "Inundation" in the above table, but as they have no Capital account, the revenue from this series of canals is not included in the calculation of profit on Capital outlay.

There is again for the second year in succession an increase of nearly 2¾ lakhs of rupees in the revenue of the Western Jumna Canal due principally to the irrigation of a larger area in both crops. The increase in revenue of the Bari Doab Canal is also satisfactory.

Irrigation from the Sirhind Canal has only just commenced, and the revenue will increase in proportion to the rate of progress in constructing the distributary channels. This work, as well as the completion of the remaining branches of the canal, is being pushed on as rapidly as is consistent with careful alignment and construction.

The year 1883-84 was very unfavorable to the working of the Inundation Canals. Their efficiency depends on the height and duration of the periodical rise of level of water in the rivers. On the earliest waterings the more valuable crops, such as indigo and sugarcane, are sown; the inferior autumn crops are satisfied with the later rise. In August lands are flooded to enable the ground to be prepared for the spring crop which is sown in October, the extent of these sowings, therefore, depends largely on the duration of high water at the end of the season. The country that is watered by the Inundation Canals is for the most part very flat, so that but little slope can be given in the beds of the channels, and the flow consequently depends on the head of water that is obtainable from the rivers. Many of the canals are capable of improvement and extension if money were available for the purpose, and this would increase the revenue in favorable seasons, but, from the nature of things, considerable variations must always be expected in the returns from the existing Inundation Canals.

3. A comparative statement of working expenses including indirect charges is given below :—

Canals.	Working Expenses.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	R	R	R	R
Bari Doab	5,62,330	5,29,573	5,10,565	4,22,718
Western Jumna	4,77,664	4,31,163	4,31,163	4,08,254
Sirhind	17,491	...	...	...
Inundation	10,90,169	9,47,693	8,05,517	8,84,252
Total	21,47,654	19,49,060	17,47,245	17,15,224

The increase in working expenses is thus explained in the report. On the Bari Doab, expenditure is still continued on river training works and on repairs to rapids and other works necessary to render the channels capable of carrying larger supplies of water; it may be expected that these extraordinary charges against the Revenue will be much diminished after the current year. On the Inundation Canals there was heavy expenditure on River Protective Works, and an increase in the cost of clearing canals in the Indus series, and new heads were made for several of the canals of the Lower Sutlej and Chenab series.

In this latter series, as is also the case with the Mozuffergarh Canals, expenditure on ordinary repairs is defrayed by a Local Fund and not from the Imperial Budget.

4. The net assessed revenue amounted to—

Canals.	Net assessed revenue.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	R	R	R	R
Bari Doab	8,24,717	7,82,683	8,43,025	10,96,350
Western Jumna	12,18,821	9,50 991	7,13,277	6,21,415
Sirhind	—11,094	...	...	...
Inundation	2,83,783	2,85,128	6,2[illegible],019	2,11,299
Totals	23,13,227	20,18,802	21,84,321	19,29,064

Notwithstanding the heavy maintenance charges, the net revenue from the permanent canals for 1883-84 shows an increase of 18 per cent. over the returns for the best of the years immediately preceding.

The percentages of profit on the Capital outlay from the net assessed revenue for the year under review and for 1882-83, are—for the Bari Doab Canal 5·25 and 5·04, and for the Western Jumna Canal 12·73 and 10·75, respectively.

For those Inundation Canals for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, the profit from net assessed revenue was 5·22 per cent., and in the preceding year 11·46 per cent., on the capital invested.

5. In the following table the areas irrigated in 1883-84 and three previous years are compared:—

Canals.	Acres irrigated.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Bari Doab	390,860	353,615	368,002	433,080
Western Jumna	472,426	374,243	300,545	265,551
Sirhind	5,030	...	..	...
Inundation	783,752	955,414	1,019,178	867,246
Totals	1,652,068	1,683,272	1,687,725	1,565,877

The areas irrigated on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals are, respectively, 37,000 and 98,000 acres in excess of the previous year. The measurements for the Western Jumna have been exceeded only three times in the history of the canal.

The increase on the Bari Doab Canal was in wheat and fodder crops. On the Western Jumna there was an increase of 38 per cent. in the area under wheat and of 15 and 30 per cent. in rice and cotton. The area under sugarcane declined 34 per cent. owing to a temporary depression in the sugar trade. Of the total area irrigated by the Punjab Canals, nearly 60 per cent. was under cereal crops, and more than 37 per cent. under wheat alone.

6. The duty and earnings of each cubic foot of water entering the heads of the permanent canals are given in the following statement :—

Canals.		1883-84.		1882-83.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Bari Doab	Acres	53	138·7	53 8	103 9	64·9	143·4	54·8	144·6
	R	145 5	305 6	160·4	233 2	196	320	161·7	319 6
Western Jumna	Acres	74	121	66	101	67·6	65 8	62·4	62·8
	R	211	264	210	221	295	205	178 5	138·2

The areas irrigated per cubic foot of the water actually utilized during 1883-84 are stated to be—

		Acres.
Bari Doab Canal	Kharif	58·8
	Rabi	141 8
Western Jumna Canal	Kharif	89
	Rabi	147

from which it would appear that there is a comparatively small loss of water on the former canal. It is explained that the much more considerable loss on the Western Jumna Canal is due to percolation between Dadupur, where the supply is first gauged and Kurnal where it is again regulated. In this part of its course the canal follows the line of an old drainage and resembles a river rather than a canal.

The remodelling of the canal which is now being carried out will only partially remedy this defect, as the new main line begins at Indri which is 30 miles below Dadupur, and the loss of water which is much to be regretted must to a great extent continue.

There is a satisfactory increase in the duty of water for both crops on the Western Jumna Canal, and there is good reason for anticipating that the improvement will continue as the opening of the new lines of canal and distributaries give greater facilities for regulating the supply to the cultivators. The duty on the Bari Doab Canal for the rabi crop has also improved, but for the kharif it is far below that of the older canal: this may be brought to the notice of the Punjab Government, and an explanation should be given in the next year's report.

7. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated amounted to—

Canals.	Per acre irrigated.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	R	R	R	R
Bari Doab	1·44	1·49	1·39	0·97
Western Jumna	1·01	1·26	1·43	1·53
Inundation	1·39	0·99	0·79	1·02
For whole area	1·29	1·15	1·03	1·09

For the permanent canals the rate has decreased approximately in the same ratio as the acreage has increased; the causes that have led to an increase of rate on the Inundation Canals have been already alluded to.

8. The balance of revenue uncollected at the close of the year was R36,945, the total demand being R19,83,443. In 1882-83 the uncollected balance was R42,992 and the demand R18,91,589.

Order.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce and Revenue and Agricultural Departments of this Government for information.

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report, and Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information.

Also, that this Resolution, and the Resolution by the Local Government, with a few selected tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Offg. Depy. Secretary to the Government of India.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department, No. 4840A-I., dated 4th November 1884.

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year 1883-84.

RESOLUTION.—The result of the working of the Punjab Canals for the financial year 1883-84 was as follows:—

The percentage of the net revenue on the capital invested is by assessments 0·95 and by collections 1·35, as compared with 3·60 and 3·12 which were the corresponding figures for the previous year.

With reference to the above, it should be mentioned that the Sirhind Canal, on which the maintenance charges exceeded the earnings for the year, has now, for the first time, been included in the list of canals in operation. If this canal had been excluded from the accounts, the percentages of surplus over maintenance and interest charges would have been by assessments 4·39 and by collections 5 08.

2. The area irrigated in the year under review was 1,652,068, and in the previous year 1,683,272 acres; on the Bari Doab Canal there was an increase of 37,245 acres; and on the Western Jumna Canal the increase was 98,183 acres; but there was a decrease of 171,662 acres in all the series of inundation canals.

3. The capital invested by Government amounted at the close of the year to R5,03,32,844, to which must be added R1,06,96,807, contributed by Native States to the Sirhind Canal. The total money invested was therefore R6,10,29,651, of which R28,14,406 have been expended on a Famine Relief and Insurance work, the Swat River Canal, which is not yet completed.

4. The capital expenditure during the year was R28,25,240. The surplus revenue after paying all charges and interest on the Productive Public Works expenditure in the Province amounted to R6,22,544, but this sum includes R5,15,690 on account of adjustments of previous years' accounts. Interest charges for other than Productive Public Works under the operation of Government of India's Public Works Circular No. IV, dated 1st May 1884, have not been shown in the accounts of the present year.

The total surplus receipts now amount to R2,07,45,601.

5. *Permanent Canals.*—There was an addition of R2,07,01,271, including expenditure of previous years on the Sirhind Canal, to the capital of the permanent canals in operation. The total capital invested in these canals is R4,50,77,347.

The gross revenue collected during the year was R31,20,702; the working expenses R10,57,485; and the interest charges R16,81,466. The surplus was therefore R3,81,751, giving a percentage of 0·84 on the capital invested.

The revenue assessed for the year was R30,86,929, and the net profit R3,47,978, or 0·77 per cent. after paying all charges.

6. *Inundation Canals.*—There is a decrease of R7,112 in the capital account of the inundation canals in operation, due to sales of stores from the Madhopur Workshops. The total capital invested at the close of the year was R18,98,032. There is no capital account for the Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals.

The revenue collected during the year was R11,63,462; the working expenses R9,12,843; the profit was therefore R2,50,619, or 13·20 per cent. on the capital invested.

The revenue assessed for the year was R10,12,027, and the net profit R99,184, or 5·22 per cent. after paying working expenses.

7. The following table shows the areas irrigated on permanent and inundation canals during the year under review and for four previous years:—

Canals.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Permanent	8,68,316	7,27,858	6,68,547	6,98,631	7,04,003
Inundation	7,83,752	9,55,414	10,19,178	8,67,246	5,16,341
Total .	16,52,068	16,83,272	16,87,725	15,65,877	12,20,344

There was a considerable increase on both the Western Jumna and Bari Doab Canals, but the areas on the inundation canals were in every case less than in the previous year.

8. A scheme for a new inundation canal from the Indus at Leiah to irrigate the high land of the Muzaffargarh District was under investigation at the close of the year, and a proposal for the constitution of a Survey Division for the Shahpur District with the object of preparing a project for the extension of irrigation from the Jhelum River was submitted, and has since been sanctioned.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

9. There has again been a very considerable increase in the area irrigated by this canal. The acreage assessed has only three times been exceeded since the canal was opened. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the commendation by the Chief Engineer of the Divisional Officers, Messrs. Jeffrey, Palmer and Field, and their subordinates, to whose exertions the maturing of crops on such large areas in particularly trying seasons, is due.

10. The collections and assessments show a profit after defraying all charges and interest of 6·55 and 9·08 per cent. The percentages of the previous year were 4·75 and 7·07 respectively.

11. The cost of establishment was R0·52 per acre; the cost in the previous year R0·70. The working expenses amounted to R1·01 per acre, against R1·26 in 1882-83. The decrease in these rates was due to a decrease in the establishment charges and an increase in the area irrigated.

The balance of profit at the credit of this canal at the close of the year was R2,71,02,081.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

12. The area irrigated by this canal was 390,860 acres, or 37,245 more than in the previous year. The increase is due to the kharif crop being the largest ever yet recorded; and this was caused by the scarcity of rainfall in July. The rabi, though greater than that of the preceding year, was below the average, and this was due to the excessive rainfall in September.

13. The profit from the collections of the year amounts to 3·20 against 1·59 per cent. in the previous year. The profit by assessments was 1·43, and in the previous year 1·12 per cent.

14. The charges for establishment and working expenses were R0·598 and R1·44 per acre, against R0·67 and R1·50 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the increase in the area irrigated.

The charges and interest at the debit of the canal at the close of the year amounted to R53,28,900.

SIRHIND CANAL.

15. The area irrigated was 5,030 acres, of which 3,317 acres in the kharif were given gratuitously to save fodder crops.

The loss by collections is 3·78, and by assessments 3·76 per cent. on the capital invested. The charges and interest at the debit of this canal at the close of the year amounted to R55,24,609.

UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

16. The area irrigated by these canals was 71,374 acres, in the previous year the area was 1,29,802 acres; the decrease was due to the late and insufficient rise of the river and its unfavourable set.

17. The accounts for the year show a return by collections of 10·16 per cent., the corresponding percentage in the previous year was 3·44; the profit of the current year was swollen by the inclusion in the accounts of a sum of R74,036 on account of adjustments for previous years. By assessments there was a loss of 8·87 per cent. against a profit of 0·14 in the previous year, the decrease was due to the small area irrigated.

18. The charge for establishment was R0·68 against R0·34 per acre, and the cost of working expenses R1·86 against R1·10 per acre in the previous year. The increase in the rate is due to the falling-off in area irrigated, and to heavy expenditure in the construction of new leading channels to the canals.

The debit balance of working expenses at the end of the year was R33,755.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

19. The area irrigated by these canals was 32,999 acres less than in the previous year, the main cause of the decrease was the late rise of the river, which prevented the sowing of the usual area under indigo and rice.

20. The profit was 220·53 against 183·47 per cent. in the previous year; the increase being due to adjustments on account of the share of Land Revenue, which was alluded to in paragraph 25 of the Resolution attached to the previous year's report.

The share of Land Revenue for the present and past years was R3,18,507 and R3,14,658, respectively.

21. The cost of establishment was R0 24, and that for working expenses R1·40 per acre against R0·23 and R1·15 per acre in the previous year; the increase in rate was due to high maintenance charges and to a diminution in the area irrigated.

The balance at the credit of these canals now stands at R48,31,094.

22. Owing to a decrease in area, the cost of irrigation to the cultivators was R1·61 per acre as compared with R1·47 in the previous year.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

23. The area irrigated by these canals during the past and previous years was 150,418 and 190,620 acres, respectively. The decrease in the present year was due to the short duration of high water in the river and to the fact that the water never rose to its usual level.

24. There was a loss of 10·18 against 0·24 per cent. in the previous year. The loss was mainly due to abnormal maintenance charges, the necessity for which is explained in the Chief Engineer's report.

25. The cost of establishment and working expenses was R0·57 and R2·04 per acre, against R0·40 and R1·18 in the previous year. The increase in rate was due to the excessive maintenance charges alluded to above, and to a diminution in area irrigated.

26. The share of Land Revenue was R1,57,026 against R1,57,166 in the previous year.

The balance at the credit of these canals is R52,232.

MUZAFFARGARH INUNDATION CANALS.

27. There is no capital account for this series of canals. The profit for the year was R3,00,999, but if the adjustments alluded to in paragraph 32 of the Resolution for 1882-83 be deducted, the net profit will be R1,84,599 against R1,83,095 in the previous year.

28. The area irrigated was 226,499 against 259,385 acres in the previous year. The decrease was due to the unfavourable state of the rivers throughout the irrigating season.

The share of Land Revenue was R2,42,112 as compared with R2,37,136 in the previous year.

29. The cost of establishment was R0·20 and of working expenses R0·78, against R0·17 and R0·59 per acre in the previous year. The increase in rate is due to abnormal maintenance charges, and to a diminution in the area irrigated.

The balance at the credit of these canals now amounts to R7,32,662.

30. In the preceding year the cost per acre of irrigation to the cultivators was given as R1·32; but to this should be added the value of labour supplied for bunds, which was not then taken into account; with this addition the cost will be R1·38 per acre for 1882-83 and R1·52 for 1883-84.

SHAPUR INUNDATION CANALS.

31. The area irrigated was 5,485 acres against 12,632 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that an extraordinary large area was under rabi cultivation, and owing to a late harvest less land was available for cultivation in the ensuing kharif.

32. The percentage of profit on capital outlay was 47·29 against 6·70 in the previous year. The increase was caused by the realization of arrears of water-rate due from the previous year; this was alluded to in paragraph 34 of the previous year's Resolution.

The balance of profit at credit of these canals is R70,499.

GENERAL.

33. A classified statement of crops irrigated in each canal Division is appended to Chief Engineer's Report.

34. Lithographed maps of the canals in the various Irrigation Circles are bound up with the Chief Engineer's report. Efforts will be made to improve these maps in subsequent years.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and up to end of the Year 1883-84,—the Revenue Account being based on the Collections for each Year.

	CAPITAL OUTLAY						GROSS REVENUE						WORKING EXPENSES		NET REVENUE		CHARGES FOR INTEREST		PROFIT		PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT ON CAPITAL OUTLAY	
	During 1883-84.			To end of 1883-84.			During 1883-84.			To end of 1883-84.											During Year.	
	Direct	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect	Total	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect	Total	During 1883-84	To end of 1883-84.	During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84	During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.	During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.	Excluding interest.	Including interest.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Productive Public Works																						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.																						
Western Jumna Canal	6,99,353	23,408	7,22,761	90,95,280	4,77,004	95,72,284	13,92,396	b 58,340	14,50,736	2,91,96,883	1,70,67,457	4,62,64,340	4,77,664	1,29,85,638	9,73,072	3,32,78,702	3,49,824	61,76,621	6,23,248	2,71,02,081	10·17	6·51
Bari Doab Canal	1,67,633	3,532	1,71,165	1,50,81,809	6,15,909	1,56,97,718	10,03,543	c 2,53,520	12,57,063	1,55,75,016	55,71,263	2,11,46,279	5,62,330	1,06,86,093	6,94,733	1,04,60,186	5,99,920	1,57,89,086	94,813	−53,28,900	4·43	0·60
Sirhind Canal { Imperial	10,02,864	47,336	10,50,200	1,87,94,474	10,12,871	1,98,07,345	224	.	224	224	.	224	17,491	17,491	−17,267	−17,267	7,31,722	55,07,342	−7,48,989	55,24,609	−0·09	−3·78
Sirhind Canal { Contributions	2,79,293	.	2,79,293	1,06,96,807	..	1,06,96,807	69	.	69	69	..	69	664	664	−595	−595	..	..	−595	−595	...	
Total { Imperial	18,69,850	74,276	19,44,126	4,29,71,563	21,05,784	4,50,77,347	23,96,163	3,11,860	27,08,023	4,47,72,123	2,26,38,720	6,74,10,843	10,57,485	2,36,89,222	16,50,538	4,37,21,621	16,81,466	2,74,73,049	−30,928	1,62,48,572	3·66	−0·07
Total { Contributions	2,79,293	.	2,79,293	1,06,96,807		1,06,96,807	69	..	69	69		69	664	664	−595	−595		.	−595	−595	—	..
Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept.																						
Chenab Canal	2,79,959	24,412	3,04,371	2,87,722	24,869	3,12,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	5,894	6,041	−5,894	−6,041	−1·88	−1·88
Lower Sohag and Para Canal	85,480	4,381	89,861	90,326	4,756	95,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	1,903	2,000	−1,903	−2,000	−2·00	−2·00
Sidnai Canal	91,607	3,778	95,385	96,542	4,149	1,00,691	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..			2,029	2,128	−2,029	−2,128	−2·01	−2·01
Total	4,57,046	32,571	4,89,617	4,74,190	33,774	5,07,964	...	.	—	..	...				...		9,826	10,169	−9,826	−10,169	−1·693	−1·93
Grand Total Productive Public Works { Imperial	23,26,896	1,06,847	24,33,743	4,34,45,753	21,39,558	4,55,85,311	23,96,163	3,11,860	27,08,023	4,47,72,123	2,26,38,720	6,74,10,843	10,57,485	2,36,89,222	16,50,538	4,37,21,621	16,91,292	2,74,83,218	−40,754	1,62,38,403	3·62	−0·09
Grand Total Productive Public Works { Contributions	2,79,293	.	2,79,293	1,06,96,807	..	1,06,96,807	69	.	69	69	..	62	664	664	−595	−595		.	−595	−595	..	
Irrigation and Navigation.																						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept																						
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	−55	...	−55	5,22,244	56,148	5,78,392	a 21,661	d 95,934	1,17,595	8,52,741	15,36,247	23,88,988	1,32,853	24,22,743	−15,258	−33,755	...	...	−15,258	−33,755	−2·64	−2·64
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	404	..	404	1,08,410	2,541	1,10,951	3,59,274	e 3,18,507	6,77,781	38,03,213	62,61,462	1,00,64,675	4,62,072	59,73,581	2,15,709	48,31,094	...	...	2,15,709	48,31,094	194·42	194·42
Indus Inundation Canals	−370	...	−370	6,87,967	19,729	7,07,716	77,347	1,57,026	2,34,373	10,80,718	32,60,658	43,41,376	3,06,483	42,89,144	−72,110	52,232	..	..	−72,110	52,232	−10·18	−10·18
Shahpur Inundation Canals	.	...		38,868	1,871	40,739	30,702	.	30,702	1,64,489	..	164,489	11,435	93,990	19,267	70,499	..		19,267	70,499	47·29	47·29
Madhopur Workshops	−7,121	...	−7,121	4,60,234	.	4,60,234	..	...		36,584		36,584		4,49,456		−4,12,872	...	...	..	4,12,872	.	..
Total	−7,142	...	−7,142	18,17,743	80,289	18,98,032	4,88,984	5,71,467	10,60,451	59,37,745	1,10,58,367	1,69,96,112	9,12,843	1,24,88,914	1,47,608	45,07,198	...	.	1,47,608	45,07,198	7·77	7·77
Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept.																						
Under Suspension.																						
Abdul Rahman Khán's Canal	...	...		35,095	...	35,095	...	...	.	.		..	...	..	..	..	...	..	.			..
Total Irrigation and Navigation	−7,142	...	−7,142	18,52,838	80,289	19,33,127	4,88,984	5,71,467	10,60,451	59,37,745	1,10,58,367	1,69,96,112	9,12,843	1,24,88,914	1,47,608	45,07,198	...		1,47,608	45,07,198	7·63	7·63
Famine Relief and Insurance.																						
Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept.																						
Swát River Canal	3,90,114	8,525	3,98,639	27,17,844	96,562	28,14,406	...	.	—	..	...	.	..	..		..	..	.	..			...
Grand Total { Non-productive Public Works	3,82,972	8,525	3,91,497	45,70,682	1,76,851	47,47,533	4,88,984	5,71,467	10,60,451	59,37,745	1,10,58,367	1,69,96,112	9,12,843	1,24,88,914	147,608	45,07,198		.	1,47,608	45,07,198	3·11	3·11
Grand Total { Imperial	27,09,868	1,15,372	28,25,240	4,80,16,435	23,16,409	5,03,32,844	28,85,147	8,83,327	37,68,474	5,07,09,868	3,36,97,087	8,44,06,955	19,70,328	3,61,78,136	17,98,146	4,82,28,819	16,91,292	2,74,83,218	1,06,854	2,07,45,601	3·57	0·21
Grand Total { Contributions	2,79,293	...	2,79,293	1,06,96,807		1,06,96,807	69	..	69	69		69	664	664	−595	−595			−595	−595		
Irrigation and Navigation.																						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.																						
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals	..	...	...	..	...	...	1,19,813	f 2,42,112	3,61,925	4,19,854	9,46,777	13,66,631	1,77,326	6,33,969	1,84,599	7,32,662	...	...	1,84,599	7,32,662	.	..

	a R	b R	c R	d R	e R	f R
Note.—Amount for the year	21,661	58,340	2,53,520	95,934	3,18,507	2,42,112
Adjustment of previous year	−288	4,306	4,08,373	74,324	28,975	1,16,400
Total as shown by Examiner, Public Works Accounts	21,373	62,646	6,61,893	1,70,258	3,47,482	3,58,512

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and up to end of the Year 1883-84,—the Revenue Account being based on the Assessments of the Year.

CANALS.	CAPITAL OUTLAY. During 1883-84. Direct.	Indirect.	Total	To end of 1883-84. Direct	Indirect.	Total.	GROSS ASSESSMENTS. Direct.	Indirect.	Total	WORKING EXPENSES. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Net Revenue.	Charges for Interest.	Profit.	PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT ON CAPITAL OUTLAY. Excluding interest.	Including interest.	AREA IRRIGATED.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.																		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.																		
Western Jumna Canal	6,99,353	23,408	7,22,761	90,95,280	4,77,004	95,72,284	16,38,145	58,340	16,96,485	4,42,850	34,814	4,77,664	12,18,821	3,49,824	8,68,997	12·73	9·08	472,426
Bari Doab Canal	1,67,633	3,532	1,71,165	1,50,81,809	6,15,909	1,56,97,718	10,53,014	3,34,033	13,87,047	5,29,582	32,748	5,62,330	8,24,717	5,99,920	2,24,797	5·25	1·43	390,860
Sirhind Canal { Imperial	10,02,864	47,336	10,50,200	1,87,94,474	10,12,871	1,98,07,345	3,397	..	3,397	16,533	958	17,391	−14,094	7,31,722	−7,45,816	−0·07	−3·76	5,030
Sirhind Canal { Contributions	2,79,293	..	2,79,293	1,06,96,807	-	1,06,96,807	69	.	69	664	.	664	−595	..	−595		.	.
TOTAL { Imperial	18,69,850	74,276	19,44,126	4,29,71,563	21,05,784	4,50,77,347	26,94,556	3,92,373	30,86,929	9,88,965	68,520	10,57,485	20,29,444	16,81,466	3,47,978	4·50	0·77	868,316
TOTAL { Contributions	2,79,293	..	2,79,293	1,06,96,807		1,06,96,807	69	...	69	664	.	664	−595		−595	..		...
Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept.																		
Chenab Canal	2,79,959	24,412	3,04,371	2,87,322	24,869	3,12,191	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	5,894	−5,894	−1·88	−1·88	...
Lower Sohag and Para Canal	85,480	4,381	89,861	90,326	4,756	95,082	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,903	−1,903	−2·00	2·00	...
Sidnai Canal	91,607	3,778	95,385	96,542	4,149	1,00,691	..	...	...	...		..	.	2,029	−2,029	−2·01	−2·01	...
TOTAL	4,57,046	32,571	4,89,617	4,74,190	33,774	5,07,964	...	..		..	..		...	9,826	−9,826	−1·93	−1·93	..
Grand Total Productive Public Works { Imperial	23,26,896	1,06,847	24,33,743	4,34,45,753	21,39,558	4,55,85,311	26,94,556	3,92,373	30,86,929	9,88,965	68,520	10,57,485	20,29,444	16,91,292	3,38,152	4·45	0·74	868,316
Grand Total Productive Public Works { Contributions	2,79,293	.	2,79,293	1,06,96,807		1,06,96,807	69	..	69	664	.	664	−595	.	3,595	...	...	...
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.																		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.																		
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	−55	...	−55	5,22,244	56,148	5,78,392	15,608	65,966	81,574	1,25,431	7,422	1,32,853	−51,279	...	−51,279	−8·87	−8·87	71,374
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	404	...	404	1,08,410	2,541	1,10,951	3,59,274	3,18,507	6,77,781	4,50,779	11,293	4,62,072	2,15,709	...	2,15,709	194·42	194·42	329,976
Indus Inundation Canals	−370	...	−370	6,87,987	19,729	7,07,716	77,565	1,57,026	2,34,591	2,94,550	11,933	3,06,483	−71,892	...	71,892	−10·16	−10·16	150,418
Shahpur Inundation Canals		..		38,868	1,871	40,739	18,081	...	18,081	11,135	300	11,435	6,646	...	6,646	16·31	16·31	5,485
Madhopur Workshops	−7,121	...	−7,121	4,60,234	...	4,60,234	...	...	.	.	.	...	...	...	...		...	..
TOTAL	−7,142		−7,142	18,17,743	80,289	18,98,032	4,70,528	5,41,499	10,12,027	8,81,895	30,948	9,12,843	99,184	...	99,184	5·22	5·22	557,253
Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept. *Under Suspension.*																		
Abdul Rahman Khan's Canal	..	..		35,095	.	35,095	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION	7,142	...	−7,142	18,52,838	80,289	19,33,127	4,70,528	5,41,499	10,12,027	8,81,895	30,948	9,12,843	99,184	..	99,184	...	...	557,253
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.																		
Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept.																		
Swat River Canal	3,90,114	8,525	3,98,639	27,17,844	96,562	28,14,406	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Non-productive Public Works	3,82,972	8,525	3,91,497	45,70,682	1,76,851	47,47,533	4,70,528	5,41,499	10,12,027	8,81,895	30,498	9,12,843	99,184	..	99,184	2·09	2·09	557,253
GRAND TOTAL { Imperial	27,09,868	1,15,372	28,25,240	4,80,16,435	23,16,409	5,03,32,844	31,65,084	9,33,872	40,98,956	18,70,260	99,468	19,70,328	21,28,628	16,91,292	4,37,336	4·23	0·87	1,425,569
GRAND TOTAL { Contributions	2,79,293	.	2,79,293	1,06,96,807	...	1,06,96,807	69	...	69	664	...	664	−595	...	−595	...	...	...
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.																		
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.																		
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,813	2,42,112	3,61,925	1,70,831	6,495	1,77,326	1,84,599	...	1,84,599	...	...	226,499

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1884-85.

Areas leased for irrigation up to the end of October 1884.

Circle	District	Canal	Estimated full discharge	Average discharge in month	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year	Details of Areas Leased: Five years All crops.	Five years Khurreef	Annual Leases: Khur reef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane	Bhadoi	Hot weather	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1884-85: During month	Up to end of month	Rainfall, 1883-84: During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks
			C ft	C ft	C ft	Acr	Acr	Acr.	Acr	Acr.	Acr	Acr	Acr.	Acr	Acr	Acr	In.	In.	In	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	572 65	447 51	24,376	11,620	. . .	21,771	21	2,609	52	. .	. .	2,682	24,453					
		Gobri	372 82	68 34	18 48	345	265	. . .	.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	.					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	260·68	57·00	7,721	3,287	. . .	5,776	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8	5,784					
		High Level, Section I.	675	269 92	269 92	12,747	11,902	. . .	13,874	. .	131	1	. .	2	134	13,008					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,345	222	12	3,218	2,404	. . .	1,285	. .	133	17	. .	. .	150	1,435	3 76	56·84	0·79	53 39	
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	566	24	20																
		Machgong	776	133	44	7,499	2,138	. . .	9,055	. .	. .	4	. .	. .	4	9,059					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727 16	95·92	95 92	1,327	204	. . .	2,370	. .	. .	112	. .	. .	112	2,382					
		High Level, Section III	727 16	34 76	34 76	15,030	3,073														
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	72,263	34,981	. . .	53,031	21	2,881	186	. .	2	3,090	56,121	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	28,980	12	1,153	345	. .	228	1,738	30,718	. .	. .	. .	. .	
South Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	395	390	59,236	80,739	. . .	58,416	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	58,416	5 64	55·52	0 00	42·25	Whole month discharging
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	102	87	4,984	10,063	. . .	3,404	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	3,404	3 53	47 09	0·13	49·25	15 days discharging
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.	. . .	.	. . .	557	211	. . .	277	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	277	.	.	. .	. .	
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	64,777	91,013	. . .	62,097	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	62,097	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	94,057	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	94,057	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	2,780	661	16,577	17,828	8,548	. . .	5,469	. .	391	. .	. .	5,860	14,408	5 18	32 65	0 51	28 54	
		Buxar	1,226	557	466	61,173	53,359	27,483	. . .	28,640	. .	2,220	44	. .	30,904	58,387					
		Arrah	1,660	1,690	1,478	100 387	90,222	60,822	. . .	43,032	47	1,446	72	. .	45,097	105,719	1 46	25 22	0·59	30 18	
	Patna and Gya.	Eastern Main	1,466	1,546	1,316	1,934	590	563	. . .	565	. .	3	.	14	582	1,145	2·93	34 69	0 38	32 68	
		Patna				51,659	33,993	21,761	. . .	18,147	. .	166	54	724	19,091	40,852					
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	231,730	195,991	118,977	. . .	96,353	47	4,226	170	738	101,534	220,511	. .	. .	. .	.	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	89,758	. . .	82,510	626	3,876	241	7,139	94,392	184,150	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Grand Total	. .	. . .	. . .	368,770	321,989	118,977	115,128	96,374	2,928	4,412	170	740	104,624	338,729	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	89,758	123,037	82,522	1,779	4,221	241	7,367	96,130	308,925	. .	. .	. .	. .	

The 16th December 1884.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W Dept.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	* Wheat. Present fortnight.		Wheat. Past fortnight.		Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Barley. Present fortnight.		Barley. Past fortnight.		Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Rice (common). Present fortnight.		Rice (common). Past fortnight.		Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.		Great Millet. Past fortnight.		Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.		Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.		Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	...		9	10	8	13	...		...		...		...		13	13	17	0	...		14	11	17	14	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Vizagapatam	...		17	0	12	0	...		...		...		...		10	2	12	5	...		12	5	14	2	...		...		23	13	...		29	11	29	11
	Godavery	...		16	3	9	14	...		...		...		...		11	14	12	14	...		15	0	15	6	...		25	0	21	2	...		...		...	
	Kistna	...		15	3	9	13	...		...		...		...		13	8	13	0	...		14	2	14	2	...		21	13	21	5	...		...		...	
	Nellore	...		16	3	10	5	...		...		...		...		13	14	13	14	...		15	0	14	8	...		22	10	22	2	...		21	11	...	
	Cuddapah	13	10	14	0	14	0	...		...		...		12	0	12	6	12	6	13	5	14	2	13	5	21	5	20	8	33	3	23	3	23	14	33	5
	Anantapur	11	8	11	8	11	8	...		...		...		11	13	11	13	11	13	13	0	13	0	13	0	20	10	23	11	33	0	22	10	22	10	33	13
	Bellary	15	6	16	5	16	5	...		...		...		11	13	11	13	12	5	13	0	13	0	13	8	18	10	23	11	49	6	16	14	21	10	32	0
	Kurnool	12	11	13	5	11	6	...		...		...		10	5	11	11	11	0	11	13	12	2	11	6	20	8	26	0	37	0	18	11	22	8	35	0
	Madras	10	10	10	10	10	10	...		...		...		12	0	12	0	13	8	13	3	13	3	15	2	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	13	25	11	29	0
	Chingleput	...		...		...		...		...		...		12	0	11	10	15	0	13	10	12	13	17	0	...		...		...		21	2	22	6	23	13
	North Arcot	9	5	9	5	10	3	...		...		...		13	2	13	2	15	0	16	0	16	0	16	14	30	0	...		...		26	6	...		29	11
	South Arcot	7	13	7	13	10	2	...		...		...		11	11	11	5	15	3	12	11	12	3	17	2	...		...		...		23	8	24	10	32	5
	Tanjore	9	3	8	13	11	0	...		...		...		10	6	10	6	16	3	13	6	13	13	20	0	22	5	25	6	41	5	26	2	27	8	43	8
	Trichinopoly	8	10	8	3	10	10	...		...		...		10	6	10	13	15	13	11	3	11	10	16	11	...		19	10	32	3	22	14	26	11	38	2
	Madura	...		9	0	11	11	...		...		...		...		10	14	15	8	...		11	13	16	8	...		22	11	38	14	...		23	8	35	5
	Tinnevelly	9	10	9	14	9	3	...		...		...		9	8	10	11	13	2	11	3	11	10	16	6	18	6	18	6	...		18	13	19	2	...	
	Coimbatore	10	11	10	11	13	2	...		...		...		13	0	13	8	14	6	13	10	13	10	15	6	20	14	20	14	27	13	...		...		31	13
	Nilgiris	8	8	8	8	9	3	...		...		...		8	13	8	13	9	8	10	6	10	0	9	10	16	14	17	11	21	10	15	6	15	6	21	11
	Salem	9	5	9	5	12	6	...		...		...		12	11	12	2	15	0	13	3	12	13	16	0	22	14	23	11	36	6	23	0	23	0	32	13
	South Canara	10	5	10	5	9	8	...		...		...		9	11	8	11	10	3	13	3	13	8	15	11	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Malabar	9	0	9	0	8	10	...		...		...		13	0	13	0	13	0	13	13	13	13	14	3	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Bombay.	Bombay																																				
	Ahmedabad																																				
	Kaira																																				
	Surat																																				
	Broach																																				
	Tanna (Salsette)																																				
	Colába (Alibag)																																				
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																																				
	Nasik																																				
	Ahmednagar																																				
	Poona																																				
	Sholápur																																				
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)																																				
	Satara	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Belgaum																																				
	Dharwar (Hubli)																																				
	Ratnágiri																																				
	Kanara (Karwar)																																				
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)																																				
	Aden																																				
	Asirgarh																																				
	Baroda																																				
	Disa																																				
	Nimach																																				
	Nasirabad																																				
	Rajkot																																				
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14	8	14	8	13	12	21	12	20	0	22	12	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	4	11	4	11	8	25	0	24	8	27	8	22	12	24	8	22	12
	Karachi	15	0	14	10	13	0	20	0	19	0	22	0	8	8	8	8	8	12	13	1	13	12	13	0	20	0	19	0	22	0	17	0	17	0	15	8
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	15	0	17	0	14	0	20	0	25	0	24	0	11	8	11	8	12	8	13	4	14	0	15	0	26	0	26	0	24	0	24	0	22	0	20	0
	Shikarpur	15	8	15	0	13	12	22	8	22	0	23	0	11	0	13	0	11	2	13	0	15	8	13	0	19	0	21	0	21	4	22	0	...		24	8
	Sukkur	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		27	0	...	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16	0	16	0	12	0	...		...		...		...		...		...		13	10	13	4	12	8	...		...		...		20	0	20	0	17	2
	Western Districts.																																				
Bengal.	Burdwan	16	0	16	0	15	8	27	0	28	0	20	0	11	8	11	8	12	12	16	0	16	0	18	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Bancoorah	15	8	15	0	14	8	16	0	16	0	17	0	14	8	14	12	14	0	17	0	16	12	18	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Beerbhoom	16	0	16	8	15	0	...		...		...		14	0	14	0	15	0	16	0	16	0	18	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Midnapore	14	0	12	0	12	0	20	0	20	0	15	0	14	0	14	0	11	8	18	0	16	0	16	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Hooghly	16	0	16	0	14	0	...		...		...		9	0	9	0	8	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Howrah	15	4	15	0	13	8	...		...		...		11	0	11	0	12	8	14	8	13	4	14	8	...		...		...		...		...		...	

* In common use.

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 12 seers, and Raneegunge 13-12 seers.

b The retail price of salt ranged in the interior from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

b1 The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11-8 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1884.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c*			Gram.			Firewood			Salt									Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.							
Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch					
...	29 5	35 3	...	26 10	26 10	...	215 13	215 13	...	..	..	...	13 13	13 13	Ganjam			Madras.
...	28 5	24 3	...	35 2	46 13	...	93 5	96 3	...	14 0	14 5	...	12 14	14 0	Vizagapatam			
...	30 14	30 14	...	33 10	52 0	...	194 6	170 2	...	14 10	14 10	...	14 10	14 10	Godavery			
...	30 6	27 3	..	29 2	30 13	...	145 13	145 13	...	15 11	15 11	...	14 10	15 3	Kistna			
...	25 0	24 10	...	18 14	25 3	...	93 5	93 5	...	14 13	14 13	..	14 13	14 13	Nellore			
28 8	30 0	34 8	27 8	24 14	39 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 2	16 10	17 2	16 10	Cuddapah			
28 5	27 3	34 14	28 0	30 3	44 13	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur			
21 5	26 3	38 13	20 3	23 8	39 3	94 13	94 13	91 13	15 3	15 3	15 13	14 14	14 14	15 8	Bellary			
...	...	...	21 0	27 0	31 8	139 0	139 0	132 3	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	Kurnool			
28 2	28 6	29 6	25 0	25 0	26 8	79 0	71 11	85 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 6	16 6	16 8	Madras			
27 6	27 6	28 13	24 3	23 6	26 8	87 8	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	Chingleput			
30 13	34 3	35 14	23 10	23 10	29 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 5	14 5	14 13	North Arcot			
25 0	25 6	33 6	25 3	23 13	28 6	213 13	213 13	201 11	18 6	18 6	19 5	18 0	18 0	18 6	South Arcot			
24 3	26 6	40 13	22 11	21 0	28 14	170 2	170 2	194 6	15 3	15 3	15 10	14 5	14 5	14 11	Tanjore			
22 5	27 8	40 10	24 10	23 5	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly			
..	24 13	43 6	...	24 14	32 0	...	106 14	116 10	...	14 8	17 5	...	14 0	16 13	Madura			
20 11	21 2	...	22 11	26 0	26 6	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 6	17 13	18 5	17 0	17 6	17 13	Tinnevelly			
26 3	25 6	32 13	30 6	29 6	35 2	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore			
18 11	18 14	21 10	19 2	19 2	24 2	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris			
27 6	29 2	37 10	30 8	31 8	35 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	18 0	18 0	17 8	16 14	16 14	16 14	Salem			
22 14	22 14	27 5	20 3	20 3	26 5	121 8	126 6	109 5	15 14	15 5	16 14	14 14	14 5	15 13	South Canara			
20 13	20 13	23 6	25 3	25 3	26 12	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar			
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	No return received				Bombay			Bombay.
															Ahmedabad			
															Kaira			
															Surat			
															Broach			
															Tanna (Salsette)			
															Colába (Alibág)			
															Khandesh (Dhulia)			
															Nasik			
															Ahmednagar			
															Poona			
															Sholápur			
															Kaládgi (Bagalkot)			
															Satara			
															Belgaum			
															Dharwar (Hubli)			
															Ratnágiri			
															Kanara (Karwar)			
															Páuch Mahále (Godhra)			
															Aden			
															Asirgarh			
															Baroda			
															Disa			
															Nimach			
															Nasirabad			
															Rajkot			
60 0	60 0	60 0	20 12	20 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	*12 11	*12 11	*12 12	12 10*	12 10*	12 12*	Upper Sindh Frontier			
11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	95 0	17 11	17 11	17 11	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi			
25 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)			
..	...	...	21 8	22 0	20 0	190 0	190 0	240 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Shikarpur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sukkur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	100 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)			
									Prices per md of 40 seers.									
									R a. p.	R a. p	R a p.						*Western Districts.*	Bengal.
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 8	2 15 0	13 5a	13 0	13 0	Burdwan			
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	3 0 0	3 1 6	3 3 6	13 0b	13 0	12 0	Bancoorah			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	12 0b1	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom			
...	..	..	16 0	16 0	15 0	155 0	155 0	145 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 12b2	12 12	12 8	Midnapore			
..	..	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9c	13 9	13 9	Hooghly			
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah			

b2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Ghattal 14-4 seers, Contai 12-8 seers.
c In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Central Districts.																		
Bengal—continued.	Calcutta	16 0	17 10	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 4	8 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	13 0	11 8	16 0
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	..	..	16 0	..	...	...
	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	15 4	22 15	21 5¼	...	12 13	11 2	12 5	13 14	12 5	13 14	..	...	...	...	...	..
	Khoolna			...	...	..	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	13 0	13 8	13 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	14 6	..	..	...	..	...	...
	Moorshedabad	17 0	18 0	16 0		...	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	..	..	..	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	16 12	15 12	15 8	16 12	16 0	15 8	13 8	10 13	13 0	18 0	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	16 8 to 17 4	16 14	15 12 to 16 8	19 8	21 0	20 4	14 0* to 15 0	8 0 to 10 12	10 8 to 10 12	16 8* to 17 4	12 6	13 4	.	..	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	13 0	13 0	10 0	.	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 10	11 0	11 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	13 8	13 8	15 0	...		...	9 12	9 12	9 12	17 4*	12 12	16 8	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	17 12	18 12	18 12				8 4	8 4	7 8	14 4	14 4	15 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	..	...	...	..	...
	Jalpáiguri	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	20 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	16 0*	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	14 8	18 0	14 8	22 0	16 0	15 0	15 0*	11 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	..	...	...	...	..	..
	Backergunge				...	...	...	13 4	12 12	13 0	18 0*	14 12	16 0	..	..	..	..	...	...
	Mymensing	13 0	13 4	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	10 0	12 4	12 8	14 8	..	...	...	..	...	...
	Chittagong	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	..	...	..
	Noakholly				...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	12 4	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	16 0	19 14	19 14	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	..		...	...	...	..	11 0	11 7	...	12 0	13 4	..	...	..	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	...	..	...	...	...	..
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 0	24 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	25 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	21 0	18 0	13 0	..	..	...	..	..	..
	Gya	17 8	17 12	17 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 8	8 12	11 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	...	..	..	..	...	...
	Shahabad	18 0 to 19 0	18 0 to 19 0	16 0 to 18 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	8 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	9 0	13 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 13 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	23 0	22 0	24 0	...	23 0
	Durbhunga	19 14	18 12	15 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	New 12 9 Old 9 15	New 15 6 Old 11 0	11 8	New 16 2 Old 12 1	New 17 10 Old 13 4	14 0	...	.	...	...	..	..
	Mozufferpore	20 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	20 8	20 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	8 4	8 0	9 0	18 0	16 8	13 8	35 0	35 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	16 0	16 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 8	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	23 1	23 1	17 13	16 13	22 0	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	15 12	14 12	12 9	..	...	...	...	..	..
	Bhágalpur	20 12	19 9	15 12	20 3	20 3	20 3	10 11	10 11	11 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	..	..	..
	Purneah	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Maldah	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 12	12 0	14 0	12 4	13 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Southal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	21 0	21 0	13 2	...	..	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	18 6†	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	17 1	15 12	10 8	...	...	...	13 2	11 13	14 7	17 1	19 0	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	15 8	15 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	15 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	14 0	14 0	14 0	...		16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0*	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	14 0	13 8	14 0	...	...	..	14 0	...	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The supply of new rice now coming into the market has caused the fall in price.
† In the interior the retail price of common rice ranged from 22 seers 5 chittacks to 26-4 seers per rupee.
d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Basirhat 13 seers, Jaffraipore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 13 seers
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Choondanga 14-13 seers, and Ramgunj 11-14 seers.
f In the sub-divisions of Satkhira and Bagirhat the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidah and Narail 13 seers, Magurah 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Juangypore and Kandi 12 seers.
i The retail price of salt at Raigunge was 11-8 seers and at Nitpore 10 seers per rupee.
j In the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong the retail price of salt was 14 seers per rupee.
k In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kurigram and Gaibanda 13 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.
l The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 12¾ seers per rupee
m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manikgunge 12 seers, Moonshigunge 10-10 seers, and Naraingunge 14 seers.
n In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 13 seers and Madaripore 12 seers
o In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-½ seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Siwee, Cheena, Coralee Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c*			Gram.			Firewood			Salt																				
									Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.									Retail											
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883	Present fortnight			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1883			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1883.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	R	a	p.	R	a.	p	R	a	p	S.	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch					
																											Central Districts	
...	..	..	19 11	19 11	12 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	3	0	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	12	13	12	13	11	0				Calcutta	
...	...	..	18 4	20 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	12	13*d*	12	13	12	13				24-Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	21 5½	21 5½	16 13			..	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	11	10½*e*	11	10½	11	10½				Nuddea	
..	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	4	0	12	0*f*	12	0	10	8				Khoolna	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	11	8*g*	11	12	10	12				Jessore	
..	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	2	0	12	0*h*	12	0	10	10				Moorshedabad	
...	..	..	16 0	14 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3	2	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	12	8*i*	12	0	12	0				Dinagepore	
...	...	..	18 0 to 19 8	17 4 to 19 4	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	6	12	12*j*	12	12	12	0				Rajshahye	
...	..	..	9 12	9 12	15 0	110 0	93 0	110 0	4	0	0	3	8	0	3	5	0	10	0*k*	10	0	11	14				Rungpore	
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	90 0	90 0	67 8	3	5	4	3	5	4	3	2	8	12	0	12	0	12	0				Bogra	
..	..	..	17 0	17 0	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	12	6*l*	12	6	12	4				Pubna	
13 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	128 0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0				Darjeeling	
...	...	..	16 0	14 0	13 0	126 0	128 0	128 0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	12	4	12	4	12	4				Jalpáiguri	
																											Eastern Districts.	
...	...	..	17 0	18 0	17 8	120 0	80 0	97 0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	13	5*m*	13	0	12	10				Dacca	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	5	0	12	0*n*	12	0	12	0				Furreedpore	
...	...	..	16 4	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0		.		3	2	0	2	11	0	13	0*o*	13	0	13	0				Backergunge	
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	..		..	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	12	12*p*	12	8	12	4				Mymensingh	
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	3	14	0	2	14	0	3	4	0	13	0*q*	13	0	11	0				Chittagong	
...		...	8 0	11 0	12 0	...	..	..	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	10	0*r*	10	0	10	0				Noakholly	
...	...	...	15 10	15 10	16 0	...	.	..	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	12	4	12	0	12	0				Tipperah	
...	...	...	..			...	320 0	320 0		..		4	8	0	4	8	0		..	8	0	8	0				Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	...	..	14 0	14 0	14 0	..	.	..	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	11	0	11	0	11	0				Hill Tipperah	
																											Behar	
..	...	..	26 4	27 0	23 4	100 0	100 0	112 0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	12	0	11	0				Patna	
...	...	..	21 0	22 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	11	0*s*	11	0	11	0				Gya	
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	12	8*t*	12	8	12	8				Shahabad	
28 0	27 8	22 0	24 3	20 15	22 0	220 0	176 0	160 0	3	0	6	3	0	6	3	1	6	12	15*u*	12	15	12	6				Durbhunga	
...	...	..	20 0	20 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	12	0*v*	12	0	12	0				Mozufferpore	
23 0	20 0	28 0	22 8	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3	2	0	3	2	9	3	4	0	12	0*w*	12	4	11	0				Sarun	
...	...	..	18 0	17 0	23 0				3	4	0	3	4	0	3	5	0	12	0*x*	12	0	11	12				Chumparun	
...	...	..	24 2	25 2	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	2	13	3	2	13	0	3	2	0	13	2*y*	13	1	12	1				Monghyr	
...	...	...	24 0	22 11	20 13	151 8	164 0	151 8	3	0	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	12	10*z*	12	10	12	10				Bhagalpur	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3	10	0		..			.		10	0*z1*		.	11	0				Purneah	
...	...	...	19 0	16 0	16 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	12	0	12	0	11	0				Maldah	
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	3	0	6	3	5	6	3	4	6	11	8*z2*	11	8	11	8				Sonthal Pergunnahs	
																											Orissa	
17 1	15 12	15 12	21 0	23 10	15 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	14	0	14	0	14	0				Cuttack	
..	...	.	19 11	17 1	18 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	2	7	0	2	8	0	2	12	0	16	0	14	7	13	3				Pooree	
...	...	.	15 0	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	14	0	10	12*a3*	10	12	10	0				Balasore	
																											CHOTA NAGPORE.	
																											South-Western Frontier Agency.	
25 0	27 0	24 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3	4	9	3	7	3	3	8	0	11	0	10	0	11	0				Hazaribagh	
40 0	40 0	32 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	10	0	11	0	11	0	10	0				Lohardugga	
...	...	.	12 0	12 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	9	0	9	0	8	0				Singbhoom	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	120 0	3	8	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	10	8	10	10	10	0				Manbhoom	

BENGAL—*continued.*

p In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10-10 to 12 5 seers per rupee.
q The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee
r In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 12 4 seers per rupee
s In the Aurangabad sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee
t In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Bixar and Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabhuah 11 seers
u In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tajpore 11 8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
v In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee
w In the sub division of Gopalgunge the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee
x The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka and Soopole 11 seers, and Madhupura 10-8 seers.
z In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers
z1 In the sub-divisions of Kissenganje and Arrareah the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee
z2 In the sub division of Rajmehal the retail price of salt was 12-8 seers per rupee.
a3 The retail price of salt at Bhadrack was 8 seers per rupee

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.		Wheat. Past fortnight.		Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883		Barley. Present fortnight.		Barley. Past fortnight.		Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883	
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch	S.	Ch.	S	Ch	S.	Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	13	12	14	12	14	0	...		...		..	
	Cachar	11	6½	11	6½	10	10	.		...		12	13
	Goálpará	14	8	15	0	18	0	...		...		...	
	Gáro Hills	4	0	4	0	4	0	...		...		...	
	Kámrúp	15	0	15	0	14	0	...		...		...	
	Darrang	10	0	10	0	...		..		..		..	
	Nowgong	9	0	9	0	...		..		...		...	
	Sibságar	.		.		.		...		...		...	
	Lakhimpur	9	0	9	0	8	0	...		...		8	0
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...		.		..		...		...		.	
	Nága Hills	...		...		...		...		...		...	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	21	8	18	8	18	0	24	0	23	0	26	0
	Sahárunpur	23	10½	22	8½	19	14	26	14	25	13	24	11½
	Muzaffarnagar	24	14	24	6	18	11	30	12	33	0	33	0
	Meerut	23	0	23	0	17	8	26	0	26	0	29	0
	Bulandshahr	24	12	24	4	19	4	32	0	32	0	27	0
	Aligarh	21	8	20	12	18	4	32	0	30	0	26	0
	Kumaun	11	8	11	8	15	0	13	0	13	0	18	0
	Garhwál	14	0	12	0	20	0	18	0	17	8	22	0
	Bijnor	20	13	19	11	18	9	23	14	24	3	28	11
	Moradabad	19	11	19	11	20	5	25	8	25	8	28	2
	Budaun	20	6	19	12½	21	0	28	12½	27	9½	31	3
	Bareilly	20	0	19	6	20	0	30	0	27	8	26	4
	Shájahánpur	24	12	24	0	21	12	32	8	33	0	35	12
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22	8	22	8	23	12	30	0	31	4	35	0
	Muttra	19	8	20	0	17	12	31	0	28	0	25	0
	Agra	20	0	19	8	17	4	33	0	29	0	23	8
	Farukhabad	21	15½	22	2	19	5	31	6	31	5	28	8
	Mainpuri	22	0	21	0	19	8	28	0	26	0	26	8
	Etáwah	23	8	22	8	18	8	26	8	23	12	22	8
	Etah	No return received						...		...		...	
	Jalaun	22	0	23	8	21	0	24	0	24	0	18	0
	Jhansi	25	2	25	0	22	14½	33	0	31	0	35	0
	Lalitpur	No return received						..		..		..	
	Cawnpore	24	8	24	8	19	8	35	0	34	0	29	0
	Fatehpur	20	12	20	12	16	6	28	4	28	4	25	12
	Bánda	28	0	24	0	23	0	26	0	25	0	33	0
	Allahabad	20	0	19	8	17	10	27	8	26	8	29	0
	Hamírpur	25	4	23	3	20	15	..		..		..	
	Jaunpur	21	11	21	11	19	0	27	0	28	0	23	4
	Gorakhpur	20	11	20	11	18	0	25	3	26	1½	22	8
	Basti	22	0	21	6	17	0	23	0	23	0	19	0
	Azamgarh	19	3	19	3	16	4	25	7	25	1	21	0
	Mirzapur	20	0	19	0	16	0	24	0	24	0	25	0
	Benares	20	1	20	10	16	8	25	0	25	0	20	8
	Ghazipur	19	5	19	5	16	12	28	5	24	7	21	14
	Balia	20	2	19	8	17	6	24	8	23	2	21	12
	Philibhít	20	0	19	8	21	4	28	8	27	8	37	4
	Almora	No return received						...		...		...	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22	0	22	0	20	0	28	0	28	0	26	0
	Partábgarh	No return received						...		...		...	
	Fyzabad	22	4	21	12	18	4	28	0	28	8	26	8
	Kheri	25	4	25	0	22	4	32	0	33	0	34	0
	Lucknow	24	0	23	4	19	4	31	0	30	12	28	4
	Bára Banki	23	0	22	8	19	0	29	0	29	0	28	0
	Bahraich	22	0	21	0	21	8	22	0	23	0	40	0
	Rai Bareli	24	0	24	0	20	0	30	0	29	8	28	0
	Sitapur	27	2	27	0	22	0	34	2	34	0	39	9½
	Gonda	23	6	23	0	21	0	22	8	23	12	33	0
	Unáo	24	8	23	8	18	0	31	0	30	0	25	0
	Hardui	24	12	24	0	18	12	34	0	32	8	31	7
Punjab	Gurgánwála	No return received						...		...		...	
	Lahore												
	Ferozepore												
	Hissar												
	Rohtak												
	Gurgaon												
	Delhi												
	Karnál												
	Umballa												
	Ludhiana												
	Simla												

Districts.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Rice (common). Present fortnight		Rice (common). Past fortnight.		Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch	S	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch.
Sylhet	13	0	13	4	10	8	20	0	17	8	13	0
Cachar	9	10	9	9	13	5	12	0	16	8	14	8
Goálpará	8	0	8	0	12	4	13	0	13	0	11	4
Gáro Hills	8	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	11	0	16	0
Kámrúp	9	0	9	0	11	0	15	0	15	0	15	0
Darrang	7	0	7	0	8	0	12	0	10	0	13	0
Nowgong	6	0	6	0	10	8	13	0	13	0	16	0
Sibságar	8	0	8	0	8	0	14	0	14	0	16	0
Lakhimpur	8	0	7	0	5	8	11	0	11	0	8	0
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	10	0	6	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	10	0
Nága Hills	4	0	4	0	4	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Dehra Dún	6	8	6	8	6	8	11	8	10	0	11	0
Sahárunpur	10	12	8	9½	8	9½	12	14½	11	13	11	13
Muzaffarnagar	6	9	6	9	6	9	15	6	15	14	12	2
Meerut	6	8	6	8	6	8	12	0	12	0	13	0
Bulandshahr	7	0	7	0	6	0	9	10	11	0	10	0
Aligarh	6	8	7	0	6	8	11	8	11	0	11	8
Kumaun	8	0	8	0	10	0	9	8	9	8	13	0
Garhwál	8	0	7	0	9	0	11	0	11	8	15	0
Bijnor	2	6	12	6	11	4	14	10	15	12	12	8
Moradabad	10	0	10	8	10	4	14	4	14	0	14	0
Budaun	9	9½	9	9½	8	6	19	3	19	3	14	6
Bareilly	6	4	6	4	7	8	14	11	13	12	14	6
Shájahánpur	8	0	8	0	9	0	18	0	18	0	18	0
Tarái Pergunnahs	9	4	8	12	10	0	10	0	15	0	16	4
Muttra	7	0	7	0	7	0	15	0	12	0	12	0
Agra	5	0	5	0	5	0	11	8	11	0	11	0
Farukhabad	5	7	5	8	6	8	15	8	15	12½	14	8
Mainpuri	5	0	5	0	4	8	13	0	13	0	13	0
Etáwah	6	8	6	8	6	0	15	0	14	8	14	0
Etah	.		..		...		..		...		...	
Jalaun	9	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Jhansi	9	0	8	0	8	0	17	0	15	12½	13	0
Lalitpur			...		...		...		.		...	
Cawnpore	8	12	9	0	9	0	15	0	15	0	13	8
Fatehpur	9	0	9	8	10	4	16	8	16	8	16	0
Bánda	8	0	8	0	8	0	12	8	13	0	16	0
Allahabad	8	0	8	8	8	8	16	8	16	0	14	12
Hamírpur	7	0	8	0	9	0	13	4	14	10	13	8
Jaunpur	7	0	7	0	7	1	16	13	16	13	12	14
Gorakhpur	15	3	14	13	10	13	18	14	18	7	14	5½
Basti	10	0	9	8	9	0	13	0	13	0	14	8
Azamgarh	10	5	10	5	10	5	13	12	12	8	13	5
Mirzapur	9	0	9	0	9	0	16	0	15	0	12	0
Benares	8	15	9	8	9	12	17	5½	17	1	13	13
Ghazipur	6	7	6	7	7	1½	14	2½	12	14	11	9
Balia	11	12	10	4	7	12	16	12	15	8	14	2
Philibhít	15	0	12	8	12	12	17	0	16	4	15	0
Almora	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Sultánpur	11	0	11	0	10	0	20	0	20	0	17	0
Partábgarh	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Fyzabad	10	8	10	0	10	0	18	8	17	0	15	0
Kheri	8	0	7	0	7	0	19	8	21	0	15	0
Lucknow	6	0	6	0	6	0	15	8	15	8	14	5
Bára Banki	6	0	7	0	8	0	13	0	15	0	14	0
Bahraich	14	0	13	0	16	0	21	0	15	0	17	0
Rai Bareli	...		..		...		19	0	19	0	17	8
Sitapur	8	0	8	0	8	0	20	0	21	0	17	0
Gonda	14	8	14	12	13	6	17	8	16	0	15	0
Unáo	8	0	8	0	10	0	17	0	16	0	16	0
Hardui	6	0	6	0	5	10	12	0	12	5	11	9
Gurgánwála												
Lahore												
Ferozepore												
Hissar												
Rohtak												
Gurgaon	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Delhi												
Karnál												
Umballa												
Ludhiana												
Simla												

Districts.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight		Great Millet Past fortnight.		Great Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1883		Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata* Present fortnight.		Bulrush Millet Past fortnight.		Bulrush Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1883	
	S	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch
Sylhet	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Cachar	..		...		...		...		...		...	
Goálpará	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Gáro Hills	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Kámrúp	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Darrang	...		...		..		...		..		...	
Nowgong	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Sibságar	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Lakhimpur	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...		...		..		...		...		...	
Nága Hills	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Dehra Dún	26	0	26	0	24	0	24	0	22	0	24	0
Sahárunpur	26	14	26	14	27	15	26	14	26	14	27	15
Muzaffarnagar	29	11	26	6	27	8	27	8	26	6	23	2
Meerut	26	0	26	0	27	0	26	0	26	0	22	0
Bulandshahr	33	0	33	8	26	0	31	8	30	8	22	8
Aligarh	31	0	28	0	24	8	30	0	29	0	24	0
Kumaun	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Garhwál	...		...		...		20	0*	22	0*	30	0*
Bijnor	...		...		26	7	24	12	23	1	21	10
Moradabad	31	0	28	0	27	0	26	8	27	8	25	12
Budaun	32	6	31	3	28	12½	33	13½	28	12½	24	9½
Bareilly	28	12	27	8	30	0	28	2	26	14	25	10
Shájahánpur	...		..	34	0		31	0	32	0	30	0
Tarái Pergunnahs	37	8	44	0	32	8	27	8	26	4	26	4
Muttra	25	0	30	0	23	0	23	0	26	0	22	0
Agra	30	0	31	0	23	8	31	0	27	8	21	8
Farukhabad	27	12½	27	4	28	8	28	10½	28	1½	27	8
Mainpuri	28	0	...	24	0		27	0	26	0	25	4
Etáwah	30	0	29	8	26	0	31	0	29	0	25	0
Etah	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Jalaun	26	0	26	0	30	0	25	0	26	0	28	0
Jhansi	32	4½	30	12	33	0	28	0	26	12	26	12½
Lalitpur	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Cawnpore	34	8	33	0	29	0	33	8	34	0	28	0
Fatehpur	34	0	.	30	0		28	4	29	0	26	4
Bánda	36	0	34	0	40	0	32	0	30	0	33	0
Allahabad	33	0	32	12	31	0	31	0	30	0	27	8
Hamírpur	34	5	33	12	34	14	29	3	30	6	28	11
Jaunpur	29	6	.	26	14		29	6	...		24	0
Gorakhpur	25	3	25	3	22	8	28	13	28	13	18	0
Basti	...		..		...		..		...		...	
Azamgarh	...		...		...		20	10	20	10	17	12
Mirzapur	27	0	27	0	26	0	25	0	25	0	22	0
Benares	26	0	26	0	22	12	23	0	24	2	21	11
Ghazipur	29	10	32	3	23	3	25	12	23	3	19	15½
Balia	29	0	27	8	21	12	25	12	25	12	...	
Philibhít	...		...		...		27	4	26	4	26	4
Almora	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Sultánpur	32	0	32	0	27	0	32	0	32	0	27	0
Partábgarh	..		...		...		...		...		...	
Fyzabad	30	0	30	0	25	0	26	0	26	0	24	0
Kheri	44	8	46	0	37	0	36	0	...		36	0
Lucknow	33	0	27	0	28	3	33	0	32	0	28	9
Bára Banki	35	0	28	0	28	0	30	0	28	0	27	0
Bahraich	41	0	41	0	40	0	34	0	34	0	22	0
Rai Bareli	40	0	40	0	32	0	40	0	40	0	32	0
Sitapur	40	0	39	8	34	6	37	0	39	0	32	1½
Gonda	...		..		...		30	8	27	8	26	
Unáo	32	0	32	0	28	0	23	0	32	0	27	
Hardui	33	0	...		30	0	33	0	32	8	28	
Gurgánwála	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Lahore												
Ferozepore												
Hissar												
Rohtak												
Gurgaon	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Delhi												
Karnál												
Umballa												
Ludhiana												
Simla												

* Mandua

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883		
S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch.	R a. p	R a. p.	R a p	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch		
...	...	...	...	...	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	3 5 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	Sylhet	Assam.
...	...	...	...	...	12 13	100 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	3 9 0	10 10½	10 10½	10 10	Cachar	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	108 0	...	...	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	Goálpará	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Garo Hills	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	...	...	3 12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Kamrúp	
...	...	...	...	...	9 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	4 8 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	Darrang	
...	...	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nowgong	
...	...	...	...	...	10 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	...	...	5 0 0	9 8	9 0	7 8	Sibsagar	
...	...	...	...	...	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Lakhimpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	..	...	...	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
...	...	...	...	...	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	16 0 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	Naga Hills	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...		11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
...	...	...	27 15	26 14	26 14	107 8	107 8	129 0	13 15½	13 2½	13 2½	13 7	12 14½	12 14½	Saháranpur	
...	...	...	28 11	27 8	25 5	132 0	132 0	92 0	13 4	12 6	12 10	12 10	11 10	11 12	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	...	6 0	26 0	25 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Meerut	
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	22 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	...			Bulandshahr	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	12 4	12 8	12 8	12 0	Aligarh	
...	...	...	11 0	10 0	4 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	Kumaun	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 4	7 8	9 8	7 8	6 4	8 8	Garhwál	
...	...	...	24 12	22 8	24 3	115 0	115 0	135 0	.	..	..	12 6	11 13	11 13	Bijnor	
...	..	...	22 8	21 12	2 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	13 0	13 0	12 8	Moradabad	
...	...	...	19 15½	19 3	25 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	12 9½	11 6	11 1½	12 0	11 1½	Budaun	
...	...	...	22 8	21 14	23 12	125 0	125 0	150 0	12 13	12 13	12 13	12 8	12 8	11 14	Bareilly	
...	...	...	1 0	21 8	26 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	...	13 8	13 0	13 8	12 0	11 0	Sháhjahánpur	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 10	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 10	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Turái Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	Muttra	
...	...	...	24 8	22 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 8	13 8	13 12	14 0	13 0	Agra	
...	...	...	3 13½	24 10	25 4	90 0	90 0	150 0	12 8	13 8	12 4	11 8	13 0	11 12	Farukhabad	
...	...	...	21 0	19 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 8	13 0	..	13 0	12 0	13 8	Mainpuri	
...	..	...	23 8	24 8	26 0	70 0	80 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	Etáwah	
...	...	...		...	...	...	..		...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Etah	
...	...	...	9 0	29 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Jalaun	
...	...	...	28 0	27 4½	31 4½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhánsi	
...	...	...	...		..	...		..	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Lalitpur	
...	..	...	7 8	26 8	29 8	120 0	110 0	140 0	15 0	16 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Cawnpore	
...	...	...	6 0	26 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	Fatehpur	
...	...	...	15 0	34 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	13 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	11 8	Bánda	
...	...	...	8 8	28 0	29 0	115 0	115 0	130 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
...	...	...	32 10	32 10	34 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	11 4	11 13	10 0	10 0	11 4	Hamírpur	
...	...	...	21 1	21 11	25 6	155 0	155 0	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
...	...	...	17 1½	18 14	22 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 13	10 13	10 9½	10 9½	10 9½	10 6½	Gorakhpur	
...	...	...	18 8	17 8	2 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	Basti	
...	...	...	21 6	20 10	21 0	177 8	177 8	147 8	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 2	11 2	10 8	Azamgarh	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Mirzapur	
...	...	...	23 5	23 14	23 14	100 0	100 0	100 0		10 11	10 11	10 2	...	9 13½	Benares	
...	...	...	24 7	23 3	22 8½	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	11 9	10 5	10 5	10 5	9 10½	Gházipur	
...	...	...	24 8	23 12	21 2	120 0	120 0	88 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Balia	
...	..	...	20 8	20 8	25 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Phulbhít	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Almora	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	Sultánpur	Oudh.
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Partabgarh	
...	...	...	22 4	22 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	11 12	11 8	11 12	11 4	11 0	Fyzabad	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 8	Kheri	
...	...	...	24 4	23 12	24 14	110 0	110 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 2½	11 0	11 0	10 12	Lucknow	
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	25 0	120 0	100 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bara Banki	
...	...	...	32 0	23 0	34 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bahraich	
...	...	...	26 8	26 0	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	Rai Bareli	
...	...	...	27 2	27 0	31 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 12	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Sitapur	
...	...	...	20 6	20 8	28 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	Gonda	
...	...	...	25 0	25 8	25 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Unáo	
...		...	25 0	24 8	25 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 0	9 14	8 0	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
															Gujránwála	Punjab.
															Lahore	
															Ferozepore	
															Hissar	
															Rohtak	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Gurgaon	
															Delhi	
															Karnál	
															Umballa	
															Ludhiana	
															Simla	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Kángra	No return received			...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...
	Jullundur																		
	Hoshiárpur																		
	Gurdáspur																		
	Amritsar																		
	Siálkot																		
	Gujrát																		
	Jhelum																		
	Ráwalpindi																		
	Shahpúr																		
	Jhang																		
	Montgomery																		
	Mooltan																		
	Muzaffargarh																		
	Dera Ghází Khán																		
	Dera Ismail Khán																		
	Bannu																		
	Kohát																		
	Pesháwár																		
	Hazára																		
Central Provinces.	Saugor	28 0	26 8	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	34 0	..	37 8	...	...	28 0
	Damoh	31 8	34 8	27 0	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	12 8	17 0	16 8	13 8		...	...	...	..	..
	Jubbulpore	26 8	26 0	22 12	22 0	21 0	22 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	31 0	29 0	31 0	19 8	19 0	24 0
	Mandla	35 0	35 0	27 0	...	...	..	16 0	15 0	14 0	23 8	23 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	30 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Narsinghpur	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	9 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	32 0	...	26 0	23 0	...	23 8
	Hoshangabad	22 8	22 8	16 9	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	4 0	12 6	11 4	10 2	...	..	24 0	...	...	...
	Nimár	24 12	24 12	17 8	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	12 9	15 15	14 14	15 15	26 4	24 6	18 12	32 0	32 0	20 0
	Betúl	28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	21 2	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 8	13 2	13 11	12 8	23 4	27 12	27 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	26 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Nagpur	25 4	26 0	23 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	14 4	14 12	13 8	29 12	29 12	35 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	26 8	27 0	24 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	19 0	26 8	26 8	45 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	27 4	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	24 12	25 4	35 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	34 0	34 0	25 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 4	25 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Bilaspur	52 8	48 13	28 8	...	...	...	26 2	26 2	23 12	36 8	36 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	31 8	23 4	15 12	...	...	...	22 12	24 8	23 0	31 8	28 0	29 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division*																		
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	14 11	9 9	16 9	16 13	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	..	...	...	19 2	22 14	17 2	22 14	26 13	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	16 7	15 4	11 2	...	...	...	12 2	11 4	10 0	13 2	12 3	12 6	...	...	...	.	...	...
	Pegu	..	..	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	19 1	9 14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Thurrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	7 2	17 13	17 13	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	14 9	14 9	10 6	...	...	...	14 15	13 7	10 5	17 2	16 2	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	..	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	10 8	19 2	17 15	10 5	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Henzada	..	...	..	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	11 15	15 10	15 10	15 10	...	...	.	4	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	10 7	..	...	...	..	..	..
	Thayetmyo	12 1	12 1	9 4	...	...	..	9 6	9 6	8 15	12 7	12 7	10 15	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	7 9	12 2	12 2	10 3	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	.	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	17 15	17 15	17 15	..	...	...	...	..	...
	Mergui	...	..	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	14 9	15 6	15 6	16 10	...	..	...	..	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	12 13	12 13	10 10	...	...	...	...	..	..
	Shwaygyin	...	...	..	.	...	.	9 13	9 1	6 0	10 6	12 7	6 14	...	.	...	..	..	..
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...		..	...		...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	..		..	...	..	...
	Bolarum																		
	Chudderghat																		
	Amraoti	23 0	24 12	19 0	...	11 0	10 8	7 8	7 5	8 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	25 8	27 8	30 0	18 12	17 8	22 0
	Akola	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	..	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
	Ellichpur	22 0	22 8	18 0	6 4	6 4	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	18 0	17 12	20 0
	Buldana	29 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	34 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	22 0
	Wún	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	29 4	29 4	29 4	...	...	...
	Básim	26 11	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 0	11 5	11 5	14 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1884 —*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Kángra Jullundur Hoshiárpur Gurdáspur Amritsar Siálkot Gujrát Jhelum Ráwalpindi Shahpúr Jhang Montgomery Mooltan Muzaffargarh Dera Gházi Khán Dera Ismail Khán Bannu Kohát Pesháwár Házára	Punjab—*continued.*
...	...	...	27 0	26 4	32 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	9 12	10 8	9 12	9 8	10 0	Sangor	Central Provinces.
31 0	...	...	...	29 0	37 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	10 0	10 4	10 4	Damoh	
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	130 0	129 0	110 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 4	11 4	11 4	Jubbulpore	
30 0	30 0	30 0	41 0	42 0	45 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	Mandla	
...	...	...	32 0	35 0	27 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 6	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	Seoni	
...	...	...	31 0	33 0	24 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	Narsinghpur	
...	...	...	28 2	28 2	23 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	11 14	11 14	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hoshangabad	
...	...	...	25 13	27 10	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	Nimár	
19 8	19 8	16 8	26 0	26 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	Betúl	
17 0	17 0	19 0	26 8	29 1	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 5	9 5	10 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Chhindwára	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	12 0	12 0	12 8	Wardha	
...	...	...	23 4	22 12	21 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	Nágpur	
...	...	...	27 0	27 8	19 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 12	Chánda	
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	22 0	200 0	220 0	158 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bhandára	
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	25 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Bálaghát	
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	28 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 8	Raipur	
120 0	120 0	123 4	36 0	36 8	29 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	Biláspur	
...	...	...	19 8	21 0	13 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 10	Sambalpur	
															Arakan Division.	British Burma.
...	...	...	11 0	9 0	11 0	264 0	240 0	264 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	Akyab	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern Arakan	
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	Kyoukpyoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	19 2	Sandoway	
															Pegu Division.	
...	...	...	19 0	19 7	12 10	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
...	...	...	12 1	10 1	...	58 4	66 9	...	31 13	31 13	...	22 6	22 6	...	Pegu	
...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	35 11	35 11	35 11	Tharrawaddy	
...	...	...	15 9	15 9	10 6	167 9	167 9	139 11	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 5	Prome	
															Irrawaddy Division.	
...	...	...	13 8	13 7	10 15	277 8	407 7	314 5	26 3	26 15	21 4	20 15	23 13	18 5	Bassein	
...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
...	...	...	18 3	18 3	18 3	147 10	147 10	184 8	39 0	39 0	32 4	35 0	35 0	25 5	Thonegwa	
...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 3	245 0	245 0	245 0	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
															Tenasserim Division.	
...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	20 15	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	393 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	24 5	29 3	29 3	16 4	Mergui	
...	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 7	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 2	29 4	25 0	18 12	18 12	14 1	Toungoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	25 4	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salween	
															Secunderabad Bolarum Chudderghat	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received					
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	64 0	12 12	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amráóti	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Akola	
...	...	...	20 0	19 12	15 0	128 0	128 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	Ellichpur	
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldána	
...	...	...	24 0	27 0	15 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Wún	
...	...	...	24 0	23 11	18 0	83 0	83 0	64 0	10 11	10 13	10 0	10 0	10 3	9 8	Básim	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort) Present fortnight	Rice (best sort) Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort) Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past Fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	9 4	9 13	8 8	9 15	10 8	9 10	11 15	11 9	14 3	16 8	16 12	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	19 0	19 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	8 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	20 0
	Kishengurh	17 8	19 0	18 4	24 0	26 12	24 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 4	22 0	18 0	23 4	19 0
	Kerrowlee	20 10	20 0	18 12	32 8	32 8	27 14	13 12	13 12	10 0	16 4	13 8	10 8	32 8	32 8	26 4	29 9	31 4	21 4
	Ulwur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 8	18 6	17 5	27 9	28 12	23 7	7 2	7 2	7 12	7 8	7 6	9 10	28 2	28 8	21 3	30 0	30 0	20 11
	Ajmere	18 8	18 8	16 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0
	Deoli Cantonment	25 6	26 2	21 15	41 12	41 1	32 6	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 4	37 8	37 8	29 2	30 8	31 1	24 7
	Erinpura	20 11	20 11	17 0	28 1	28 1	25 8	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	7 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 13	20 13	19 1
	Sirohee	17 0	17 0	14 0	24 12	25 0	24 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	19 12	19 8	18 0
	Abu	15 12	16 0	13 0	20 4	20 8	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 8	7 10	.	...	...	16 8	17 0	15 0
	Anadra	17 12	18 0	14 8	...	23 8	23 0	6 4	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0
	Hálmere	16 4	16 4	16 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 10	5 4	9 8	9 12	9 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	26 0
	Joysalmere	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	20 0	16 8	20 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	24 9½	25 0	15 10	37 8	37 8	22 10½	8 9½	8 15½	8 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánawára (Meywar Agency)	31 4	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (")	25 15	26 14	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 7	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	18 12	18 8	16 4	25 0	25 0	21 4	5 0	5 0	4 6	7 8	7 12	6 4	25 0	22 0	19 6	18 12	20 0	17 8
	Bikaneer	15 8	15 8	12 0	...	...	...	3 11	3 11	3 4	6 12	6 12	6 0	...	...	...	16 10	16 8	15 0
	Boondee	31 0	31 0	25 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	6 0	6 8	9 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	46 0	54 8	38 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	32 0	31 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	47 8	47 8	35 0	20 0	18 0	18 0
	Tonk	23 4	23 8	20 12	37 0	37 0	30 8	6 12	6 8	6 6	7 12	9 0	8 8	40 0	40 4	30 8	29 10	32 4	23 8
	Jhallawar	29 6½	28 0	21 0	46 14	43 14	21 14½	.	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 0	50 0	45 8	34 4	25 2	22 13	15 13
	Shahpoora	24 12	24 1	20 4	29 8	28 8	30 8	7 12	7 12	10 14	10 0	10 0	14 1	32 0	32 0	24 4	20 0	20 0	20 8
	Dholpur	18 11	18 3	16 12	31 8	30 2	21 15	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	37 2	36 1	23 15	38 4	34 6	21 6
Central India	Indore	21 0	21 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	11 0	26 10	28 3	23 0	21 0	21 0	18 8
	Gwalior	20 9	20 3	17 13	21 0	20 9	25 2	7 5	7 5	6 14	9 0	9 0	8 11	26 8	25 9	23 1	26 12	25 5	20 0
	Goona	31 0	30 0	27 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	26 8	26 0	25 10	40 0	40 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	32 8	35 0	38 13	27 0	23 0	29 6

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1884 —*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed.	Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Shimoga Kadur	Mysore.
27 13	27 7	28 6	22 11	23 6	28 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 13	11 1	10 8	9 10	9 15	9 11	Coorg	Coorg.
...	...	...	26 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	15 12	14 8	15 12	15 8	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
...	...	...	26 0	25 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
...	...		23 12	23 12	28 2	...	...	...	14 12	14 8	14 4	14 8	14 0	14 0	Kerrowlee	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Ulwur	
...	...	...	23 15	22 14	22 15	..	..	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
...	...	...	25 8	24 8	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
...	...	...	28 11	30 0	30 6	220 0	220 0	220 0	13 6	13 8	14 4	13 4	13 6	14 0	Deoli Cantonment	
									R a. p	R a. p. per md.	R a. p					
...	...	...	22 1	22 1	20 10	190 0	190 0	160 0	3 0 4	3 0 4	3 0 3	13 0	13 0	13 0	Erinpura	
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	130 0	210 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	13 5	13 5	12 5	Sirohee	
...	...	...	17 12	18 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 4 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Abu	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	Anadra	
...	...	..	13 8	13 8	15 0	290 0	290 0	320 0	2 3 3	2 3 3	2 5 0	18 4	18 4	17 0	Bálmere	
...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ce	Jeysalmere	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	*	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
									S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	23 7	25 0	17 9½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1½	12 9	12 1½	11 11½	11 11½	11 11½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
...	...	...	42 8	37 8	31 4	...	...	...	3 0 9	...	...	13 2	12 8	11 4	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	...	32 13	32 0	22 3	...	...	...	2 4 0	...	...	17 11	17 5	17 5	Partábgarh (")	
...	...	...	22 8	23 12	20 0	90 0	90 0	...	2 7 3	2 6 3	...	16 4	16 12	16 14	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch					
...	...	...	20 4	20 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 0	12 8	12 12	12 8	12 0	12 8	Boondee	
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	35 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	11 8	11 0	12 8	Kotah	
...	...	...	29 12	30 8	30 4	80 0	80 0	100 0	13 13	14 0	14 0	13 9	13 12	13 12	Tonk	
...	...	...	34 12	33 8	28 5	..	...	...	10 14	10 12½	11 5	10 10	10 8	11 1	Jhallawar	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 4	14 4	13 14	Shahpoora	
...	...	...	19 13	19 6	24 2	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 10	12 10	12 10	Dholpur	
...	...	...	25 8	26 0	19 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	Indore	Central India.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 9	149 8	127 12	109 8	12 8	12 6	...	12 2	11 14	11 14	Gwalior	
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	36 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Goona	
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	33 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 15	11 15	11 11	11 0	11 4	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No XXXV OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest Return received.	Railways	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 8th December 1883		Total mean length open	Receipts for week ending 6th December 1884.		Total receipts from 1st April to 8th December 1883.		Total receipts from 1st April to 6th December 1884.		Total Increase in 1884-85	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			Total	Per mile open		Total	Per mile open	Total	Per mile open per week	Total	Per mile open per week		
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed												
13th Dec. 1884	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,04,303	191	594	89,203	150	38,86,979	197	34,28,846	170	. . .	4,58,133
13th ditto .	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	735	2,11,318	288	706	2,48,713	352	75,67,433	284	73,21,774	281	. . .	2,45,659
13th ditto .	Madras . .	861	1,21,180	141	861	1,28,750	150	45,70,507	147	47,82,618	154	2,12,111	. . .
6th ditto .	South Indian .	655	76,875	117	654	83,575	128	27,68,094	117	29,68,450	126	2,00,356	. . .
13th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,87,766	540	1,504	6,31,502	420	2,22,16,582	425	2,21,36,051	422	. . .	80,531
13th ditto .	Bombay Baroda, and Central India . .	461	2,52,335	547	461	2,31,960	503	75,45,299	455	76,68,485	462	1,23,186	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,717	15,53,577	329	4,780	14 13,703	296	4,85,54,894	286	4,83,06 224	285	. . .	2,48,670
	State.												
13th Dec. 1884	East Indian .	1,509	9,88,460	655	1,509	8,75,176	580	3,41,48,057	629	2,79,69,377	515	.	61,78,680
6th ditto .	Eastern Bengal(a)	228	87,267	383	233	1,17,242	503	35 92,424	480	36,33,395	478	40,971	. . .
13th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,309	48	27	1 171	43	54,710	56	53,375	55	. . .	1,335
13th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	44,671	187	249	46,930	188	14,79,874	174	14,46,711	162	. .	32,663
13th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	3,557	111	37	3,277	89	78,842	68	94,960	75	16,118	. . .
13th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	193	19,052	99	226	29,403	130	5,98,480	100	8,39,814	113	2,41,334	. . .
13th ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	6,853	120	57	9,226	162	3,11,053	152	3,66,039	178	54,986	. . .
6th ditto .	Cawnpore Achnera .	138	11,997	87	241	20,856	87	3,83,720	77	6,16,423	71	2,32,703	. . .
13th ditto .	Dildarnagar Ghazipur .	12	1,135	95	12	1,277	106	31,232	72	32,971	76	1,739	. . .
13th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	3,12,807	280	1,120	2,6[illegible],870	235	82,65,190	206	79,03,039	196	. .	3,62,151
13th ditto .	Rewari Ferozepur .	89	4,346	49	241	18,700	78	2,62,459	82	5,31,857	88	2 69,398	. . .
13th ditto	Wardha Coal . .	45	15,249	339	45	15,997	355	4,75,102	293	3,87,083	239	. . .	88,019
13th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	23,716	159	149	22,216	149	7,82,616	146	7,99,464	149	16,848	. . .
6th ditto .	Burma . . .	161	25,831	160	254	30,727	121	9,42,197	163	12,70,770	150	3,28,573	. . .
13th ditto .	Sindia	75	7,320	98	75	7,950	106	2,24,370	83	2,37,646	88	13,276	. . .
29th Nov. 1884	Punjab Northern .	. .	. . .		. .	(b)	.	( )21,13,738	143	(d)21,15,257	135	1,519	. . .
6th Dec 1884	Indus Valley . .	660	1,30,047	197	660	1,72,300	261	48,54,020	204	52,21,012	220	3,66,992	. .
13th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	-	. . .	.	66	4,303	65	. .	.	1,47,103	67	1,47,103	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,222e	6,95,157	216	3,692f	7,64,475	207	2,44,49,527	214	2,06,96,919	201	12,47,392	. .
	Assisted Companies.												
6th Dec 1884	Bengal Central . .	35	1,745	50	126	8,249	65	77,790	62	3,24,350	71	2,46,560	. . .
6th ditto	Assam. . . .	40	1,353	34	70	6,188	88	(g)40,554	49	1,51,012	64	1,10,458	. . .
6th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .		. . .	.	214	7,557	35	. .	.	1,55,249	36	1,55,249	. . .
6th ditto .	Bengal and North-Western . . .	. .	.		75	1,830	24			62,217	24	62,217	. .
	TOTAL .	75	3,098	41	485	23,824	49	1,18,344	57	6 92,828	50	5,74,484	. .
	Native States												
6th Dec 1884	Bhavnagar Gondal .	193	13,826	72	193	15,980	83	6,26,700	90	7,84,177	113	1,57,477	. . .
13th ditto .	Jodhpur .	19	679	36	44	2,410	55	26,637	39	40,939	32	14,302	. . .
13th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	16,175	134	121	15,356	127	5,61,136	129	6,58,673	151	97,537	. . .
6th ditto .	Mysore . .	86	5,012	58	129	6,704	52	2,06,587	67	2,52,881	64	46,294	. . .
6th ditto .	Rajpura Patiala .			.	16	779	49	.	.	(h)2,485	31	2,485	. .
	TOTAL	419	35,692	85	503	41,229	82	14,21,060	94	17,39,155	102	3,18,095	. .
	GRAND TOTAL	9,942e	32,75,984	330	10,960f	31,18,407	284	10,86,91,882	306	10,44,04,503	273	. .	42,87,379
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .		.	. .	.		5,85,75,853	165	5,33,21,493	139	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS							5,01 16 029	141	5,10,83,010	134	9 66 981	. .

(a) Exclusive share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway, but includes the receipts of the late Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
(b) Return not received
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 1st December 1883
(d) Do do to 29th November 1884
(e) Exclusive of the Mileage of the Punjab Northern State Railway (221)
(f) Do Do Do (447)
(g) Total receipts from 16th July to 8th December 1883
(h) Do Do from 1st November to 6th December 1884

FORT WILLIAM,

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R. E.,*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1884, UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1884

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1884. Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet: Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
					Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	. .	850	. .	. .	11,965
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	. .	1,100	. .	. .	50,320
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8 10	. .	850	. .	. .	50,484
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7 20	. .	900	. .	. .	72,176
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5 50	. .	1,200	. .	. .	78,173
Total Upper Ganges Canal	. .	. .	4,900	. .	. ..	263,118
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	5 27	1,100	197	63	13,788
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7 00	. .	700	. .	. .	16,840
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	. .	. .	1,300	. .	. .	48,975
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	. .	1·1	1,050	. .	. .	28,737
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	6 70	. .	1,050	. .	. .	22,591
Total Lower Ganges Canal	. .	. .	5,200	197	63	130,931
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	1·76	1,300	282	455	40,681
Agra Canal	8 50	6 20	1,300	59	3,128	67,262
Rohilkhand	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	9,833
Bijnor	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	343
Dun	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,858	3,080
Jhánsi	. .	. .	. .	. .	21	208
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	. .	241	789
Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	5 766	516,245

Zila.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st October to end of Nov. 1884.	Average of ten previous years for the same period
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	In	In.
Saháranpur	114	. .	2	. .	40	156	2 7	·67
Muzaffarnagar	40	1	. .	7	91	139	1 4	·75
Meerut	97	. .	. .	41	19	160	1 1	·77
Bulandshahr	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	·73
Aligarh	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3·9	·6
Muttra	28	32	729	72	28	889	·7	·9
Agra	324	23	7	132	157	643	3 6	·42
Etah	. .	. .	. .	. .	8	8	6·2	·77
Mainpuri	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 5	·61
Fátehgarh	6	1	. .	1	47	55	2 2	·8
Etáwah	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4·1	1 15
Cawnpore	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6 5	61
Delhi	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8
Gurgaon	73	46	257	82	1,138	1,596	·1	·69
Dehra Dún	1,425	35	7	151	240	1,858	1 2	1 9
Bijnor	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3·0	·45
Tarái	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	24·4	·92
Pilibhít	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6 2	9
Bareilly	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8 3	1·12
Jhánsi	16	. .	. .	1	4	21	1·2	54
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	100	141	241	3 3	62
Total	2,123	138	1,002	590	1,913	5,766	.	. .
Total for the same period last year	290,631	89,292	10,602	41,807	83,913	516,245	. .	. .
Increase	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Decrease	288,508	89,154	9,600	41,217	82,000	510,479	. .	. .

Remarks.

			Cubic feet per second.
Supply—			
Entering head of Ganges Canal			* 1,433
" of Lower Ganges Canal			
Total			1,433
Expended—			
Ganges Canal		197	197
Lower Ganges Canal			
Escaped—			
Narora Dn., L G C, Percolation Main Canal, mile 21	180		
Ditto ditto, Fatehgarh Branch, Maniekpur Escape	84		
Ditto ditto, Main Canal, Nadrai Escape	971		
Etawah ditto, Tail	121		
		1,356	
		1,553	
Deduct spring water from Upper Ganges Canal		121	
			1,432

* The Upper Ganges Canal was reopened on the 23rd November, but up to the 26th the supply passing the Solani Aqueduct was immaterial; the average discharge from the 25th to 30th was 2,296 cubic feet per second and the gauge 4·44.

The consumption in the Northern Division was 171 cubic feet, the rest passing on into the Anupshahr and Meerut Divisions, in neither of which can there be said to have been any consumption

Nearly the whole of the water passing into the Meerut Division was escaped at Jani and only 72 feet per second were passed on to the Bulandshahr Division, which was not sufficient to affect the gauges, while in the Aligarh Division there was nothing but spring water.

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports—No irrigation recorded during November, 1884. Canal opened at noon on 23rd November, and distributaries beginning work, weather clear, demand very slight Bunds finished and water plentiful

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Rains of the early part of October put aside all necessity of paleo and the general dampness of the soil delayed necessity of early waterings of rabi this year.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal reports—Canal closed.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Canal closed throughout the month.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports—No demand till the end of the month, and not much then. The irrigation done is quite inconsiderable Canal was opened at 4 P M on the 15th.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports—There was scarcely any demand during the month; the area sown to rabi is small

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports—There has been no demand at all for rabi paleo this year; demand for first watering began towards end of month at southern portion of division.

H. W. CONDUITT,

Offg Asst Secy. to Govt., N.-W P. and Oudh, P W. D, Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th December 1884

D

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1884.

Nature of Traffic.	AGRA CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat	1,600	...	1,800	...	3,400	...
Gram	...	...	400	...	400	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,600	...	2,200	...	3,800	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	...	...	600	...	600	...
Miscellaneous goods	350	...	...	...	350	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	1,950	...	2,800	...	4,750	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	15,675	...	8,596	...	24,271	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	13,725	...	5,796	...	19,521	...

Note.—The Traffic Return of the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals is blank.

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1884.	Agra Canal. 1883.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	174	892
Ton mileage	7,163	94,889
Value of goods R	10,249	53,161
Number of passengers	...	...

Allahabad,
The 19th December 1884.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th JANUARY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in one or two places in Bombay, Madras, the Berars the Central Provinces, and Punjab. Elsewhere there has been no rain.

In parts of Bellary and Anantapur in the Madras Presidency prospects continue unfavourable, and the crops are withering from want of rain. Harvesting is in progress in most districts with an outturn generally below the average. In the Bombay Presidency the standing crops have been much improved by the recent rain, and the prospects of the *rabi* are generally good. Scarcity of fodder exists in certain parts of Dharwar, Kaladgi, and Belgaum. The standing crops are in good condition in Mysore and the harvesting of *ragi* and paddy continues. In Coorg the reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue; the condition of the coffee trade is just now much depressed owing to low prices and short crop. In the Berars the *rabi* crops in Akola have suffered much from the recent heavy rains. In the Nizam's territories *rabi* prospects are good and the reaping of the *abi* crops is over. In Central India and Rajputana agricultural prospects continue favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and the Central Provinces the *rabi* crops are generally promising very well.

In Bengal more rain is wanted for the *rabi* which is, however, doing well; paddy is still being harvested, and it is expected that the yield will be generally below the average. Mustard and *til* are being gathered in some districts and the cutting of sugarcane continues. In Assam the harvesting of *sali* crops has been nearly completed.

Fever, cholera, and smallpox are prevalent in parts of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, the mortality from cholera is increasing in Coimbatore, Tanjore, and Madura. From Raipur 258 deaths among cattle are reported.

Prices are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 7th)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops, dry and wet, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.
Kurnool . . .	"	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks, where they are withering for want of rain; harvest cereals, yield below average; smallpox in 1 taluk.
Ganjam . . .	Average ·06	Smallpox, cholera, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kistna . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops excepting *cholum* good; harvest paddy, outturn about average; river 4·05 feet over anicut; smallpox, fever and cattle-disease exist.
Chingleput . . .	"	Standing crops good in parts, elsewhere partially damaged by excessive rain and floods; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox in 1 taluk and cattle-disease in 4; 48 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore . . .	"	Standing crops fair, but in need of rain in 2 taluks and elsewhere affected by insects and disease; harvest paddy nearly average, dry grains below average; fever exists; 219 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore . . .	Average ·02	Rivers 2 to 5 feet; standing crops goods except in parts damaged by late rain and floods; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average; 571 deaths from cholera.
Madura . . .	*Nil*	Cholera increasing, 316 deaths.
Malabar	"	Harvest of 2nd crop paddy commenced; fever in 2 taluks; 34 deaths from cholera; smallpox and cattle-disease slight.
Travancore . .	"	Standing crops paddy good; smallpox, fever, and cholera exist. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur where they continue unfavourable.
Bombay—(Jan. 7th)		
Karachi . . .	*Nil*	River on 5th, 5 feet, being 2 feet higher than last year; fever in 11 talukas; cattle-disease in five talukas, 173 buffaloes, 150 cows and bullocks died; cholera in Jati taluka only, 3 cases remaining sick; smallpox in 9 villages in the districts, 21 fresh cases, 4 deaths, 16 remaining sick, prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28, and 40, in Kotri 32, 36, and 40; in Mirpur-Sakro 18, 36, and 44 and in Mirpur-Batoro 26, 46, and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	"	*Rabi* prospects good; smallpox in 2, measles in 1, fever in 7, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; prices of grain steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy; fever in Dholka, Viramgam, and Parantej; wheat 32, and *bajri* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . .	"	Standing crops in good condition; opium sowing in progress in Kadi division; public health fair; prices—*bajri* 32 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat	"	Crops healthy; cutting of *jowari* in progress; fever in 6 talukas; *jowari* 26 and *nagli* 46 lbs. per rupee.
Násik	"	*Rabi* crops good; public health generally good; cattle-desease in Dindore; wheat 40, *bajri* 34, and rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . .	"	Abnormal temperature 1° cool from 31st December to 2nd January, after which it gradually rose to 3° warm by the 6th; vapour in air excessive; abnormal wind southerly on 6th.
Poona . . .	Rain in Bhimthadi ·24 and in Indapur 58.	*Rabi* crops improved by the recent rains; smallpox in one village in Bhimthadi taluka; *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 36; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	*Nil*	Prospects unchanged; *bajri* 34 to 42 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore . . .	In Barsi ·46 and in Pandharpur ·03.	Young *rabi* crops much improved by recent rainfall; *jowari* 34 lbs. 14 tolas and *bajri* 34lbs. 10 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	*Nil*	Rain still required for late crops; harvesting of rice nearly completed, that of early *jowari* commenced; cotton blighted in 3 talukas; scarcity of fodder in Nawalgund, Mundargi, Karajgi and Ron; that of drinking water in Navalgund, Bankapur and Ranibennur in Ron taluka; migration continues; rice 20 to 32 and *jowari* 32 to 59 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara . . .	"	Common rice in Karwar 15; district average 14½ seers per rupee; preparing ground for second crop continues in Supa and Yellapur talukas; sowing second crop completed on coast; smallpox, 1 death in Sirsi taluka and Supa Petha; cholera, 9 deaths out of 9 cases in Haliyal; weather settled and fair.
Rajkot . . .	"	General health good; fever still prevailing in some talukas; cholera has appeared in Dhobra under Rajkot; *bajri* 36 and *jowari* 49 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Khandesh and Kaladgi; standing crops much improved by the recent rain in several districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; scarcity of fodder continues in four talukas of Dharwar, one of Kaladgi and two of Belgaum; cotton blighted in three talukas of Dharwar; cholera and cattle-disease in parts of six, smallpox in ten, and fever in 12 districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 6th)		
Chittagong . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops continue good; prices of food grains stationary; general health good, though cholera still reported.
Dacca	"	Prospects of crops good; cutting of sugarcane continues; mustard and *til* are being gathered; lands are being prepared for the next paddy crop; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs . .	"	Prospects of crops continue satisfactory; harvesting of *amun* paddy on high lands has nearly been finished, the yield of the crop in general is above the average; *rabi* crops are doing well; price of common rice is almost stationary; cases of cholera and fever as usual in this season are reported from the Diamond Harbour and Busserhat sub divisions; state of river is normal.
Moorshedabad . .	"	Weather warm at the beginning, but cool and seasonable at the close of the week; harvesting of *amun* paddy not yet completed; *rabi* crops are promising well; a little rain would do much good; price of common rice varies from 16 to 22 seers per rupee; public health good, although there have been some deaths from cholera in two thanas.
Rajshahye . . .	"	Harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly finished; mustard is being gathered; prospects of *rabi* crops are generally promising; public health fair.
Burdwan . . .	"	Harvesting of *amun* paddy is generally completed, the outturn for the district is three to four annas; *rabi* crops are promising
Rungpore . . .	"	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* paddy still continues; other winter crops are doing well; prices of food grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpore . . .	"	Paddy is still being cut; prospects of *rabi* crops continue good, and if rain fall in this month a full outturn may be expected; new rice is selling at 15¾ seers per rupee.
Purneah . . .	"	*Rabi* crops require rain; harvesting of *aghani* paddy continues, common rice is 16 seers per rupee; fever prevalent; rivers are low.
Patna . . .	"	Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable; reaping of *jowar* and paddy still continues; prospects of paddy crop good; public health good.
Durbhanga . . .	"	Harvesting of paddy going on; *rabi* crops are coming on well; rain wanted in some parts; poppy crop is looking prosperous; prices almost stationary; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Hazaribagh . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; paddy is still being harvested in certain places; *rabi* crops are generally doing well; but wheat and barley appear to be suffering from want of rain in some parts of the district; scarcity of water for poppy crop is still complained of; price of common rice varies from 14 to 19 seers per rupee; cases of smallpox are still reported, general health otherwise good.
Cuttack . . .	"	*Sarad* paddy is being harvested with a fair outturn; *dalua* is being transplanted; cotton, tobacco, castor, and mustard are growing well; price of rice stationary; public health generally good
Gya	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue excellent, there are however complaints over a limited area that slight damage has been done to the latest sowings by caterpillars.
Shahabad . . .	. . . .	Some damage by caterpillars to poppy crop is reported.
Mozufferpore . .	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable.
Sarun	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable; plants are looking healthy.
Chumparun . . .	. . . .	Condition of poppy crop is all that could be desired.
Monghyr . . .	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue good.
		General Remarks.—There has been no rain in any of the districts of the province except in Pooree where the fall was ·19, but a seasonable fall of rain would in some districts be greatly beneficial to *rabi* crops, which are generally doing well; paddy is still being harvested and the yield will be generally below the average; mustard and *til* are being gathered in certain districts; cutting of sugarcane continues; price of rice has been falling owing to appearance of new rice in the market; cholera still prevails in many districts, and smallpox in three or four districts, otherwise public health good.
N-W Provinces and Oudh— (Jan. 8th)		
Benares (Jan. 6th)	No rain during the week.	Weather moderately cold; prospects of *rabi* crops and opium favourable; bazars well supplied, prices falling; health of men and cattle good.
Gorakhpur (" 5th)	No rain	*Rabi* promising; opium prospects unchanged; plants thriving and healthy; rain needed on *chat* soil; weather cold; prices stationary.
Fyzabad (" 6th)	No rain	Weather cold; prospects of poppy and *rabi* crops continue favourable, irrigation and weeding in progress; health of people good.
Lucknow (" 5th)	. . . .	Weather cold; west wind; crops flourishing; irrigation and weeding in progress; health of people good; cattle disease in *tahsil* Lucknow decreasing; markets well stocked; prices steady.
Rai Barelli (" ")	*Nil*	Weather cold, but sometimes cloudy; irrigation and weeding of *rabi* crops in progress; general health good; supplies ample; prices steady.
Partabgarh (" 6th)	. . . .	*Sarson* and peas in blossom; barley and wheat well advanced in Palti; insects have attacked the *sarson* and gram; poppy prospects continue very favourable.
Allahabad (" ")	No rain	Weather seasonable and crops of all kinds in splendid condition; health good; prices still falling.
Cawnpore (" 5th)	No rain	Weather cold; *rabi* crops being irrigated; poppy crops promising; but rain wanted for backward cultivation; health of people on the whole good; some cattle disease in 2 parganas; markets well stocked; prices easy.
Banda . (" 7th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; *rabi* prospects good; no distress.
Ballia . (" 5th)	. . . .	Weather clear; crops thriving; health good; condition of cattle satisfactory; markets will supplied.
Farakhabad (" 6th)	. . . .	Health of people improving; crops favourable; weather seasonable.
Sitapur . (" 7th)	. . . .	Westerly winds have prevailed during the week; all irrigated crops are doing well; poppy prospects good.
Bareilly . (" 5th)	. . . .	Crops looking well; prices tending to fall; health good.
Kumaon . (" ")	*Nil*	Weather sometimes cloudy; rain is required; general health good, with the exception of cholera in the Bhabar; fever and smallpox in a few villages in the interior; cholera abating; cattle disease continues, but is abating; prices stationary.
Agra . (" 6th)	No rain	Crops promising; general health good; prices steady.
Jhansi . (" ")	. . . .	*Rabi* crops doing well; markets are well stocked with food grains; prices fluctuating; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut . (" 5th)	No rain	Weather frequently cloudy; rain wanted for unirrigated crops; health of people and cattle good; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—No rain; all crops good, and prospects excellent.
Punjab— (Jan. 7th)		
Delhi (Jan. 6th)	*Nil*	Health fair; *rabi* crops promising; prices falling.
Hissar (" ")	"	Fever abated; *rabi* flourishing; prices falling.
Umballa (" ")	"	Fever almost disappeared; *rabi* crops thriving; rain wanted, prospects favourable; prices of food grain slightly falling.
Jullundur (" ")	"	Health and crop prospects good; rain wanted; prices stationary
Amritsar (" ")	"	Health and crop prospects good; rain wanted; prices almost stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Sálkot (Jan. 6th)	Rain falling	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore („ „)	*Nil*	Health and crop prospects good; prices slightly falling.
Lahore („ „)	Slight rain	Health good; crops fair; prices steady.
Rawalpindi („ „)	*Nil*	Health and *rabi* crops good; rain much needed; prices almost stationary.
Mooltan („ „)	Slight rain	*Rabi* crops flourishing; health good; prices slightly falling.
Dera Ismail Khan(„ „)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar („ „)	„	Health good; prices falling; rain much needed.
		General Remarks.—Fever decreasing in the Hissar and Umballa districts; the health of the rest of the province is generally good; crop prospects good.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 7th)		
Nagpur . . .	·03	Weather clear; prospects improved by recent rain; health good; prices of wheat fallen; other grains stationary.
Jubbulpore . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* in good condition; health good; wheat 28 and rice 17 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Jan. 6th)	. . . .	Weather cool and pleasant; *rabi* crops promising favourably; health good; prices easier.
Seoni	. . . .	Weather cloudy; rain beneficial to *rabi*; threshing; *kharif* nearly completed; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; prospects of crops fair; cotton-picking continues; fever slightly prevalent; wheat 25, rice 12, and *juari* 36 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	·11	Weather cloudy and warm; *rabi* prospects good; prices stationary.
Raipur . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; recent rain beneficial; *rabi* prospects favourable; linseed and pulses flowering; health good; 258 deaths among cattle reported during week from weakness; fodder scarce; prices falling.
Sambalpur (Jan. 3rd)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; reaping rice completed, outturn good; reaping of sugarcane and cotton-picking continues; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather appears to have cleared; crop prospects improved by recent rain; but clear weather should now continue; health generally good; cattle-disease severe in Raipur; prices steady.
British Burma—(Jan. 7th)		
Akyab (Jan. 3rd)	*Nil*	Health good; reaping nearly completed.
Bassein („ „)	„	Slight cholera in town and district.
Rangoon („ „)	„	Health good.
Amherst („ „) (Moulmein).	„	Health good; reaping completed.
Tavoy („ „)	„	Slight cholera and smallpox; harvesting nearly completed.
Pegu (27th Dec. 1884 & 3rd Jan. 1885)	„	Health good; reaping well advanced.
Henzada (3rd Jan. 1885)	„	Slight cholera in town and district; reaping nearly completed.
Prome (27th Dec. 1884 & 3rd Jan. 1885)	„	Cholera severe in town and slight in district; crops in good condition.
Toungoo (Jan. 3rd)	„	Health good; reaping in progress.
Thayetmyo („ „)	„	Health good; reaping completed.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good excepting in Prome town and Amherst district where cholera is somewhat prevalent; harvesting completed in some districts, nearly completed in others; no rainfall; prospects fair.
Assam—(Jan. 7th)		
Gauhati . . .	No rain during the week ending 6th inst.	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy, nights cool; harvesting of *sali* paddy nearly completed; mustard crops being gathered; land being ploughed for *aus*; public health good.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops the same as last week; cholera still prevalent in the district.
Cachar . . .	„	Weather very cold; reaping of *sali* crops nearly finished; common rice 19 seers per rupee; no cholera reported.
Dibrugarh . . .	·31	Weather cloudy and cold; outturn of *sali dhan* moderate; smallpox at Sadiya; cholera abated in sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 7th)		
Bangalore . .	No rain during the week.	Crops in good condition, except around Tumkur where late-sown crops are fading; harvesting of *ragi* and paddy continues; prospects fair; public health good; prices unchanged at Mysore, but reported rising at Kolar and Bangalore.
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Rice crop being reaped; coffee-picking continues; condition of trade and of the coffee enterprise much depressed owing to low prices and short crop.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects
Berar & Hyderabad— (Jan. 7th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; cotton-picking and *jowari* cutting continue, *rabi* plants healthy; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	1·52	Both the reaped and standing crops have suffered by the late untimely heavy rains in some taluks; the rainfall was accompanied by hail-storms; the *rabi* crops have suffered much therefrom.
Hyderabad (Jan. 8th)	*Nil*	Reaping of *abi* crops concluded; *rabi* crops prospering; *tabi* sowings in progress; general health good; prices—wheat 13¾, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 18, yellow *juar* 22½, and *tur* 18 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Jan. 7th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather still cloudy and warm; prospects of crops and health good.
Morai (Gwalior) . .	"	Total rainfall 32·74; health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	"	Weather clear; health and prospects good
Neemuch . . .	"	Crops thriving, weather fine; health good.
Goona . . .	"	Weather clear, health good; poppy sowings completed
Agar	"	Prospects of wheat and opium crops good; health good.
Sehore . . .	·22	Weather clear; prospects of crops and health good.
Nowgong . .	*Nil*	Prospects good; weather cold; health fair.
Manpur (Bhopawar) .	"	Health good, crops doing well.
Rajputana— (Jan 7th)		
Abu . . (Jan. 7th)	*Nil*	Weather cold, windy, and cloudy
Sirohi . (" 4th)	"	Health and prospects good; weather mild
Marwar . (" 2nd)	"	Health and prospects good, weather cloudy; prices steady, about 7 months' water in city tanks.
Harowti . (" 5th)	"	Weather much warmer; health good.
Jhallawar . (" 2nd)	"	Weather seasonable; prospects good.
Ajmere . (" 6th)	"	Prospects excellent; fever still continues.
Ulwur . (" ")	"	Crop prospects and health good, weather seasonable.
Nepal— (Jan. 1st)		
Khatmandu . .	*Nil*	Weather good; prospects fair.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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The Oudh Additional Judicial Commissioner's Bill, 1885.

SUPPLEMENT No. 3.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 15th January, 1885.

No. 2.—Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department during the absence on deputation of Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, or until further orders.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Depy. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1885.

No. 79.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to confer the privilege of private entrée to Government House upon Syud Hossein Ali Mirza Wallah Kudr of Moorshedabad.

MEDICAL.

The 15th January 1885.

No. 10.—The services of Surgeon-Major D. N. Martin, M.D., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th January 1885.

No. 39.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. Macpherson, of the Bengal Civil Service, Mr. E. J. Trevelyan, Barrister-at-Law, and Babu Chunder Madhub Ghose, Pleader, to be Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 44.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic, Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Beverley, C.S., to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the unexpired period of the furlough granted to the Honorable Mr. Justice Maclean by Home Department Notification No. 63, dated the 15th January 1884, or until further orders.

The 16th January 1885.

No. 79.—The Honorable E. J. Trevelyan, Barrister-at-law, and the Honorable Chunder Madhub Ghose took their seats as Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 12th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th January 1885.

No. 5.—The services of the Reverend J. Lillie, M.A., Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal

Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 20th November 1884.

The 14th January 1885.

No. 11.—The Reverend A. W. Rebsch, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 18th November 1884.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—CODES.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1885.

The following Addenda to the Codes of the Financial Department are published for general information ;—

No. 184.

CIVIL PENSION CODE, SECTION 94 (PAGE 44).

Add the following as Rule 3 under this Section :—

3. The service of a postman or village postman, whatever his pay, is superior service, provided he has served as postman or village postman for five years with approval.

No. 185.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Page 3.

Section 8.

Add the following to proviso (3) of this Section :—

"The consent of the Government of India in the Foreign Department is also required to any increase to the salary of an officer already transferred, which has the effect of raising the officer's net salary above R250 a month."

No. 201.

Page X.

Definitions.

Add the following to the definition of "General Revenues" below the note :—

"General Revenues also includes the Revenues of Mysore so far as regards service rendered before the 1st October 1882 by officers who, having no status in the service of the British Government apart from their particular employment in Mysore, were employed in Mysore when under British administration, and transferred to British service proper before that date."

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Page 4.

Section 83.

Add the following to this Section.—

"In the case of officers who, having no status in the service of the British Government apart from their particular employment in Mysore, were employed in Mysore and transferred to the British service proper before 1st October 1882, the pensions granted are charged according to the rule of proportions.

Pensions for service in Mysore prior to 1st October 1882 of officers who had a status in the service of the British Government, apart from their particular employment in Mysore, are paid wholly from British Revenues."

The 16th January 1885.

No. 247.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Page 194.

Section 127.

Rule 5.

Cancel Note 2 under this Rule.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Page 194.

Section 127.

Rule 6.

Strike out the words enclosed in brackets in the first and second lines of this Rule.

Add the following to this Rule :—

No leave can be granted to an Apprentice Overseer in the Public Works Department, unless supported by a Medical Certificate. When leave on Medical Certificate is granted to an Apprentice Overseer, Public Works Department, allowances equal to half pay may be granted to both Civil and Military Apprentices provided that those of the latter shall not be less than their Military Pay and Allowances. Time spent as Apprentice Overseers in the Public Works Department counts towards leave when they are appointed to the Department.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 16th January 1885.

No. 311.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December 1884, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . . .	6,65,60,760	1,47,55,051	1,41,46,649	2,89,01,600
Allahabad . . .	82,99,950	69,53,760		69,53,760
Lahore . . .	80,33,480	85,33,600	..	85,33,600
Bombay . . .	4,92,40,805	2,38,29,425	35,53,385	2,73,78,760
Kurrachee . .	24,65,635	28,72,185	27,300	28,99,485
Madras . . .	1,23,99,885	41,32,615	6,30,000	47,62,615
Calicut . . .	9,35,340	4,13,290	4,000	4,17,290
Rangoon . . .	22,17,135	1,14,99,020	...	1,14,99,020
TOTAL .	15,08,42,880	7,29,82,946	1,83,61,184	9,13,44,130
Deduct the amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Lahore			1,00,000	
Do. do. at Bombay do at Kurrachee .			4,00,000	
				5,00,000
				9,08,44,130
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R6,25,21,700 held under Section 19 of the Act . .				5,99,98,750
GRAND TOTAL .				15,08,42,880

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL, &c.

EXEMPTIONS, &c

The 15th January 1885.

No. 241.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees payable on applications for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th January, 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 23.—It is notified under the authority of the Secretary of State for India that officers who vacate their regimental commands under the conditions of G. G. O. No. 209 of 1882, and who elect to remain in India, are allowed the privilege of choosing their place of residence within Presidential limits, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief. But wherever they may reside, they continue liable for the performance, if required, of military duty.

2. The provisions of paragraph 75, Section VIII of the Bengal Army Regulations, or the corresponding regulations of the Madras and Bombay Armies, will apply to them.

3. This rule will be held to apply also to all officers over 55 years of age who vacate staff, departmental, or civil appointments, and to whom the provisions of paragraph 7 of G G O. No 209 of 1882 were made applicable by G. G. O. No. 192 of 1883.

No. 24.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Lionel Herbert, Suffolk Regiment, Squadron officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse,—23rd April, 1883.

Lieutenant Ernest Carbonaro, Hampshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 17th Bengal Infantry,—22nd June, 1883.

Lieutenant Hugh Daly, Gloucestershire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—4th October, 1883.

No. 25.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., Medical Officer, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, *vice* Surgeon-Major R. T. Lyons, M.D., whose tenure of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 1st December, 1884.

No. 26.—Surgeon C. P. Lukis, to officiate as Medical Store-keeper, Allahabad, *vice* Brigade Surgeon J. Browne, M.D., proceeding on leave.

No. 27.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant H. H. Ozzard, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 14th Bengal Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Major T. M. Maxwell, who has vacated the appointment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 28.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Colonel J. C. Horne, Bengal S. C., Judge Advocate General, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Colonel A. H. Bamfield, Bengal S. C., Inspector General of Police and Under-Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Home (Police) Department, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Colonel W. W. Boddam, Bengal S.C., Deputy Inspector General of Police, 1st grade, Punjab, (p. a.) for 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Hills, R.E., Supernumerary Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 29.—Surgeon-Major J. C. Shaw is granted furlough without pay for six days, with effect from the 2nd September 1884, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 433 of 1883. (This cancels G. G. O. No. 575 of 1884.)

No. 30.—Colonel C. Batchelor, Cavalry, is permitted to reside out of India.

No. 31.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Major H. Paterson, Bengal S. C., (m.c.) for one month.

Brigade Surgeon J. C. Morice, (u. p. a.) without pay, for ten days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 32.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 17th October, 1884, page 4497.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
17th October, 1884.

MEMORANDA.

The Christian names of Deputy Assistant-Commissary Chalmers, Bengal Establishment, are *Robert Allan*, and not as previously stated in the Gazette of 19th September, 1884.

To be Honorary Captains.

Deputy-Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Henry Albert Bennett, Bombay Establishment. Dated 10th April, 1884.

Deputy-Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Jack, Bengal Establishment. Dated 12th June, 1884.

Deputy-Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Loughlin, Bengal Establishment. Dated 12th June, 1884.

To be Honorary Lieutenants.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Louis Kennedy, Bombay Establishment. Dated 10th April, 1884.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary John Key, Bengal Establishment. Dated 12th June, 1884.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The date of removal to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel J. Browne, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal, is 7th September, and not 20th September, 1884, as stated in the Gazette of 19th September, 1884.

"London Gazette," dated the 16th December, 1884, page 5827.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
16th December, 1884.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Hoskyns Phelips, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th October, 1884.

* * * *

Deputy Assistant-Commissary George Collyer, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 18th February, 1884.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Major-General Sir Charles Patton Keyes, K.C.B., Madras. Dated 25th November, 1884.

To be Major-General.

Colonel Harry Cortlandt Anderson, Bengal. Dated 25th November, 1884.

To be Major-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Colonel Augustus Beecher Marsack, Madras. Dated 25th November, 1884.

Colonel Charles Scott Elliot, Madras. Dated 25th November, 1884.

PENSIONS.

No. 33.—Sub-Conductor Joseph Henry Brown, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 34.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List:—

Placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals.

Major-General J. Watson, C.B., V.C., Bombay S. C.

Placed on the List of Major-Generals.

Colonel Sir C. C. Johnson, K.C.B., Bengal S. C.,

in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General (borne as Lieutenant-General on the Indian Gradation List) Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Madras S. C., on the 25th November, 1884.

No. 35.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Herbert Seymour Marshall, Bengal General List, Infantry, in succession to Major-General (borne as Lieutenant-General on the Indian Gradation List) Sir C. P. Keyes, K.C.B., Madras S. C., transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 25th November, 1884.

No. 36.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Chichester William Crookshank,—11th January, 1885.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Hastings Read,—15th January, 1885.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hay Macnaghten, C.B.,—13th January, 1885.

No. 37.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor Hugh Macartney to be Conductor, with effect from the 8th November, 1884, *vice* Conductor H. Mudge, deceased.

No. 38.—NATIVE ARMY—

4th Goorkha Regiment.

Havildar Chunderbeer Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Lall Sing Bhundarie, invalided,—1st November, 1884.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 39.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Colonel Frederick Peter Luard, Bengal S. C.,—10th January, 1885.

Major Frank Ranken Cave Voyle, Bengal S. C.,—1st March, 1885.

REWARDS.

No. 40.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

From the 5th February 1884. in room of Colonel T S. Hawks. Madras S. C, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER D'OYLY KEBRICH, ROYAL (LATE MADRAS) ARTILLERY.

Dates of Commissions.

2nd Lieutenant	9th December, 1850.
Lieutenant	9th March, 1857.
Captain	15th December, 1860.
Major	5th July, 1872.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1st August, 1872.
Colonel	1st August, 1877.
Major-General	19th January, 1883.

Appointments.

Acting Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Cleveland, Commanding Southern Division	20th October, 1855.
Acting Adjutant and Quartermaster of Artillery, Southern Division	20th June, 1856.
Acting Quartermaster and Interpreter, 5th Brigade Royal Artillery	4th February, 1860.
Acting Adjutant, 5th Brigade Royal Artillery	24th February, 1860.
Adjutant, 5th Brigade Royal Artillery	16th July, 1860.
Charge of Artillery in Southern Division	25th January, 1862.

Acting Adjutant, 17th Brigade Royal Artillery	11th March, 1862.
Acting Interpreter, 19th Foot	16th January, 1864.
Acting Adjutant, Royal Horse Brigade, Mysore Division	30th January, 1866.
Interpreter to Royal Artillery, Centre Division	10th May, 1867.
Brigade Major of Artillery	28th July, 1868.
Officiating Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory	22nd December, 1875.
Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory	17th November, 1876.
In Command, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force (temporary)	18th June, 1881.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Mysore Division	11th August, 1881.

From the 18th February 1884, in room of Major-General P. Anstruther, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, deceased.

COLONEL HASTINGS FRASER, MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	20th January, 1847.
Lieutenant	20th April, 1853.
Captain	18th February, 1861.
Major	20th January, 1867.
Lieutenant-Colonel	20th January, 1873.
Colonel	20th January, 1878.

Appointments.

Adjutant of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent	19th July, 1853.
2nd-in Command	9th June, 1858.
2nd Assistant Resident, Hyderabad	21st December, 1858.
Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad	8th March, 1860.
Officiating Superintendent of Residency Bazaar and Extra Assistant, Thuggee Department	31st July, 1860.
Temporary charge of Office of 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad	3rd August, 1862.
Charge of the Office of Extra Assistant, General Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity at Hyderabad	29th August, 1862.
Officiating 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad	6th October, 1864.
Military Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad	19th December, 1868.

War Services.

Colonel H. Fraser was actively employed from July, 1857, until January, 1859, with the Cavalry Brigade, Hyderabad Contingent, and accompanied the field force under Colonel W. Orr to Mhow in October 1857; coercing en route the refractory zemindars of Peeplia and Ragoo Ghur. Joined the Bombay column before Dhar in October, and was present with the 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, on the 12th November at Rawul, when the Mahidpur mutineers were after forced marches overtaken, several hundred slain, and a complete battery, including siege guns, &c., captured. Specially mentioned for conspicuous gallantry on the occasion. Was appointed Staff Officer to the Contingent. Present with the Malwa Field Force under Sir James Stewart, K.C.B., at the battle of Mundisur on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th November. Was thanked by Colonel Orr in G. G. O. No. 183-A. of 29th January, 1858. Served in the action in forcing the pass of Dhamoni by the Contingent troops under Colonel Orr, C.B. Joined the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B. Present at the action of Muddenpur and in the pursuit, when a considerable number of the mutineers were cut up. Thanked by Sir Hugh Rose in G G. O. No. 110 of 1858. Joined in the operations against Tal Behat under Colonel Orr; was present before Jhansi from the 20th March to 15th April; and commanded during the greater part of the day the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, at the battle of Betwah. Thanked for his conduct at Jhansi in G. G. O. No. 174 of 1858. Was specially mentioned by Sir Hugh Rose. Was in the action at Konch noticed by Colonel Orr, (G. G. O. No. 324 of 1858). Joined in the entire operations before Calpi and Gowlabi. Noticed by Colonel Orr in G. G. O. No. 278 of 1858. Was in the action at Bilowah. Thanked for services in G. G. O. No. 310 of 1858. Was in the operations against Gwalior. Brought specially to notice by Sir Hugh Rose "for unwearied zeal and good service during the whole of the campaign in Central India" (*vide* G. G. O. No. 321 of 1859). Thanked by Colonel Orr for his gallantry before the enemy.—(Medal and clasp for Central India.)

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 41.—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Hart, V.C., R.E., is appointed to the Military Works Department as a 4th grade Executive Engineer, Supernumerary.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 12th January 1885.

No. 9.—The services of Mr. A. R Macdonald, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

The 13th January 1885.

No. 10.—Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 14th January 1885.

No. 11.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 15A.G., dated 13th January 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Rules for the Construction and Management of the Provincial Productive Public Works.

Read—

Financial Department Resolution No. 2009, dated 23rd March 1878, prescribing rules for the construction and management of Provincial Productive Public Works.

Read also—

Memorandum from the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 660, dated 6th February 1879, laying down additional rules for the regulation of the finance and accounts of Productive Public Works, and requiring the publication in the *Gazette of India* of all sanctions to the classification of a work or project as Productive.

ORDER.—In compliance with existing regulations, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication in the *Gazette of India* of the following statements showing the open sanctions for works of Irrigation and Railways classed as Productive.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

	Sanction by Secretary of State		Sanction as subsequently revised by Government of India.		Despatch of the Secretary of State conveying sanction to classification of works as Productive Public Works		Remarks.
	Direct outlay	Indirect charges	Direct outlay	Indirect charges	No	Date.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs			
Bengal—							
Orissa Canals	3,11,02,131	12,13,714	..	...	52	20th September 1883	
Midnapur Canal	82 49,000	2 51,983	..	.	25	11th May 1882	
Sone Canals	2,71,03,010	13,59,010	2,78,88,697	13,90,607	1	6th January 1876	
North Western Provinces and Oudh—							
Ganges Canal	2,97,41,880*	10,15 230*	2,92,34,423*	10,15,230	5	20th January 1881	
Lower Ganges Canal	2,72 17,050	22,51,200	2,77,24,510	22,51,200	47	6th November 1879.	
Agra Canal	75,67,480	7,34,650	80,08,317	7,38,520	32 and 13	11th April 1872 and 24th February 1876.	Revised estimate under consideration
Eastern Jumna Canal	34,41,909	2,34,010	.	.	20	28th April 1881	
Punjab—							
Bari Doab Canal	1,62,50,220	.	1,57,98,600	...	76	20th August 1874	
Western Jumna Canal	1 07,15,504	5,50,420	1,07,90,504	5,50,420	46	31st August 1881.	
Sirhind Canal	3,34,66,120	14,17,760	3,34,66,120	14,49,470	60	3rd November 1881.	
Lower Sohag and Para Canal	7,28,104	1,13,740		..	46	28th August 1884	
Sidhrai Canal	7,48 727	25,753	...	...	47	28th August 1884.	
Chenab Canal	29,35,589	1,23,885	..	.	45	28th August 1884	
Madras—							
Godavari Delta System	1,10,88 695*	19,43,958*	.	...	42	17th August 1882	
Kistna Delta System	1,38,99,781*	...	..	10,01,160	9	9th February 1882.	
Cauvery Delta System	16,80,217*	1,74,630*	...	.	41	19th July 1883	
Pennar Anicut System		..	12,59,210*	42,880*	Sanctioned by Government of India before issue of order requiring Secretary of State's sanction		Revised estimate will be submitted shortly to Secretary of State for sanction
Srivaikuntham Anicut System	13,61,520	1,15,286	.	..	48	23rd August 1883	
Sangam Anicut System	28,98,437	6,72,610	..	.	10	24th February 1881	
Barur Tank	3 20,000	13,793	.		57	18th October 1883	
Bombay—							
Desert Canal	12,66,830	50,361	...	...	41	7th August 1882	
Begari Canal	16,28,852	53,280	...	...	54	5th November 1882	
Eastern Nara Project	50,80 298	2,05,223	51,59,032	1,86,033	30	10th August 1882	
Lower Panjhra River Works	4,08 975*	22,227*	.	..	63	15th November 1884	
Kadwa River Works	5,03,230	31,804		...	48	30th November 1880	Revised estimates under preparation
Lakh Canal	3,75,189	20,277	...		25	30th April 1884	Further outlay to be met from Ordinary funds
Mutha Canal Project	54,29,892	2,36,000	..	..	23	3rd May 1877	Revised estimate under consideration
Ekruk Tank			12,28,243	1,06,690	Sanctioned by the Government of India before issue of order requiring sanction by Secretary of State to Productive Public Works outlay		Revised estimate under preparation.
Krishna Canal		.	7,27,547	37,210			
Unharwah Project	3,45,427	8,340	—		50	18th September 1884	

* Inclusive of old outlay.

STATE RAILWAYS.

PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

	Existing sanction by the Secretary of State		Sanction as subsequently revised by Government of India.		Despatch of the Secretary of State conveying sanction to estimate.		Remarks.
	Direct outay.	Indirect outaly	Direct outlay.	Indirect outlay	No.	Date.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
British Burma—							
Rangoon and Sittang Valley	1,10,98,270	...	1,22,50,418	...	88R.	30th June 1881.	
Bengal—							
Muzufferpur-Hajipur ...	21,29,000	71,000	...	...	47R	8th March 1883.	
Narsingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	59,62,742		...	...	107R.	10th August 1882.	
Assam-Behar—(a)							
Sonepore-Hajipur Section	14,24,114	...	...	...			
Jhingharpore to Gongareeria Section ..	10,85,485	...	...	...			
Purneah to Dinajpur Section	66,11,055	.	...	...	126R	18th October 1883.	
Moonlhari Branch and Ferry	12,54,035	...	...				
	1,03,75,289						
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—							
Cawnpore-Achneyra State Railway, Farakhabad-Hathras Section	41,00,000	4,00,000	48,00,000	2,00,000	92R	6th July 1882	
Jumna Bridge Section ...	8,76,340	...		...	126R	21st October 1882	
Bareilly-Pilibhit ..	16,89,000	61,000	..	.	141R	15th November 1883.	
Cawnpore-Kalpi ...	33,50,000	...	...	...	41R	10th April 1884	
Bilaspur Etawah Railway, Kutni-Umeria Section ...	31,57,486	...	..	.	125R	16th October 1884.	
Punjab—							
Amritsar-Pathankot	62,04,851	5,35,000	...	...	86R.	31st July 1884	

(a).—Sanction has up to the present only been accorded to the estimates for those sections of the Assam-Behar line mentioned above

No. 12.—Colonel D. Limond, C.B., R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, is permanently promoted to the 1st Class, with effect from the 19th July 1884.

This cancels that portion of Public Works Notification No. 191, dated 11th August 1884, which relates to Colonel Limond, R.E.

No. 14.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed apprentices sub. *pro tem.* in the Superior Account Establishment and posted to the offices noted opposite their names :—

Mr. C. H. Duffin,—Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, British Burma.

Mr. H. J. Hoskins,—Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 15.—Mr. H. T. Wadley, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 2nd December 1884.

No. 16.—Babu Rajeswar Mittra, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajputana, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 14th December 1884.

The 15th January 1885.

No. 17.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 12A G., dated 10th January 1885

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Revised Edition of Public Works Forms relating to accounts of Sub-Divisional Officers and Executive Engineers.

RESOLUTION.—A revised edition of the forms above referred to has been published, but it has been ascertained that there is a considerable quantity of the old stock on hand, estimated to meet

requirements varying from three months in the case of some of the forms to eighteen months in that of others.

2. It is further observed that the forms admit of division into two distinct classes :—

1st.—Those in which uniformity in the different offices is not at first a matter of absolute necessity.

2nd.—Those in which any change must be both simultaneous and general.

3. As regards the first of these classes, the old forms will be retained in use up to 1st April 1886 unless the existing stock is exhausted prior to that date, in which case the Contractor for Printing Government of India Stock Forms will be instructed to supply the revised forms; but as regards the second class, a supply of the old forms will be kept in stock sufficient to meet all requirements up to 1st April 1886, after which date the whole of the new forms will be brought into use.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for the issue of such subsidiary orders as may be necessary.

No. 18.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the 1st January 1885 :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.
Span, J M.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent.
Craig, J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Ditto	Do.
Peters, Major E N., R E	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Ring, R.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Fox, Major H C., R.E	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Do.
Ashootosh Mitter	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Ditto	Do.
Bayly, G. H.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
De'Crettes, A.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Thomson, R. J. B.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Brassington, J. W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Birkbeck, M.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Warder, R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Do.
Laugharne, Captain M., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do
Rollo, J T.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Ditto	Do.
Ewing, R.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Harris, G. S. T.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Addison, Captain J. C., R E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
McLaughlin, F. J.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Watts, G. K.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Rees, J. C.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Penny, E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Von Ahn, C.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Bailey, R. J.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Lilley, A. R.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Do.
Knapp, C. C. B.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Ditto	Do
Kench, H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Do.
Campbell, W. B.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Leventhorpe, A.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Henderson, J. P.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Foy, E G.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Ditto	Do.
Concannon, T.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Palmer, C S R.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Harriott, G M.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Sweet, W. McM.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Ash, H R F	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Bowden, H J. A.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Blacker, B. H.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Donnan, J.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Litster, D. M.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Perram, G J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub *pro tem.*
Joscelyne, D	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Brooke-Fox, F. G.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Do.
Leslie, M.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
St. Clair, Hon'ble L. M.	Ditto	Ditto	Do
Coode, M. P.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Do.
Newton, W. G.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Algie, W.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Ditto	Do.
Rumsby, E J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Ditto	Do.
Jewett, T. H.	Ditto	Ditto	Temporary.
Gilbert, C. F.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Smart, O G	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Scobie, M J.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Leefe, C. O.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Tilly, H. L	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
White, G. G.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.

The 16th January 1885.

No. 19.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department :—

NAMES.	From	To	Date.	Nature of Promotion.
Captain R. C. Maxwell, R. E	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary.	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade . .	13th Oct. 1884 .	Sub. *pro tem.*
Mr. R. W Egerton . .	Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade .	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade . .	13th ditto .	Ditto.
Mr R. S. J. Routh . .	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade . .	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade . .	15th ditto	Temporary
Baboo Sheo Dyal .	Ditto ditto . .	Ditto ditto . .	16th ditto .	Ditto.
Baboo Sheo Dyal . .	Exe Engr., 4th Grade, temporary.	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade .	22nd ditto.	
Mr. R. S. J. Routh . .	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary.	Ditto ditto . .	28th ditto.	
Mr. B Baxter . .	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade . .	Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade . .	1st Nov. 1884 .	Sub. *pro tem.*
Baboo Sheo Dyal . .	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade .	Exe. Engr, 4th Grade . .	1st ditto .	Ditto.
Mr. A. S Trevor . .	Asst Engr., 2nd Grade . .	Asst Engr., 1st Grade . .	1st ditto	Ditto.
Mr R S J. Routh . .	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade . .	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade . .	6th ditto .	Temporary.
Mr W H. Cole . .	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade .	18th ditto.	
Mr. H. E. Haddon . .	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade . .	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade . .	18th ditto .	Temporary.
Mr. R S. J. Routh . .	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade . .	29th ditto.	
Mr R S J. Routh . .	Asst Engr., 1st Grade . .	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade . .	1st Dec 1884 .	Temporary.
Mr. R S. J. Routh . .	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary.	Asst. Engr, 1st Grade . .	6th ditto.	
Mr. B. Baxter . . .	Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade . .	14th ditto.	
Baboo Sheo Dyal . .	Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade . .	14th ditto.	
Mr. A. S. Trevor . .	Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade . .	14th ditto.	

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1884.

From the 22nd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 15th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1885.

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of December 1884:—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Departmental.		
Amritsar Golden Temple.	Amritsar City	26 Dec.	Opened.
Atari	Punjab	30 „	Ditto.
Baghpat	N.-W. Provinces	9 „	Ditto.
Beawar	Rajputana	1 „	Ditto.
Bhiwndi	Bombay	1 „	Ditto.
Cawnpore Collectorganj.	Cawnpore	13 „	Ditto.
Cherrapoonjee	Assam	29 „	Ditto.
Cox's Bazar, Ramoo.	Eastern Bengal	3 „	Ditto.
Ferozepore City	Punjab	2 Nov.	Ditto.
Gauripur	Assam	8 Dec.	Ditto.
Hurnai	Beluchistan	13 „	Ditto.
Jorhat (Railway Station.)	Assam	6 „	Ditto.
Kach	Beluchistan	20 „	Closed.
Kangra	Punjab	31 „	Opened.
Kapurthala	Ditto	20 „	Ditto.
Kartarpur City	Ditto	26 „	Ditto.
Khatauli	N.-W. Provinces	8 „	Ditto.
Kukilamukh	Assam	6 „	Ditto.
Monghyr	Behar	16 „	Ditto.
Purneah City	Ditto	20 Oct.	Ditto.
Shamli	N.-W. Provinces	4 Dec.	Ditto.
Spintangi	Beluchistan	2 „	Ditto.
Tikari	Behar	25 Nov.	Ditto.
Tilhar	N.-W. Provinces	6 Dec.	Ditto.
	Railways, &c.		
Bonwar Chowk	Bengal and North-Western Ry.	3 Dec.	Opened.
Digwara			
Ekma			
Goldingunge		22 „	Ditto.
Sambhowta			
Toongh	Darjeeling-Himalayan State Ry.	16 „	Ditto.
Weingunga	Nagpur-Chattisgarh State Ry.	16 „	Closed.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,

Director General of Telegraphs in India.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The following centres have been appointed for the B. A. Examination of 1885—Calcutta, Allahabad, Dacca, Hughli, and Patna.

By Order of the Vice-Chancellor,

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 8th January 1885.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 5th January 1885.

No. 29.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2351 G., dated the 6th December 1884, Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Officiating Resident at Gwalior, made over charge of his duties, on the forenoon of the 12th December, to Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Playfair, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.

No. 30.—In continuation of this Agency Notification No. 29, of date the 5th instant, Colonel P. W. Bannerman was relieved of his duties as Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Central India on the forenoon of the 8th December 1884, and assumed charge of the Office of Resident at Gwalior from Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Playfair, Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, on the afternoon of the 16th idem.

No. 31.—In accordance with Foreign Department Notification No. 2351 G., dated the 6th December 1884, Captain T. Hope made over, and Colonel J. C Berkeley received, charge of the Office of Political Agent in Bundelkhand on the afternoon of the 13th idem.

By Order,

D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

The 9th January 1885.

No. 116.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Miller, Commandant, Malwa Bhil Corps, returned from the furlough granted to him in Military Department Notification No 276 of the 18th May 1883, and subsequent Notifications, and resumed charge of his duties from Major J. Burne, on the afternoon of the 23rd December 1884.

By Order,

J. BURNE, *Major,*
for *1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 7th January 1885.

No. 32 *G.*—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 2429 G., dated the 6th of August 1884, Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Powlett, Resident, Western Rajputana States, is granted an extension of one day's privilege leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Powlett returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his Office from Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baylay on the afternoon of the 24th of December 1884.

The 8th January 1885.

No. 46 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau returned from furlough and assumed command of the Deoli Irregular Force from Major J. H. L. Greenfield on the forenoon of the 31st of December 1884.

The 9th January 1885.

No. 50 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistan. Mohomed Jan returned from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 3505 G., dated 24th November 1884, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 1st December 1884 from 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Rungbeer Negorecote, who reverted to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Native States.

Third Class Hospital Assistant Koodrutoollah returned from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 3505 G., dated 24th November 1884, and received charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th December 1884, from 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Ram Lall, who is in charge of the Raj Dispensary at Bikanir.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1885.

No. 8.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 1, dated 2nd January 1885, Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is posted to the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway.

No. 9.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 313, dated 19th December 1884, the undermentioned officers are posted to the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway :—

Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, as the Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway.

Mr. W. B. Taylor, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. E. H. Stone, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. E. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. E. F. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that, on or about the 29th October 1884, treasure consisting of a gold neck ornament called "Teege" valued at ₹20, was found by Chakala Subbé, aged 8 years, in a ruined building belonging to Kamsali Pattabhiramudu of Mittagudipad, Palnad Taluk, Kistna District, in the Presidency of Fort St. George.

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna at his office at Masulipatam, on the 3rd July 1885, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

———,

Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

MASULIPATAM,

The 2nd January 1885.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Colaba, this 8th day of January 1885.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5—2754, Private William Ruston.
Age,—22 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, dark; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—3rd January 1885.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—24th November 1880.
At what Place Enlisted,—Hull, Yorkshire.
Parish and County in which Born,—Norton, Yorkshire.
Marks,—Vaccinated, left arm one mark.
Trade,—Farm labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers— .
REMARKS,—
Under 5 years' service.

R. L. DASHWOOD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Comdg. 2nd Battn., East Yorkshire Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 7th Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, Cinque Ports Division, dated at Quetta, this 5th day of January 1885.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. R.A.—32850, Gunner Wm. Twissell.
Age,—28 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—27th December 1884.
Place of Desertion,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—4th October 1879.
At what Place Enlisted,—Lincoln.
Parish and County in which Born,—Spittlegate, Lincolnshire
Marks,—Several cicatrices on shoulder.
Trade,—Servant.
Coat or Jacket,— } Not known.
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers,— .
REMARKS,—
Under 6 years' service.

A. H. CALWELL, *Captain, R.A.,*

Comdg. 7th Batty., 1st Brig., R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, dated at Lucknow, this 11th day of January 1885.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 98, Private George Anderson.
Age,—22 years 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Eyes, bluish grey.
Date of Desertion,—3rd January 1885.
Place of Desertion,—Lucknow.
Date of Enlistment,—28th November 1881.
At what Place Enlisted,—Connage, Mains, Fort George, N. B.
Parish and County in which Born,—Keith, Banff.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Ploughman.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals, 2nd Sea. Highrs and great-coat.
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers,— .
REMARKS,—Has in his possession a Martini-Henry rifle and ammunition.
Under 4 years' service.

A. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Comdg. 2nd Battn., Seaforth Highlanders.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, dated at Lucknow, this 11th day of January 1885.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 597, Private James Sutherland.
Age,—24 years 1 month.
Size,—5 feet 5¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, sandy; Hair, light; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—2nd January 1885
Place of Desertion,—Lucknow.
Date of Enlistment,—21st April 1882.
At what Place Enlisted,—Connage, Mains, Fort George, N.B.
Parish and County in which Born,—Ruthven, Findlochty, Banff.
Marks,—Scar at root of right thumb. Circular scar in the centre of small of back.
Trade,—Cooper.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals, 2nd Sea. Highrs and great-coat.
Waistcoat.— .
Breeches or Trowsers,— .
REMARKS,—Had in his possession a Martini-Henry rifle and ammunition.
Under 3 years' service.

A. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Comdg. 2nd Battn., Seaforth Highlanders.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department	Under Assay.	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1885.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Jan. 5	11,68,972	1,35,450	. . .	11,68,941	1,33,29,322	97,89,891
,, 6	. . .	1,23,684	. . .	11,68,941	1,32,71,416	96,69,672
,, 7	. . .	1,39,611	. . .	11,68,941	1,32,13,522	95,21,211
,, 8	. . .	1,50,388	9	11,68,933	1,30,13,532	93,67,786
,, 9	. . .	1,49,068	. . .	11,68,924	1,29,43,817	92,15,674
,, 10	2,35,696	. . .	. . .	14,07,628	1,29,43,817	92,15,674

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*

Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.

The 12th January 1885

No. 1966.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first six*

N B.—Amounts are converted into

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1884-85.	April 1883 to September 1883.	April 1884 to September 1884.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	22,396,600	8,669,612	8,421,406	...	248,206
II	Opium	8,594,200	4,663,688	4,297,808	...	365,880
III	Salt	6,328,900	2,958,995	3,006,123	47,128	...
IV	Stamps	3,533,000	1,840,935	1,852,104	11,169	...
V	Excise	3,796,900	1,893,816	1,978,392	84,576	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,740,300	1,183,229	1,085,812	...	97,417
VII	Customs	1,289,500	548,022	446,890	...	101,132
VIII	Assessed Taxes	518,100	439,543	438,167	...	1,376
IX	Forest	1,052,000	360,203	328,910	...	31,293
X	Registration	265,600	148,653	152,519	3,866	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	695,900	204,004	196,394	...	7,610
XII	Post Office	1,059,000	500,768	525,701	24,933	...
XIII	Telegraph	547,700	211,507	214,065	2,558	...
XIV	Mint	102,200	26,943	50,917	23,974	...
XV	Law and Justice	617,900	252,059	242,626	...	9,433
XVI	Police	308,800	150,459	152,840	2,381	...
XVII	Marine	205,900	75,476	62,517	...	12,959
XVIII	Education	198,700	99,316	94,97	...	4,344
XIX	Medical	46,100	23,694	20,147	...	3,547
XX	Scientific and other Minor Departments.	75,700	31,149	34,305	3,156	...
XXI	Interest	643,100	368,818	371,799	2,981	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	194,200	70,594	68,427	...	2,167
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	53,000	20,856	18,903	...	1,953
XXIV	Miscellaneous	248,300	98,571	133,031	34,460	...
		55,511,600	24,840,910	24,194,775	...	646,135
	Productive Public Works.					
XXV	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	3,716,900	1,478,224	1,666,485	188,261	...
	East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings).	4,850,000	2,559,577	2,045,937	...	513,640
XXVI	Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,613,000	2,325,574	2,175,172	...	150,402
XXVII	Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts).	942,600	466,756	557,212	90,456	...
	Unproductive Public Works.					
XXIX	State Railways	196,100	45,528	101,953	56,425	...
XXX	Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...	8,142	8,142	...
XXXI	Irrigation and Navigation	140,700	64,652	59,500	...	5,152
XXXII	Military Works	37,700	17,774	17,101	...	673
XXXIII	Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	520,600	210,575	234,611	24,036	...
XXXIV	Army	810,000	371,740	339,165	...	32 575
XXXV	Military Operations in Egypt	...	911	...	...	911
		70,339,200	32,382,221	31,400,053	...	982,168
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	221,200	155,151	143,256	...	11,895
	GRAND TOTAL	70,560,400	32,537,372	31,543,309	...	994,063

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,

Calcutta, the 15th January 1885.

months of the year 1884-85, as compared with the corresponding period of 1883-84.

sterling at R10 to the pound sterling.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1884-85	April 1883 to Sept. 1883.	April 1884 to Sept. 1884.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS Increase.	Decrease
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Interest on Ordinary Debt †	3,798,300	1,891,914	1,890,718	..	1,196
2	Do. on other Obligations	470,300	64,689	81,852	17,163	
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	220,400	123,497	95,305	...	28 192
4	Assignments and Compensations	1,240,100	386,132	378,347	...	7 785
5	Land Revenue	3,340,100	1,524,307	1,608,277	83,970	...
6	Opium (including cost of production)	2,352,000	1,534,025	2,612,413	1,078,388	
7	Salt (do. do.)	521 700	243,908	240,798		3,110
8	Stamps	85 600	41,988	45,494	3,506	...
9	Excise	98,600	46,372	48,673	2,301	...
10	Provincial Rates	53 000	27,267	25,611	...	1,656
11	Customs	142,000	68,214	72,462	4,248	...
12	Assessed Taxes	13,800	7,907	7,808	...	99
13	Forests	724,000	259,811	282,937	23,126	...
14	Registration	176,500	90,257	91,294	1,037	...
15	Post Office	1,146 500	558,528	559,110	582	...
16	Telegraph	628,700	233,077	248,061	14,984	...
17	Mint	73,400	37,015	38,596	1,581	..
18	General Administration	1,343,200	629,876	659,680	29,804	...
19	Law and Justice	3,376,700	1,589,526	1,647,443	57,917	...
20	Police	2,793,900	1,323,931	1,355,985	32,054	.
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	381,000	161,161	157,785		3,376
22	Education	1,237,100	552,554	568,081	15,527	...
23	Ecclesiastical	167,100	75,905	80,532	4,627	...
24	Medical	722,900	344,477	352,852	8,375	...
25	Political	548,200	215 958	266,355	50,397	...
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	428,600	245,730	249,856	4,126	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	675,300	347,629	319,322	...	28,307
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	900	389	9,224	8,835	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	783,900	392,459	423,382	30,923	...
30	Stationery and Printing	383,300	170,865	186,019	15,654	..
31	Miscellaneous	268,600	146,777	131,043	...	15 734
32	Famine Relief	..	5,043	322	.	4,721
33	Protective Works—Railways	1,138,600	122,436	489,148	366,712	...
34	Do. do. Irrigation	310,100	134,790	95,461	...	39,329
35	Reduction of Debt	301,300	..	..	...	
49	Exchange on transactions with London	3,538,100	1,801,099	1 242,499	...	558,600
		33,483,800	15,399,013	16,562,745	1,163,732	...
	Productive Public Works.					
36	State Railways (Working Expenses)	2,027,700	820,680	997,902	177,222	...
	East Indian Railway (Working Expenses)	2,052,500	1,038,893	1,030,756	...	8,137
37	Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision).	530,000	122,984	64,821	...	58,163
38	Irrigation and Navigation (Working Expenses).	562,100	246,263	277,681	31,418	...
39	Charges in respect of Capital— (c) Guaranteed Railways Interest	5,300	6,948	10,016	3,068	...
	Unproductive Public Works.					
40	State Railways (Capital Account)	166,700	119,069	67,135		51,934
41	Do. (Working and Maintenance)	176,700	56,267	75,819	19 552	...
42	Subsidized Railways	66,200	15,769	18,914	3,145	...
	Southern Mahratta Railway	89,500	42,893	80,205	37,312	...
43	Frontier Railways	—73,000	50,949	64,749	13 800	...
44	Irrigation and Navigation	752,200	323 594	326,455	2,861	.
45	Military Works	919,200	396,533	389,073	..	7,460
46	Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	3,882,200	1,724,128	1,593,994	...	130,134
47	Army	12,121,300	5,766 902	5,829,110	62,208	..
48	Military Operations in Egypt	..	36,354	...	...	36,354
		56,762,400	26,167,239	27,389,375	1,222,136	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	13,993,200	6,851,274	7,152,729	301,455	...
		70,755,600	33,018,513	34,542,104	1,523,591	...
	Productive Public Works—Capital Expenditure.					
	In India—					
50	State Railways	1,239,900	609,161	725,241	116,080	...
	East Indian Railway	540,000	119,616	100,352	...	19,264
51	Irrigation and Navigation	948,300	292,875	272,473	...	20,402
52	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	13,391	...	...	13,391
	In England—					
	State Railways	2,035,700	354,877	1,338,689	983,812	...
	East Indian Railway	...	215,581	170,155	...	45 426
	Irrigation and Navigation	500	8,537	557		7,980
		4,764,400	1,614,038	2,607,467	993,429	...
	GRAND TOTAL	75,520,000	34,632,551	37,149,571	2,517,020	...

† Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E W KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 9th January 1885.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajputana	Oct. 1884	Dec. 17, 1884
2	Coorg Madras Punjab	Do. „	Do. 22, „
5	Bombay Military Works Branch North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 24, „
8	Assam Central Provinces	Do. „	Do. 25, „
10	British Burma Hyderabad Imperial Ditto Assigned Districts	Do. „	Do. 26, „
13	Central India	Do. „	Do. 28, „
14	Port Blair	Do. „	Do. 30, „
15	Bengal	Sep. „	Do. 1, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajputana	Oct. 1884	Dec. 13, 1884
2	Madras Punjab	Do. „	Do. 23, „
4	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 23, „
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 24, „
6	British Burma	Do. „	Do. 26, „
7	Bengal	Do. „	Jan. 3, 1885

TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Indian	Oct. 1884	Dec. 23, 1884
2	Indo-European	Do. „	Jan. 3, 1885
3	General	Do. „	Do. 6, „

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	State Ry., Stores Branch	Oct. 1884	Dec. 18, 1884
2	Bombay Madras Punjab	Do. „	Do. 22, „
5	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 25, „
6	Central Provinces	Sep. „	Nov. 20, „
7	Bengal	Do. „	Dec. 1, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt
1	Amritsar Pathankot	Nov. 1884	Jan. 9, 1885
2	Bengal Administrative Charges.	Oct. „	Dec. 3, 1884
3	Punjab Provincial Surveys	Do. „	Do. 13, „
4	Bhopal	Do. „	Do. 15, „
5	Assam Surveys	Do. „	Do. 16, „
6	N.-W. P. & Oudh Provl. Surveys. Assam Subsidized	Do. „	Do. 17, „
8	State Ry. Stores Branch	Do. „	Do. 18, „
9	Jhansi-Manickpur Nalhati	Do. „	Do. 19, „
11	Bombay Surveys Dhond and Manmad Madras Surveys Punjab Northern Warda Coal	Do. „	Do. 22, „
16	Cuddapah-Nellore Holkar Rajputana-Malwa Sind-Pishin (S. Sec.)	Do. „	Do. 23, „
20	Indus Valley	Do. „	Do. 24, „
21	Bengal & North-Western Patna and Gya Rewari-Ferozepore Sind-Pishin N. Section	Do. „	Do. 25, „
25	British Burma Nagpur-Chattisgarh Tirhoot Bassein-Henzada Survey Eastern Bengal. Bengal-Nagpur Survey	Do. „	Do. 26, „
31	Sindia	Do. „	Do. 27, „
32	Bellary-Kistna Dacca-Mymensing Southern Mahratta	Do. „	Do. 28, „
35	Kaunia-Dhurla Northern Bengal	Do. „	Do. 29, „
37	Kokilamukh.	Do. „	Jan. 7, 1885
38	N.-W. P. & Oudh subsidized	Do. „	Do. 9, „
39	Bengal Central	Sept. „	Nov. 20, 1884
40	Ranaghat Bhawangola	Do. „	Do. 22, „
41	N.-W. P. & Oudh Provl.	Do. „	Dec. 1, „
42	Bengal Provl. Surveys	Do. „	Do. 9, „
43	East Indian	Do. „	Do. 15, „
44	Cawnpore-Achneyra	Do. „	Do. 18 „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhopal	Oct. 1884	Dec. 15, 1884
2	Punjab Northern Wardah Coal	Do. „	Do. 22, „
4	Rajputana-Malwa Rewari-Ferozepore	Do. „	Do. 23, „
6	Kaunia-Dhurla Nagpur Chattisgarh	Do. „	Do. 24, „
8	British Burma Nalhati Tirhoot Eastern Bengal	Do. „	Do. 26, „
12	Indus Valley	Do. „	Do. 27, „
13	Southern Mahratta	Do. „	Do. 28, „
14	Cawnpore-Achneyra	Do. „	Do. 30, „
15	Northern Bengal	Do. „	Jan. 2, 1885
16	Ghazipur-Dildnagar	Sep. „	Nov 22, 1884
17	Patna & Gya	Do. „	Dec. 1, „
18	East Indian	Do. „	Jan. 2, 1885

FOREIGN STATES.

CAPITAL.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhavnagar-Goudal	Oct. 1884	Dec. 22, 1884
2	Nizam's	Do. „	Do. 30, „

REVENUE.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhavnagar-Gondal	Oct. 1884	Dec. 23, 1884
2	Nizam's	Do. „	Do. 30, „

Fort William, the 14th January 1885.

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
31	E20—91867	100	Mohamed Bux, Draftsman, P. W. D., Lahore.
	„ —92009	100	

LAHORE,
The 10th January 1885.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
40	B 79—85060	100	R. Sassoon, Calcutta.

FORT ST. GEORGE.
The 10th January 1885.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.,
for *Commissioner.*

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the lease, for three years, of the Manihari Lime Hill belonging to Government, near the banks of the Ganges, opposite to East Indian Railway Station Sahebgunge. The tenders will be received up to the 28th of February 1885. The Collector of Purneah will not be bound to accept the highest or any bid.

A. WEEKES,
Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
PURNEAH,
The 15th December 1884.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1885.

No. 11620.—Pundit Prannath is appointed to be sub. *pro tem.* Manager, Dead Letter Office, Lahore.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 13th January 1885.

Adie, Miss M. J.	Eldnoyen, Anjel.	Nourse, H.
Andrews, Mrs. R. L.	Ivey, W.	Porter, Captain.
Bradie, E. B	Keeles, F. H.	Thurman, W. A.
Bruker, Gustave.	Lang, Miss.	Walkun, J. W.
Cubitt, Mrs.	Linen, Geo. G.	Yansen, John.
Downing, Captain W. S.	Menexe, C. D.	Zimmer, Ign.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adda, Henry.	Goldstein, Emilie.	P. A. C.
Allen, Alex.	Grün, Otto.	Pate, Fred.
Ambler, C. F.	H M. W.	Petley, W A.
Amoss, Thomas.	Huhne, John.	Psyllas, Michel G.
Andrew, James.	Harcourt, W. H.	Q. R.
Aynard, Charles.	Hordern, Mrs Peter.	Ramoge, John.
Barrow, Frank Hunter.	Huddleston, John E.	"Rex."
Beames, J.	Leslie.	Richardson, H.
Boileau, Captain H.	Hull, W.	Row, John H.
Bott, Fred	Isaac, Mr.	Scott, C.
Brigg, E. A.	Joansin, T.	Smith, T. R.
Brounlow, H. H.	Lampard, Henry.	Stagg, J E.
Burke, Edward.	Lancez, Mrs W.	"Stanhope."
Burke, Sir Henry.	Lee, Miss C.	Stern, Edward.
Carlisle, J. T.	Lewis, H.	Taylor, Miss Emma.
Case, Mrs. S. F.	Lopez, E.	Thomassen, E. S.
Chapman, Frank	Lubbach, J. B.	Thrussell, A.
Clift, Mrs H. W.	Luddy, Miss Lilly	Tigbe, James.
Cowan, Andrew.	Macmillam, Maurice.	Towers, Miss Rosa.
DeDviostillo, LeComte.	Manning, E A.	Trafford, H. R.
DeLa Grange, Baron Louis.	Matson, R.	Weuz, E
	Murgatroyd, C. A.	Wilson, Theos.
Faerstermann, Ignatz.	M. X. B.	Wood, Mrs.
Galt, E. A	"Naini."	Young, W
Golding, Herbert.	Owen, L. C.	Zillhardt, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Cooper, N. H.	Jenkins, G. R.	Ramer, Paul.
Dalzell, W.	Lackerstein, M. R.	Thibaud, Thomy.
DeDomball, A.		

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 12th January 1885.

Blackwood, J.	Dalrimple, W. M.	Meighan, Miss.
Brind, M. J.	Fagan, G L.	Napier, Thomas.
Buchan, Y.	Ghose, U. C	Neogi, Nitya Noud.
Butler, Lieut.-Col. A. D	Harrington, B. R.	Serrao, P. J.
Cadd, A. Sergt.	Hill, T C.	Sittlebat, James.
Case, F.	Hobsen, E.	Thresum, Miss C.
Cavanagh, D.	John, P. S.	Webb, C. R.
Chowdhari, N. G.	Kilgore, Mrs. L.	

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

The 17th January 1885.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer
	1885.	
Madras and Ceylon	24th Jan.	P. & O. Str. *Rohilla.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	20th „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails via Bombay	20th „	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	19th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	21st „	Str. *Khandalla.*†
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	21st „	Str *Makratta.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	20th „	Strs. *Wingsang* and *Japan.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom, can be forwarded.
† Also for Port Blair can be sent by this opportunity.
N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M

E. HUTTON
Presidency Post Master

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1885.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Forty-seventh Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 31st January 1885, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and to consider such other matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December 1884.

NOTICE.

Since the end of 1289 B. S. Baboo Toolsee Churn Mullick has ceased to be a partner in the firm of Issur Chunder Coondoo & Co., having their places of business in Municipal Market and Chandney Choke (both in Calcutta), and in Ramkristopore, Howrah, and the said businesses will be now carried on by the undersigned.

UMA CHURN COONDOO.
AUROON CHAND MULLICK.
AUKHIL CHUNDRA PAUL.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th January 1885.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Fourth Quarter ending 30th April 1884, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1883.

PARTICULARS.	For the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1884.	For the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of each quarter	83,31,027 9 0	78,79,944 15 5	4,51,082 9 7	.....
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from February to April in the Widows' Fund ...	1,18,870 7 8	1,16,780 7 10	2,089 15 5	.....
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	79,116 7 9	78,561 4 0	555 3 9	.....
Entrance fees, &c., ditto	520 2 0	743 0 1	.....	222 14 1
Divisible surplus transferred to debit of subscribers	78 8 0	6 12 0	66 12 0	.....
Amount of fines imposed under Rule 40A	1,493 5 1	.....	1,493 5 1	.....
Ditto of pensions received with interest from Government of India for sums advanced to widows and orphans who came upon the fund during the mutiny of 1857	2,961 2 0	2,961 2 0	.....	.....
Ditto of interest received from Government of India for the year ending 31st March 1884	4,94,199 2 10	4,67,015 15 6	27,183 3 4	.....
Difference of interest allowed by Government of India during 1879-80 to 1882-83...	7,734 3 3	.....	7,734 3 3	...
Total Receipts ...	7,04,968 6 2	6,66,068 9 5	A 39,122 10 10	222 14 1
Grand Total ...	90,35,995 15 2	85,46,013 8 10	B 4,90,905 4 5	222 14 1
DEDUCT PAYMENTS—				
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	83,308 10 7	80,808 9 4	2,500 1 3	.....
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	56,218 13 9	55,690 3 10	528 9 11	.....
Establishment, including office rent and contingencies... ...	9,908 6 9	8,549 2 4	*1,354 4 5	.....
Loss in exchange on remittances to England	9,832 9 4	10,347 6 9	.....	514 13 5
Loss in exchange on subscriptions paid in England at current rates of exchange under Rule 43	5,781 9 3	.....	5,781 9 3	.....
Amount paid from divisible surplus	.....	96 1 0	.....	96 1 0
Total payments ...	1,65,045 1 8	1,55,491 7 3	C 10,164 8 10	610 14 5
Net balance in favour of the Fund ...	88,70,950 13 6	83,90,522 1 7	D 4,80,940 11 7	888 0 4
Proportion of divisible surplus passed to Subscribers ...	45,759 0 0	33,402 0 0	12,357 0 0	.....

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of Subscribers	1,527	1,005	1,504	994	23	11	.....	.....
Ditto of Incumbents	388	565	377	552	11	13	.....	.....
Ditto of Subscribers sharing abatements	1,036	691	984	676	52	15	.....	.....

	Rs. A. P.
A—Net increase in total receipts ...	38,899 13 9
B— Ditto in grand total receipts	4,89,982 6 4
C— Ditto in total payments ..	9,553 10 5
D— Ditto in balance ...	4,80,428 11 11

* Chiefly due to commission to Messrs. Coutts and Co., not adjusted in the previous quarter.

G. W. MACLEOD, *Accountant.*

H. RONALDSON, JAMES BELL, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,
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Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

FUND OFFICE, the 8th January 1885.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1885.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd January, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1885.

An Act to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1885; and it shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 4 of Act XVIII of 1882.

2. In section 4 of the Burma Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, XVIII of 1882, after the words "first or second class" the words "or as engine-drivers" shall be added.

Amendment of sections 5, 8 and 11 of same Act.

3. In section 5, sub-section (2), section 8, clause (*b*), and section 11, clause (*b*), of the said Act, after the word "engineer" the words "or in the case of a boiler or prime-mover attached to an engine of not more than twenty horse-power of an engineer or engine-driver" shall be inserted.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January 1885, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 1 OF 1885.

THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION BILL, 1885.

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CHAPTER VI.

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32. Power for Governor General in Council to make rules.
33. Procedure for making and publication of rules.

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill, 1885.

(Chapter II.—General Registry Offices of Births, Deaths and Marriages.—Sections 1-9.)

A Bill to Provide for the voluntary Registration of certain Births and Deaths, for the establishment of General Registry Offices for keeping Registers of certain Births, Deaths and Marriages, and for certain other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the voluntary registration of births and deaths among certain classes of persons, for the more effectual registration of those births and deaths and of the marriages registered under Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and for the establishment of general registry offices for keeping registers of those births, deaths and marriages; XV of 1872.

And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the collection and preservation of certain existing registers made otherwise than in the performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which the register was kept, and to declare that copies of the entries in those registers shall be admissible in evidence;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1885; and

[Act XV of 1872, s. 1.]

(*2*) It shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, directs.

Local extent.

2. This Act extends to the whole of British India, and, so far only as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"prescribed" means prescribed by a rule made by the Governor General in Council under this Act; and

"Registrar of Births and Deaths" means a Registrar of Births and Deaths appointed under this Act.

Saving of local laws.

4. Nothing in this Act, or in any rule made under this Act, shall affect any law heretofore or hereafter passed providing for the registration of births and deaths within particular local areas.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

[Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, s. 2.]

Establishment of general registry offices and appointment of Registrars General.

5. (*1*) Each Local Government—

(*a*) shall establish a general registry office, for keeping such certified copies of registers of births and deaths registered under this Act, or marriages registered under Act III of 1872 (*to provide a form of marriage in certain cases*), or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as may be sent to it under this Act, or under either of the two last-mentioned Acts as amended by this Act; and XV of 1872.

(*b*) may, from time to time, appoint to the charge of that office an officer, to be called the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, for the territories under its administration.

(*2*) Provided that the Governor of Bombay in Council may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, establish two general registry offices and appoint two Registrars General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories under his administration; one of such general registry offices and of such Registrars General being established and appointed for Sindh and the other for the other territories under the administration of the Governor of Bombay in Council. [Cf. Act III of 1877, s. 4.]

Indexes to be kept at general registry office.

6. Each Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall cause indexes of all the certified copies of registers sent to his office under this Act, Act III of 1872, or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by this Act, to be made and kept in his office in the prescribed form. [Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, ss. 37 & 38. See also Act III of 1877 s. 77.] XV of 1872.

Indexes to be open to inspection.

7. Subject to the payment of the prescribed fees, the indexes so made shall be at all reasonable times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect them, and copies of entries in the certified copies of the registers to which they relate shall be given to all persons applying for them.

Copies of entries to be admissible in evidence.

8. A copy of an entry given under the last foregoing section shall be signed by the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the birth, death or marriage to which the entry relates.

Superintendence of Registrars by Registrar General.

9. Each Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall exercise a general superintendence over the Registrars of Births and Deaths in the territories for which he is appointed.

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill, 1885.

(Chapter III.—Registration of Births and Deaths.—Sections 10-18.)

CHAPTER III.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

A.—Application of this Chapter.

Persons whose births and deaths are registrable.

10. The persons whose births and deaths shall be registrable under this chapter are as follows, namely:—

(*a*) in British India, the members of every race, sect or tribe to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies, and in respect of which an order under section 332 of that Act is not for the time being in force, and all persons professing the Christian religion; X of 1865.

(*b*) in the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, subjects of Her Majesty being members of a like race, sect or tribe or professing the Christian religion.

B.—Registration Establishment.

Power for Local Government to appoint Registrars for its territories.

11. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, so many persons as it thinks fit to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for such local areas within the territories under its administration as it may, from time to time, define.

[Cf. Act III of 1877, s. 13.]

(*2*) The Local Government may suspend, remove or dismiss any person appointed under this section and appoint another person in his stead.

(*3*) A Registrar of Births and Deaths may resign by notifying in writing to the Local Government his intention to do so, and, on his resignation being accepted by the Local Government, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Power for Governor General in Council to appoint Registrars of Births and Deaths for Native States.

12. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, so many persons as he thinks fit to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for such local areas within the territories of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty as he may, from time to time, define.

[Cf 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 26.]

Office and attendance of Registrar.

13. (*1*) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths shall have an office in the local area for which he is appointed.

(*2*) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths to whom the Local Government may direct this sub-section to apply shall attend at his office for the purpose of registering births and deaths on such days and at such hours as the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages may, from time to time, direct, and shall cause to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his office, his name, with the addition of Registrar of Births and Deaths for the local area for which he is appointed, and the days and hours of his attendance.

Absence of Registrar from his district or vacancy in his office.

14. (*1*) When any Registrar of Births and Deaths to whom the Local Government may direct this section to apply, not being a Registrar of Births and Deaths for a local area in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appoints in this behalf, or, in default of such appointment, the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Registrar's office is situate, shall be the Registrar of Births and Deaths during such absence or until the Local Government fills the vacancy. [Cf Act III of 1877, s. 10, also 37 & 38 Vic, c. 88, ss. 24 & 25.]

(*2*) When any such Registrar of Births and Deaths for a local area in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appoints in this behalf shall be the Registrar of Births and Deaths during such absence or until the Local Government fills the vacancy.

(*3*) The Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall report all appointments made under this section to the Local Government.

Register books to be supplied and preservation of records to be provided for.

15. The Local Government shall supply every Registrar of Births and Deaths with a sufficient number of register books of births and of register books of deaths, and shall make suitable provision for the preservation of the records connected with the registration of births and deaths. [Cf. Act III of 1877, s 13.]

C.—Mode of Registration.

Duty of Registrar to enter births and deaths of which notice is given in register.

16. Every Registrar of Births and Deaths, on receipt of notice of a birth or death within the local area for which he is appointed, shall, if the notice is given within the prescribed time and in the prescribed mode by a person authorized by this Act to give the notice, forthwith make an entry of the birth or death in the proper register book. [Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, ss 17 & 18; also Act III of 1877, s. 16.]

Persons authorized to give notice of birth.

17. The following persons are hereby authorized to give notice of a birth, namely, the father or mother of the child, or, in default of the father or mother, the occupier of the house in which to his knowledge the child is born, or any person present at the birth, or the person having charge of the child. [Cf. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 10.]

Persons authorized to give notice of death.

18. The following persons are hereby authorized to give notice of a death, namely:— [Cf. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 10.]

(*a*) In the case of any person dying in a house

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(Chapter III.—Registration of Births and Deaths.—Sections 19-25.)

after the date on which this Act comes into force, the nearest relatives of the deceased present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased, or, in default of such relatives, any other relative of the deceased dwelling or being in the local area of the Registrar of Births and Deaths within which the deceased was at the time of his death, or, in default of such relatives, any person present at the death, or the occupier of the house in which to his knowledge the death took place, or, in default of the persons hereinbefore in this section mentioned, any inmate of that house; and

[Cf. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 11.]

(*b*) in the case of any person dying in a place which is not a house, or of a dead body being found elsewhere than in a house, after the date on which this Act comes into force, any relative of the deceased person having knowledge of any of the particulars required to be registered concerning the death, or, in default of such relative, any person present at the death, or finding, or taking charge of, the body.

Entry of birth or death to be signed by person giving notice.

19. (*1*) When an entry of a birth or death has been made by the Registrar of Births and Deaths as required by section 16, the person giving notice of the birth or death must sign the entry in the register in the presence of the Registrar.

(*2*) Until the entry has been so signed, the birth or death shall not be deemed to be registered under this Act.

[Cf. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 30.]

Grant of certificate of registration of birth or death.

20. The Registrar of Births and Deaths shall, on application made at the time of registering any birth or death by the person giving notice of the birth or death, and on payment by him of the prescribed fee, give to the applicant a certificate in the prescribed form, signed by the Registrar, of having registered the birth or death.

[Cf. 6 & 7 Wm IV, c. 86, ss. 32 & 34; also Act III of 1877, s. 56.]

Duty of Registrars as to sending certified copies of entries in register books to Registrar General.

21. (*1*) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths in British India shall send to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which the local area for which he is appointed is situate, at the prescribed intervals, a true copy, certified by him under his hand, in the prescribed form, of all the entries of births and deaths in the register book kept by him since the last of those intervals:

Provided that, in the case of Registrars of Births and Deaths who are clergymen of the Churches of England, Rome and Scotland, the Registrar may send the certified copies in the first instance to his ecclesiastical superior, who shall send them to the proper Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

In this sub-section, "Church of England" and "Church of Scotland" mean the Church of England and the Church of Scotland as by law established respectively; and "Church of Rome" means the Church which regards the Pope of Rome as its spiritual head.

[Act XV of 1872, s. 56.]

(*2*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall apply to every Registrar of Births and Deaths in the territories of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, with this modification, that the certified copies referred to in that sub-section shall be sent to such one of the Registrars General of Births, Deaths and Marriages as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints in this behalf.

[Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, s. 35; also Act XV of 1872, s. 79.]

Searches and copies of entries in register books.

22. (*1*) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths shall, on payment of the prescribed fees, at all reasonable times allow searches to be made in the register books kept by him, and give a copy of any entry in the same.

(*2*) Every copy of an entry in a register book given under this section shall be signed by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, and shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the birth or death to which the entry relates.

D.—Penalties.

[Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, s. 41: 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 40: Act XV of 1872, s. 66.]

Penalty for wilfully giving false information.

23. If any person wilfully makes, or causes to be made, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births or deaths, any false statement in connection with any notice of a birth or death under this Act, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine.

[37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 35.]

Penalty for omission to enter birth or death in register, or loss of register.

24. If any Registrar of Births and Deaths refuses, or without reasonable cause omits, to make an entry in the proper register of any birth or death which he ought so to enter under this Act, or if any person having the custody of any register book of births or deaths carelessly loses or injures or allows the injury of the book, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

E.—Correction of Errors.

[Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, s. 44: 37 & 38 Vic. c. 88, s. 36 See also Act XV of 1872, s. 78.]

Correction of entry in register of births and deaths.

25. (*1*) If a Registrar of Births and Deaths discovers any error in the form or substance of any entry of a birth or death in any register kept by him under this Act, he may, in the presence of the persons who gave the notice of the birth or death, or, in case of their death or absence, in the presence of two other credible witnesses, correct the error by entry in the margin, without any alteration of the original entry, and shall sign the marginal entry and add thereto the date of the correction.

(*2*) Every entry made under this section must be attested by the witnesses in whose presence it was made.

(*3*) If a certified copy of the entry has already been sent to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Registrar of Births and Deaths shall make and send a separate certified copy of the original erroneous entry and of the marginal correction therein made.

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill, 1885.

(Chapter IV.—Amendment of Marriage Acts, 1872. Chapter V.—Special Provisions as to certain existing Registers.—Sections 26-31.)

CHAPTER IV.

AMENDMENT OF MARRIAGE ACTS, 1872.

Addition, after section 13, Act III of 1872.

26. After section 13 of Act III of 1872 (*to provide a form of marriage in certain cases*), the following section shall be inserted:—

Transmission of certified copies of marriage-certificate book to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

"13A. The local Registrar shall send to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which his district is situate, at such intervals as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, directs, a true copy certified by him under his hand, in such form as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, prescribes, of all entries made by him in the said marriage-certificate book since the last of such intervals."

Amendment of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. XV of 1872.

27. In the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—

(*a*) at the end of section 3 the words "'Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages' means a Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1885," shall be added;

(*b*) for the words "Secretary to the Local Government", wherever they occur, and for the words "Secretary to a Local Government" in section 79, the words "Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages" shall be substituted;

(*c*) for the words "at such places as the Local Government directs" in section 62, the words "in the office of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories of the Local Government by which the person who keeps the register-book was licensed" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in section 81, after the words "Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages" the words "in England" shall be added.

CHAPTER V.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO CERTAIN EXISTING REGISTERS.

[Cf. 3 & 4 Vic., c. 92, s. 1.]

Permission to persons having custody of certain records to send them within one year to Registrar General.

28. If any person in British India, or in the dominions of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, has for the time being the custody of any register or record of birth, baptism, naming, dedication, death or burial of any persons of the classes specified in section 10, or of any register or record of marriage of persons of the class of those to whom Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, applies, and, if such register or record has been made by him otherwise than in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which the register or record was kept, he may, within one year from the date on which this Act comes into force, send the register or record to the office of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which he resides, or, if he resides within the dominions of any such Prince or State as aforesaid, to such one of the Registrars General as aforesaid as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time, directs in this behalf. XV of 1872.

Appointment of Commissioners to examine registers. [Cf. 3 & 4 Vic., c. 94, s. 2.]

29. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may appoint so many persons as he thinks fit to be Commissioners for examining the registers or records sent to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages under the last foregoing section.

(*2*) The Commissioners so appointed shall hold office for such period as the Governor General in Council, by the order of appointment, or any subsequent order, directs.

Duties of Commissioners. [Cf. 3 & 4 Vic., c. 92, ss. 2 and 4.]

30. (*1*) The Commissioners appointed under the last foregoing section shall enquire into the state, custody and authenticity of every such register or record as may be sent to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages under section 28,

and shall, from time to time, deliver to the Registrar General a descriptive list or lists of all such registers or records, or portions of registers or records, as they find to be accurate and faithful.

(*2*) The list or lists shall contain the prescribed particulars and refer to the registers or records, or to the portions of the registers or records, in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) The Commissioners shall also certify in writing, upon some part of every separate book or volume containing any such register or record, or portion of a register or record, as is referred to in any list or lists made by the Commissioners, that it is one of the registers or records, or portions of registers or records, referred to in the said list or lists.

Searches of lists prepared by Commissioners and grant of certified copies of entries. [Cf. 3 & 4 Vic., c. 92, s. 5.]

31. (*1*) Subject to the payment of the prescribed fees, the descriptive list or lists of registers or records, or portions of registers or records, delivered by the Commissioners to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall be, at all reasonable times, open to inspection by any person applying to inspect them, and copies of entries in

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(Chapter VI.—Rules.—Sections 32-33.)

those registers or records shall be given to all persons applying for them.

(2) A copy of an entry given under this section shall be signed by the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the birth, baptism, naming, dedication, death, burial or marriage to which the entry relates.

CHAPTER VI.

RULES.

[Cf. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 27; also Act XV of 1872, s. 82.]

Power for Governor General in Council to make rules.

32. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules—

(*a*) to fix the fees payable under this Act;

(*b*) to prescribe the forms required for the purposes of this Act;

(*c*) to prescribe the time within which, and the mode in which, persons authorized under this Act to give notice of a birth or death to a Registrar of Births and Deaths must give the notice;

(*d*) to prescribe the registers to be kept, and the form and manner in which Registrars of Births and Deaths are to register births and deaths under this Act, and the intervals at which they are to send true copies of the entries of l ths and deaths in the registers kept by them;

(*e*) to prescribe the particulars which the descriptive list or lists to be prepared by the Commissioners appointed under Chapter V are to contain, and the manner in which they are to refer records or registers, or portion or registers to which they ts in

(*f*) generally to carry out s of this Act.

Procedure for making and publication of rules.

33. (*1*) The Governor Gene cil shall, before m all es under the last sear section, publish a y h the proposed rules in such manner as m opinion, be sufficient for the information ime, gistus likely to be affected thereby.

(*2*) There shall be published in C all draft a note specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*4*) Every rule made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and the publication in the *Gazette of India* of a rule purporting to be made under the last foregoing section shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT is proposed by this Bill (1) to establish a system of voluntary registration of births and deaths for the benefit of such classes of the community as would be likely to avail themselves of such registration, (2) to establish general registry offices for keeping registers of the births and deaths so registered, and of marriages registered under Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), and (3) to provide machinery for giving evidential value to certain existing registers of births, baptisms, deaths, burials and marriages, which have been kept under no law.

2. The subject of the registration of births and deaths among Europeans in India has been long under the consideration of the Government, whose attention has, moreover, been frequently directed to it by memorials from various Christian religious bodies urging very strongly the need for legislation.

3. The Indian Statute-book contains at present no general law for the registration of births and deaths. There are, indeed, enactments which provide for the registration of births and deaths within certain specified areas, principally municipalities and cantonments, but, in the first place, these enactments are strictly local in their nature, leaving the greater portion of the country unprovided for, and, in the next place, their provisions, being directed primarily to statistical purposes, are not of such a nature as to make the registers of births and deaths kept under them of value for purposes of evidence.

4. As to the numerous registers of baptisms and burials which are kept by ministers of religion in all parts of the country, it is doubtful how far they can be relied on for giving accurately the requisite particulars as to births and deaths, and most of them would, moreover, be inadmissible in evidence.

5. This being the state of the law, and considering the importance of the subject generally, and the memorials above referred to, and having regard to the fact that references are frequently made to the Secretary of State for India and to the Government of India for proof of age or of deaths in connection with questions involving large individual interests, such as rights to property, the Government of India is of opinion that it is expedient to enact a permissive law under which full facilities for registering births and deaths should be given to persons valuing unimpeachable evidence of these events.

6. As to the second object of the Bill, it is obvious that no system of registration of births and deaths can be complete or of practical value unless it provides for the establishment, at certain centres, of general offices where the information registered at the various local offices shall be collected and so arranged as to be readily available for public reference.

7. In this connection, the attention of the Government of India has been directed to the unsatisfactory nature of the system of registration of marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and Act III of 1872.

Documentary evidence of all marriages under the former Act is, by the provisions of the Act or the orders thereunder, sent to the Secretary to the Local Government, who is also empowered to grant certified copies which are receivable in evidence. It would seem, therefore, at first sight, that nothing further was required. But, as a matter of fact, not only are no arrangements made for maintaining an index to the marriages the records of which are retained in the local Secretariat, but the greater portion of the marriage records which are received in the local Secretariat have, under section 81 of the Act and the orders in force, to be sent on *in original* to the Government of India in the Home Department for transmission to the Secretary of State; so that the greater number of the marriage records which reach the local Secretariat do not remain there for purposes of reference, and such as do remain are, owing to the absence of an index, practically valueless.

As to Act III of 1872, this Act makes no provision for the marriages solemnized under it being reported to any central authority. The marriage-certificate books for which it provides are retained by the Registrar, who is not even required to index them. Their value as records of the marriages to which they refer is accordingly much diminished.

8. The Government of India have, therefore, availed themselves of the opportunity of the proposed legislation for the registration of births and deaths to remove these defects in the marriage-registration law, by providing for general registry offices for keeping registers, not only of the births and deaths which may be registered under the proposed law, but also of marriages which may be registered under Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

9. The present Bill extends (section 2) to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

10. As there seems to be no way of utilizing for the special purposes in view the compulsory system of registration of births and deaths which is prescribed by the local laws referred to in paragraph 3 above, or of separating the registration of the limited classes affected by the Bill from that of the general population which is required under those laws, it has been found necessary to save the laws providing for the registration of births and deaths within particular local areas at present in force or which may hereafter be passed; and this is done by section 4. The result of this section will, therefore, be that the persons to whom the provisions of the Bill relating to the registration of births and deaths are applicable will be bound, as heretofore, to satisfy the statistical requirements of such local Acts, and will be at liberty to re-register births and deaths under the Bill for evidential purposes.

11. Chapter II provides (section 5) for the establishment by the Local Governments of general registry offices of births, deaths and marriages, and the appointment of Registrars General of Births, Deaths and Marriages. By section 6 indexes are to be kept at the general registry offices of all the certified copies of registers which may be sent to them under the Bill or under Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. These indexes (section 7) are to be open to public inspection, and copies of the entries in the certified copies of the registers to which they relate are to be given to all persons applying for them; and such copies are (section 8) to be admissible in evidence. By section 9 the Registrar General is given the superintendence of the Registrars of Births and Deaths.

12. Chapter III deals with the subject of registration of births and deaths. Section 10 defines the persons whose births and deaths are registrable as, in British India, the members of every race, sect or tribe to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies and in respect of which an order under section 332 of that Act is not for the time being in force, and all persons professing the Christian religion, and in Native States all like persons who are British subjects. These provisions of the Bill will therefore, generally speaking, apply to East Indians, Jews, Armenians and Pársís as well as to Europeans and Native Christians. These are believed to be the only classes of persons in the country who are likely to avail themselves of the benefits of a law of this nature.

13. The chapter then provides for a registration establishment, empowering (sections 11 and 12) the Local Government in British India and the Governor General in Council in Native States to appoint either by name or by virtue of their office fit persons to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for definite local areas. It is proposed to appoint under the general powers given by these sections persons authorized or licensed to perform marriages under either Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and, in order to provide for the receipt of notices from persons who may prefer not to resort to the Marriage Registrars, other suitable persons, one of whom it is intended should be appointed for each local area for which a person who is also a Marriage Registrar is appointed. It is to the latter class of Registrars that sections 13 and 14, which lay down certain provisions as to the office of such

Registrars, and for the filling up temporary vacancies in the office of such Registrars, are intended to apply. Section 15 provides for the supply of register books and the preservation of records.

14. The chapter next treats of the mode of registration. It imposes (section 16) a duty on every Registrar of Births and Deaths to make an entry in his register book of all births and deaths of which notice may be given to him within the prescribed time and in the prescribed mode by a person authorized to give him such notice. It then (sections 17 and 18) specifies the persons who shall be authorized to give notice of births and deaths respectively.

Section 19 provides that the entry of the birth or death is to be signed by the person giving notice, and declares that until it is so signed the birth or death shall not be deemed to be registered. By section 20 every Registrar of Births and Deaths is required to give on application made at the time of registering any birth or death by the person giving notice of the same, and on payment by him of the prescribed fee, a certificate of having registered the birth or death.

Section 21 provides for the sending by every Registrar of Births and Deaths at prescribed intervals to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages of certified copies of all entries in his register books. In the case of Registrars in British India, the copies are to be sent to the Registrar General within whose jurisdiction the local areas for which the Registrar is appointed is situate, an exception being made in the case of Registrars who are clergymen of the Churches of England, Rome and Scotland, who may send them to their ecclesiastical superiors to be forwarded by them to the Registrar General. In the case of Registrars in Native States, the copies are to be sent to such one of the Registrars General as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf. Section 22 provides for searches, and grant of copies of entries in register books which shall be admissible in evidence.

15. Sections 23 and 24 prescribe penalties of imprisonment which may extend to three years and fine for wilfully giving false information to a Registrar of Births and Deaths, and of fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees, for Registrars of Births and Deaths omitting to enter births or deaths in the register or losing or injuring register books.

16. Lastly, section 25 prescribes the procedure by which errors in the form or substance of any entry in a register book of births and deaths may be corrected.

17. Chapter IV (sections 26 and 27) makes the amendments in Act III of 1872 and the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, which are necessary in order to make the provisions of these Acts fit in with the scheme of the Bill, under which certified copies of entries in the registers kept under these Acts are in future to be sent to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

18. Chapter V deals with the last of the three subjects referred to in the first paragraph of this Statement. As noted above, registers of births or baptisms and deaths or burials are at present kept in all parts of the country by ministers of religion. Registers of marriages were also similarly kept before the marriage-registration law came into force. Most of these registers are, as the law now stands, inadmissible in evidence, and possibly many of them should never be admitted in evidence owing to the irregular manner in which they have been compiled. At the same time, others are probably fit for admission as public registers. Under these circumstances, it seems advisable to follow the analogy of what was done in England (see 3 & 4 Vic., c. 92) and provide a procedure under which such of these registers as are worthy of recognition may be validated and certified copies of entries made in them declared admissible in evidence. This is accordingly done by Chapter V.

19. That chapter first (section 28) declares that any person having custody of any such records may, within one year from the date on which the Bill comes into force, send them to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which the person resides, or, if he resides in a Native State, to such one of those Registrars General as the Governor General in Council, by notification, directs. It then (section 29) provides for the appointment by the Governor General in Council of Commissioners to examine the registers so sent to the various Registrars General, and prescribes (section 30) the duties of the Commissioners, which are to inquire into the state, custody and authenticity of every register submitted to them, and to prepare lists of all such registers or portions of registers as they find to be accurate and faithful, and to certify upon some part of every book or volume containing any such register or portion of a register as is referred to in any such list that it is one of the registers referred to in the list. Section 31 permits, on payment of a fee, searches to be made of the lists so prepared, and provides for the grant of certified copies of the entries in the registers which shall be admissible in evidence.

20. Finally, Chapter VI (sections 32 and 33) empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules with regard to certain matters connected with the purposes of the Act, and prescribes the usual procedure for the making and publication of such rules.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 2nd January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January 1885:—

No. 2 OF 1885.

A Bill to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner to assist the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Oudh Additional Judicial Commissioner's Act, 1885; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

2. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such person as it thinks fit to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner, and to sit as such in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

(2) Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Local Government.

Jurisdiction and powers of Additional Judicial Commissioner.

3. Every Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise such jurisdiction and powers of the Judicial Commissioner under the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879, as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may direct. XIII of 1879.

Law applicable to Additional Judicial Commissioner.

4. Every enactment for the time being applicable to the Judicial Commissioner shall apply to the Additional Judicial Commissioner when exercising any jurisdiction or powers under the last foregoing section as if he were the Judicial Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for the temporary appointment, from time to time, as it may be deemed necessary, of an Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

The steady increase in the work that falls upon the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and the accumulation of arrears, have made it necessary to adopt some plan for assisting him in the discharge of his functions; and the simplest arrangement would seem to be the appointment, as occasion requires, of an Additional Judicial Commissioner.

The Bill (section 2) empowers the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, to appoint an Additional Judicial Commissioner, who is to hold office during the pleasure of the Local Government. The Additional Judicial Commissioner so appointed is (section 3) to exercise such jurisdiction and powers of the Judicial Commissioner under the Oudh Civil Courts Act as the Local Government may prescribe, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner directs. The Local Government will thus be able to regulate the jurisdiction and powers of the Additional Judicial Commissioner in such a way as to prevent any conflict between them and those of the Judicial Commissioner, while the latter officer will be able to arrange for the distribution of business as may appear to him to be most convenient. Lastly (section 4), all enactments applicable to the Judicial Commissioner are declared to be applicable to the Additional Judicial Commissioner, so that his legal status generally will be identical with that of the Judicial Commissioner.

J. W. QUINTON.

The 16th January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY FROM RUPNARAINPUR TO KAIRBAD BY THE ALIPORE COAL COMPANY.

No. 19 R. C., dated Fort William, 8th January 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

An Agreement made the 21st day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four between the SECRETARY OF STATE for India in Council (hereinafter called "the Secretary of State") of the one part and the ALIPORE COAL COMPANY LIMITED a Joint Stock Company duly incorporated with limited liability under the Indian Companies Act 1882 having their registered office at No. 39 Strand in the town of Calcutta (hereinafter called "the Company") of the other part. WHEREAS the Company is desirous of constructing a Railway from Kairbad on the land belonging to the Company situate in the Sub-district of Ranigunj and district of Burdwan to Rupnarainpur in the same sub-district and district for carriage of coal and other minerals raised by them from various places on their said land to the East Indian Railway and have applied to the Secretary of State for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of the Company under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1870. AND WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has consented to the provisions of Section 6 to Section 45 (both inclusive) of the said Act being put in force in order to acquire the lands required for the purposes of the said railway as aforesaid which are not the property of Government. AND WHEREAS the said Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of the work of the said railway and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public and has required the Company to enter into such agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council as is hereinafter contained. Now it is hereby agreed as follows :—

1. The Secretary of State shall forthwith put in force the provisions of Section 6 to Section 45 (both inclusive) of the said recited Act in order to acquire all lands shown to the satisfaction of Government to be required for the construction by the Company of a line of railway with the necessary stations offices sidings and other works from Kairbad to Rupnarainpur aforesaid.

2. The Company shall pay to the Secretary of State on demand all moneys which shall be awarded as compensation for such lands and for costs incurred in the acquisition thereof.

3. The Secretary of State shall upon such payment being made as aforesaid convey and transfer all such lands as aforesaid to the Company and the Company shall be entitled to permanent possession thereof.

4. The Company shall within two years from the date of signing this agreement by both parties complete to the reasonable satisfaction of the Secretary of State a railway from Kairbad to Rupnarainpur and such railway shall be five feet and six inches in gauge and of a general structural character in conformity with the now established standard of railways in India of that gauge and the alignment thereof together with all plains shall be subject to approval by the Secretary of State and the railway previous to opening for traffic shall be duly inspected by an authorised officer of Government. In all places where the railway shall cross a public road constructed or hereafter to be constructed the Company shall provide and maintain level crossings for the secure and easy passage of vehicles and passengers.

5. The Company shall forthwith upon the completion of the said line of railway give to the East Indian Railway running powers over the said line for the conveyance of goods and passengers in accordance with such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by the said Company and the said East Indian Railway provided that the rates charged for the conveyance of passengers shall not exceed the rates in force for the time being on the said East Indian Railway.

6. The Secretary of State shall promote the passing in such Legislative Council as may be invested with the necessary powers in that behalf of such Act or Acts as may be necessary for the purpose of conferring upon the Company sufficient statutory powers to enable them to construct maintain and work the said line of railway.

7. Nothing in this agreement shall exempt the Company or the railway from the provisions of any general Act relating to railways now in force or which may hereafter be passed by the Indian Legislature and no claim shall be made upon the Secretary of State by the Company for compensation in respect of any Act of the Indian Legislature of general applicability which may affect the railway or the profits thereof.

8. If any doubt or difference shall arise between the Secretary of State and the Company concerning anything herein contained or any matter in any way connected therewith or with these presents or the construction thereof or the rights duties or liabilities of any person or persons in connection with these presents or as to the incidence of expense as between the Secretary of State and the Company under any of the clauses of this agreement then and in every such case the matter in doubt or difference shall be referred to two arbitrators one to be appointed by each party or by the umpire of such arbitrators in case they differ in opinion. But if either party shall refuse or neglect for one month after notice in writing from the other party of an arbitrator having been appointed to appoint an arbitrator then the arbitrator so appointed may make a final decision alone which decision shall have the same force and effect as the award of two arbitrators or their umpire duly appointed and the costs of any such reference and award shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator arbitrators or umpire respectively and the submission to arbitration shall be subject as to the mode and consequences of the reference and in all other respects to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being.

As witness the hands of the parties the day and year first above written.

Witness to the signature of—

Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department for the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 24th day of April 1884.	S. T. TREVOR, *Col., R. E.,* *Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.*
FRANCIS J. E. SPRING, *Under-Secretary.*	
The Common Seal of the Alipore Coal Company Limited was hereunto affixed by Messrs. Bird and Co. of No. 39 Strand, Calcutta, the Managing Agents of the said Company on the 21st day of April 1884.	BIRD AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Government of Bengal be requested to publish this Agreement in the local Gazette; also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

W. S. TREVOR, *Col., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVI OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 15th December 1883		Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 13th December 1884.		Total receipts from 1st April to 15th December 1883.		Total receipts from 1st April to 13th December 1884.		Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			Total.	Per mile open		Total.	Per mile open	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week		
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13th Dec. 1884	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,09,147	200	594	81,090	137	39,96,125	197	35,10,232	169	. . .	4,85,893
13th ditto .	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	735	2,22,661	303	706	2,36,463	335	77,90,094	285	75,33,494	281	. . .	2,56,600
20th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,21,534	141	861	1,26,362	147	46,92,041	147	49,16,316	154	2,24,275	. . .
13th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	68,847	105	654	81,363	124	28,36,941	117	30,50,456	126	2,13,515	. . .
20th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	6,66,319	457	1,504	6,35,592	423	2,28,82,901	426	2,27,78,758	423	. . .	1,04,143
13th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	2,89,792	629	461	2,32,001	503	78,35,091	459	79,08,513	464	73,422	. .
	TOTAL .	4,717	14,78,300	313	4,780	13,92,871	291	5,00,33,193	287	4,96,97,769	285	. . .	3,35,424
	State.												
20th Dec. 1884	East Indian . .	1,509	10,14,084	672	1,509	8,58,910	569	3,51,62,141	630	2,87,76,836	515	. . .	63,85,305
20th ditto .	Eastern Bengal(*a*) .	232	80,441	347	233	1,01,599	436	36,72,700	475	37,34,994	474	62,294	. . .
20th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,406	52	27	1,319	49	56,116	56	54,659	55	. . .	1,457
20th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	40,071	168	249	45,150	181	15,19,445	174	14,98,740	163	. . .	22,705
20th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	4,807	150	37	2,713	73	83,649	71	97,924	76	14,275	. . .
20th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	193	22,306	116	226	24,966	110	6,20,786	100	8,70,037	114	2,49,251	. . .
20th ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	9,422	165	57	8,530	150	3,20,475	152	3,74,381	177	53,906	. . .
13th ditto .	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	12,378	90	241	20,642	86	3,96,098	77	6,37,065	71	2,40,967	. . .
20th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	1,228	102	12	1,055	88	32,460	73	34,023	77	1,563	. . .
20th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	3,09,438	277	1,120	2,61,870	234	85,74,628	207	81,71,911	197	. . .	4,02,717
20th ditto .	Rewari Ferozepur .	89	5,811	65	241	20,370	85	2,68,270	87	5,51,285	88	2,83,015	. . .
20th ditto .	Wardha-Coal . .	45	16,555	368	45	16,600	369	4,91,845	295	4,03,717	242	. . .	88,128
20th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	24,831	167	149	24,853	167	8,08,027	147	8,24,208	150	16,181	. . .
20th ditto .	Burma	161	24,823	154	254	30,235	119	9,67,020	162	13,01,005	148	3,33,985	. . .
20th ditto .	Sindia	75	6,782	90	75	8,421	112	2,31,152	83	2,46,486	89	15,334	. . .
20th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	421	69,092	164	447	65,929	147	22,51,248	145	22,54,890	136	3,642	. . .
20th ditto .	Indus Valley . .	660	1,60,128	243	630	1,97,000	298	50,05,552	205	54,24,572	222	4,19,020	. . .
13th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	. .	. . . .	.	66	4,347	66	. . .	.	1,50,664	67	1,50,664	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,647	7,89,519	216	4,139	8,35,599	202	2,52,99,471	190	2,66,28,561	180	13,29,090	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
20th Dec. 1884	Bengal Central . .	52	2,539	49	126	9,340	74	80,329	62	3,33,690	72	2,53,361	. . .
13th ditto .	Assam. . . .	40	1,966	49	70	6,528	93	(*b*)42,520	50	1,57,540	65	1,15,020	. . .
20th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	. .	. . . .	.	214	11,755	55	. . .	. .	1,67,004	37	1,67,004	. . .
13th ditto .	Bengal and North-Western . . .	. .	. . . .	.	75	1,860	25	. . .	. .	64,077	25	64,077	. . .
	TOTAL .	92	4,505	49	485	29,483	61	1,22,849	57	7,22,311	51	5,99,462	. . .
	Native States.												
13th Dec. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	14,196	74	193	15,430	80	6,40,896	90	7,98,953	112	1,58,057	. . .
20th ditto .	Jodhpur . . .	19	754	40	44	2,390	54	27,391	39	43,329	32	15,938	. . .
13th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	18,507	153	121	15,760	130	5,79,643	129	6,75,090	151	95,447	. . .
13th ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	4,277	50	129	6,514	50	2,10,864	66	2,59,395	64	48,531	. . .
13th ditto .	Rajpura-Patiala . .	. .	. .	.	16	558	35	. . .	.	( )3,137	33	3,137	. . .
	TOTAL .	419	37,744	90	503	40,652	81	14,58,791	94	17,79,904	101	3,21,110	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL .	10,384	33,24,142	320	11,416	31,57,515	277	11,20,76,448	294	10,76,05,381	262	. .	44,71,067
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. .		. .	. . . .	.	6,03,69,693	158	5,50,81,975	134	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .		. .			. . . .	.	5,17,06,775	136	5,25,23,406	128	8,16,631	. .

(*a*) Excludes share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway, but includes the receipts of the late Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

(*b*) Total receipts from 16th July to 15th December 1883.
(*c*) Do. Do. from 1st November to 13th December 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 14th January 1885.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Deputy Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER AND 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1884, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1704, 1705, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32 AND 33 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th DECEMBER 1884 AND 10th JANUARY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C	S. C	S. C.	S. C	S. C.	S. C	S. C	S. C.	S. C	S. C	S C	S. C	S. C.	S. C	S. C	S. C	S C	S. C	S. C	S. C	S. C	S. C	S. C	S. C	S. C	S. C	S. C.	S. C	S. C	S. C.	S C	S. C	S. C.
	2nd half of November 1884.																																	
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 4	10 11	10 0	11 4	11 11	12 10	9 8	9 6	10 0	10 8	10 6	11 3	22 11	22 14	28 12	...	...	...	30 4	30 4	35 11	22 11	23 14	31 7	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	11 12	11 12	12 0
	Kolar	..	..	...	10 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	12 8	13 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	35 8	46 0	24 0	25 0	34 0	192 0	156 0	192 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Túmkúr	12 0	14 0	13 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	13 8	11 0	12 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	38 0	44 0	25 0	26 0	40 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Mysore	10 0	10 8	9 8	..	..	..	10 0	10 4	12 8	11 14	11 0	14 4	25 0	...	32 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	23 0	33 0	75 0	75 0	75 0	10 8	10 0	8 12	10 0	9 8	8 8
	Shimoga	11 9	11 9	13 10	12 10	12 10	14 11	12 10	12 10	14 11	16 3	16 13	18 14	31 8	32 9	37 13	...	...	...	35 3	35 3	37 13	23 2	23 2	33 9	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	8 6
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	42 0	26 0	26 0	36 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	..	..	...	11 0	11 0	10 0
	1st half of December 1884.																																	
Madras	Ganjam (*Revised*)	11 13	9 10	8 13	..	...	...	15 10	13 13	17 0	15 8	14 11	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 5	29 5	35 3	26 10	26 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13
	Vizagapatam („)	17 0	17 0	12 0	..	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 5	12 5	12 5	14 2	21 10	...	23 13	22 13	29 11	29 11	24 3	28 5	24 3	35 2	35 2	46 13	93 5	93 5	96 3	14 0	14 0	14 5	12 14	12 14	14 0
	Godavery („)	17 2	16 3	9 14	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 14	15 0	15 0	15 6	25 0	25 0	21 2	...	...	...	32 13	30 14	30 14	33 10	33 10	52 0	194 6	194 6	170 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10
	Kistna („)	15 3	15 3	9 13	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	13 0	14 11	14 2	14 2	..	21 13	21 5	..	...	...	30 6	30 6	27 3	33 10	29 2	30 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	14 10	14 10	15 8
	Nellore („)	15 5	16 3	10 5	..	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 14	16 0	15 0	14 5	23 0	22 10	22 2	24 6	21 11	...	25 8	25 0	24 10	22 0	18 14	25 3	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13
	Madura („)	9 6	9 0	11 11	..	..	...	10 2	10 14	15 8	10 10	11 13	16 8	21 2	22 11	38 14	23 8	23 8	35 5	24 13	24 13	13 6	24 14	24 14	32 0	106 14	106 14	116 10	16 6	14 8	17 5	15 14	14 0	16 13
Bay.	Bombay	12 8	11 10	10 9	23 8	19 2	19 2	7 6	7 12	7 10	11 0	10 12	11 7	15 11	17 0	18 6	12 15	12 10	14 2	12 12	12 10	12 9	17 0	18 2	15 12	59 9	58 3	58 3	14 6	14 6	16 12	12 9	14 6	14 6
	Ahmedabad	16 0	16 0	13 8	24 0	24 0	18 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	21 8	21 8	15 8	...	...		16 0	16 0	15 8	90 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kaira	13 14	14 0	11 3	29 0	29 0	16 10	9 11	9 11	9 4	13 5	13 5	11 10	22 13	22 13	...	18 0	18 13	16 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	..	..	..	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Surat	14 10	14 10	11 2	12 8	12 8	12 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 4	14 3	14 3	19 4	13 10	13 10	14 3	...	...		14 14	14 14	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 9	13 10	13 10	13 9
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 2	...	..	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	12 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 12	14 12	13 14	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 10	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¼	14 8¼	14 8¼	14 8¼	14 8¼	14 8¼
	Tanna (Salsette	11 9	11 9	11 0	...	..	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 9	10 9	9 0	13 13	13 13	18 10	16 0	16 10	15 0	...	...	25 11	13 0	13 0	13 15	70 0	70 0	78 0	15 3	15 3	15 12	13 5	13 5	14 0
	Colába (Alibag)	13 0	12 0	12 0	8 12	8 12	9 5	11 0	9 12	11 0	11 12	11 0	13 8	...	...	..	14 0	14 0	16 14	...	..	23 0	17 0	15 0	15 8	112 0	112 0	89 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 12	15 12	15 8
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	21 12	21 12	18 6	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 9	11 0	11 0	12 10	23 8	23 8	20 4	20 8	20 12	16 1	..	..	...	23 8	21 8	17 0	80 0	80 0	140 0	12 4	12 4	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 14
	Nasik	20 3	20 3	17 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	7 7	...	10 6	12 0	...	..	21 0	...	14 8	16 5	23 0	20 11	25 4	24 10	21 0	15 4	128 0	128 0	128 0	.	15 10	12 14	..	15 8	12 11
	Ahmednagar	17 6	17 11	15 0	..	.	.	8 3	8 11	9 8	10 8	10 10	11 9	18 0	21 0	21 14	17 13	18 1	17 0	...	...	..	23 0	24 15	20 0	84 1	88 12	79 6	14 9	14 11	13 15¼	14 5	14 7	13 12
	Poona	14 15	14 15	12 10	9 4	9 4	9 4	8 9	8 9	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	16 11	16 11	23 15	14 15	14 15	17 4	15 6	15 6	15 6	20 9	20 9	17 4	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 6	14 6	14 3	14 2	14 2	13 15
	Sholápur	14 8	15 10	14 8	...	...	...	9 12	10 7	10 15	10 10	11 5	11 12	13 13	15 15	27 9	16 8	17 15	25 11	...	...	...	19 10	21 14	20 1	80 0	80 0	71 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	14 0	16 0	18 8	11 0	10 8	16 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	14 0	17 0	32 8	14 0	17 0	28 8	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	11 9½	12 0	12 0	11 0

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF CLERKS INTO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OFFICES

No. $\frac{3}{101\text{-}107}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Calcutta, the 16th January 1885.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. 26—953-63, dated the 19th July 1883.
Home Department Resolution No. 31—1336-45, dated the 23rd August 1884.

RESOLUTION.

The Resolution of the 19th July 1883, read in the preamble, lays down revised rules for the admission of clerks into the Secretariat offices attached to the Government of India by a system of competitive examinations, and contains (paragraph 18) a list of the offices to which the rules are applicable. The Governor General in Council is now pleased to extend these rules to the following offices in addition to those enumerated in paragraph 18 of the Resolution of 19th July 1883:—

1. The Postal Department (clerical staff).
2. The Northern India Salt Revenue* Department.

*(The head of this Department is left free to choose any passed candidate on the list, irrespective of the position gained by such candidate at the examination, and, in the event of no suitable passed candidates being available, to fill up vacancies in accordance with the existing practice.)

3. The Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.
4. Military Account Offices in the Bengal Presidency.

(Power is reserved to the Military Department to appoint, when necessary, military soldier clerks possessing technical and professional knowledge, in lieu of passed candidates.)

2. As regards the Ordnance Department, the Office of the Inspector General only was included in the Resolution of 19th July 1883; but the system will also in future apply to—

(*a*) the Office of the Director General of Ordnance in India.
(*b*) the office establishments of the several Arsenals, Depôts, and Factories in Bengal.

(Not more than three appointments in the office establishment of the Director General of Ordnance, and three in that of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, will be reserved for soldier clerks possessing technical knowledge of Ordnance duties.)

3. In the Office of the Commissary General, Bengal, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide that the Commissary General shall have the power to set apart a certain number of appointments to be reserved for soldier clerks possessing the necessary technical knowledge of Commissariat duties.

4. With regard to the Office of the Director General of Railways, included in the Resolution of the 19th July 1883, and the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the rules shall only apply to the first admission of clerks to the lower division of those offices.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

D. FITZPATRICK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th JANUARY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report rain has fallen in a few districts in the Bombay Presidency, in the Central Provinces, and in the Central India and Rajputana States. There has been rain in varying quantities also throughout the Punjab, and in many districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

General prospects are fair in the Madras Presidency except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur. In the Kurnool and Coimbatore districts more rain would be beneficial to the crops, which are withering. Harvest operations continue. In Mysore and Coorg prospects are generally good. *Rabi* prospects have been much improved in Bombay, and except in one or two districts the condition of the crops is generally good.

In the Berars, the Nizam's territories, and in the Central India and Rajputana States agricultural prospects remain unchanged.

The recent rain in the Punjab has much improved the *rabi* and the crops are now in excellent condition. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Central Provinces prospects are favourable.

More rain would be very beneficial for the *rabi* in Bengal, which is however doing well; some of the crops are being gathered. The paddy harvest still continues and the sowing of *Boro* paddy has commenced, and lands are being prepared in a few districts for the *aus* crops.

In Assam agricultural prospects continue favourable. In British Burmah the rice harvest has been almost completed and threshing has begun, the outturn has been fair.

The public health is generally good. The mortality from cholera in the Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura, and Malabar districts of Madras continues high.

Prices are falling in Bengal. Elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 14th)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops dry and wet withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.
Kurnool . . .	"	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks where they are withering from want of rain; harvest cereals, outturn below average; smallpox in 2 taluks.
Ganjam . . .	"	Smallpox, cholera, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kistna . . .	"	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn about average; river 3 feet over anicut; fever prevails; smallpox slight.
Chingleput (Madras) .	"	Standing crops good in parts, elsewhere partially damaged by excessive rain and floods; paddy affected by insects in 2 taluks; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle disease exist; 123 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore . . .	"	Standing crops fair but in need of rain in 2 taluks and affected by insects and disease in parts of 4 taluks; harvest paddy, outturn nearly average; dry grains below average; fever exists; cholera increasing, 787 deaths.
Tanjore . . .	"	Rivers 1 to 5 feet; standing crops good except where damaged by late rain and floods; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; cholera increasing, 674 deaths.
Madura . . .	"	Fever prevails; 186 deaths from cholera.
Malabar . . .	"	Second crop paddy being harvested; fever in 2 taluks, smallpox and cattle-disease slight; cholera increasing, 147 deaths.
Travancore . .	"	Standing crops paddy good; harvest first crop paddy in 2 divisions, yield average; fever exists, one death from cholera.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Jan. 14th)		
Karachi . . .	Good showers of rain in Karachi, Dadu and neighbourhood of Kotri.	Weather cloudy, more rain expected; river at Kotri on 10th 4 feet 8 inches against 5 feet on same date last year; fever in 10 talukas; cattle-disease in 5 talukas, loss of 94 buffaloes and 95 cows and bullocks; smallpox in 16 villages in the districts, 24 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 25 remaining sick; no fresh cases of cholera; prices, wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurachi 26, 28, and 40, in Gohi 36, 44, and 40, in Ghorabari 22, 36, and 40, and in Sajawal 28, 44 and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	·41 in Guni, ·06 in Halu, and slight in Badni and Dighri on 7th.	*Kharif* harvest finished, but threshing and division of produce still continue; *rabi* good; sky cloudy and threatening frost in Moro; fever in 8 and smallpox and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad . . .	. . . .	*Rabi* crops in Parantej and cotton crops in Gogo slightly affected by cloudy weather; fever in Parantej and Viramgam; wheat 31 and *bajri* 34 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . .	Slight rain fell during the week.	Crops in good condition; *rabi* and opium sowing in progress; prices, *bajri* 32 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat	. . . .	Standing crops healthy; fever in 3 talukas; *jowari* 38 and *nagli* 47 lbs. per rupee.
Násik	. . . .	*Rabi* crops good; public health generally good; wheat 37, *bajri* 34, and rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . .	. . . .	Abnormal temperature fell from 3° warm on 7th to 6° cool on 10th, rose to *nil* by the 12th, and remained *nil* on the 13th; vapour in air excessive on 7th, 8th, and 12th, defective on 10th and 11th; abnormal wind southerly on 7th and 8th, northerly on 9th and 10th.
Poona . . .	*Nil*	State of *rabi* crops good; small insects have appeared among standing crops in Purandhar; slight smallpox in 2 villages of Khed and Purandhar; *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 37; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	. . . .	Prospects of *rabi* good, except in Navasa, Rahuri, and Akola, where damaged by the recent rains; *bajri* 35 to 45 lbs. and *jowari* 35 to 60 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore . . .	*Nil*	Young *rabi* crops doing well throughout the district; *jowari* 35 lbs. 3 tolas and *bajri* 34 lbs. 17 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	. . . .	Harvesting of rice nearly completed, that of early *jowari* in progress; exotic cotton blighted in some villages of 3 talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Mundargi, Karajgi, and Ron, that of drinking water in Nargund and Bankipur in Ron taluka; migration continues; rice 20 to 32 and *jowari* 35 to 52 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara . . .	. . . .	Common rice in Karwar 14, district average 14 seers per rupee; sowing second crop continues in Ghat talukas; smallpox, 1 death in Sirsi taluka and 2 in Supa Petha; cholera, 1 fatal case in Haliyal; cattle-disease in Yellapur; fever in Honavar, Siddapur, and Mundgod; weather fair.
Rajkot . . .	Slight showers on the 8th.	General health good; weather cold and cloudy; fever still prevalent in some talukas; *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 47 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in parts of Sindh and Gujarat; *rabi* prospects greatly improved by the recent rain; standing crops generally in good condition except in parts of four talukas of Belgaum and three of Ahmednagar; scarcity of fodder and drinking water in several talukas of Dharwar and Belgaum; cholera in parts of Thana, Kanara, and Ratnagiri; fever in parts of 14, smallpox in parts of 9, and cattle-disease in parts of 7 districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 13th)		
Chittagong . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops continue good; prices of food-grains stationary; sporadic cases of cholera continue, general health otherwise good.
Dacca	"	Prospects of crops good; sugarcane is being cut; sowing of winter crops nearly completed.
24-Pergunnahs . .	"	Prospects of standing crops satisfactory; *amun* paddy and sugarcane are still being harvested, the former with a good outturn; price of common rice varies from 14 to 18 seers per rupee; public health good, though isolated cases of cholera, as usual in this season, are reported from the Sudder, Diamond Harbour, and Busseerhat sub-divisions; state of river normal.
Moorshedabad . .	"	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* paddy is almost over; *rabi* crops are doing well, but they would be better still if a little rain would fall; common rice is selling at from 16 to 18 seers per rupee; public health very good.
Rajshahye . . .	"	Harvesting of *amun* paddy proceeding; winter crops are generally promising, but a little rain is urgently wanted; *ganja* plants are not so promising.
Burdwan . . .	"	Harvesting of *amun* paddy almost completed, with an outturn from three to four annas on an average; *rabi* crops are promising.
Rungpore . . .	"	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* paddy still continues in some places; other winter crops are doing well; land is being prepared in some places for sowing *aus* crops; prices of food grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpore . . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy almost finished; *rabi* crops good, but rain in this month is wanted; new rice is selling at 15¼ seers per rupee.
Purneah . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops still promise well, but rain is required; mustard is being cut in many places; common rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee; there is much fever in the district.
Patna . . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy is still going on; in the Behar Sub-division *rabi* crops are suffering from want of rain; poppy crop is growing well; public health good.
Durbhanga . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; harvesting of paddy nearly over; *rabi* crops continue posperous, but a heavy shower will greatly improve the prospects; poppy crop is slightly injured by grubs; prices of food grains stationary; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Hazaribagh . .	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy since the 12th instant; harvesting of paddy is over; *rabi* crops look well, a shower will do them much good; poppy plants are in flower and look healthy, but the later sowings are backward and in some cases poor and yellow; cases of smallpox are still reported from the interior, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, mornings foggy; reaping of *sarad* crop in progress; *dalua* is growing well; *rabi* crops are being gathered with an average outturn; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Gya	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop favourable; rain expected.
Shahabad . . .	. . . .	Poppy plants in some places have been damaged by caterpillars and turning yellow; prospects on the whole fair.
Mozufferpore . .	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop favourable.
Sarun	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop excellent and weather favourable.
Chumparun . . .	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop excellent.
Monghyr . . .	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable and the early sowings are in flower.
		General Remarks.—There has been no rain again in any part of the province; *rabi* crops are generally doing well, but a shower of rain will greatly improve the prospects; some of the crops are being gathered; harvesting of paddy still continues; sowing of *boro* paddy has commenced and lands are being prepared in a few districts for *aus* crops; prices of food grains have been falling; cholera is abating in a few districts, but it is still prevalent in many others, and smallpox is reported from about half a dozen districts.
N.-W Provinces and Oudh—(Jan 15th)		
Benares (Jan. 13th)	Slight rain in the district.	Weather cloudy on the 9th and 10th; but bright again on the 11th; prospects of *rabi* and opium crops continue good; sugarcane being pressed and late rice husked; outturn fair; no sickness of men or cattle; bazars well supplied; prices rising slightly.
Gorakhpur („ 12th)	. . . .	*Rabi* promises well; opium prospect improved by fall of rain; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ 13th)	·80 rain at Sadar.	Weather cold; prospects of *rabi* crops and opium favourable; bazars well supplied; prices falling; health of men and cattle good.
Rai Barelli („ 12th)	·40 rain on the night of the 9th at Sadar.	Hailstorm reported from tahsil Salon; health of men and condition of cattle good; supplies ample; prices easy.
Partabgarh („ 13th)	Rain in three tahsils on the 10th instant, varying from ·20 to ·60.	Rain very beneficial both to the irrigated and unirrigated crops; weather still cloudy; prospects continue favourable; health of men and cattle good; prices almost stationary; poppy prospects continue very favourable.
Allahabad („ „)	Rain averaging ·40.	Crops flourishing; health good; prices still slightly falling.
Cawnpore („ 12th)	Slight rain fell during the week in 3 parganas.	Weather cloudy off and on and winds variable; crops being irrigated; rain wanted for crops in unirrigated tracts; health of people good; no cattle-disease reported; markets well supplied, and prices easy.
Banda . („ 14th)	No rain.	*Rabi* prospects excellent; no distress.
Ballia . („ 12th)	Rain in Mofussil on 10th from ·10 to ·20	Prospects favourable; poppy crops flourishing; supplies sufficient, health good.
Farakhabad („ 12th)	Slight rain has fallen and more is threatening.	Condition of people improving; crops favourable; sky cloudy during most of the week.
Sitapur . („ 13th)	30 rain at Sadar and through northern part of the district.	Rain has done much good; irrigation proceeds and prospects continue favourable.
Bareilly . („ 12th)	Rain on 9th.	Crops much benefited by the rain; prices falling; food cheap; health good.
Kumaon . („ „)	Heavy rain.	Sky cloudy; prospects of *rabi* immensely improved; prices stationary; cholera still lingering in the Bhabar; fever and smallpox in some places fatal; disease continues.
Agra . („ 13th)	Rain in 6 parganas from ·10 to ·60.	Prospects good; general health good; prices falling slightly.
Jhansi . („ „)	. . . .	Weather cold; prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; prices stationary; health good.
Meerut . („ 12th)	Rain this week from ·60 to 90.	Rain beneficial to all crops; weather cold and cloudy; supplies ample; prices easy.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy with light rain in most districts; destructive hail in Lucknow, prospects favourable and prices easy.
Punjab—(Jan. 14th)		
Delhi (Jan. 13th)	·80	Health fair; prices almost stationary.
Hissar („ „)	1·5	Fever abated; *rabi* flourishing; prices stationary.
Umballa („ „)	2·2	Fever nearly disappeared; *rabi* crops thriving; prospects much improved; prices of food grains slightly falling.
Jullundur („ „)	2·1	Health and prospects of coming crops good; prices steady.
Siálkot („ „)	2·5	Health good; crop prospects excellent; falling tendency in prices.
Ferozepore („ „)	1 inch rain at Sadr and city, 2·10 at Moga, 1·3 at Tira, and ·30 at Fazilka.	Health and state of crops good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Lahore (Jan. 13th)	Slight rain	Health good; crops fair; prices steady.
Rawalpindi („ „)	3·9	Health and *rabi* crops good; prices almost stationary.
Mooltan („ „)	·30 at Sadr.	Health good; *rabi* crops favourable; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan(„ „)	·18	Health and crop prospects good.
Peshawar („ „)	3·2	Health good; prices of wheat and barley falling, of other grains stationary.
		General Remarks.—Fever decreasing in the Hissar and Umballa districts; health of the rest of the province good; crop prospects good.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 14th)		
Nagpur . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy and close; *rabi* prospects good; health good; prices of gram fallen and of other grains stationary.
Jubbulpore . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy and foggy; *rabi* crops in good condition; prospects good; prices stationary.
Saugor (Jan. 13th)	·22	Rain very favourable; crops promising well; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	·06	*Rabi* much benefited by recent rains and heavy dews; threshing of *kharif* completed; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad . .	·09	Weather cloudy and cold; prospects of crops fair; cotton-picking continues; more rain wanted in eastern parganas; fever in parts; wheat 24, rice 13, and *juar* 36 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	·18	Weather chilly; *rabi* prospects good; two cases of cholera, 1 death; rice 17, wheat 22, and *juar* 30 seers per rupee.
Raipur . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and pleasant; threshing of rice and *kodo* continues; *rabi* prospects favourable; health good; cattle-disease slight; rice 27 and wheat 36 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Jan. 10th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; outturn of cotton and sugarcane fair; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather still cloudy and rainy except in eastern districts; *rabi* prospects continue good; cattle-disease in Raipur abating; prices steady.
British Burma—(Jan. 14th)		
Akyab (Jan. 10th)	*Nil*	Slight cholera in district; otherwise public health good.
Bassein („ „)	„	Health good in town; slight cholera and smallpox in district; reaping nearly completed.
Rangoon („ „)	„	Health good.
Amherst („ „) (Moulmein).	„	Health good.
Tavoy („ „)	„	Slight cholera and smallpox, otherwise public health good; harvesting and reaping well advanced.
Pegu („ „)	„	Health good; reaping nearly completed.
Henzada („ „)	„	Slight cholera in district, otherwise health good; reaping completed; prospects of outturn fair.
Prome („ „)	„	Cholera severe in town and slight in district; crops in good condition.
Toungoo. („ „)	„	One death from smallpox in district, otherwise public health good; reaping nearly completed.
Thayetmyo („ „)	„	Slight smallpox in town, otherwise health good.
		General Remarks—Cholera is somewhat prevalent in Prome and Thongwa; slight smallpox here and there, otherwise public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Akyab, Bassein, and Thongwa, elsewhere health of cattle generally good; harvesting almost completed and threshing begun; outturn fair.
Assam—(Jan. 14th)		
Gauhati . . .	No rain during the week ending 13th inst.	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy, nights cool; harvesting of *sali* paddy over; sugarcane being cut; mustard doing fairly well; public health good
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospect of crops good; cholera still prevalent.
Cachar . . .	„	Weather cold; reaping of *sali* crop not completely finished; common rice 18¾ seers per rupee; 4 deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi.
Dibrugarh . . .	„	Weather cloudy and cold; outturn of *sali dhan* moderate.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 14th)		
Bangalore . . . } Mysore . . . }	. . . .	Crops in good condition in parts of Bangalore district; *poonji* paddy has failed in Tumkur district; Bengal gram is affected by worms; prospects fair; public health good, but cholera is prevalent in the Shimoga district; prices show a tendency to rise in Bangalore and Kolar districts; stationary at Mysore.
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Reaping of rice crops and picking of coffee continues; prices still low; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Jan. 14th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather cool; cotton-picking and *jowari* harvesting in progress; *rabi* crops good; wheat 22, and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	"	Cotton-picking continues; *jowari* being reaped; prospects of *rabi* good.
Hyderabad (Jan. 15th)	"	*Rabi* crops prospering; *tabi* sowings in progress; no sickness; prices—wheat 13½, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 18, yellow *juar* 22, and *tur* 17¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Jan. 14th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warm; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	·08	Total rainfall 32·82; health and prospects good; weather cloudy.
Sutna	·26	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	Crops are doing well; weather cold; health good.
Goona . . .	"	Health and prospects good.
Agar	"	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	·10	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops and health good.
Nowgong . . .	*Nil*	Prospects and health good; weather cold and cloudy.
Manpur (Bhopawar) .	"	*Rabi* and opium crops are good; weather cloudy; health good.
Rajputana—(Jan. 14th)		
Abu . . (Jan. 14th)	·42	Weather cold and seasonable.
Sirohi . (" 11th)	·03	Health and prospects good.
Marwar . (" 9th)	·42	Health and prospects good; weather mild; prices rising.
Harowti . (" 12th)	Tonk ·03	Weather cold; some smallpox in Shahpura, elsewhere health good.
Jhallawar . (" 9th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good.
Ajmere . (" 13th)	·30	Weather cold and severe; prospects good; fever continues.
Jeypore . (" ")	·43	Crop prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . (" ")	·43	Crop prospects and health good.
Nepal—(Jan. 8th)	*Nil*	Weather good; prospects fair.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1885.

No. 14.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Surgeon J. Findlay, M.B., Army Medical Department, to be Surgeon on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 9th January 1885.

No. 16.—The services of Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy, Indian Medical Service, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 11th instant.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd January 1885.

No. 104.—The Honorable H. Beverley, C.S., took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the forenoon of the 12th instant.

FORESTS.

The 21st January 1885.

No. 56 F.—Consequent on the grant of furlough to Mr. A. T. Drysdale, Conservator of Forests of the 3rd (Officiating 2nd) Grade in Berar, Major G. J. vanSomeren, M.G.L.I., Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, is appointed to the charge of the Forests in Berar and to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Conservators, with effect from the 15th January 1885, and until further orders.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 19th January, 1885.

No. 88 G.—Mr. J. W. D. Johnston, Head Master of the Mayo College, Ajmere, is appointed to be Principal of the Residency College, Indore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. J. W. Alexander, retired.

The 20th January, 1885.

No. 99 G.—Captain T. C. Pears, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is granted furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, under Section 50, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 102 G.—Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, is posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar.

No. 104 *G.*—Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 30th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as 3rd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Central India.

No. 106 *G.*—The services of Colonel H. G. Thomson, Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 11th November, 1884.

The 21st January, 1885.

No. 109 *G.*—Mr A. H. T Martindale, Junior Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, sub *pro tem.*, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 110a. *G.*—Mr. G. S. Forbes, M.A., C.S., on special duty in the Foreign Department, is appointed to be Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department sub. *pro tem, vice* Mr. A H. T Martindale, posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

No. 111 *G.*—Mr J. A. Crawford, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class and Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, is posted as Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department.

No. 113 *G.*—Mr. R. M Dane is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class and is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

EXTERNAL.

The 19th January, 1885.

No. 59 *E.*—The following Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the King of Corea, singed at Hanyang, the 26th of November 1883, is published for general information :—

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF COREA.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the King of Corea, being sincerely desirous of establishing permanent relations of friendship and commerce between their respective dominions, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Sir Harry Smith Parkes, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China ;

His Majesty the King of Corea, Min Yöng-Mok, President of His Majesty's Foreign Office, a Dignitary of the First Rank, Senior Vice-President of the Council of State, Member of His Majesty's Privy Council, and Junior Guardian of the Crown Prince ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, her heirs and successors, and His Majesty the King of Corea, his heirs and successors, and between their respective dominions and subjects, who shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

2. In case of differences arising between one of the High Contracting Parties and a third Power, the other High Contracting Party, if requested to do so, shall exert its good offices to bring about an amicable arrangement.

ARTICLE II.

1. The High Contracting Parties may each appoint a Diplomatic Representative to reside permanently or temporarily at the capital of the other, and may appoint a Consul-General, Consuls, or Vice-Consuls, to reside at any or all of the ports or places of the other which are open to foreign commerce. The Diplomatic Representatives and Consular functionaries of both countries shall freely enjoy the same facilities for communication, personally or in writing, with the authorities of the country where they respectively reside, together with all other privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by Diplomatic or Consular functionaries in other countries.

2. The Diplomatic Representative and the Consular functionaries of each Power and the members of their official establishments shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the dominions of the other, and the Corean authorities shall furnish passports to such British officers travelling in Corea, and shall provide such escort for their protection as may be necessary.

3. The Consular officers of both countries shall exercise their functions on receipt of due authorization from the Sovereign or Government of the country in which they respectively reside, and shall not be permitted to engage in trade.

ARTICLE III.

1. Jurisdiction over the persons and property of British subjects in Corea shall be vested exclusively in the duly authorized British judicial authorities, who shall hear and determine all cases brought against British subjects by any British or other foreign subject or citizen without the intervention of the Corean authorities.

2. If the Corean authorities or a Corean subject make any charge or complaint against a British subject in Corea, the case shall be heard and decided by the British judicial authorities.

3. If the British authorities or a British subject make any charge or complaint against a Corean subject in Corea, the case shall be heard and decided by the Corean authorities.

4. A British subject who commits any offence in Corea shall be tried and punished by the British judicial authorities according to the laws of Great Britain.

5. A Corean subject who commits in Corea any offence against a British subject shall be tried and punished by the Corean authorities according to the laws of Corea.

6. Any complaint against a British subject involving a penalty or confiscation by reason of any breach either of this Treaty or of any regulation annexed thereto, or of any regulation that may hereafter be made in virtue of its provisions, shall be brought before the British judicial authorities for decision, and any penalty imposed, and all property confiscated in such cases, shall belong to the Corean Government.

7. British goods, when seized by the Corean authorities at an open port, shall be put under the seals of the Corean and the British Consular authorities, and shall be detained by the former until the British judicial authorities shall have given their decision. If this decision is in favour of the owner of the goods, they shall be immediately placed at the Consul's disposal. But the owner shall be allowed to receive them at once on depositing their value with the Corean authorities pending the decision of the British judicial authorities.

8. In all cases, whether civil or criminal, tried either in Corean or British Courts in Corea, a properly authorized official of the nationality of the plaintiff or prosecutor shall be allowed to attend the hearing, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be allowed, whenever he thinks it necessary, to call, examine, and cross-examine witnesses, and to protest against the proceedings or decision.

9. If a Corean subject who is charged with an offence against the laws of his country takes refuge on premises occupied by a British subject, or on board a British merchant-vessel, the British Consular authorities, on receiving an application from the Corean authorities, shall take steps to have such person arrested and handed over to the latter for trial. But, without the consent of the proper British Consular authority, no Corean officer shall enter the premises of any British subject without his consent, or go on board any British ship without the consent of the officer in charge.

10 On the demand of any competent British Consular authority, the Corean authorities shall arrest and deliver to the former any British subject charged with a criminal offence, and any deserter from a British ship of war or merchant-vessel.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The ports of Chemulpo (Jenchuan), Wönsan (Gensan) and Pusan (Fusan), or, if the latter port should not be approved, then such other port as may be selected in its neighbourhood, together with the city of Hanyang and of the town of Yanghwa Chin, or such other place in that neighbourhood, as may be deemed desirable, shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation, be opened to British commerce.

2. At the above-named places British subjects shall have the right to rent or to purchase land or houses, and to erect dwellings, warehouses, and factories. They shall be allowed the free exercise of their religion. All arrangements for the selection, determination of the limits, and laying out of the sites of the foreign Settlements, and for the sale of land at the various ports and places in Corea open to foreign trade, shall be made by the Corean authorities in conjunction with the competent Foreign authorities.

3. These sites shall be purchased from the owners and prepared for occupation by the Corean Government, and the expense thus incurred shall be a first charge on the proceeds of the sale of the land. The yearly rental agreed upon by the Corean authorities in conjunction with the foreign authorities, shall be paid to the former, who shall retain a fixed amount thereof as a fair equivalent for the land tax and the remainder, together with any balance left from the proceeds of land sales, shall belong to a municipal fund to be administered by a Council, the constitution of which shall be determined hereafter by the Corean authorities in conjunction with the competent foreign authorities.

4. British subjects may rent or purchase land or houses beyond the limits of the foreign Settlements, and within a distance of 10 Corean *li* from the same. But all land so occupied shall be subject to much conditions as to the observance of Corean local Regulations and payment of land tax as the Corean authorities may see fit to impose.

5. The Corean authorities will set apart, free of cost, at each of the places open to trade, a suitable piece of ground as a foreign cemetery, upon which no rent, land tax, or other charges shall be payable, and the management of which shall be left to the Municipal Council abovementioned.

6. British subjects shall be allowed to go where they please without passports within a distance of 100 Corean *li* from any of the ports and places open to trade, or within such limits as may be agreed upon between the competent authorities of both countries. British subjects are also authorized to travel in Corea for pleasure or for purposes of trade, to transport and sell goods of all kinds, except books and other printed matter disapproved of by the Corean Government, and to purchase native produce in all parts of the country under passports which will be issued by their Consuls and countersigned or sealed by the Corean local authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the districts passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and he shall be at liberty to procure such means of transport as he may require. Any British subject travelling beyond the limits above named without a passport, or committing when in the interior any offence, shall be arrested and handed over to the nearest British Consul for punishment. Travelling without a passport beyond the said limits will render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding 100 Mexican dollars, with or without imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

7. British subjects in Corea shall be amenable to such municipal, police, and other regulations for the maintenance of peace, order, and good government as may be agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two countries.

ARTICLE V.

1. At each of the ports or places open to foreign trade, British subjects shall be at full liberty to import from any foreign port, or from any Corean open port, to sell to or to buy from any Corean subjects or others, and to export to any foreign or Corean open port, all kinds of merchandise not prohibited by this Treaty, on paying the duties of the Tariff annexed thereto. They may freely transact their business with Corean subjects or others without the intervention of Corean officials or other persons and they may freely engage in any industrial occupation.

2. The owners or consignees of all goods imported from any foreign port upon which the duty of the aforesaid Tariff shall have been paid shall be entitled, on re-exporting the same to any foreign port at any time within thirteen Corean months from the date of importation, to receive a drawback certificate for the amount of such import duty, provided that the original packages containing such goods remain intact. These drawback certificates shall either be redeemed by the Corean Customs on demand, or they shall be received in payment of duty at any Corean open port.

3. The duty paid on Corean goods, when carried from one Corean open port to another, shall be refunded at the port of shipment on production of a Customs certificate showing that the goods have arrived at the port of destination, or on satisfactory proof being produced of the loss of the goods by shipwreck.

4. All goods imported into Corea by British subjects, and on which the duty of the Tariff annexed to this Treaty shall have been paid, may be conveyed to any Corean open port free of duty, and, when transported into the interior, shall not be subject to any additional tax, excise or transit duty whatsoever in any part of the country. In like manner, full freedom shall be allowed for the transport to the open ports of all Corean commodities intended for exportation, and such commodities shall not, either at the place of production, or when being conveyed from any part of Corea to any of the open ports, be subject to the payment of any tax, excise or transit duty whatsoever.

5. The Corean Government may charter British merchant-vessels for the conveyance of goods or passengers to unopened ports in Corea, and Corean subjects shall have the same right, subject to the approval of their own authorities.

6. Whenever the Government of Corea shall have reason to apprehend a scarcity of food within the kingdom, His Majesty the King of Corea may, by Decree, temporarily prohibit the export of grain to foreign countries from any or all of the Corean open ports, and such prohibition shall become binding on British subjects in Corea on the expiration of one month from the date on which it shall have been officially communicated by the Corean authorities to the British Consul at the port concerned, but shall not remain longer in force than is absolutely necessary.

7. All British ships shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of 30 cents (Mexican) per register ton. One such payment will entitle a vessel to visit any or all of the open ports in Corea during a period of four months without further charge. All tonnage dues shall be appropriated for the purposes of erecting lighthouses and beacons, and placing buoys on the Corean coast, more especially at the approaches to the open ports, and in deepening or otherwise improving the anchorages. No tonnage dues shall be charged on boats employed at the open ports in landing or shipping cargo.

8. In order to carry into effect and secure the observance of the provisions of this Treaty, it is hereby agreed that the Tariff and Trade Regulations hereto annexed shall come into operation simultaneously with this Treaty. The competent authorities of the two countries may, from time to time, revise the said Regulations with a view to the insertion therein, by mutual consent, of such modifications or additions as experience shall prove to be expedient.

ARTICLE VI.

Any British subject who smuggles, or attempts to smuggle, goods into any Corean port or place not open to foreign trade shall forfeit twice the value of such goods, and the goods shall be confiscated. The Corean local authorities may seize such goods, and may arrest any British subject concerned in such smuggling or attempt to smuggle. They shall immediately forward any person so arrested to the nearest British Consul for trial by the proper British judicial authority, and may detain such goods until the case shall have been finally adjudicated.

ARTICLE VII.

1. If a British ship be wrecked or stranded on the coast of Corea, the local authorities shall immediately take such steps to project the ship and her cargo from plunder, and all the persons belonging to her from ill-treatment, and to render such other assistance as may be required. They shall at once inform the nearest British Consul of the occurrence, and shall furnish the shipwrecked persons, if necessary, with means of conveyance to the nearest open port.

2. All expenses incurred by the Government of Corea for the rescue, clothing, maintenance, and travelling of shipwrecked British subjects, for the recovery of the bodies of the drowned, for the medical treatment of the sick and injured, and for the burial of the dead, shall be repaid by the British Government to that of Corea.

3. The British Government shall not be responsible for the repayment of the expenses incurred in the recovery or preservation of a wrecked vessel, or the property belonging to her. All such expenses shall be a charge upon the property saved, and shall be paid by the parties interested therein upon receiving delivery of the same.

4. No charge shall be made by the Government of Corea for the expenses of the Government officers, local functionaries, or police who shall proceed to the wreck, for the travelling expenses of officers escorting the shipwrecked men, nor for the expenses of official correspondence. Such expenses shall be borne by the Corean Government.

5. Any British merchant-ship compelled by stress of weather or by want of fuel or provisions to enter an unopened port in Corea shall be allowed to execute repairs, and to obtain necessary supplies. All such expenses shall be defrayed by the master of the vessel.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. The ships of war of each country shall be at liberty to visit all the ports of the other. They shall enjoy every facility for procuring supplies of all kinds, or for making repairs, and shall not be subject to trade or harbour regulations, nor be liable to the payment of duties or port charges of any kind.

2. When British ships of war visit unopened ports in Corea, the officers and men may land, but shall not proceed in the interior unless they are provided with passports.

3. Supplies of all kinds for the use of the British navy may be landed at the open ports of Corea, and stored in the custody of a British officer, without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Corean authorities.

4. The Corean Government will afford all the facilities in their power to ships belonging to the British Government which may be engaged in making surveys in Corean waters.

ARTICLE IX.

1. The British authorities and British subjects in Corea shall be allowed to employ Corean subjects as teachers, interpreters, servants, or in any other lawful capacity, without any restriction on the part of the Corean authorities; and, in like manner, no restrictions shall be placed upon the employment of British subjects by Corean authorities and subjects in any lawful capacity.

2. Subjects of either nationality who may proceed to the country of the other to study its language, literature laws, arts, or industries, or for the purpose of scientific research, shall be afforded every reasonable facility for doing so.

ARTICLE X.

It is hereby stipulated that the Government, public officers, and subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, from the day on which this Treaty comes into operation, participate in all privileges, immunities, and advantages, especially in relation to import or export duties on goods and manufactures, which shall then have been granted or may thereafter be granted by His Majesty the King of Corea to the Government, public officers, or subjects of any other Power.

ARTICLE XI.

Ten years from the date on which this Treaty shall come into operation, either of the High Contracting Parties may, on giving one year's previous notice to the other, demand a revision of the Treaty or of the Tariff annexed thereto, with a view to the insertion therein, by mutual consent, of such modifications as experience shall prove to be desirable.

ARTICLE XII.

1. This Treaty is drawn up in the English and Chinese languages, both of which versions have the same meaning, but it is hereby agreed that any difference which may arise as to interpretation shall be determined by reference to the English text.

2. For the present all official communications addressed by the British authorities to those of Corea shall be accompanied by a translation into Chinese.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and by His Majesty the King of Corea, under their hands and seals; the ratifications shall be exchanged at Hanyang (Söul) as soon as possible, or at latest within one year from the date of signature, and the Treaty, which shall be published by both Governments, shall come into operation on the day on which the ratifications are exchanged.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries above named have signed the present Treaty, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done in triplicate at Hanyang this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, corresponding to the twenty-seventh day of the tenth month of the four hundred and ninety-second year of the Corean era, being the ninth year of the Chinese reign Kuang Hsü.

(L.S) HARRY S. PARKES.

(L.S.) Signature in Chinese of MIN YÖNG-MOK, the Corean Plenipotentiary.

Regulations under which British Trade is to be conducted in Corea.

I.—Entrance and Clearance of Vessels.

1. Within forty-eight hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) after the arrival of a British ship in a Corean port, the master shall deliver to the Corean Customs authorities the receipt of the British Consul showing that he has deposited the ship's papers at the British Consulate, and he shall then make an entry of his ship by handing in a written paper stating the name of the ship, of the port from which she comes, of her master, the number, and, if required, the names of her passengers, her tonnage, and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the master to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him. He shall, at the same time, deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages and their contents as they are described in the bills of lading, with the names of the persons to whom they are consigned. The master shall certify that this description is correct, and shall sign his name to the same. When a vessel has been duly entered, the Customs authorities will issue a permit to open hatches, which shall be exhibited to the Customs officer on board. Breaking bulk without having obtained such permission will render the master liable to a fine not exceeding 100 Mexican dollars.

2. If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within twenty-four hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) of its being handed in, without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time a fee of 5 Mexican dollars shall be paid.

3. Any master who shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Corean Custom-house within the time fixed by this Regulation shall pay a penalty not exceeding 50 Mexican dollars for every twenty-four hours that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

4. Any British vessel which remains in port for less than forty-eight hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) and does not open her hatches, also any vessel driven into port by stress of weather, or only in want of supplies, shall not be required to enter or to pay tonnage dues so long as such vessel does not engage in trade.

5. When the master of a vessel wishes to clear, he shall hand into the Customs authorities an export manifest containing similar particulars to those given in the import manifest. The Customs authorities will then issue a clearance certificate and return the Consul's receipt for the ship's papers. These documents must be handed into the Consulate before the ship's papers are returned to the master.

6. Should any ship leave the port without clearing outwards in the manner above prescribed, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 200 Mexican dollars.

7. British steamers may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to hand in a manifest except for such goods as are to be landed or transhipped at the port of entry.

II.—Landing and Shipping of Cargo, and Payment of Duties.

1. The importer of any goods who desires to land them shall make and sign an application to that effect at the Custom-house, stating his own name, the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported, the marks, numbers, and contents of the packages and their values, and declaring that this statement is correct. The Customs authorities may demand the production of the invoice of each consignment of merchandise. If it is not produced, or if its absence is not satisfactorily accounted for, the owner shall be allowed to land his goods on payment of double the Tariff duty, but the surplus duty so levied shall be refunded on the production of the invoice.

2. All goods so entered may be examined by the Customs officers at the places appointed for the purpose. Such examination shall be made without delay or injury to the merchandise, and the packages shall be at once restored by the Customs authorities to their original condition, in so far as may be practicable.

3. Should the Customs authorities consider the value of any goods paying an *ad valorem* duty as declared by the importer or exporter insufficient, they shall call upon him to pay duty on the value determined by an appraisement to be made by the Customs appraiser. But should the importer or exporter be dissatisfied with that appraisement, he shall within twenty-four hours (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) state his reasons for such dissatisfaction to the Commissioner of Customs, and shall appoint an appraiser of his own to make a re appraisement. He shall then declare the value of the goods as determined by such re-appraisement. The Commissioner of Customs will thereupon, at his option, either assess the duty on the value determined by this re-appraisement, or will purchase the goods from the importer or exporter at the price thus determined, with the addition of 5 per cent. In the latter case the purchase-money shall be paid to the importer or exporter within five days from the, date on which he has declared the value determined by his own appraiser.

4. Upon all goods damaged on the voyage of importation a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise as to the amount of such reduction, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the preceding clause.

5. All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Corean Custom-house before they are shipped. The application to ship shall be made in writing, and shall state the name of the vessel by which the goods are to be exported, the marks and number of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of the contents. The exporter shall certify in writing that the application gives a true account of all the goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

6. No goods shall be landed or shipped at other places than those fixed by the Corean Customs authorities, or between the hours of sunset and sunrise, or on Sundays or holidays, without the special permission of the Customs authorities, who will be entitled to reasonable fees for the extra duty thus performed.

7. Claims by importers or exporters for duties paid in excess, or by the Customs authorities for duties which have not been fully paid, shall be entertained only when made within thirty days from the date of payment.

8. No entry will be required in the case of provisions for the use of British ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the baggage of the latter which may be landed or shipped at any time after examination by the Customs officers.

9. Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Corean authorities, and all just charges for storage, labour, and supervision shall be paid by the master. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the duties of the Tariff shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

10. Any person desiring to tranship cargo shall obtain a permit from the Customs authorities before doing so.

III.—Protection of the Revenue.

1. The Customs authorities shall have the right to place Customs officers on board any British merchant-vessel in their ports. All such Customs officers shall have access to all parts of the ship in which cargo is stowed. They shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation shall be allotted to them as the ship affords.

2. The hatches and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where cargo is stowed may be secured by the Corean Customs officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, and on Sundays and holidays, by affixing seals, locks, or other fastenings, and if any person shall, without due permission, wilfully open any entrance that has been so secured, or break any seal, lock, or other fastening that has been affixed by the Corean Customs officers, not only the person so offending, but the master of the ship also, shall be liable to a penalty no exceeding 100 Mexican dollars.

3. Any British subject who ships, or attempts to ship or discharges, or attempts to discharge, goods which have not been duly entered at the Custom-house in the manner above provided, or packages containing goods different from those described in the import or export permit application, or prohibited goods, shall forfeit twice the value of such goods, and the goods shall be confiscated.

4. Any person signing a false declaration or certificate with the intent to defraud the revenue of Corea shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 200 Mexican dollars.

5. Any violation of any provision of these Regulations, to which no penalty is specially attached herein, may be punished by a fine not exceeding 100 Mexican dollars.

Note.—All documents required by these Regulations, and all other communications addressed to the Corean Custom authorities, may be written in the English language.

(L.S.) HARRY S. PARKES.

(L.S.) Signature in Chinese of MIN YÖNG-MOK, the Corean Plenipotentiary.

IMPORT TARIFF.

[Classified according to Rate of Duty.]

CLASS I.

Duty Free Goods.

Agricultural implements.
Books, maps, and charts.
Bullion, being gold and silver refined.
Coins, gold and silver.
Fire engines.
Models of inventions.
Packing bags, packing matting, tea-lead, and ropes for packing goods.
Plants, trees, and shrubs, of all kinds.
Samples in reasonable quantities.
Scientific instruments, as physical, mathematical, meteorological, and surgical instruments and their appliances.
Travellers' baggage.
Types, new and old.

CLASS II.

Import Goods subject to an ad valorem *Duty of 5 per cent.*

Alum.
Anchors and chains.
Bark for tanning.
Bamboo, split or not.
Beans, peas, and pulse, all kinds.
Bones.
Bricks and tiles.
Camphor, crude.
Coal and coke.
Cotton, raw.
Drugs and medicines, all kinds.
Fish, fresh.
Flax, hemp, and jute.
Flints.
Flour and meal, all kinds.
Fruit, fresh, all kinds.
Glue.
Grain and corn, all kinds.
Guano and manures, all kinds.
Hides and skins, raw and undressed.
Horns and hoofs, all kinds not otherwise provided for.
Kerosine and petroleum and other mineral oils.
Lanterns, paper.
Lime.
Matches.
Matting, floor, Chinese and Japanese, coir, &c., common qualities.
Meat, fresh.
Metals, all kinds, in pig, block, ingot, slab, bar, rod, plate, sheet, hoop, strip, band, and flat, T and angle iron, old and scrap iron.
Oil cake.
Oil, wood (*T'ung yu*).
Paper, common qualities.
Pepper, unground.
Pitch and tar.
Rattans, split or not.
Scales and balances.
Seeds, all kinds.
Soap, common qualities.
Soy, Chinese and Japanese.
Twine and thread, all kinds excepting in silk.
Umbrellas, paper.
Vegetables, fresh, dried, and salted.
Wool, sheep's, raw.
Yarns, all kinds, in cotton, wool, hemp, &c.
All unenumerated articles, raw or unmanufactured.

CLASS III.

Import Goods subject to an ad valorem *Duty of 7½ per cent.*

Beverages, such as lemonade, ginger beer, soda and mineral waters.
Blankets and rugs.
Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes, &c.
Candles.
Canvas.
Carpets of jute, hemp, or felt, patent tapestry.
Charcoal.
Chemicals, all kinds.
Cocoons.
Cement, as Portland and other kinds.
Cordage and rope, all kinds and sizes.
Clothing and wearing apparel of all kinds, hats, boots, shoes, &c.
Cotton manufactures, all kinds.
Cotton and woollen mixtures, all kinds.
Cotton and silk mixtures, all kinds.
Dyes, colours, and paints, paint oils, and materials used for mixing paints.
Earthenware.
Fans.
Feathers.
Felt.
Fish, dried and salted.
Floor rugs, all kinds.
Foil, tin, copper, and all other kinds except gold and silver.
Fruits, dried, salted, or preserved.
Gamboge
Glass, window, plain, and coloured, all qualities.
Grass cloth and all textiles in hemp, jute, &c.
Hair, all kinds except human.
Hides and skins, tanned and dressed.
Isinglass, all kinds.
Lamps, all kinds.
Leather, all ordinary kinds, plain.
Linen, linen and cotton, linen and woollen, linen and silk mixtures, grey, white, or printed.
Matting, superior quality, Japanese, "tatamis," &c.
Meat, dried and salted.
Metals, all kinds in pipe and tube, corrugated or galvanized, wire, steel, tin plates, nickel, platina, quicksilver, German silver, tutenague, or white copper, yellow metal, unrefined gold and silver.
Metal manufactures, all kinds, as nails, screws, tools, machinery, railway plant, and hardware.
Musquito netting not made of silk.
Needles and pins.
Oils, vegetable, all kinds.
Oil and floor cloth, all kinds.
Paper, all kinds, not otherwise provided for.
Planks, soft wood.
Porcelain, common quality.
Rosin.
Salt.
Sapan wood.
Sea products, as seaweed, bêche de mer, &c.
Silk, raw, reeled, thrown floss or waste.
Silk manufactures not otherwise provided for.
Spectacles.
Spirits in jars.
Stationery and writing materials of all kinds, blank books, &c.
Stones and slate, cut and dressed.
Sugar (brown and white), all qualities, molasses, and syrups.
Sulphur.
Table stores, all kinds, and preserved provisions.
Tallow.
Tea.
Umbrellas, cotton.
Umbrella frames.
Varnish.
Vermicelli.
Wax, bees' or vegetable.
Wax cloth.
Woods and timber, soft.
Woollen manufactures, all kinds.
Woollen and silk mixtures, all kinds.
All unenumerated articles partly manufactured.

CLASS IV.

Import Goods subject to an ad valorem *Duty of 10 per cent.*

Beer, Porter, and Cider.
Camphor, refined.
Carmine.
Carpets, superior qualities, as Brussels, Kidderminister, and other kinds not enumerated.
Clocks, and parts thereof.
Clothing made wholly of silk.
Confectionaries and sweetmeats, all kinds.
Explosives used for mining, &c. (imported under special permit).
Foil, gold and silver.

Furniture of all kinds.
Glass, plate, silvered or unsilvered, framed or unframed.
Glassware, all kinds.
Hair, human.
India-rubber, manufactured or not.
Leather, superior kinds, or stamped, figured or coloured.
Leather manufactures, all kinds.
Lacquered-ware, common.
Materials for seals, &c.
Musical boxes.
Musical instruments, all kinds.
Musquito netting made of silk.
Paper, coloured, fancy, wall and hanging.
Photographic apparatus.
Planks, hardwood.
Plated-ware, all kinds.
Pictures, prints, photographs, engravings, all kinds, framed or unframed.
Porcelain, superior quality.
Saddlery and harness.
Silk thread, or floss silk in skein
Silk manufactures, as gauze, crape, Japanese amber lustrings, satins, satin damasks, figured satins, Japanese white silk ("habutai").
Soap, superior qualities.
Sugarcandy.
Telescopes and binocular glasses.
Tooth powder.
Trunks and portmanteaux.
Umbrellas, silk
Vermilion.
Watches and parts thereof in common metal, nickel, or silver.
Wines in wood or bottle, all kinds.
Wood or timber, hard.
All unenumerated articles completely manufactured.

CLASS V.

Import Goods Subject to an ad valorem *Duty of 20 per cent.*

Amber.
Arms, fire-arms, fowling pieces, &c., imported under special permit.
Artificial flowers.
Birds' nests.
Carpets, velvet.
Carriages.
Cochineal.
Coral, manufactured or not.
Embroideries in gold, silver, or silk.
Enamel-ware.
Fireworks.
Furs, superior, as sable, sea otter, seal, otter, beaver, &c.
Ginseng, red, white, crude, and clarified.
Hair ornaments, gold and silver.
Incense, sticks.
Ivory, manufactured or not.
Jade-ware.
Jewellery, real or imitation.
Lacquered-ware, superior.
Musk.
Pearls.
Perfumes and scents.
Plate, gold and silver.
Precious stones.
Rhinoceros horns.
Scented woods, all kinds.
Spices, all kinds.
Spirits and liqueurs in wood or bottle, all kinds.
Tobacco, all forms and kinds.
Tortoise shell, manufactured or not.
Velvet, silk.
Watches, and parts thereof, in gold and gilt.
Works of art.

CLASS VI.

Prohibited Goods.

Adulterated drugs or medicines.
Arms, munitions, and implements of war, as ordnance or cannon, shot and shell, fire-arms of all kinds, cartridges, side-arms, spears, or pikes, saltpetre, gunpowder, guncotton, dynamite, and other explosive substances.
The Corean authorities will grant special permits for the importation of arms, fire-arms or ammunition for purposes of sport or self-defence, on satisfactory proof being furnished to them of the *bonâ fide* character of the application.
Counterfeit coins, all kinds.
Opium, except medicinal opium.

Foreign ships, when sold in Corea, will pay a duty of 25 cents per ton on sailing vessels, and 50 cents per ton on steamers.

(L.S.) HARRY S. PARKES.

(L.S.) Signature in Chinese of MIN YONG-MOK,
Corean Plenipotentiary.

IMPORT TARIFF.

[Arranged alphabetically.]

No.	ARTICLE.	*Ad valorem* Rate of Duty.
		Per cent.
1	Agricultural implements	Free
2	Alum	5
3	Amber	20
4	Anchors and chains	5
5	Arms, ammunition, fire-arms, fowling-pieces, or side-arms, imported under special permit of the Corean Government for sporting purposes or for self-defence	20
6	Artificial flowers	20
7	Bamboo, split or not	5
8	Bark for tanning	5
9	Beans, peas, and pulse, all kinds	5
10	Beer, porter, and cider	10
11	Beverages, such as lemonade, ginger beer, soda, and mineral waters	7½
12	Birds' nests	20
13	Blankets and rugs	7½
14	Bones	5
15	Books, maps, and charts	Free
16	Bricks and tiles	5
17	Bullion, being gold or silver, refined	Free
18	Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes, &c.	7½
19	Camphor, crude	5
20	,, refined	10
21	Candles	7½
22	Canvas	7½

No.	Articles.	*Ad valorem* Rate of Duty.
		Per cent.
23	Carmine	10
24	Carpets of jute, hemp, or felt, patent tapestry	7½
25	„ superior quality, as Brussels, Kidderminister, and other kinds not enumerated	10
26	„ velvet	20
27	Carriages	20
28	Cement, as Portland and other kinds	7½
29	Charcoal	7½
30	Chemicals, all kinds	7½
31	Clocks and parts thereof	10
32	Clothing and wearing apparel, all kinds, hats, boots and shoes, &c.	7½
33	„ „ made wholly of silk	10
34	Coal and coke	5
35	Cochineal	20
36	Cocoons	7½
37	Coins, gold and silver	Free
38	Confectionaries and sweetmeats, all kinds	10
39	Coral, manufactured or not	20
40	Cordage and rope, all kinds and sizes	7½
41	Cotton, raw	5
42	Cotton manufactures, all kinds	7½
43	Cotton and woollen mixtures, all kinds	7½
44	Cotton and silk mixtures, all kinds	7½
45	Cutlery, all kinds	7½
46	Drugs, all kinds	5
47	Dyes, colours, and paints, paint oils, and materials used for mixing paints	7½
48	Earthenware	7½
49	Embroideries in gold, silver, or silk	20
50	Enamel-ware	20
51	Explosives used for mining, &c., and imported under special permit	10
52	Fans, all kinds	7½
53	Feathers, all kinds	7½
54	Felt	7½
55	Fire engines	Free
56	Fireworks	20
57	Fish, fresh	5
58	„ dried and salted	7½
59	Flax, hemp, and jute	5
60	Flints	5
61	Floor rugs, all kinds	7½
62	Flour and meal, all kinds	7½
63	Foil, gold and silver	10
64	„ tin, copper, and all other kinds	7½
65	Fruit, fresh, all kinds	5
66	„ dried, salted, or preserved	7½
67	Furniture of all kinds	10
68	Furs, superior, as sable, sea otter, seal, otter, beaver, &c.	20
69	Gamboge	7½
70	Ginseng, red, white, crude, and clarified	20
71	Glass, window, plain and coloured, all qualities	7½
72	„ plate, silvered or unsilvered, framed or unframed	10
73	Glassware, all kinds	10
74	Glue	5
75	Grain and corn, all kinds	5
76	Grass cloth and all textiles in hemp, jute, &c.	7½
77	Guano and manures, all kinds	5
78	Hair, all kinds except human	7½
79	„ human	10
80	Hair ornaments, gold and silver	20
81	Hides and skins, raw and undressed	5
82	„ tanned and dressed	7½
83	Horns and hoofs, all kinds not otherwise provided for	5
84	Incense sticks	20
85	India-rubber, manufactured or not	10
86	Isinglass, all kinds	7½
87	Ivory, manufactured or not	20
88	Jade-ware	20
89	Jewellery, real or imitation	20
90	Kerosine, or petroleum, and other mineral oils	5
91	Lacquered-ware, common	10
92	„ superior	20
93	Lamps, all kinds	7½
94	Lanterns, paper	5
95	Leather, all ordinary kinds, plain	7½
96	„ superior kinds, and stamped, figured, or coloured	10
97	„ manufactures, all kinds	10
98	Lime	5
99	Linen, linen and cotton, linen and woollen mixtures, linen and silk mixtures, all kinds	7½
100	Matches	5
101	Matting, floor, Chinese, Japanese, coir, &c., common qualities	5
102	„ superior qualities, Jananese tatamis, &c.	7½
103	Meat, fresh	5
104	„ dried and salted	7½
105	Medicines, all kinds not otherwise provided for	5
106	Metals, all kinds, in pig, block, ingot, slab, bar, rod, plate, sheet, hoop, strip, band and flat, T and angle-iron, old and scrap iron	5

No.	ARTICLE.	*Ad valorem* Rate of Duty.
		Per cent.
107	Metals, all kinds, in pipe or tube, corrugated or galvanized, wire, steel, tin-plates, quicksilver, nickel, platina, German silver, yellow metal, tutenagne, or white copper, unrefined gold and silver	7½
108	Metal manufactures, all kinds, as nails, screws, tools, machinery, railway plant, and hardware	7½
109	Models of inventions	Free.
110	Musquito netting, not made of silk	7½
111	" made of silk	10
112	Musical boxes	10
113	Musical instruments, all kinds	10
114	Musk	20
115	Needles and pins	7½
116	Oil-cake	5
117	Oils, vegetable, all kinds	7½
118	Oil, wood (T'ung yu)	5
119	Oil-and floor-cloth, all kinds	7½
120	Packing bags, packing matting, tea-lead, and ropes for packing goods	Free.
121	Paper, common qualities	5
122	" all kinds, not otherwise provided for	7½
123	" coloured, fancy, wall, and hanging	10
124	Pearls	20
125	Pepper, unground	5
126	Perfumes and scents	20
127	Photographic apparatus	10
128	Pictures, prints, photagraphs, engravings, all kinds, framed or unframed	10
129	Pitch and tar	5
130	Planks, soft	7½
131	" hard	10
132	Plants, trees, and shrubs, all kinds	Free.
133	Plate, gold and silver	20
134	Plated-ware, all kinds	10
135	Porcelain, common qualities	7½
136	" superior qualities	10
137	Precious stones, all kinds, set or unset	20
138	Rattans, split or not	5
139	Rhinoceros horns	20
140	Rosin	7½
141	Saddlery and harness	10
142	Salt	7
143	Samples in reasonable quantities	Free.
144	Sapan wood	7½
145	Scales and balances	5
146	Scented wood, all kinds	20
147	Scientific instruments, as physical, mathematical, meteorological, and surgical, and their appliances	Free.
148	Seals, materials for	10
149	Sea products, as seaweed, bêche-de-mer, &c.	7½
150	Seeds, all kinds	5
151	Silk, raw, reeled, thrown, floss or waste	7½
152	Silk manufactures, as gauze, crape, Japanese amber lustrings satins, satin damasks, figured satins, Japanese white silk ("habutai")	10
153	Silk manufactures not otherwise provided for	7½
154	Silk thread and floss silk in skein	10
155	Soap, common qualities	5
156	" superior qualities	10
157	Soy, Chinese and Japanese	5
158	Spectacles	7½
159	Spices, all kinds	20
160	Spirits, in jars	7½
161	Spirits and liqueurs, in wood or bottle, all kinds	20
162	Stationery and writing materials, all kinds, blank books, &c.	7½
163	Stones and slate, cut and dressed	7½
164	Sugar, brown and white, all qualities, molasses and syrups	7½
165	Sugarcandy	10
166	Sulphur	7½
167	Table stores, all kinds, and preserved provisions	7½
168	Tallow	7½
169	Tea	7½
170	Telescopes and binocular glasses	10
171	Tobacco, all kinds and forms	20
172	Tortoise shell, manufactured or not	20
173	Tooth powder	10
174	Travellers' baggage	Free.
175	Trunks and portmanteaux	10
176	Twine and thread, all kinds, excepting in silk	5
177	Types, new and old	Free.
178	Umbrellas, paper	5
179	" cotton	7½
180	" silk	10
181	Umbrella frames	7½
182	Varnish	7½
183	Vegetables, fresh, dried, and salted	5
184	Velvet, silk	20
185	Vermicelli	7½
186	Vermilion	10
187	Watches, and parts thereof, in common metal, nickel, or silver	10
188	" in gold or gilt	20
189	Wax, bees' or vegetable	7½

No.	ARTICLE.	*Ad valorem* Rate of Duty.
		Per cent.
190	Wax cloth	7½
191	Wines in wood or bottle, all kinds	10
192	Wood and timber, soft	7½
193	" " hard	10
194	Wool, sheep's, raw	5
195	Woollen manufactures, all kinds	7½
196	Woollen and silk mixtures, all kinds	7½
197	Works of art	20
198	Yarns, all kinds, in cotton, wool, hemp, &c.	5
	All unenumerated articles, raw or unmanufactured	5
	" " partly manufactured	7½
	" " completely manufactured	10
	Foreign ships, when sold in Corea, will pay a duty of 25 cents per ton on sailing vessels and 50 cents per ton on steamers.	

Prohibited Goods.

Adulterated drugs or medicines.

Arms, munitions, and implements of war, as ordnance or cannon, shot and shell, fire-arms of all kinds, cartridges, side-arms, spears or pikes, saltpetre, gunpowder, guncotton, dynamite, and other explosive substances. The Corean authorities will grant special permits for the importation of arms, fire-arms, and ammunition for purposes of sport or self-defence on satisfactory proof being furnished to them of the *bonâ fide* character of the application.

Counterfeit coins of all kinds.

Opium, except medicinal opium.

Export Tariff.

Class I.—Duty-free export goods:—

Bullion, being gold and silver refined; coins, gold and silver, all kinds; plants, trees and shrubs, all kinds; samples, in reasonable quantity; travellers' baggage.

Class II.—All other native goods or productions not enumerated in Class I will pay an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent.

The exportation of red ginseng is prohibited.

Rules.

1. In the case of imported articles the *ad valorem* duties of this Tariff will be calculated on the actual cost of the goods at the place of production or fabrication, with the addition of freight, insurance, &c. In the case of export articles the *ad valorem* duties will be calculated on market values in Corea.

2. Duties may be paid in Mexican dollars or Japanese silver yen.

3. The above Tariff of import and export duties shall be converted, as soon as possible, and as far as may be deemed desirable, into specific rates by agreement between the competent authorities of the two countries.

(L.S.) HARRY S. PARKES.

(L.S.) Signature in Chinese of MIN YÖNG-MOK,

Corean Plenipotentiary.

Protocol.

The above-named Plenipotentiaries hereby make and append to this Treaty the following three declarations:—

1. With reference to Article III of this Treaty, it is hereby declared that the right of extra-territorial jurisdiction over British subjects in Corea granted by this Treaty shall be relinquished when, in the judgment of the British Government, the laws and legal procedure of Corea shall have been so far modified and reformed as to remove the objections which now exist to British subjects being placed under Corean jurisdiction, and Corean Judges shall have attained similar legal qualifications and a similar independent position to those of British Judges.

2. With reference to Article IV of this Treaty, it is hereby declared that if the Chinese Government shall hereafter surrender the right of opening commercial establishments in the city of Hanyang, which was granted last year to Chinese subjects, the same right shall not be claimed for British subjects, provided that it be not granted by the Corean Government to the subjects of any other power.

3. It is hereby declared that the provisions of this Treaty shall apply to all British Colonies, unless any exception shall be notified by Her Majesty's Government to that of Corea within one year from the date in which the ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged.

And it is hereby further stipulated that this Protocol shall be laid before the High Contracting Parties simultaneously with this Treaty, and that the ratification of this Treaty shall include the confirmation of the above three declarations, for which, therefore, no separate act of ratification will be required.

In faith of which the above-named Plenipotentiaries have this day signed this Protocol, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Hanyang this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, corresponding to the twenty-seventh day of the tenth month of the four hundred and ninety-second year of the Corean era, being the ninth year of the Chinese reign Kuang Hsü.

(L.S.) HARRY S. PARKES.

(L.S.) Signature in Chinese of MIN YÖNG-MOK,

Corean Plenipotentiary.

No. 60*E*.—The following agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and Egypt, securing the most favored nation treatment to the Commerce and navigation of both countries, signed at Cairo, the 3rd day of March 1884, is published for general information.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT SECURING MOST FAVORED NATION TREATMENT TO THE COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

The undersigned, Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.S.I., Minister Plenipotentiary, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General for Egypt, and His Excellency Nubar Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Justice to His Highness the Khedive, acting by order of, and under instructions from, their respective Governments, having held a conference this day on the subject of the conclusion of Conventions respecting trade and commerce between the Government of Egypt and foreign Powers, have agreed as follows:—

1. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty agrees that the Egyptian Custom-house Regulations, which, by the Convention made on the 3rd instant between the Egyptian Government and the Government of His Majesty the King of the Hellenes,* are made applicable to Hellenic subjects, ships, commerce, and navigation, shall be applied equally to British subjects, ships, commerce, and navigation.

2. All rights, privileges, or immunities which the Government of Egypt now grants, or may hereafter grant to, or suffer to be enjoyed by, the subjects, ships, commerce, and navigation of other foreign Powers, shall be equally granted to, and exercised and enjoyed by, the subjects, ships, commerce, and navigation of Great Britain.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Cairo this 3rd day of March, 1884.

(L.S.) (Signed) EVELYN BARING.

(L.S.) N. NUBAR.

II.

Convention between the Governments of Greece and Egypt. Signed March 3, 1884.

(Translation.)

M. Anasthase Byzantios, Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of Greece, of the one part, and His Excellency Nubar Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Highness the Khedive, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The commerce of Greece in Egypt, and the commerce of Egypt in Greece, shall be treated upon the footing of the most favoured nation as regards customs duties, both of import and export.

ARTICLE II.

No prohibition of importation or exportation can be applied to the reciprocal commerce of both countries unless it be equally applied to all other nations. It is nevertheless understood that this restriction does not extend to the special measures which either of the two countries may take in order to protect itself against cattle plague, phylloxera, or any other plague.

ARTICLE III.

The Egyptian Government engages, with the exceptions hereafter specified in Article VI, not to prohibit the importation into Egypt of any article being the produce of the soil or industry of Greece, whencesoever arriving.

M. Anasthase Byzantios, Agent Diplomatique et Consul-Général Hellénique, d'une part, et son Excellence Nubar Pacha, Président du Conseil des Ministres, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Son Altesse le Khédive, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, sont convenus de ce qui suit:—

ARTICLE I.

Le Commerce Hellénique en Égypte et le Commerce Égyptien en Grèce seront traités sous le rapport des droits de douane, tant à l'importation qu'à l'exportation, comme le commerce de la nation la plus favorisée.

ARTICLE II.

Aucune mesure de prohibition ne pourra frapper le commerce réciproque d'importation ou d'exportation des deux pays, si elle n'est également étendue à toutes les autres nations. Il est toutefois entendu que cette restriction ne s'applique pas aux mesures spéciales que l'un des deux pays pourrait prendre, afin de se garantir contre l'épizootie, le phylloxéra ou tout autre fléau.

ARTICLE III.

Le Gouvernement Égyptien s'engage, sauf les exceptions mentionnées à l'Article VI ci-après, à ne prohiber l'importation en Égypte d'aucun article, produit du sol et de l'industrie de la Grèce, de quelque lieu qu'arrive cet article.

* See No. II.

ARTICLE IV.

The duties to be levied in Egypt upon the produce of the soil or industry of Greece whencesoever arriving, shall be regulated by a Tariff to be fixed by Commissioners appointed *ad hoc* by the two Governments.

The fixed duty of 8 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be adopted as a basis for this Tariff, and shall be calculated on the value of the goods at the landing-stage, but the Egyptian Government reserves the right to raise to a higher rate the duties on distilled drinks, wines, and articles of luxury; these duties shall, however, in no case exceed the rate of 16 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The Egyptian Government further reserves the right to diminish to the rate of 5 per cent., and even to abolish entirely, the duties on articles of prime necessity imported into Egypt.

The customs duties shall be collected without prejudice to the penalties fixed by the regulations in cases of fraud and contraband.

ARTICLE V.

Tobacco of all kinds, tombac (metal), salt, carbonate of soda, hachish, and saltpetre, are excluded from the stipulations of the present Convention.

The Egyptian Government reserves an absolute right with regard to these articles, the regulations in regard to which shall be applied to Hellenic subjects under the same conditions as to natives.

The Egyptian Government may make all immediate searches in shops or dwellings which they may think necessary. A duplicate of the search-warrant shall be sent to the Hellenic Consular authority, who may at once attend if he thinks expedient. This formality shall not, however, delay the search.

ARTICLE VI.

The exceptions to the stipulations of Article III, namely, warlike arms (comprising fire-arms and side-arms) and munitions of war, shall not be admitted to importation into Egypt.

The above restriction does not apply to arms for the chase or arms of luxury ("arms de luxe"), nor to powder for hunting purposes. The importation of these articles shall be regulated by special provisions on the part of the Egyptian Government.

ARTICLE VII.

Goods imported into Egypt and re-exported within a period not exceeding six months, shall be considered as goods in transit, and under that category shall pay only a duty of 1 per cent., calculated on the value at the landing-stage.

After the period of six months they shall be liable to the full import duty.

If the re-exportation takes place at the actual port of disembarkation—by means of a simple transhipment—or after disembarkation and deposit of the goods on land under the surveillance provided by the Customs Regulations, within a period of not more than one month, the goods shall not be subject to any duty, but the transit duty shall be due if, after having been disembarked and temporarily deposited either in the Customs warehouses or in private warehouses, whether floating or not, the goods are re-exported after having been the medium of commercial operation.

ARTICLE IV.

Les droits à percevoir en Égypte sur les produits du sol et de l'industrie de la Grèce, de quelque lieu qu'ils arrivent, seront réglés par un tarif qui sera établi par des Commissaires nommés *ad hoc* par les deux Gouvernements.

Comme base de ce tarif l'on prendra le droit fixe de 8 pour cent. *ad valorem* à calculer sur le prix des marchandises à l'échelle de débarquement, mais le Gouvernement Égyptien se réserve la faculté de porter à un taux plus élevé les droits sur les boissons distillées, les vins et les articles de luxe; ces droits ne devront cependant, en aucun cas, excéder le taux de 16 pour cent. *ad valorem*.

Le Gouvernement Égyptien se réserve aussi le droit d'abaisser jusqu'au taux de 5 pour cent., et même de supprimer entièrement, les taxes sur les articles de première nécessité entrant en Égypte.

Les droits de douane seront perçus sans préjudice des pénalités édictées en matière de fraude et de contrebande par les règlements.

ARTICLE V.

Le tabac, sous toutes ses formes, et le tombac, ainsi que le sel, le natron, le hachiche et le salpêtre sont exclus des stipulations de la présente Convention.

Le Gouvernement Égyptien conserve un droit absolu par rapport à ces articles, dont le régime sera applicable aux sujets Hellènes dans les mêmes conditions qu'aux sujets locaux.

Le Gouvernement Égyptien pourra procéder, dans les magasins ou demeures, à toutes perquisitions immédiates qu'il jugera nécessaires. Le double de l'ordre de perquisition sera envoyé à l'autorité Consulaire Hellénique qui pourra aussitôt assister, si elle le juge convenable, sans que cette formalité puisse retarder la perquisition.

ARTICLE VI.

Par exception aux stipulations de l'Article III, les armes de guerre (comprenant les armes à feu et les armes blanches) et les munitions de guerre ne seront pas admises à l'importation en Égypte.

La restriction ci-dessus ne s'applique pas aux armes de chasse et de luxe, ni à la poudre de chasse; l'entrée de ces articles fera l'objet de dispositions particulières de la part du Gouvernement Égyptien.

ARTICLE VII.

Les marchandises importées en Égypte et réexportées dans un délai n'excédant pas six mois, seront considérées comme marchandises de transit et ne payeront à ce titre qu'un droit de transit de 1 pour cent., calculé sur la valeur à l'échelle de débarquement.

Après ce délai de six mois elles seront passibles de l'intégralité du droit d'importation.

Si la réexportation a lieu par le port même du débarquement, à la suite d'un simple transbordement ou bien après débarquement et séjour des marchandises à terre, dans les conditions de surveillance prévues par les règlements douaniers, pendant un délai n'excédant pas un mois, ces marchandises ne seront sujettes à aucun droit; mais le droit de transit sera dû, si, après avoir été débarquées et déposées temporairement, soit dans les magasins de la Douane, soit dans les magasins particuliers, flottants ou non, les marchandises sont ré-exportées, après avoir fait l'objet d'une opération commerciale.

ARTICLE VIII.

If goods, after having paid the import duty in Egypt, shall be sent to another country before the expiration of the period of six months, counting from the day of disembarkation, they shall be treated as goods in transit, and the Egyptian Customs shall refund to the exporter the difference between the duty already paid and the transit duty mentioned in Article VII.

In order to obtain the drawback, the exporter must produce proof that the import duty has been paid on the re-exported goods.

ARTICLE IX.

The produce of the soil and industry of Egypt exported to Greece shall pay an export duty of 1 per cent. *ad valorem*, calculated on the value of the goods at the exporting stage.

In order to provide greater facility, such produce shall be, so far as possible, tariffed periodically by mutual agreement between the representatives of the export trade and the Egyptian Customs Administration.

ARTICLE X.

The following are alone exempt from all examination on entry or departure, as well as from all payment of duty, *viz.*, articles and personal effects belonging to Consuls-General and Commissioned Consuls ("Consuls de Carrière") who do not exercise other functions, are not engaged in commerce or manufacture, and do not possess or make use of landed property in Egypt.

ARTICLE XI.

Within a period not exceeding thirty-six hours after the arrival of a vessel in an Egyptian port or harbour, the captain or agent of the owners must deposit at the Custom-house two copies of the cargo manifest, certified by him to be true copies of the original. In the same manner the captains must before departure from an Egyptian port, present at the Custom-house a copy of the manifest of the goods composing the cargo of their ships. The original manifest, whether on arrival or departure, must be presented at the same time with the copies, to be compared with them.

If a vessel stops in an Egyptian port, for a motive which appears suspicious to the Customs authorities, the latter may require the presentation of the manifest and may immediately make such search as they may deem necessary; the search warrant shall be addressed in such case to the Hellenic Consular authority, as provided in Article V.

Excess or deficit, resulting from the comparison of the manifest with the cargo, will entail the application of the fines specified in the Customs Regulations which shall be promulgated by the Egyptian Government.

ARTICLE XII.

Every customs formality in Egypt, whether on arrival or departure, must be preceded by a declaration signed by the proprietor of the goods or by his representative.

If any question arises the Customs authorities may require the production of all the documents which should accompany a consignment of goods, such as invoices, correspondence, &c.

ARTICLE VIII.

Si des marchandises, après avoir été frappées du droit d'importation en Égypte, sont expédiées à d'autres pays, avant l'expiration du terme de six mois, à dater du jour de leur débarquement, elles seront traités comme marchandises en transit et la Douane Égyptienne restituera à l'exportateur la différence entre le droit payé et celui de transit mentionné à l'Article VII.

Pour obtenir le drawback, l'exportateur devra fournir les preuves que le droit d'importation a été payé sur les marchandises ré-exportées.

ARTICLE IX.

Les produits du sol et de l'industrie de l'Égypte, à destination de la Grèce, paieront un droit d'exportation de 1 pour cent. *ad valorem*, calculé sur la valeur des marchandises à l'échelle d'exportation.

Pour plus de facilité, ces produits seront, autant que possible, tarifés périodiquement, d'un commun accord, entre les représentants du commerce d'exportation et l'Administration des Douanes Égyptiennes.

ARTICLE X.

Sont seuls exemptés de toute vérification à l'entrée et à la sortie, ainsi que du paiement des droits, les objets et effets personnels appartenant aux Consuls-Généraux et Consuls de Carrière, n'exerçant pas d'autres fonctions, ne s'occupant ni de commerce ni d'industrie et ne possédant ou n'exploitant pas des biens-fonds en Égypte.

ARTICLE XI.

Dans un délai maximum de trente-six heures, après l'arrivée d'un navire dans une rade ou un port Égyptien, le capitaine ou l'agent des armateurs doit déposer à la Douane deux copies du manifeste de cargaison, certifiées, par lui, conformes à l'original. De même, les capitaines doivent, avant leur départ d'un port Égyptien, presenter à la Douane une copie du manifeste des marchandises chargées à leur bord. Le manifeste original, soit à l'arrivée, soit au départ, sera présenté en même temps que les copies pour être confronté avec elles

Si un navire s'arrête dans un port Égyptien, pour un motif paraissant suspect à la Douane, celle-ci pourra exiger la présentation du manifeste et faire immédiatement toutes perquisitions qu'elle jugera nécessaires: l'ordre de perquisition sera adressé, dans ce cas, à l'autorité Consulaire Hellénique, ainsi qu'il est dit à l'Article V.

Les excédants ou déficits, résultant du rapprochement du manifeste avec la cargaison, donneront lieu à l'application des amendes prévues par le Réglement Douanier qui sera promulgué par le Gouvernement Égyptien.

ARTICLE XII.

Toute opération de Douane en Égypte, soit à l'arrivée, soit au départ, doit être précédée d'une déclaration signée par le propriétaire de la marchandise ou par son représentant.

La Douane peut, en outre, en cas de contestation, exiger la présentation de tous les documents qui doivent accompagner l'envoi d'une marchandise, tels que: factures, correspondances, &c.

Any refusal to make the declaration, either on arrival or departure, any delay in making the said declaration, any difference less or more, which may exist between the goods and the declaration, shall entail the application of the fines provided by the Egyptian Customs Regulations in each of the specified cases.

ARTICLE XIII.

Custom officers, officers of the vessels belonging to the Egyptian postal service, and officers of vessels belonging to the State, may board any vessel whether sailing or steam of more than 200 tons burden, at anchor or cruizing within 10 kilom. of the shore, without the plea of "force majeure"; may assure themselves of the nature of the cargo, may seize all prohibited goods, and substantiate any other contravention of the Customs Regulations.

ARTICLE XIV.

Any contraband importation of goods shall entail the application of the confiscation and fines provided by the Egyptian Customs Regulations.

Decisions imposing confiscations and fines must be communicated within the legal period to the Hellenic Consular authority.

ARTICLE XV.

It is understood that the present convention shall in no wise infringe the administrative rights which belong to both the contracting Governments, and that they may put in force any regulation which may be useful for the good working of the service and for the repression of fraud.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Convention shall remain in effect for seven years commencing on the 20th of March, 1884.

On the expiration of that period the present Convention shall remain in force during the following year, and so on from year to year until it is denounced, or until the conclusion, if necessary, of a new agreement.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The operation of the modification in the existing tariff of duties, contemplated by Article IV, remains suspended until these modifications have been adopted by the other Powers interested.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Convention.

Done in duplicate at Cairo, the 3rd March, 1884.

(Signed) NUBAR.
BYZANTIOS.

Tout refus de faire la déclaration, à l'arrivée ou au départ, tout retard apporté à la dite déclaration, toute différence en plus ou en moins constatée entre les marchandises et la déclaration donneront lieu à l'application des amendes prévues par le Réglement Douanier Égyptien, pour chacun des cas spécifiés.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les Agents de la Douane, les officiers des bâtiments du service postal Égyptien, et les officiers des navires de l'État, peuvent aborder tout bâtiment à voile ou à vapeur d'une portée au-dessous de 200 tonneaux, à l'ancre, ou louvoyant, dans les 10 kilom. du littoral, sans justification de force majeure; s'assurer de la nature du chargement, saisir toute marchandise prohibée et constater tourte autre contravention aux Règlements Douaniers.

ARTICLE XIV.

Toute introduction de marchandises en contrebande donnera lieu à l'application des confiscations et amendes édictées par le Règlement Douanier Égyptien.

Les décisions qui prononceront les confiscations et amendes devront être communiquées dans les délais légaux à l'autorité Consulaire Hellénique.

ARTICLE XV.

Il est entendu que la présente Convention ne peut en rien porter atteinte aux droits d'administration qui appartiennent aux deux Gouvernements Contractants et qu'ils pourront appliquer toute réglementation utile au bon fonctionnement des services et à la répression des fraudes.

ARTICLE XVI.

La présente Convention aura son effet pendant sept ans à partir du vingt Mars, 1884.

A l'expiration de cette période la présente Convention restera en vigueur pendant l'année suivante et ainsi de suite d'année en année jusqu'à dénonciation ou conclusion d'un nouvel accord s'il y a lieu.

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

L'effet des modifications au tarif actuel des droits, prévues à l'Article IV, demeure suspendu jusqu'à ce que ces modifications aient été adoptées par les autres Puissances intéressées.

En foi de quoi les soussignés ont signé la présente Convention.

Fait en duplicata au Caire, le 3 Mars, 1884.

(Signé) NUBAR.
BYZANTIOS.

INTERNAL.

The 20th January, 1885.

No. 229 *I.*—Mr. J. D. Rees, Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from the 17th December, 1884.

H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS—ACCOUNTS, &c.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1885.

No. 395.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1884. **(Lakhs of Rupees)**

[For the explanation of these heads *see Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497]	In December.		To end of December.		Whole year.	
	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	Budget, 1884-85.	Actuals (Preliminary) 1883-84.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,18	2,32	12,08	12,57	22,40	22,74
Opium	71	79	6,49	7,06	8,59	9,56
Salt	56	52	4,73	4,55	6,33	6,14
Stamps	30	27	2,64	2,56	3,53	3,50
Excise	34	30	2,95	2,80	3,80	3,83
Provincial Rates	33	33	1,75	1,79	2,74	2,81
Customs	6	6	62	75	1,29	1,19
Assessed Taxes	1	1	47	48	52	52
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	19	18	38	34
Registration	2	2	21	20	26	26
Tributes from Native States	2	2	28	28	70	72
Other Civil Revenue	20	33	2,00	2,10	3,00	3,05
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,76	5,00	34,41	35,32	53,54	54,66
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works	—9	— 15	—2,80	— 2,80	— 3,80	— 3,74
Opium	—5	— 2	—2,72	— 1,62	— 2,35	— 1,86
Exchange on transactions with London	—27	— 28	—1,98	— 2,56	— 3,72	— 3,93
Other Civil Expenditure	—1,54	— 1,55	—14,39	— 14,04	— 21,08	— 19,73
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—1,95	— 2,00	—21,89	— 21,02	— 30,95	— 29,26
Extraordinary Receipts		...		...	...	...
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than issues)	+1	+ 1	+45	+ 33	+ 47	+ 44
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above)	—3	— 2	—16	— 11	— 10	— 8
Guaranteed and subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+38	+ 38	+3,30	+ 3,41	+ 4,65	+ 4,75
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	—1	— 1	—43	— 58	— 45	— 59
Military Receipts	+5	+ 7	+47	+ 59	+ 88	+ 83
Military issues	—96	— 92	—8,79	— 8,66	— 11,88	— 11,66
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+24	+ 17	+2,35	+ 1,66	— 2,09	+ 2,42
" " Issues	—45	— 39	—4,03	— 3,03		— 4,53
East Indian Railway Receipts	+35	+ 38	+2,83	+ 3,40	+ 2,45	+ 4,54
" " " Issues	—11	— 24	—1,11	— 1,25		— 1,62
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+11	+ 17	+1,18	+ 1,25	— 4,96	+ 1,90
" " Issues	—49	— 54	—4,78	— 5,04		— 7,31
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—91	— 94	—8,72	— 8,03	— 11,03	— 10,91
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	—2	+ 2,51	+ 2,50	+ 2,50
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—13	— 54	+23	— 20	+ 3	+ 33
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at ₹10 per £	—79	— 1,18	—7,92	— 12,39	— 16,50	— 18,84
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	—9	+ 1	+71	+ 12	+ 98	— 10
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—1,01	— 1,71	—7,00	— 9,96	— 12,99	— 16,11
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+89	+ 35	—3,20	— 3,69	— 1,43	— 1,62
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,11	10,79	13,20	14,82	12,44	14,82
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,00	11,14	10,00	11,13	11,01	13,20

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 23rd January 1885.

No. 403.—Mr. J. E. O'Conor having returned from privilege leave resumed charge of the duties of Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce from Mr. C. R. Kiernander, before noon, on the 20th January 1885.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 23rd January 1885.

No. 377.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 449, dated 18th April 1884.

Read also—

Financial Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 236, dated 25th July 1884.

Financial Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 362, dated 13th November 1884.

RESOLUTION.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State the following improved scale of ordinary pensions has been adopted for those superior officers of the Telegraph Department who are included in the three undermentioned classes :—

I—Officers especially trained, who entered the Department under covenant with the Honorable Court of Directors.

II—Officers under covenant with the Secretary of State.

III—Officers appointed from Cooper's Hill.

No. of years service.	Sixtieth parts of average emoluments.	Subject to a maximum of	
10	20	1,000	On medical certificate.
11	21	1,400	
12	22	1,800	
13	23	2,200	
14	24	2,600	
15	25	3,000	
16	26		
17	27		
18	28		
19	29		
20 to 24	30	4,000	Without medical certificate.
25 and upwards		5,000	

2. All officers now in the Department will, at the time of retirement, be allowed the option between the above scale and the pensions allowable under present rules. The new scale of pensions expressed in rupees will be convertable into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed for each year.

3. As regards all other officers who do not come under the three classes above enumerated, the Government of India will be prepared to consider favourably, from time to time, the cases of those who may attain the rank of Directors in the Department.

4. The following special additional pensions are also authorised, as rewards of approved service, for those officers who hold the high and responsible positions of Director General, Deputy Director General, and Directors of Construction and Traffic after they have served in their respective ranks for a period of three years.

Extra pension over and above that allowable under paragraph 1.

Director General Deputy Director General	R2,000 per annum.
Director of Construction Director of Traffic	R1,000 per annum.

5. These rules have effect from the 1st May 1883.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Public Works Department for information and guidance, and notified in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

CODES.

The 20th January 1885.

No. 345.

PAY AND ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Page 275.

Section 22.

Insert the following note under Clause (2) of the footnote to this Section :—

[*Note.*—The proviso that the whole staff salary shall not be less than R100 is limited by the rule that this minimum is allowed only to an officer acting in the actual appointment held by the absentee. But this limitation does not apply to Medical Officers officiating as Civil Surgeons.]

The 21st January 1885.

No. 334.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Page 44.

Section 94.

Rule 1.

Insert the following note below the entry beginning with "Quarter Masters" in the list under this rule :—

"(*Note.*—This rule applies to men of the classes specified above, who may have been in the service of Government on the 21st August 1883, and are entitled to pension according to rule.)"

The 23rd January 1885.

No. 391.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Page 44.

Section 94, Rule 1.

Strike out the following words after "Bailiffs" in this rule :—

"in the Presidency Courts of Small Causes."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

CUSTOMS.

The 23rd January 1885.

No. 358.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all goods imported from, or exported

to, ports in the territory of the Nowab of Habsan into, or from, any customs port in British India, shall be treated, as regards the levy of customs duties and the payment of drawback under the said Act, as goods imported from, or exported to, a customs port, as the case may be.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

EXEMPTIONS, &c.

No. 431.—The debentures issued by the Municipality of Kurrachee, referred to in Notification No. 4449, dated the 11th November 1884, are dated the 1st July 1884 and 1st January 1885 and not 1st July 1884 and 1st July 1885 as stated in the aforesaid Notification.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd January, 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 42.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 13th December, 1884:—

To be Extra Aides-de-Camp.

Lieutenant C. R. Burn, 8th Hussars.

Lieutenant L. Gordon, King's Own Borderers.

No. 43.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Captain T. F. T. Fowle, R.A., to be Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class.

No. 44.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

C. E. Bernard, Esq., C.S.I., C.S., Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to be Honorary Colonel.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 45.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave—

Major J. Hay, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 4th Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year and 43 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain G. B. Renny, Bengal S. C., Assistant Military Accountant, (p. a.) for two years, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 46.—Colonel B. W. D. Morton, Bengal S. C., has been granted an extension of furlough (p. a.) by the Secretary of State for India, for 58 days.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 47.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the Secretary of State for India in Council has decided that in modification of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, the period of service required for promotion of Lieutenants of the Staff Corps to the rank of Captain, shall be eleven instead of twelve years.

2. The change to take effect from the 8th January, 1885.

No. 48.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Serinton John Browne, Bengal S. C.,—20th January, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Watson Macclesfield Anderson, Bombay S. C.,—20th January, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Jacob, Bombay S. C.,—20th January, 1885.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Sir Benjamin Parnell Bromhead, Bart.,—18th January, 1885.

Major James Salisbury Tait,—20th January, 1885.

Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 8th January, 1885.

Hastings Read.
Charles James Robarts.
William Arthur D'Oyly O'Mealy.
Edward Hogarth Molesworth.
Robert Ramsay Napier Sturt.
Henry Beaufoy Thornhill.
Edward Henry Hopton Montresor.
William Hope Young.
George Ward Cole Bruce.
Frederick Power Lawrence White.
Robert Francis Gartside-Tipping.
Valens Congreve Tonnochy.
George Henry Robinson.
Arthur Wilbraham Twining Radcliffe.
Stuart Brownlow Beatson.
Henry Richard Longcroft Holmes.
Francis William Egerton.
Edward Montgomerie Nedham.
John de Courcy Dashwood Meade.
Malcolm John Meade.
Edward Steuart Masters.
Alexander MacWhirter Renny.
Lewis Montgomery Murray Hall.
John Blaxell Woon.
Welby Francis Montresor.
Harry Leonard Dawson.
William Gordon Yate.
William Lambert.

That portion of G. G. O. No. 36 of 1885 promoting Lieutenant Read is cancelled.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon Kenneth Mackenzie Downie, M.D. Dated 29th December, 1884.

No. 49.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

Colonel Thomas Lamb, Bengal S. C., is admitted to the Colonel's allowance,—20th January, 1885.

No. 50.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Robert Foreman Castellari to be Deputy Commissary;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Kelley to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor James Henry Smith to be Deputy Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor Richard Whitmore to be Conductor;

Sergeant Joseph Land to be Sub-Conductor, on probation,—

with effect from the 20th November, 1884, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain J. Loughlin, deceased;

Sub-Conductor John Cooke to be Conductor;

Sergeant John Cooper to be Sub-Conductor, on probation,—

with effect from the 1st January, 1885, *vice* Conductor W. Shortridge, pensioned.

No. 51.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain Thomas Gaskell Sykes to be Major, *vice* Major H. S. Boys, resigned.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 52.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Christopher Codrington, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th January, 1885, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 1.—Captain G. B. Hewett, Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, is granted furlough out of India (m. c) for one year, under Rule VII of Marine Circular No. 16 of 1884.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 14th January 1885.

No. 13.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

NAMES.	From	To	Date.	Nature.
Lieut.-Col. J. Grierson, B.S.C.	Exmr., 4th Class, 1st Grade	Exmr., 3rd Class	8th Dec. 1884	Sub. *pro tem.*
Mr. R. K. Williams	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. F. P. Quinlan	Exmr., 4th Class, 1st Grade, Sub. *pro tem*	Exmr., 4th Class, 1st Grade	Ditto	Permanent.
Capt. J. S. Biscoe, S.C.	Exmr., 4th Class, 2nd Grade	Ditto ditto	28th Nov. 1884	Sub *pro tem.*
Mr. G. H. D. Walker, B.A.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	8th Dec 1884	Ditto.
Mr. F. L. Brown	Exmr., 4th Class, 3rd Grade	Exmr., 4th Class, 2nd Grade	Ditto	Permanent.
Mr. R. W. Burn	Exmr., 4th Class, 2nd Grade, Sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. F. E. Godfrey	Exmr., 4th Class, 3rd Grade (supernumerary.)	Exmr., 4th Class, 2nd Grade (Supernumerary.)	Ditto	Sub. *pro tem.*
Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A.	Exmr., 4th Class, 3rd Grade	Exmr., 4th Class, 2nd Grade	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. S. M. Johnson	Exmr., 4th Class, 3rd Grade, Sub. *pro tem.*	Exmr., 4th Class, 3rd Grade	Ditto	Permanent.
Mr. A. Wilson	Depy. Exmr., 1st Grade	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Sub. *pro tem.*
Mr W. F. Barrow	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. E. A. Dennys	Depy. Exmr., 1st Grade, Sub. *pro tem*	Depy. Exmr., 1st Grade	Ditto	Permanent.
Mr. A. G. Harrison	Depy. Exmr., 2nd Grade	Ditto ditto	28th Nov. 1884	Sub. *pro tem.*
Mr. J. S. Partridge	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	8th Dec. 1884	Ditto.
Mr. J. M. Broderick	Depy Exmr., 2nd Grade, Sub. *pro tem.*	Depy. Exmr., 2nd Grade	Ditto	Permanent.
Mr. E. A. Lee	Depy. Exmr., 2nd Grade, temporary.	Ditto ditto	28th Nov. 1884	Sub. *pro tem.*
Mr. W. C. Hickie	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	8th Dec. 1884	Ditto.
Mr. W. E. Curry	Asst. Exmr., 1st Grade	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

The 19th January 1885.

No. 20.—Mr. J. A. Ryan, Accountant, 1st Grade, attached to the Office of the Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway, is promoted to the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner.

The 20th January 1885.

No. 21.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 292 and 304, dated the 9th and 18th December 1884, and No. 8 of 8th January 1885, for *15th December 1884*, read *16th December 1884*.

No. 22.—Mr. F. W. Roberts, Apprentice Engineer, State Railways, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 12th December 1884.

The 21st January 1885.

No. 23.—The services of Major W. Shepherd, R.E., having been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, he is reappointed as Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 24.—Public Works Department Notification No. 196, dated 15th August 1884, placing temporarily the services of Messrs G. W. Winckler and A. C. Newcombe, Executive Engineers, 4th Grade, at the disposal of the Government of Madras, is hereby cancelled.

The 23rd January 1885.

No. 25.—The services of the undermentioned Officers of the Railway Branch are transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director General of Railways:—

Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. E. G. J. McCudden, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. J. Manson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 26.—The undermentioned Officers of Royal Engineers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, and posted to State Railways, and their services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways:—

Lieutenant E. W. Walton.

Lieutenant J. R. L. Macdonald.

Lieutenant S. L. Craster.

No. 27.—The services of Mr. C. E. Housden, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Rajputana, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Kerowlee State.

No. 28.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions among the Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations with effect from 1st January 1885, in addition to those already notified in Notification No. 18 of the 13th idem:—

Names	From	To	Nature of promotion.
Target, C. A. B	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Permanent.
Perram, G. J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem*	Ditto 2nd grade	Do.
Joscelyne, D	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Do.
Lloyd, Captain R O., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Ditto ditto	Sub. *pro tem.*
Colquhoun, A R.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Do.
Brook-Fox, F. G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem*	Ditto 3rd grade	Permanent.
Coode, M. P.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub *pro tem.*	Ditto 4th grade	Do.
Gilbert, W. R.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.	Ditto ditto	Sub. *pro tem*
Smith, F. St. G M	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Ditto ditto	Temporary.
Higgins, A F.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Ditto 2nd grade	Sub. *pro tem*
Bhagat Singh	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Ditto 4th grade	Do

No. 29.—Mr. C. Pratt, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Rewari-Ferozepur State Railway, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 15th November 1884.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24. 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II,
Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1884.

From the 22nd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 15th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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Postage	3	0	0
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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1885.

No. 489.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one day, under Sections 71 to 73, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him by Notification No. 443, dated the 7th June 1884.

G. C DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 12th January 1885.

No. 85 *G.*—The following promotions are made in the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

Lieutenant John James Jones, to be Captain.

Lance Corporal Thomas Walter Bartlett, to be Lieutenant.

No. 87 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. S. Bisset returned from furlough and assumed command of the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, from Major S. S. Jacob on the 23rd of December 1884.

The 15th January 1885.

No. 103 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No 3263 G., dated the 20th October 1884, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baylay resumed charge of his duties as Political Agent, Kotah, from Major H. B. Abbott on the forenoon of the 30th December 1884.

The 17th January 1885.

No. 151 *G.*—The medical charge of the Jail and of detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force at Abu is transferred from 1st Class Hospital Assistant Gooru Churn Lusker, to 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Philip Holder, attached to the Abu Dispensary, from the 1st of November 1884.

No. 151½ *G.*—First Class Hospital Assistant Gooru Churn Lusker is placed in medical charge of the detachment of the Deoli Irregular Force forming the escort of the Agent to the Governor General, from the 4th of November 1884, in addition to his own duties.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 15th January 1885.

No. 14.—The provisions of Act XX of 1847 (regarding copy-right of books) and Act XXV of 1867 (for the regulation of Printing Presses and of Periodicals, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the registration of such books) having been formally declared, under the authority of the Governor General of India in Council, to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the following subsidiary rules are hereby prescribed by the Officiating Resident in Mysore under the provisions of Section 20 of the latter Act :—

1. Three copies of every work printed or lithographed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall, under the provisions of section 9 of Act XXV of 1867, be delivered by the printer to the Collector and District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, together with a memorandum containing the following particulars :—
   (1) The title of the book and the contents of the title-page, with a translation into English of such title and contents, when the same are not in the English language :
   (2) The language in which the book is written :
   (3) The name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof :
   (4) The subject :
   (5) The place of printing and the place of publication :
   (6) The name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher :
   (7) The date of issue from the press or of the publication :
   (8) The number of sheets, leaves, or pages :
   (9) The size :
   (10) The first, second, or other number of the edition :
   (11) The number of copies of which the edition consists :
   (12) Whether the book is printed or lithographed :
   (13) The price at which the book is sold to the public :
   (14) The name and residence of the proprietor of the copy-right or of any portion of such copy-right : and
   (15) The date on which the copy-right was registered.
2. On receipt of the required number of copies, as well as of the prescribed memorandum, the Collector and District Magistrate shall give a receipt in writing for the copies so received and shall enter the particulars stated in such memorandum in a book to be kept in his office, entitled "Catalogue of books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore," and shall thereupon pay to the printer, on presentation of the usual bill, the *bonâ fide* sale price of the three copies of the books described in the said memorandum.
3. In order to secure the copy-right of the work delivered, the proprietor may, in accordance with the last clause of section 18 of Act XXV of 1867, pay the sum of two rupees to the Collector and District Magistrate, who will thereupon grant a receipt for the same and remit the amount to the Resident's Treasury.
4. Prosecution for infringement of the provisions of Act XXV of 1867 shall be instituted by such officer as the Resident may appoint in each case upon information received from the Collector and District Magistrate.
5. The Collector and District Magistrate shall at the close of each quarter forward two copies of each work registered by him during such quarter, to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, with a true extract from the catalogue of books kept by him under Rule 2 of this notification, giving all the particulars regarding each book as specified in Rule 1 above, a note being made in the column of remarks stating briefly the nature or character of the work referred to. The Collector and District Magistrate shall retain the third copy in his office in a special library.
6. The works registered during the quarter in the said catalogue shall be arranged in the quarterly extract referred to in the preceding rule in strict conformity with the instructions contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1—462, dated 12th September 1882, and forwarded to the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore as soon as possible after the end of such quarter for publication in the *Gazette of India*, in accordance with the provisions of Section 19 of Act XXV of 1867.

By Order,

H. WYLIE, *Major*,

Assistant to the Resident.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1885.

No. 1.—The services of 1st Grade Apothecary William Marcus Mitchell are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for civil employment.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th January 1885.

No. 1.—Lieutenant H. Appleton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Beluchistan Circle to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 2.—Lieutenant J. G. Lutyens, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Meerut Command, Military Works, to the Beluchistan Circle.

No. 3.—Lieutenant H. Mullaly, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Meerut to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

No. 4.—Lieutenant F. Peel, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Sirhind-Lahore to the Rawalpindi Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Sukkur, the 14th January 1885.

No. 1.—Mr. W. H. Price, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class IV, of Superior Revenue Establishment, was granted leave on medical certificate for one month, with effect from the afternoon of 15th November 1884.

G. F. O. BOUGHEY, *Major, R.E.,*
Manager.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1885	R	R	R	R	R	R
Jan. 12	5,117	1,61,603	2,37,858	11,87,313	1,33,28,607	92,93,641
„ 13	1,17,976	1,61,439	2,38,054	10,79,660	1,33,38,897	93,72,066
„ 14	. . .	1,21,849	2,32,052	8,59,742	1,35,16,019	94,84,761
„ 15	. . .	1,55,734	2,48,056	6,34,135	1,35,59,182	95,69,011
„ 16	1,822	1,49,778	2,37,869	4,10,528	1,36,02,164	96,59,149
„ 17	. . .	1,50,107	2,11,183	2,11,546	1,36,17,867	97,21,691

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 19th January 1885.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W16	D 7—51392	100	Mr V. M. Carleton, Allahabad.
	D 18—03707	100	
	„ —75249	100	

ALLAHABAD,
The 20th January 1885

A. H. ANTHONY,
Assistant Accountant General, in charge, Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant.
1884.		R	
W44	M 85—34732	100	Anandrao Shricrishna, Bombay
	„ —21842	100	
W45	M 85—49980	100	Edulji Nanabhoy Mehta, Bombay.
	M 84—193 5	50	
W46	M 84—21987	50	The Postmaster, Nagpur.
	M 85—26160	100	
1885.			
W1	M 76—30439	1,000	Pitamberdas Kersondas, Bombay.
	M 38—65877	500	
	F 11—10319	500	
	„ —18573	500	
	M 85—49903	100	
	„ —03492	100	
	„ —19341	100	
	„ —31105	100	
	„ —38790	100	

BOMBAY,
The 20th January 1885

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Acott. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		R	
32	*E 2—79716	500	Mirza Azim Beg, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Ferozepur.
	†E 20—61854	100	
	* „ —86309	100	
	* „ —68995	100	
	* „ —63735	100	
	* „ —64733	100	

* Agency No. 5, Ferozepur.
† Agency No. 3, Umballa.

LAHORE,
The 17th January 1885.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the lease, for three years, of the Manihari Lime Hill belonging to Government, near the banks of the Ganges, opposite to East Indian Railway Station Sahebgunge. The tenders will be received up to the 28th of February 1885. The Collector of Purneah will not be bound to accept the highest or any bid.

A. WEEKES,
Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
PURNEAH,
The 15th December 1884.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1885.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st December 1884	54,100	13,93,706	28,18,400	2,33,54,200	98,69,800	3,00,33,837	2,41,04,400	9,15,73,143	45,86,200	95,02,800	10,19,94,000	11,60,83,000	1,24,000	32,700	20,78,26,943
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January 1885	. .	. . .	. . .	5,000	. . . .	2,500	. . .	7,500	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	7,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January 1885	. .	. . .	. . .	6,000	1,500	8,500	3,000	19,000	. . . .	. . . .	11,000	11,000	. . . .	. . . .	30,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1885	. .	. . .	5,500	2,53,000	1,000	2,52,300	14,900	5,26,700	. . . .	. . . .	52,000	52,000	. . . .	. . . .	5,78,700
	54,100	13,93,706	28,23,900	2,36,18,200	98,72,300	3,02,95,937	2,41,22,300	9,21,26,343	45,86,200	95,02,800	10,20,57,000	11,61,46,000	1,24,000	32,700	20,84,83,143
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	. .	. . .	500	48,700	13,900	1,06,200	62,500	2,31,900	4,500	50,000	3,45,000	3,99,500	. . . .	. . . .	6,31,300
Balance on 15th January 1885	54,100	13,93,706	28,23,400	2,35,69,500	98,58,400	3,01,89,737	2,40,59,800	9,18,94,543	45,81,700	94,52,800	10,17,12,000	11,57,46,500	1,24,000	32,700	20,78,51,843

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Nov. 1884, enfaced from India 5,063 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,341 lakhs.
" 16th Nov. 1884 to 30 h " " " " 9 " " " 13 "
" 1st Dec. " to 15th Dec. " " " 7 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 4 " " " 2 "
" 1st Jan. 1885 to 15th Jan. 1885 " " 6 " " " 6 "

5,089 lakhs. 4,367 lakhs.
4,367 "

Balance against India . 722 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th January 1885

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the half year ended 31st December 1884.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				41,59,271	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	67,36,778	4	6	1,74,07,899	9	7
Public Deposits at Branches	1,06,71,121	5	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,04,72,782	14	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,00,753	10	0
Sundries				18,98,834	3	7
RUPEES				7,42,39,541	9	9

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				66,82,825	12	0
Other authorized Investments				37,27,145	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				90,30,549	8	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				71,75,464	13	5
Bills discounted and purchased				1,68,61,089	14	9
Balances with other Banks				4,92,589	2	8
Bullion				4,69,487	12	10
Dead Stock				11,75,170	14	8
Stamps				7,387	14	0
Sundries				9,14,167	5	4
				4,65,35,878	2	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,28,41,936	4	5	2,77,03,663	7	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,48,61,727	3	0			
RUPEES				7,42,39,541	9	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 20th January 1885.

D. FRASER,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 55·3.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 20th January 1885.

Adie, Miss M. J.
Aerated Water Supply Co.
Andrews, Mrs. R. L.
Auldjo, J. C.
Bradie, E. B
Cubitt, Mrs
Eldnoyen, Anjel.
Hardy, W. S.
Ivey, W.
Lang, Miss
M nexo, C D
Pearson, Hubert.
Porter, Captain.
Schulmann, J
Weston J O.
Yanson, John.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adds, Henry.
Allen, Alex.
Ambler, C F.
Amoss, Thomas.
Andrew, James
Androles, P A
Aynard, Charles.
Barrow, Frank Hunter.
Boileau, Captain H.
Bott, Fred
Brigg, E A.
Brown, O D.
Burke, Edward.
Burke, Sir Henry.
Carlisle, J T
Case, Mrs. S F.
Clift, Mrs H. W
Cochrone, Benjamin
Cowan, Andrew
DeDvlostillo, LeComte
DeLa Grange, Baron Louis
Duffy E
Faerstermann, Ignatz.
Golding, Herbert
Gold-tein, Emilie.
Grün, Otto.
H M W
Harcourt, W. H.
Heberlet, A F
Hordern, Mrs Peter.
Huddleston, John E. Leslie
Huhne John.
Hull, W
Isaac, Mr.
Jonssin, T
Lampard, Henry.
Lancez, Mrs W.
Lee, Miss C.
Leech, J.
Leslie, C H
Lewis, H
Liddiard, Miss Fany.
Lopez, E
Lubbach, J B
Luddy, Miss Lilly
Matson, E
Mercer, Frank.
Millard, Dr J A.
Murgatroyd, C. A.
M X B
"Naini."
Nedham, C. F.
Owen, L. C.
P A. C
Pate, Fred
Petley W A
Peylias, Michel G
Q R
Ramoge, John.
"Rex"
Richardson, H.
Scott, C
Show, F Alexander.
Smith, T R.
Stagg, J E
"Stanhope"
Stern, Edward
Taylor, Miss Emma.
Thomassen, E. S.
Thrussell, A
Tigbe, James.
Towers, Miss Rosa.
Trafford, H. R.
Weur, E
Wilson, Theos.
Wood, Mrs
Young, W
Zillhardt, Mrs

Registered Letters.

Cooper, N. H
Dalzell, W.
D'Cruz, E. R.
Mackintosh, J G.
Melgar, Monsieur
Ramer, Paul.
Ryan, J. W.
Thibaud, Thomy.

E HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 19th January 1885.

Brind, M J.
Buchan, Y.
Butler, Lieut.-Col. A. D.
Case, F.
Chowdhari, N. G.
Fagan, G. L.
Harrington, B. R.
Hill, T. C.
Hobson, E.
Jagier, Mrs
John, P. S.
Lerroo, P. J.
Meighan, Miss.
Napier, Thomas.
Nation, Major-Genl. J.L.
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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Since the end of 1289 B. S. Baboo Toolsee Churn Mullick has ceased to be a partner in the firm of Issur Chunder Coondoo & Co., having their places of business in Municipal Market and Chandney Choke (both in Calcutta), and in Ramkristopore, Howrah, and the said businesses will be now carried on by the undersigned.

UMA CHURN COONDOO.
AUROON CHAND MULLICK.
AUKHIL CHUNDRA PAUL.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th January 1885

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes—

No 027480—014618, of the 4 per cent of 1879, for ₹10,000, originally standing in the name of Hurmookhroy Phoolchand,

No. 087227, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal,

No 006909—006154, of the 4 per cent of 1865, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Radhanath Chatterjee,

and last endorsed to Bissendoyal Hurdoyal, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, but they bear their blank endorsement. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

BISSENDOYAL HURDOYAL,
59, Cotton Street.

The Gazette of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January 1885, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 1 OF 1885.

THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION BILL, 1885.

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The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill, 1885.

(Chapter II.—General Registry Offices of Births, Deaths and Marriages.—Sections 1-9.)

A Bill to Provide for the voluntary Registration of certain Births and Deaths, for the establishment of General Registry Offices for keeping Registers of certain Births, Deaths and Marriages, and for certain other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the voluntary registration of births and deaths among certain classes of persons, for the more effectual registration of those births and deaths and of the marriages registered under Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and for the establishment of general registry offices for keeping registers of those births, deaths and marriages; XV of 1872.

And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the collection and preservation of certain existing registers made otherwise than in the performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which the register was kept, and to declare that copies of the entries in those registers shall be admissible in evidence;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.
PRELIMINARY.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1885; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, directs. [Act XV of 1872, s. 1.]

Local extent.

2. This Act extends to the whole of British India, and, so far only as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"prescribed" means prescribed by a rule made by the Governor General in Council under this Act; and

"Registrar of Births and Deaths" means a Registrar of Births and Deaths appointed under this Act.

Saving of local laws.

4. Nothing in this Act, or in any rule made under this Act, shall affect any law heretofore or hereafter passed providing for the registration of births and deaths within particular local areas.

CHAPTER II.
GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Establishment of general registry offices and appointment of Registrars General.

5. (*1*) Each Local Government— [Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, s. 2.]

(*a*) shall establish a general registry office, for keeping such certified copies of registers of births and deaths registered under this Act, or marriages registered under Act III of 1872 (*to provide a form of marriage in certain cases*), or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as may be sent to it under this Act, or under either of the two last-mentioned Acts as amended by this Act; and XV of 1872.

(*b*) may, from time to time, appoint to the charge of that office an officer, to be called the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, for the territories under its administration.

(*2*) Provided that the Governor of Bombay in Council may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, establish two general registry offices and appoint two Registrars General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories under his administration; one of such general registry offices and of such Registrars General being established and appointed for Sindh and the other for the other territories under the administration of the Governor of Bombay in Council. [Cf. Act III of 1877, s. 4

Indexes to be kept at general registry office.

6. Each Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall cause indexes of all the certified copies of registers sent to his office under this Act, Act III of 1872, or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by this Act, to be made and kept in his office in the prescribed form. [Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 67, ss. 37 & 38. See also Act III of 1877, s. 77.] XV of 1872.

Indexes to be open to inspection.

7. Subject to the payment of the prescribed fees, the indexes so made shall be at all reasonable times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect them, and copies of entries in the certified copies of the registers to which they relate shall be given to all persons applying for them.

Copies of entries to be admissible in evidence.

8. A copy of an entry given under the last foregoing section shall be signed by the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the birth, death or marriage to which the entry relates.

Superintendence of Registrars by Registrar General.

9. Each Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall exercise a general superintendence over the Registrars of Births and Deaths in the territories for which he is appointed.

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill, 1885.

(*Chapter III.—Registration of Births and Deaths.—Sections 10-18.*)

CHAPTER III.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

A.—Application of this Chapter.

Persons whose births and deaths are registrable.

10. The persons whose births and deaths shall be registrable under this chapter are as follows, namely :—

(*a*) in British India, the members of every race, sect or tribe to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies, and in respect of which an order under section 332 of that Act is not for the time being in force, and all persons professing the Christian religion ; X of 1865.

(*b*) in the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, subjects of Her Majesty being members of a like race, sect or tribe or professing the Christian religion.

B.—Registration Establishment.

Power for Local Government to appoint Registrars for its territories.

11. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, so many persons as it thinks fit to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for such local areas within the territories under its administration as it may, from time to time, define.

[Cf. Act III of 1877, s. 13.]

(*2*) The Local Government may suspend, remove or dismiss any person appointed under this section and appoint another person in his stead.

(*3*) A Registrar of Births and Deaths may resign by notifying in writing to the Local Government his intention to do so, and, on his resignation being accepted by the Local Government, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Power for Governor General in Council to appoint Registrars of Births and Deaths for Native States.

12. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, so many persons as he thinks fit to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for such local areas within the territories of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty as he may, from time to time, define.

[Cf. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 26.]

Office and attendance of Registrar.

13. (*1*) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths shall have an office in the local area for which he is appointed.

(*2*) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths to whom the Local Government may direct this sub-section to apply shall attend at his office for the purpose of registering births and deaths on such days and at such hours as the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages may, from time to time, direct, and shall cause to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his office, his name, with the addition of Registrar of Births and Deaths for the local area for which he is appointed, and the days and hours of his attendance.

Absence of Registrar from his district or vacancy in his office.

14. (*1*) When any Registrar of Births and Deaths to whom the Local Government may direct this section to apply, not being a Registrar of Births and Deaths for a local area in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appoints in this behalf, or, in default of such appointment, the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Registrar's office is situate, shall be the Registrar of Births and Deaths during such absence or until the Local Government fills the vacancy. [Cf. Act III of 1877, s. 10, also 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, ss. 24 & 25.]

(*2*) When any such Registrar of Births and Deaths for a local area in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appoints in this behalf shall be the Registrar of Births and Deaths during such absence or until the Local Government fills the vacancy.

(*3*) The Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall report all appointments made under this section to the Local Government.

Register books to be supplied and preservation of records to be provided for.

15. The Local Government shall supply every Registrar of Births and Deaths with a sufficient number of register books of births and of register books of deaths, and shall make suitable provision for the preservation of the records connected with the registration of births and deaths. [Cf. Act III of 1877, s. 13.]

C.—Mode of Registration.

Duty of Registrar to enter births and deaths of which notice is given in register.

16. Every Registrar of Births and Deaths, on receipt of notice of a birth or death within the local area for which he is appointed, shall, if the notice is given within the prescribed time and in the prescribed mode by a person authorized by this Act to give the notice, forthwith make an entry of the birth or death in the proper register book. [Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, ss. 17 & 18; also Act III of 1877, s. 16.]

Persons authorized to give notice of birth.

17. The following persons are hereby authorized to give notice of a birth, namely, the father or mother of the child, or, in default of the father or mother, the occupier of the house in which to his knowledge the child is born, or any person present at the birth, or the person having charge of the child. [Cf. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 10.]

Persons authorized to give notice of death.

18. The following persons are hereby authorized to give notice of a death, namely :— [Cf. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 10.]

(*a*) In the case of any person dying in a house

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill, 1885.

(Chapter III.—Registration of Births and Deaths.—Sections 19-25.)

after the date on which this Act comes into force, the nearest relatives of the deceased present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased, or, in default of such relatives, any other relative of the deceased dwelling or being in the local area of the Registrar of Births and Deaths within which the deceased was at the time of his death, or, in default of such relatives, any person present at the death, or the occupier of the house in which to his knowledge the death took place, or, in default of the persons hereinbefore in this section mentioned, any inmate of that house; and

[Cf. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 11.]

(*b*) in the case of any person dying in a place which is not a house, or of a dead body being found elsewhere than in a house, after the date on which this Act comes into force, any relative of the deceased person having knowledge of any of the particulars required to be registered concerning the death, or, in default of such relative, any person present at the death, or finding, or taking charge of, the body.

Entry of birth or death to be signed by person giving notice.

19. (*1*) When an entry of a birth or death has been made by the Registrar of Births and Deaths as required by section 16, the person giving notice of the birth or death must sign the entry in the register in the presence of the Registrar.

(*2*) Until the entry has been so signed, the birth or death shall not be deemed to be registered under this Act.

[Cf. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 30.]

Grant of certificate of registration of birth or death.

20. The Registrar of Births and Deaths shall, on application made at the time of registering any birth or death by the person giving notice of the birth or death, and on payment by him of the prescribed fee, give to the applicant a certificate in the prescribed form, signed by the Registrar, of having registered the birth or death.

[Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, ss. 32 & 34; also Act III of 1877, s. 56.]

Duty of Registrars as to sending certified copies of entries in register books to Registrar General.

21. (*1*) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths in British India shall send to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which the local area for which he is appointed is situate, at the prescribed intervals, a true copy, certified by him under his hand, in the prescribed form, of all the entries of births and deaths in the register book kept by him since the last of those intervals:

Provided that, in the case of Registrars of Births and Deaths who are clergymen of the Churches of England, Rome and Scotland, the Registrar may send the certified copies in the first instance to his ecclesiastical superior, who shall send them to the proper Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

In this sub-section, "Church of England" and "Church of Scotland" mean the Church of England and the Church of Scotland as by law established respectively; and "Church of Rome" means the Church which regards the Pope of Rome as its spiritual head.

(*2*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall apply to every Registrar of Births and Deaths in the territories of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, with this modification, that the certified copies referred to in that sub-section shall be sent to such one of the Registrars General of Births, Deaths and Marriages as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints in this behalf. [Act XV of 1872, s. 56.]

Searches and copies of entries in register books.

22. (*1*) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths shall, on payment of the prescribed fees, at all reasonable times allow searches to be made in the register books kept by him, and give a copy of any entry in the same. [Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, s. 35; also Act XV of 1872, s. 79.]

(*2*) Every copy of an entry in a register book given under this section shall be signed by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, and shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the birth or death to which the entry relates.

D.—Penalties.

Penalty for wilfully giving false information.

23. If any person wilfully makes, or causes to be made, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births or deaths, any false statement in connection with any notice of a birth or death under this Act, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine. [Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, s. 41; 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 40; Act XV of 1872, s. 66.]

Penalty for omission to enter birth or death in register, or loss of register.

24. If any Registrar of Births and Deaths refuses, or without reasonable cause omits, to make an entry in the proper register of any birth or death which he ought so to enter under this Act, or if any person having the custody of any register book of births or deaths carelessly loses or injures or allows the injury of the book, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees. [37 & 38 Vic. c. 88, s. 35.]

E.—Correction of Errors.

Correction of entry in register of births and deaths.

25. (*1*) If a Registrar of Births and Deaths discovers any error in the form or substance of any entry of a birth or death in any register kept by him under this Act, he may, in the presence of the persons who gave the notice of the birth or death, or, in case of their death or absence, in the presence of two other credible witnesses, correct the error by entry in the margin, without any alteration of the original entry, and shall sign the marginal entry and add thereto the date of the correction. [Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, s. 44; 37 & 38 Vic. c. 88, s. 36. See also Act XV of 1872, s. 78.]

(*2*) Every entry made under this section must be attested by the witnesses in whose presence it was made.

(*3*) If a certified copy of the entry has already been sent to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Registrar of Births and Deaths shall make and send a separate certified copy of the original erroneous entry and of the marginal correction therein made.

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill, 1885.

(Chapter IV.—Amendment of Marriage Acts, 1872. Chapter V.—Special Provisions as to certain existing Registers.—Sections 26-31.)

CHAPTER IV.

AMENDMENT OF MARRIAGE ACTS, 1872.

Addition of new section after section 13, Act III of 1872.

26. After section 13 of Act III of 1872 *(to provide a form of marriage in certain cases)*, the following section shall be inserted :—

Transmission of certified copies of entries in marriage-certificate book to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

"13A. The Registrar shall send to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which his district is situate, at such intervals as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, directs, a true copy certified by him under his hand, in such form as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, prescribes, of all entries made by him in the said marriage-certificate book since the last of such intervals."

Amendment of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

27. In the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*a*) at the end of section 3 the words "'Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages' means a Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1885," shall be added ;

(*b*) for the words "Secretary to the Local Government", wherever they occur, and for the words "Secretary to a Local Government" in section 79, the words "Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages" shall be substituted ;

(*c*) for the words "at such places as the Local Government directs" in section 62, the words "in the office of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories of the Local Government by which the person who keeps the register-book was licensed" shall be substituted ;

(*d*) in section 81, after the words "Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages" the words "in England" shall be added.

CHAPTER V.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO CERTAIN EXISTING REGISTERS.

Permission to persons having custody of certain records to send them within one year to Registrar General.

28. If any person in British India, or in the dominions of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, has for the time being the custody of any register or record of birth, baptism, naming, dedication, death or burial of any persons of the classes specified in section 10, or of any register or record of marriage of persons of the class of those to whom Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, applies, and, if such register or record has been made by him otherwise than in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which the register or record was kept, he may, within one year from the date on which this Act comes into force, send the register or record to the office of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which he resides, or, if he resides within the dominions of any such Prince or State as aforesaid, to such one of the Registrars General as aforesaid as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time, directs in this behalf XV of 1872.

Appointment of Commissioners to examine registers.

29. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may appoint so many persons as he thinks fit to be Commissioners for examining the registers or records sent to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages under the last foregoing section. [Cf. 3 & 4 Vic., c 94, s. 2.]

(*2*) The Commissioners so appointed shall hold office for such period as the Governor General in Council, by the order of appointment, or any subsequent order, directs.

Duties of Commissioners.

30. (*1*) The Commissioners appointed under the last foregoing section shall enquire into the state, custody and authenticity of every such register or record as may be sent to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages under section 28, [Cf. 3 & 4 Vic., c 92, ss. 2 and 4.]

and shall, from time to time, deliver to the Registrar General a descriptive list or lists of all such registers or records, or portions of registers or records, as they find to be accurate and faithful,

(*2*) The list or lists shall contain the prescribed particulars and refer to the registers or records, or to the portions of the registers or records, in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) The Commissioners shall also certify in writing, upon some part of every separate book or volume containing any such register or record, or portion of a register or record, as is referred to in any list or lists made by the Commissioners, that it is one of the registers or records, or portions of registers or records, referred to in the said list or lists.

Searches of lists prepared by Commissioners and grant of certified copies of entries.

31. (*1*) Subject to the payment of the prescribed fees, the descriptive list or lists of registers or records, or portions of registers or records, delivered by the Commissioners to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall be, at all reasonable times, open to inspection by any person applying to inspect them, and copies of entries in [Cf 3 & 4 Vic, c 92, s. 5.]

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill, 1885.

(Chapter VI.—Rules.—Sections 32-33.)

those registers or records shall be given to all persons applying for them.

(2) A copy of an entry given under this section shall be signed by the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the birth, baptism, naming, dedication, death, burial or marriage to which the entry relates.

CHAPTER VI.

RULES.

[Cf 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 27; also Act XV of 1872, s. 82.]

Power for Governor General in Council to make rules.

32. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules—

(a) to fix the fees payable under this Act;

(b) to prescribe the forms required for the purposes of this Act;

(c) to prescribe the time within which, and the mode in which, persons authorized under this Act to give notice of a birth or death to a Registrar of Births and Deaths must give the notice;

(d) to prescribe the registers to be kept, and the form and manner in which Registrars of Births and Deaths are to register births and deaths under this Act, and the intervals at which they are to send true copies of the entries of births and deaths in the registers kept by them;

(e) to prescribe the particulars which the descriptive list or lists to be prepared by the Commissioners appointed under Chapter V are to contain, and the manner in which they are to refer to the records or registers, or portions of records or registers to which they relate; and

(f) generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Procedure for making and publication of rules.

33. (1) The Governor General in Council shall, before making rules under the last foregoing section, publish a draft of the proposed rules in such manner as may, in his opinion, be sufficient for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) There shall be published with the draft a note specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(3) The Governor General in Council shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(4) Every rule made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and the publication in the *Gazette of India* of a rule purporting to be made under the last foregoing section shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT is proposed by this Bill (1) to establish a system of voluntary registration of births and deaths for the benefit of such classes of the community as would be likely to avail themselves of such registration, (2) to establish general registry offices for keeping registers of the births and deaths so registered, and of marriages registered under Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), and (3) to provide machinery for giving evidential value to certain existing registers of births, baptisms, deaths, burials and marriages, which have been kept under no law.

2. The subject of the registration of births and deaths among Europeans in India has been long under the consideration of the Government, whose attention has, moreover, been frequently directed to it by memorials from various Christian religious bodies urging very strongly the need for legislation.

3. The Indian Statute-book contains at present no general law for the registration of births and deaths. There are, indeed, enactments which provide for the registration of births and deaths within certain specified areas, principally municipalities and cantonments, but, in the first place, these enactments are strictly local in their nature, leaving the greater portion of the country unprovided for, and, in the next place, their provisions, being directed primarily to statistical purposes, are not of such a nature as to make the registers of births and deaths kept under them of value for purposes of evidence.

4. As to the numerous registers of baptisms and burials which are kept by ministers of religion in all parts of the country, it is doubtful how far they can be relied on for giving accurately the requisite particulars as to births and deaths, and most of them would, moreover, be inadmissible in evidence.

5. This being the state of the law, and considering the importance of the subject generally, and the memorials above referred to, and having regard to the fact that references are frequently made to the Secretary of State for India and to the Government of India for proof of age or of deaths in connection with questions involving large individual interests, such as rights to property, the Government of India is of opinion that it is expedient to enact a permissive law under which full facilities for registering births and deaths should be given to persons valuing unimpeachable evidence of these events.

6. As to the second object of the Bill, it is obvious that no system of registration of births and deaths can be complete or of practical value unless it provides for the establishment, at certain centres, of general offices where the information registered at the various local offices shall be collected and so arranged as to be readily available for public reference.

7. In this connection, the attention of the Government of India has been directed to the unsatisfactory nature of the system of registration of marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and Act III of 1872.

Documentary evidence of all marriages under the former Act is, by the provisions of the Act or the orders thereunder, sent to the Secretary to the Local Government, who is also empowered to grant certified copies which are receivable in evidence. It would seem, therefore, at first sight, that nothing further was required. But, as a matter of fact, not only are no arrangements made for maintaining an index to the marriages the records of which are retained in the local Secretariat, but the greater portion of the marriage records which are received in the local Secretariat have, under section 81 of the Act and the orders in force, to be sent on *in original* to the Government of India in the Home Department for transmission to the Secretary of State; so that the greater number of the marriage records which reach the local Secretariat do not remain there for purposes of reference, and such as do remain are, owing to the absence of an index, practically valueless.

As to Act III of 1872, this Act makes no provision for the marriages solemnized under it being reported to any central authority. The marriage-certificate books for which it provides are retained by the Registrar, who is not even required to index them. Their value as records of the marriages to which they refer is accordingly much diminished.

8. The Government of India have, therefore, availed themselves of the opportunity of the proposed legislation for the registration of births and deaths to remove these defects in the marriage-registration law, by providing for general registry offices for keeping registers, not only of the births and deaths which may be registered under the proposed law, but also of marriages which may be registered under Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

9. The present Bill extends (section 2) to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

10. As there seems to be no way of utilizing for the special purposes in view the compulsory system of registration of births and deaths which is prescribed by the local laws referred to in paragraph 3 above, or of separating the registration of the limited classes affected by the Bill from that of the general population which is required under those laws, it has been found necessary to save the laws providing for the registration of births and deaths within particular local areas at present in force or which may hereafter be passed; and this is done by section 4. The result of this section will, therefore, be that the persons to whom the provisions of the Bill relating to the registration of births and deaths are applicable will be bound, as heretofore, to satisfy the statistical requirements of such local Acts, and will be at liberty to re-register births and deaths under the Bill for evidential purposes.

11. Chapter II provides (section 5) for the establishment by the Local Governments of general registry offices of births, deaths and marriages, and the appointment of Registrars General of Births, Deaths and Marriages. By section 6 indexes are to be kept at the general registry offices of all the certified copies of registers which may be sent to them under the Bill or under Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. These indexes (section 7) are to be open to public inspection, and copies of the entries in the certified copies of the registers to which they relate are to be given to all persons applying for them; and such copies are (section 8) to be admissible in evidence. By section 9 the Registrar General is given the superintendence of the Registrars of Births and Deaths.

12. Chapter III deals with the subject of registration of births and deaths. Section 10 defines the persons whose births and deaths are registrable as, in British India, the members of every race, sect or tribe to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies and in respect of which an order under section 332 of that Act is not for the time being in force, and all persons professing the Christian religion, and in Native States all like persons who are British subjects. These provisions of the Bill will therefore, generally speaking, apply to East Indians, Jews, Armenians and Pársís as well as to Europeans and Native Christians. These are believed to be the only classes of persons in the country who are likely to avail themselves of the benefits of a law of this nature.

13. The chapter then provides for a registration establishment, empowering (sections 11 and 12) the Local Government in British India and the Governor General in Council in Native States to appoint either by name or by virtue of their office fit persons to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for definite local areas. It is proposed to appoint under the general powers given by these sections persons authorized or licensed to perform marriages under either Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and, in order to provide for the receipt of notices from persons who may prefer not to resort to the Marriage Registrars, other suitable persons, one of whom it is intended should be appointed for each local area for which a person who is also a Marriage Registrar is appointed. It is to the latter class of Registrars that sections 13 and 14, which lay down certain provisions as to the office of such

Registrars, and for the filling up temporary vacancies in the office of such Registrars, are intended to apply. Section 15 provides for the supply of register books and the preservation of records.

14. The chapter next treats of the mode of registration. It imposes (section 16) a duty on every Registrar of Births and Deaths to make an entry in his register book of all births and deaths of which notice may be given to him within the prescribed time and in the prescribed mode by a person authorized to give him such notice. It then (sections 17 and 18) specifies the persons who shall be authorized to give notice of births and deaths respectively.

Section 19 provides that the entry of the birth or death is to be signed by the person giving notice, and declares that until it is so signed the birth or death shall not be deemed to be registered. By section 20 every Registrar of Births and Deaths is required to give on application made at the time of registering any birth or death by the person giving notice of the same, and on payment by him of the prescribed fee, a certificate of having registered the birth or death.

Section 21 provides for the sending by every Registrar of Births and Deaths at prescribed intervals to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages of certified copies of all entries in his register books. In the case of Registrars in British India, the copies are to be sent to the Registrar General within whose jurisdiction the local areas for which the Registrar is appointed is situate, an exception being made in the case of Registrars who are clergymen of the Churches of England, Rome and Scotland, who may send them to their ecclesiastical superiors to be forwarded by them to the Registrar General. In the case of Registrars in Native States, the copies are to be sent to such one of the Registrars General as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf. Section 22 provides for searches, and grant of copies of entries in register books which shall be admissible in evidence.

15. Sections 23 and 24 prescribe penalties of imprisonment which may extend to three years and fine for wilfully giving false information to a Registrar of Births and Deaths, and of fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees, for Registrars of Births and Deaths omitting to enter births or deaths in the register or losing or injuring register books.

16. Lastly, section 25 prescribes the procedure by which errors in the form or substance of any entry in a register book of births and deaths may be corrected.

17. Chapter IV (sections 26 and 27) makes the amendments in Act III of 1872 and the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, which are necessary in order to make the provisions of these Acts fit in with the scheme of the Bill, under which certified copies of entries in the registers kept under these Acts are in future to be sent to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

18. Chapter V deals with the last of the three subjects referred to in the first paragraph of this Statement. As noted above, registers of births or baptisms and deaths or burials are at present kept in all parts of the country by ministers of religion. Registers of marriages were also similarly kept before the marriage-registration law came into force. Most of these registers are, as the law now stands, inadmissible in evidence, and possibly many of them should never be admitted in evidence owing to the irregular manner in which they have been compiled. At the same time, others are probably fit for admission as public registers. Under these circumstances, it seems advisable to follow the analogy of what was done in England (see 3 & 4 Vic., c. 92) and provide a procedure under which such of these registers as are worthy of recognition may be validated and certified copies of entries made in them declared admissible in evidence. This is accordingly done by Chapter V.

19. That chapter first (section 28) declares that any person having custody of any such records may, within one year from the date on which the Bill comes into force, send them to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which the person resides, or, if he resides in a Native State, to such one of those Registrars General as the Governor General in Council, by notification, directs. It then (section 29) provides for the appointment by the Governor General in Council of Commissioners to examine the registers so sent to the various Registrars General, and prescribes (section 30) the duties of the Commissioners, which are to inquire into the state, custody and authenticity of every register submitted to them, and to prepare lists of all such registers or portions of registers as they find to be accurate and faithful, and to certify upon some part of every book or volume containing any such register or portion of a register as is referred to in any such list that it is one of the registers referred to in the list. Section 31 permits, on payment of a fee, searches to be made of the lists so prepared, and provides for the grant of certified copies of the entries in the registers which shall be admissible in evidence.

20. Finally, Chapter VI (sections 32 and 33) empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules with regard to certain matters connected with the purposes of the Act, and prescribes the usual procedure for the making and publication of such rules.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 2nd January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January 1885 :—

No. 2 OF 1885.

A Bill to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner to assist the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Oudh Additional Judicial Commissioner's Act, 1885; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

2. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such person as it thinks fit to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner, and to sit as such in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

(*2*) Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Local Government.

Jurisdiction and powers of Additional Judicial Commissioner.

3. Every Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise such jurisdiction and powers of the Judicial Commissioner under the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879, as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may direct. XIII of 1879.

Law applicable to Additional Judicial Commissioner.

4. Every enactment for the time being applicable to the Judicial Commissioner shall apply to the Additional Judicial Commissioner when exercising any jurisdiction or powers under the last foregoing section as if he were the Judicial Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for the temporary appointment, from time to time, as it may be deemed necessary, of an Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

The steady increase in the work that falls upon the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and the accumulation of arrears, have made it necessary to adopt some plan for assisting him in the discharge of his functions; and the simplest arrangement would seem to be the appointment, as occasion requires, of an Additional Judicial Commissioner.

The Bill (section 2) empowers the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, to appoint an Additional Judicial Commissioner, who is to hold office during the pleasure of the Local Government. The Additional Judicial Commissioner so appointed is (section 3) to exercise such jurisdiction and powers of the Judicial Commissioner under the Oudh Civil Courts Act as the Local Government may prescribe, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner directs. The Local Government will thus be able to regulate the jurisdiction and powers of the Additional Judicial Commissioner in such a way as to prevent any conflict between them and those of the Judicial Commissioner, while the latter officer will be able to arrange for the distribution of business as may appear to him to be most convenient. Lastly (section 4), all enactments applicable to the Judicial Commissioner are declared to be applicable to the Additional Judicial Commissioner, so that his legal status generally will be identical with that of the Judicial Commissioner.

J. W. QUINTON.

The 16th January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

N° 4 { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1884.

No 39R.T., dated Fort William, January 13, 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1244R.T, dated 7th November 1883.
" " " " " 840R.T., " 9th September 1884.

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ending 30th June 1884.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, with an increase of 525¼ miles, or 5·08 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and a decrease of 767,154 miles, or 6·39 per cent. in the train-mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, &c., shows a decrease of 129, or 11·68 per cent. The following are the Railways on which the fluctuations chiefly took place:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
East Indian	...	25
South Indian	...	31
Great Indian Peninsula	...	71
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	...	29
Punjab Northern	...	34
Indus Valley	...	42
Calcutta and South-Eastern	19	...

2. The decrease on the East Indian Railway was mainly due to the number of accidents resulting from "trains running over cattle on the line" having decreased from 43 to 29, and that from "trains running over obstructions on the line" from 11 to 6.

3. On the South Indian Railway the number of cattle accidents diminished from 74 to 52, and cases of fire in trains from 9 to 1.

4. Of the decrease of 71 accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 16 occurred under "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 35 under "fire in trains," 6 under "fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," and 13 under "other accidents." Under cattle accidents there was, however, an increase of 12.

5. On the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, out of a total decrease of 29 accidents, 4 occurred under "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 7 under "bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," and 12 under "failure of couplings."

6. On the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, the total number of accidents was 40, of which 12 occurred under "passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails," 6 under "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 7 under "failure of axles," and 7 under "slips in cuttings or embankments."

7. On the Punjab Northern State Railway there was a satisfactory decrease under "fire in trains," the number of cases having been 8 against 32.

8. On the Indus Valley State Railway the number of accidents under "bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines" decreased from 18 to 2, under "failure of machinery, springs, &c, of engines" from 22 to 5, under "fire in trains" from 30 to 25, and under "other accidents" from 14 to 5.

9. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the total number of accidents shows a decrease of 7. It appears that while the number of cattle accidents increased from 66 to 101, the cases of "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" decreased from 15 to 4.

10. On the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway the increase chiefly occurred under "trains running over cattle on the line," the number of cases having been 29 against 7.

11. The casualties resulting from "accidents to trains, &c.," exhibit a very large increase, being 16 killed and 38 injured against 3 killed and 31 injured in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; those among passengers were 10 against 19 injured, and, among servants, 16 killed and 26 injured against 12 injured. The increase in the number of casualties to servants is accounted for by the fact that in the case of derailment of a ballast train, on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, 14 servants of the Company were killed and 14 injured. The Consulting Engineer, Lahore, reports on the accident as follows:—

"The derailment of the train was caused by a loose buffer rod which was broken in the socket and fell out on the rail on the outside of the leading brake-van. The buffer rod was picked up close to the point of derailment and bears distinct trace of a wheel mark over it.

"No special blame can be attached to any one on the above account, because the fracture of the cotter at the end of the buffer rod could not be detected without careful examination, and would only be known by the buffer working itself out, or if the brake-van had been sent to the shops for repair.

"But it is evident that although the buffer might have dropped out, no accident would have happened to the train had it not been *pushed* by the engine, and the question therefore is, whether the persons in charge of the train were justified in so pushing it under Rules 246 and 321 of the general regulations, and in my opinion they were *not* so justified.

"The criminal prosecutions have resulted in all three men placed on trial being convicted, the guard and the driver being sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the station master to three months' simple imprisonment."

12. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby:—

Description of Accidents.	No. of accidents.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	4	...	5	...	...	.	5
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	14	.	2	..	...		2
Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	27	...		1	2	1	2
Collisions between light engines	2	.	..	...	5	...	5
Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	24	..	..	...	...	...	...
Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	63	...	...	...	...	.	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	11	...	..	...	1	..	1
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	3	.	..	...	...	.	.
Ditto over cattle on the line	468	...		...	1	...	1
Ditto over obstructions on the line	28	.	(a)1	...	2	...	3
Ditto through gates at level crossings	13	..	...	...	...	...	.
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	15	..	...	..	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	47	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto tyres	3	...	...	.	...	..	...
Ditto wheels	3	...	..	...	...	...	...
Ditto axles	16	..	...	...	...	...	..
Ditto couplings	28	...	3	1	1	1	4
Ditto tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	1	...	...	...	..	..	..
Broken rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
The flooding of portion of permanent-way	7	...	..	...	...	..	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	101		...	..	..	.	...
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	14		(a)1	..	...	...	(a)1
Other accidents	68	...	..	14	14	14	14
Total	975	...	(b)12	16	26	16	38

13. The number of cattle accidents increased from 413 to 468. It is observed that there were increases of 12, 35, and 22 on the Great Indian Peninsula, Rajputana-Malwa and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways, whilst there were decreases of 14 and 22 on the East Indian and South Indian Railways, respectively.

(a).—Not a passenger.
(b).—Of these 10 are passengers.

14. Of the 15 cases of "bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," 7 occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa and 3 on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. On the Indus Valley Railway there was a large decrease under this head, the number reported being 2 against 18.

15. The number of cases of "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" decreased from 74 to 47, or by 27, of which 17 occurred on the Indus Valley and 11 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

16. Out of a total of 28 cases of "failure of couplings," 8 were on the Indus Valley and 7 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. On the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway there was a large decrease under this head, the number reported being 3 against 15.

17. There was only one case of "broken rails" against 10 in the corresponding quarter of 1883.

18. The cases of "fire in trains" decreased from 158 to 101. As already noticed, the decreases were chiefly on the Great Indian Peninsula, Punjab Northern, and Indus Valley Railways.

19. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were :—

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	5	...
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	2	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains . .	3	22
TOTAL .	10	23

20. And the accidents to servants in the employ of Railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were :—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	3	9
Falling of engines, vans, wagons, &c	4	17
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	...	2
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	3	14
Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting	4	10
Whilst breaking, spragging, or chocking wheels	...	3
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	...	2
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings . . .	1	1

	Killed.	Injured.
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work . .	1	1
Whist walking, crossing, or standing on the line	9	3
Whilst passing between vehicles	1	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c. .	1	4
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	1	1
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms . .	2	2
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	2
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c. . .	...	2
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	...	8
Miscellaneous	3	18
TOTAL .	33	100

21. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 2 were killed and 3 injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings, 33 were killed and 6 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 15 committed suicide, and 7 were killed and 5 injured from miscellaneous causes.

22. The following table shows the total number of persons killed and injured from causes unconnected with the working of trains, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1883 :—

	2ND QUARTER, 1883.		2ND QUARTER, 1884.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS.				
From causes beyond their own control .	...	22	...	14
From misconduct or want of caution . .	10	36	10	19
SERVANTS.				
From causes beyond their own control .	2	28	17	36
From misconduct or want of caution .	32	100	32	90
OTHERS.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings . .	1	1	2	3
Trespassers, including suicides . . .	38	3	48	6
Other persons	6	2	7	5
TOTAL .	89	192	116	173

23. In addition to the above, 12 persons are reported to have been killed, and 67 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 107 persons to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The necessary steps in the matter of the unfortunate ballast train accident near Khana Station, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, on the 30th May 1884, have already been taken by the Government of India, so further reference is not now required.

2. The satisfaction of the Government of India should be communicated to the authorities concerned at the decrease in the number of accidents on the East Indian, South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab Northern, and Indus Valley Railways; and especially the decrease under "trains running over cattle" on the South Indian Railway, and "fire in trains" on the Great Indian Peninsula and Punjab Northern Railways. The attention of the Director General of Railways should be invited to the increase in the number of cattle accidents on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and that of the Government of Bombay to the increase in this class of accident on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the Abstract Returns compiled by the Government of India, be communicated to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burma.
The Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Biluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

Statement showing the dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways for the Second Quarter of 1884 were received by the Government of India.

Number.	Railways.	Date of Receipt.	Remarks.
1	Punjab Northern	19th July 1884.	
2	Jodhpore	24th " "	
3	Oudh and Rohilkhand	26th " "	
4	Nizam's	30th " "	
5	Wardha Coal	1st August 1884.	
6	Mysore	2nd " "	
7	Deoghur	2nd " "	
8	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	4th " "	
9	Great Indian Peninsula	6th " "	
10	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	6th " "	
11	Bhavnagar-Gondal	6th " "	
12	Gaekwar of Baroda's	6th " "	
13	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	11th " "	
14	Burma	12th " "	
15	Rajputana-Malwa	12th " "	
16	Indus Valley	15th " "	
17	South Indian	16th " "	
18	Cawnpore-Achnera	20th " "	
19	Madras	26th " "	
20	Bengal and North-Western	30th " "	
21	Darjeeling-Himalayan	5th September 1884.	
22	Calcutta and South-Eastern	8th " "	
23	Nalhati	8th " "	
24	Northern Bengal	8th " "	
25	Kaunia-Dharlla	8th " "	
26	Tirhoot	8th " "	
27	Southern Mahratta	15th " "	
28	East Indian	27th " "	Tables 1 to 4.
29	Eastern Bengal	10th November 1884	

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1884 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

Mean mileage open.	RAILWAYS		Passengers: From Causes beyond their own Control		Passengers: From their own Misconduct or want of Caution		Passengers: Total.		Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors: From Causes beyond their own Control.		Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors: From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors: Total.		Other Persons: Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings.		Other Persons: Trespassers and Suicides		Other Persons: Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns.		Other Persons: Total.		Total, all Classes.	
			Killed	Injured.	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured.
(a) 1,653	East Indian	1883	..	1	3	12	3	13	1	10	14	17	15	27	...	...	12	1	1	1	13	2	31	42
1,653		1884	..	5	6	4	6	9	...	5	5	11	5	16	1	1	22	...	2	1	25	2	36	27
	GUARANTEED.																							
861	Madras	1883	...	6	...	...	...	6	..	2	1	6	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	14
861		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	4	3	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	..	5	5
(b) 655	South Indian	1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	..	1	6	1	6	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	4	10
654		1884	...	4	...	2	...	6	..	2	1	4	1	6	...	...	1	.	...	...	1	..	2	12
(a) 1,456¼	Great Indian Peninsula	1883	...	3	...	..	...	3	.	4	6	18	6	22	...	.	5	1	...	1	5	2	11	27
1,457¾		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6	14	7	14	...	...	5	2	...	...	5	2	12	17
(c) 461	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1883	..	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	10	3	10	...	1	2	...	...	..	2	1	5	14
461		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	15	5	15	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	8	17
(d) 206¾	Eastern Bengal	1883	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
300¼		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	6	4
(e) 734½	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1883	...	2	3	7	3	9	1	2	1	19	2	21	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	10	30
(f) 759		1884	...	1	3	1	3	2	14	16	1	8	15	24	...	...	3	2	..	...	3	2	21	28
547	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1883	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	5	.	..	...	5	...	9	4
547		1884	...	...	..	3	...	3	..	..	3	2	3	2	.	1	2	...	..	...	2	1	5	6
	ASSISTED COMPANIES																							
...	Southern Mahratta	1883	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
40½		1884	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bengal and North-Western	1883	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
73		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	Deoghur	1883	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½		1884	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	Assam (g)	1883	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	-	.	...	...	...	...	...
50		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

	IMPERIAL STATE.																								
421	Punjab Northern	1883	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	9
446½		1884	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	5	6
660	Indus Valley	1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	..	1	...	2	...	3	6
653		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	5	1	7	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	10
1,228	Rajputana-Malwa	1883	...	...	1	3	1	3	..	...	2	10	2	10	1	..	8	...	...	...	9	...	12	13
1,281½		1884	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	7	2	10	3	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	21
45	Wardha Coal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	PROVINCIAL STATE.																								
52	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1883	...	5	...	..	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
56		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
27¼	Nalháti	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27¼		1884	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
230	Northern Bengal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	4
249		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
32¼	Kaunia-Dharlla	1883	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32¼		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
166	Tirhoot	1883	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1
193		1884	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
115½	Cawnpore-Achnera	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
183		1884	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	1
149	Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
149		1884	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
161	Burma	1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
207½		1884	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	NATIVE STATES.																								
193	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1883	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
193		1884	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
59¼	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
121	Nizam's	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
121		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
86	Mysore	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86		1884	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Jodhpore	1883	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
20		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
10,340	TOTAL ...	1883	...	22	10	36	10	58	2	28	32	100	34	128	1	1	38	3	6	2	45	6	89	192
10,865¼		1884	...	14	10	19	10	33	17	36	32	90	49	126	2	3	48	6	7	5	57	14	116	173

(a) Includes the State Branch lines worked by the Company.
(b) Excludes the Pondicherry Branch
(c) Includes the Patri Branch worked by the Company.
(d) Includes the Poradaha Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and the Bengal Central Railway
(e) Excludes 18 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi, but includes the lengths of the Sirhind Canal, and Raewind to Gunda Sing Walla Branch lines, worked by the Company.
(f) Includes the Rupar Branch line, and Amritsar-Pathankot Railway, but excludes 13 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi worked over by the Company.
(g) Return not received.
(h) Includes 7 miles from Mooltan to Muzaffarabad junction of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
(i) Excludes 7 miles from Mooltan to Muzaffarabad of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway
(j) Includes the Mattra-Achnera and Rewari-Ferozepore lines worked as branches of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1884 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.																				SER											
	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.														TOTAL PASSENGERS.		From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		FROM CAUSES											
			1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into, or out of, trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		TOTAL.						1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6. Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	...	5	5	...	...	1	.		.		1	3	..		6	4	6	9	.	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	.		.	1	1	...
GUARANTEED.																																
Madras	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...				1	.	.	..	1	..	1	..	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	1	1	...
South-Indian	..	2	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	4			.	4	...	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	1
Great Indian Peninsula ...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..		.	.	..	1	..	...	..	1	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	...	...	...	1	3	...	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.		1	.		...	1	..	1	..	...	1	1	.	4	...	...	...	...		4	.	4
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	.	.		.	1
Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	2	..	.	...	..		1	2	.		3	2	3	2	14	15	..	1	1	1	.	..	..	...	..	1	..	2
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	3		..	...	3	.	3	...	..	1	..	1	..	...	...	..	...	1	.	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	.		.		.	.	..	..	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	...
Bengal and North-Western ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...		...		.	..	..	...	.	..		.	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	.	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		.	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...
Assam	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	..		..	. .	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..		..	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	..	...		.	...	...	...	.	..		...	1	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	..		.
IMPERIAL STATE.																																
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	1	1	..	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	.	1	...	...	..	...	..	..	.	1	1	...
Indus Valley	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	1	..	.	...	1	..	1	...	.	.	...	..	4	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		..	...	4	.	..	...	4	...	4	1	7	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																																
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...
Nalhati	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...			...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	.
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.		.	..		.	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	..	...	..	.	.	.	.	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	...	3	...	..	...	.	...	.		..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	3	...	.	.	..	1	...	...	...	..	..	1	..	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	.	.	.	1	..	...	...	1	..	1	.	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..
NATIVE STATES.																																
Bhavnagar-Gondal ..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mysore	...	...	..	...	...	..	...			..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... 1884 ...	..	10	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	..	3	22	.	.	10	23	10	33	16	26	8	9	4	17	...	2	...	...	3	14	4	10
TOTAL ... 1883 ...	...	19	...	2	2	3	1	...	.	.	..	7	21	..	3	10	39	10	58	...	12	6	15	4	16	...	3	1	...	1	13	..	14

(a) A coolie woman was injured whilst attempting to recover her property from her hut being burnt.

No. 2.

Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

VANTS.																																																	
OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.																																																	
7. Whilst breaking, spragging or shocking wheels.		8. Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9. Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work.		11. Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line.		12. Whilst passing between vehicles.		13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.		14. Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15. Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17. By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c.		18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19. Miscellaneous		TOTAL.		TOTAL SERVANTS.		OTHERS.												TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
																														Whilst passing over the line at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.			
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	5	14	5	16	1	1	12	...	10	...	2	1	25	2	36	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	3	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	12
...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	6	14	7	14	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	12	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	15	5	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	(a)1	3	1	8	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	1	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	6	4
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	9	15	24	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	3	2	21	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	5	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	1	7	...	(b)1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	3	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
...	3	...	2	1	1	1	1	9	3	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	8	3	18	33	100	49	126	2	3	3	6	15	...	7	5	57	14	116	173
...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	12	12	2	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	9	3	25	34	116	34	128	1	1	31	3	7	...	6	2	45	6	89	192

(b) A carriman was injured whilst attempting to rescue his cattle from going in front of engine of a goods train.

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1884, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	East Indian.							Madras. (Guaranteed)							South Indian. (Guaranteed)							Great Indian Peninsula. (Guaranteed)							Bombay, Baroda and Central India. (Guaranteed)						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	2	...	5	..	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line ...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	6	.	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	8	..	...	1	..	1	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines ..	...	..	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...		..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	..	...	..	.	2	..	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ..	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	6	..	.	...	...	..	..	2	..	.	...	.	...	..	12	...	...	...	..	.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	.	.		...	..		...		..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..		...		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	29	.	...	..	...	.	...	19		...		..	.	.	52	...	...	..	...	...	.	38	...	.	..	..	...	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	6	...		..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	3	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	.	...	...	.		.	...	..	.	..	...	..		...	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	..	...	.	...	..	.		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	.	.	...	.	.		..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	2	.	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	. .	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way .	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments .	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	(a)1	...	...	...	(a)1
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ..	48	...	5	...	2	..	7	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	2	...	...	..	2	104	...	...	1	...	1	...	46	...	(a)1	...	...	...	(a)1
Number of Passenger miles	207,104,767							59,380,949							60,156,517(b)							109,635,783							61,856,979						
" of Servants employed	27,739							5,673							7,606(b)							21,802							5,740						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	2,378,232							539,153							414,628(b)							2,802,336							602,298						

(a) A coolie woman was injured whilst attempting to recover her property from her hut being burnt.

(b) Excludes figures of the Pondicherry line.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Guaranteed—*concluded*: Eastern Bengal							Sind, Punjab and Delhi							Oudh and Rohilkhand							Assisted Companies: Southern Mahratta							Bengal and North Western						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines . ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points .. .	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	8	...	..	...		...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2	...	..	..		...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	11	...	..	14	14	14	14	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	19	...	..	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	14	15	14	15	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	31,186,324							70,247,947							44,905,562							1,351,812							1,377,564						
„ of Servants employed	6,569							18,257							4,835							251							592						
Train-mileage of all descriptions... ...	235,411							726,969							515,789							17,982							14,721						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Assisted Companies—*concluded.*																																						
	Deoghur.							Darjeeling-Himalayan.							Imperial State.																								
															Punjab Northern.							Indus Valley.							Rajputana-Malwa.									
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	*Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	..	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	5	..	5
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	.	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	.	..	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.	...	...	...	..	..	4	...	...	..	..		...
8 Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	.	...	..	...	53	..	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	1	...	1
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ..	...	.	..	.	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	(a)1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...		...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
16. Ditto of axles	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	..	..	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	..	...	1	1	1	1
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	32		...	...	...	...	...	123	...	(a) 1	..	...	...	1	136	..	...	1	7	1	7
Number of Passenger miles	84,783							292,421							27,771,977							24,860,054							97,017,311						
„ of Servants employed	64							755							3,218							4,654							10,607						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	5,155							33,864							248,705							457,963							1,229,067						

(a) Not a passenger—see note at foot of Table No. 2.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Imperial State—*concluded.*							Provincial State.																													
	Wardha Coal.							Calcutta and South-Eastern.							Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.							Kaunia-Dharla.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	1,018,890							4,365,159							650,511							10,172,497							348,399						
„ of Servants employed	417							523							140							2,020							163						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	20,563							34,932							10,382							180,513							5,852						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | Provincial State—*concluded* | | |

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1884, &c.—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4

NATIVE STATES—*concluded*

	Gaekwar of Baroda's.							Nizam's.							Mysore.							Jodhpore.							Total all Railways.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants		Total all Classes		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	.	..	...	.	...	...	...		...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	.	...	...	...	..	4	...	5	...	...	..	5
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	14	...	2	..	...		2
3 Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	1	2	1	2
4. Collisions between light engines ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	5		5
5 Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		...	...	24	...	...	...	.	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	..	..	..
7 Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11	..	...	...	1	...	1
8 Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	.	..	...
9 Trains running over cattle on the line ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	468	...	..	..	1	..	1
10 Ditto over obstructions on the line ..	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	..	(a)1	...	2	...	3
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	..	...	...	..	...
12 The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	15	...	..	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	47		..	...	...	...	..
14. Ditto of tyres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...
15. Ditto of wheels ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	..
18. Ditto of couplings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	3	1	1	1	4
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
20. Broken rails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...
21 The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	..	...	...	...	...
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	.	...	...	...
23 Fire in trains ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	.	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	(a)1	..	.	...	(a)1
25. Other accidents ...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	14	14	14	14
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	975	...	(b)12	16	26	16	38
Number of Passenger miles ...	1,918,043							6,954,664							3,187,237							430.828							878,779,618						
" of Servants employed ...	213							750							588							77							130.592						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	20,950							86,631							23,850							7,250							11.238,992						

(a) Not a passenger. (b) Of these 10 are passenger

C

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the Number of RAILWAY

RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, or culverts.	20. Broken rails.
East Indian...	2	1	6	..		...	.	..	29	6	...	..	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED.																				
Madras	...	...	...	...	2	6	..	...	19	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	1	..		...	2	..		52	3	1	..	1	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula...	...	2	8	.	1	12	...	...	38	1	2	...	2	...		...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India... ...	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	6	..	1	...	1	..		...	..	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	.	...	..	.	...	..	..	.	16	1	..	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	..	2	3	...	...	8	3		9	...	4	3	14	1	..	...	..	3	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	..	2	...	...	...	2		.	39	1	2	..	...	..	...		...	...	...	1
ASSISTED COMPANIES																				
Southern Mahratta	...	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	..	1	..	..	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	1	..	...	12	6	...	...	1	2	...	..	...	...	1	7	...	1	1	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																				
Punjab Northern	1	...	2	..	..	...	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Indus Valley	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	1	53	7	..	2	5	...	1	1	...	8	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	101	3	...	7	4	...	...	4	.	7	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																				
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	1		4	...	...	...	.	1	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	.	8	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	..	.	...	..
Tirhoot	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		12	...	1	...	1	...	.	...	..	..	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	3	...	..
Burma	..	1	3	...	5	4	...	..	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																				
Bhavnagar Gondal	...	...	...	...	..	1	..		5	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	.
Mysore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10			..	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	
Jodhpore	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	..	2	..	...	..	..	.	.	...		..	...	..
TOTAL 1884 ...	4	14	27	2	24	63	11	3	468	28	13	15	47	3	3	16	.	28	1	1
TOTAL 1883 ...	2	20	28	5	14	75	11	8	413	37	21	34	74	1	2	13		44	...	10

No. 4.

Second Quarter of 1884, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED thereby.

21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23 Fire in trains.	24 Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions	Passenger mileage.	Per mile open.			Total passengers.			
						Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured.	Killed	Injured.					Number of passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per million of passengers		Per million of passenger miles.	
																			Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.
...	...	1		1	48	..	5	..	2	..	7	1,653	3,218,659	2,378,232	207,104,767	1,947	1,439	125,290	..	1 553	...	0·024
...	...	19	..	...	46	...	..	..	...	...		861	1,350,078	539,153	59,380,949	1,568	626	68,967		.	...	...
...	...	1		3	64	.	2	.	...	...	2	654	1,677,661	414,628	60,156,517	2,565	634	91,982	...	1 192	...	0·033
1	7	22	3	5	104	.		1	.	1	.	1,457¾	2,015,828	2,802,336	109,635,783	1,383	1,922	75,209		...	...	...
...	...	3	1	26	46		(a)1	.	..	...	(a)1	461	2,183,792	602,298	61,856,979	4,737	1,307	134,180	..	..	...	...
...	..	...	...	2	19	.		..	...	...	..	300¼	926,526	235,411	31,186,324	3,086	784	103,868	..	...	...	...
1	.	6	2	11	71	.		14	15	14	15	759	1,448,161	726,969	70,247,947	1,908	958	92,553	..	.	...	..
1	..	..	1	1	50	..						547	914,059	515,789	44,905,562	1,671	943	82,094	.	.	...	...
...	...	1			4	.		..				40½	35,687	17,982	1,351,812	881	444	33,378	...	...	...	...
1		.	.		4	...	...	.	..	..	.	73	37 200	14,721	1,377,564	510	202	18,871	..	...	...	...
...	..	..	...			...	...	...	.	...	...	6½	21,004	5,155	84,783	3,231	793	13,043	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		..	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	...	...
...	7			1	40		.	..	...	..		50	8,81¼	33,864	292,421	176	677	5,848	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	...	2	32	..	...			...	.	446¾	560,909	248,705	27,771,077	1,256	557	62,164	...	...	...	..
2	...	25	5	5	123		(a)1	...	...	...	(a)1	653	483,226	457,963	24,860,054	740	701	38,071	..	...	...	...
...	...	1		1	136	.	..	1	7	1	7	1,281¼	1,649,511	1,229,067	97,017,311	1,287	959	75,706	.		...	...
...	..	5	...		10	...		.		...	...	45	39,616	20,563	1,018,890	880	457	22,642	..	...	..	...
...	...	2	...		37	...	..	...	...	...	...	56	326,137	34,932	4,365,159	5,824	624	77,949	..	...	..	...
..	...	...	.		4		.	..	...	...	.	27¼	31,073	10,382	650,511	1,140	381	23,872		...	..	..
...	...	..		1	25		..	...	...	...	...	249	208,086	180,513	10,172,497	836	725	40,853		...		...
...	..	..		..	2	..	.	..	...	..	...	32¼	20,924	5,852	348,399	648	181	10,803	..	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	13	.	...	...	..	...	...	193	209,833	110,314	7,859,593	1,087	572	40,723	..	...	...	...
...	...	..	...		14	..	.	..	...	..	...	183	348,887	65,272	8,706,791	1,906	357	47,578		...	...	...
...	..	1		1	19	..	3		..	..	3	149	197,373	183,935	4,954,873	1,325	899	33,254	...	15·200	...	0 605
...	...	...		5	25	..			2	.	2	207½	743,564	198,752	22,225,697	3,583	958	107,112	...	...	...	...
..	..	1	.	..	7	..	...	...	.	...	...	193	203,276	117,523	8,755,686	1,053	609	45,366	. .	...	...	...
...	..	1	...	1	2		...	..	...	...		59	94,781	20,950	1,918,043	1,606	355	32,509	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2		13	...	. .	..	...	...	..	121	135,565	86,631	6,954,664	1,120	716	57,477	..	...	...	...
...	...	2	..		13		..	...	.	...	...	86	90,207	23,850	3,187,237	1,049	277	37,061	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	..	5	...	.	...	...	...	...	20	23,536	7,250	430,828	1,177	363	21,541	...	...	...	..
7	14	101	14	68	975	...	(b)12	16	26	16	38	10,865¼	19,203,972	11,238,992	878,779,618	1,767	1,034	80,879	...	0·521	...	0 011
9	12	158	21	92	1,104	(c)3	19	...	12	3	31	10,340	17,275,412	12,006,146	817,982,662	1,671	1,161	79,109	...	1·099	...	0 032

(a) Not a passenger—*See* note at foot of Tables Nos. 2 and 3. (b) Of these 10 are passengers. (c) These were not passengers.

GOVERNMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. S. Ch.	Barley. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Barley. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. S. Ch.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883. S. Ch.	Rice (common). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice (common). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883. S. Ch.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Great Millet. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. S. Ch.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883. S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	12 8	11 13	8 13	...	...	...	14 10	15 10	17 13	15 8	15 8	19 10	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	18 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 5	13 10	22 10	21 10	25 14	22 11	22 13	27 11
	Godavery	16 3	17 2	11 11	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 14	15 3	15 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Kistna	14 3	15 3	9 13	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	13 0	14 11	14 11	14 2	19 13		31 5	...	...	...
	Nellore	17 2	15 5	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 10	14 8	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	20 6	24 6	24 6	...
	Cuddapah	10 5	13 10	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 6	14 2	13 5	13 5	20 8	21 5	33 3	21 11	23 3	33 5
	Anantapur	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	..	11 13	11 13	10 13	13 0	13 0	20 10	20 10	33 0	20 11	22 10	33 13
	Bellary	15 6	15 6	16 5	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 5	13 0	13 0	13 8	19 10	18 10	41 3	16 14	16 14	28 3
	Kurnool	12 6	12 11	10 13	...	...	...	11 0	10 5	11 0	11 6	11 13	11 6	20 8	20 8	37 0	17 8	18 11	35 6
	Madras	10 10	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 3	13 3	15 2	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 13	23 13	29 0
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 10	13 10	16 10	..	...	...	21 2	21 2	23 2
	North Arcot	9 5	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 14	29 2	30 0	...	26 6	26 6	29 11
	South Arcot	8 3	7 13	10 2	...	...	...	10 6	11 11	16 2	10 14	12 11	17 14	...	...	.	20 6	23 8	32 5
	Tanjore	9 3	9 3	11 0	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	17 0	13 6	13 6	20 6	19 0	22 5	41 5	21 0	26 2	40 10
	Trichinopoly	8 14	8 10	10 10	...	...	...	10 2	10 6	15 13	11 3	11 3	16 11	...	..	33 10	17 13	22 14	38 2
	Madura	9 6	9 6	11 11	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	15 8	10 10	10 10	16 8	21 2	21 2	33 14	23 8	23 8	36 11
	Tinnevelly	9 10	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 2	11 3	11 3	16 6	19 13	18 6	...	18 13	18 13	..
	Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	13 2	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 6	13 10	13 10	15 6	17 6	20 14	27 13	25 6	...	33 6
	Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	9 3	...	...	...	9 10	8 13	9 10	10 6	10 6	11 3	13 14	16 14	23 2	14 0	15 6	22 6
	Salem	9 5	9 5	11 14	...	...	...	12 2	12 11	15 14	13 3	13 3	16 14	21 13	22 11	30 14	22 2	23 0	29 8
	South Canara	11 3	10 5	9 8	...	...	...	9 14	9 11	10 3	13 3	13 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	9 0	9 0	8 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 6	13 13	13 13	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	No	return	received		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad																		
	Kaira																		
	Surat																		
	Broach																		
	Tanna (Salsette)																		
	Colaba (Alibag)																		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																		
	Nasik																		
	Ahmednagar																		
	Poona																		
	Sholápur																		
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)																		
	Satara																		
	Belgaum																		
	Dharwar (Hubli)																		
	Ratnágiri																		
	Kanara (Karwar)																		
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)																		
	Aden																		
	Asirgarh																		
	Baroda																		
	Disa																		
	Nimach																		
	Nasirabad																		
	Rajkot																		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	15 0	14 8	13 12	22 12	21 12	22 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	25 8	25 0	28 0	23 8	22 12	24 0
	Kurachi	14 10	15 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	24 14	8 0	8 8	8 12	14 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	16 0
	Hyderabad (Nakur)	No re	turn re	ceived	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur	15 8	15 8	13 12	22 0	22 8	24 0	11 0	11 4	11 4	13 0	13 0	13 4	19 8	19 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	24 0
	Sukkur	17 0	16 0	14 8	26 0	25 0	27 0	10 0	11 0	9 8	13 0	15 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	21 8	22 0	23 0	21 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	14 0	13 10	12 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 1	16 8
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	16 0	16 0	15 4	35 0	27 0	20 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	16 15	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	15 8	15 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 8	15 8	17 0	17 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	17 4	16 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 8	15 4	13 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Cuttra and Cutwa 14 seers, and Raneegunge 13-8 seers.
b In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee
c In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11-8 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1884.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																					AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
									Wholesale.			Retail.								
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.									
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
29 5	29 5	35 3	33 5	26 10	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13				3 8 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
25 3	24 3	26 5	31 10	35 2	42 2	93 5	93 5	96 3	14 0	14 0	15 3	12 14	12 14	14 0				5 0 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
32 13	32 13	31 13	33 10	33 10	52 0	145 13	194 6	194 6	15 10	14 10	14 10	15 10	14 10	14 10				...	...	...
29 6	30 6	27 3	32 8	33 10	30 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	14 10	14 10	15 3				6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
25 8	25 8	25 0	22 10	22 0	23 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13				5 0 0	5 0 0	13 12 0
27 11	28 8	34 8	24 2	27 8	37 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 3				7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
22 5	23 5	34 14	24 10	28 0	44 13	...	...	...	14 10	14 14	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5				4 4 0	4 8 9	14 4 4
23 5	21 5	34 14	20 3	20 3	37 0	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 14				...	...	...
...	...	...	22 14	21 0	31 8	139 0	139 0	132 3	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0				5 0 0	5 0 0	19 0 0
28 2	28 2	29 6	25 0	25 0	26 8	79 0	79 0	85 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 6	16 8				5 0 0	5 8 0	13 9 6
26 11	27 6	30 2	23 6	24 3	26 8	92 5	87 8	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0				4 8 0	6 0 0	13 11 4
29 2	30 13	37 10	23 10	23 10	29 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 5	14 5	14 13				5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
21 14	25 0	34 3	21 8	25 3	29 11	201 11	213 13	201 11	17 8	18 6	19 5	17 2	18 0	18 6				5 10 0	5 0 0	13 2 0
21 14	24 3	42 5	24 8	22 11	28 14	170 2	170 2	194 6	14 11	15 3	16 10	14 5	14 5	16 2				2 6 0	4 0 0	11 10 0
21 0	22 5	39 5	24 10	24 10	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	16 3				...	...	...
24 13	24 13	43 6	21 6	24 14	35 10	106 14	106 14	121 8	16 6	16 6	17 13	15 14	15 14	17 5				4 0 0	7 8 0	20 0 0
20 11	20 11	...	21 0	22 11	26 6	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 6	17 6	18 5	17 0	17 0	17 13				...	...	...
24 10	26 3	32 13	26 10	30 6	36 2	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10				7 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
18 0	18 11	23 0	16 10	19 2	23 3	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0				...	...	...
25 10	27 6	32 8	29 8	30 8	37 6	155 8	151 10	151 10	18 0	18 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 6				2 5 4	5 13 4	14 8 6
22 14	22 14	26 6	22 3	20 3	25 3	121 8	121 8	109 5	15 14	15 14	16 14	14 14	14 14	15 13				7 8 0	6 12 0	18 2 0
20 8	20 13	23 6	25 3	25 3	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6				9 6 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...
60 0	60 0	60 0	21 4	20 12	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	*12 11	*12 11	*12 12¾	12 10*	12 10*	12 12*				9 0 0	7 8 0	30 0 0
11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	95 0	17 11	17 11	17 11	17 0	17 0	16 0				12-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 12-0	25-0 to 30-0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...
...	...	...	22 0	21 8	19 0	210 0	190 0	240 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 0				8 0 0	9 0 0	30 0 0
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0						
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	100 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12				10 0 0	10 0 0	29 0 0
									Prices per md. of 40 seers.											
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.									
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 9	13 5*a*	13 5	13 5				7 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
...	...	...	18 4	18 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	280 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 6	13 0*b*	13 0	12 0				6-0 to 10-0	4-8 to 7-8	7-8 to 15-0
...	...	...	17 12	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	12 0*c*	12 0	12 0				4 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 12*d*	12 12	12 8				5 10 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 11-4
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9*e*	13 9	13 9				...	...	...
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0				7 8 0	6 8 0	14 0 0

* In common use.

d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14-6 seers, Contai 12-8 seers.

e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat: Present fortnight.	Wheat: Past fortnight.	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of 1883	Barley: Present fortnight	Barley: Past fortnight	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of 1883	Rice (best sort): Present fortnight	Rice (best sort): Past fortnight	Rice (best sort): Corresponding fortnight of 1883	Rice (common): Present fortnight	Rice (common): Past fortnight	Rice (common): Corresponding fortnight of 1883	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*: Present fortnight.	Great Millet: Past fortnight.	Great Millet: Corresponding fortnight of 1883	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*: Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet: Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet: Corresponding fortnight of 1883
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Central Districts.																		
Bengal—continued	Calcutta	16 4	16 0	12 8	18 8	20 0	19 8	8 4	8 4	7 0	11 6	10 8	11 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	18 0	13 0	16 0
	24 Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 12	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	14 0				.	.	.
	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	16 0	21 5¼	22 15	24 8	12 13	12 13	13 5¼	13 4	13 4	15 4	.	.		.	..	..
	Khoolna	..		.	...	..	..	16 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	15 0			..	.	.	..
	Jessore	13 4	13 0	14 0	.	...	..	11 8	11 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0		.	.	.	.	.
	Moorshedabad	17 0	17 0	16 0	.		...	13 0	12 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	.	..		..	.	..
	Dinagepore	17 0	16 12	16 0	16 0	16 12	15 0	14 6	13 8	13 4	16 13	18 0	16 0		..	.	..	.	..
	Rajshahye	14 4 to 18 0	16 8 to 17 4	16 0 to 17 4	19 11	19 8	24 0	13 8	14 0 to 15 0	10 14	13 12	16 8 to 17 4	13 2					.	..
	Rungpore	11 14	13 0	10 0	...	..	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	13 5			.	..	..	..
	Bogra	13 8	13 8	15 0		...	..	10 8	9 12	9 12	17 4	17 4	16 8		..	.	.	.	..
	Pubna	18 12	17 12	18 0				8 4	8 4	8 0	15 0	14 4	15 0		.	.	.	.	.
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	7 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	.		.	.	..	...
	Julpaiguri	15 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	20 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	19 0		..		.	..	..
	Eastern Districts																		
	Dacca	13 0	14 8	15 0	26 0	22 0	15 4	16 0	15 0	12 4	18 0	16 0	14 0	.	.	.	.	..	...
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	16 0		..	..	.	..	.
	Backergunge				...		.	13 4	13 4	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0			.	..	..	..
	Mymensing	13 0	13 0	13 8	..	..	..	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 4	12 4	15 0		..	..	..	..	.
	Chittagong	15 0	15 0	11 0		..	..	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	17 0		.	..			.
	Noakholly				..	..	.	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0		.	..	.	.	..
	Tipperah	12 4	12 4	13 5	..		.	14 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	19 4	19 0		.	.	..	..	..
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.			..	.	..	11 6	11 6	13 14	12 4	12 4	16 0		.	.	.	.	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0				13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	..	.	..	.	...	..
	Behar																		
	Patna	22 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	21 0	21 0	13 0	..	.	.			.
	Gya	18 12	17 8	16 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 12	8 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	14 0		.	..		.	.
	Shahabad	19 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 19 0	16 0 to 17 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	9 0	8 0 to 10 0	9 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0		..	...	..	24 0	23 0
	Durbhunga	19 14	19 14	14 0	27 8	26 0	22 0	New 14 8	New 12 9	12 0	New 16 8	New 16 2	14 0			.	.	.	.
	Mozufferpore	20 0	20 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	14 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0		.	.	..	...	...
	Sarun	19 4	20 8	17 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	18 8	18 0	14 0	32 0	35 0	23 0	.	..	...
	Chumparun	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	..	14 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	15 12	...	..		..	..	..
	Monghyr	23 1	23 1	17 13	21 0	16 13	21 0	10 8	10 8	11 9	14 11	15 12	13 10		...	.	.	..	...
	Bhágalpur	21 2	20 12	16 6	20 3	20 3	20 3	11 0	10 11	11 6	13 14	13 14	13 14		..	..	.	.	.
	Purneah	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	..	...	15 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0		..	..	..	..	..
	Maldah	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	.	.	12 0	11 0	12 8	15 0	14 0	13 8	.	...	..	...	..	..
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	..	12 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	15 8	16 0	...	..	..	...	..	..
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	22 5	21 0	14 7	...	.	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	18 6*	18 6	21 0	.	..	..	..	..	.
	Pooree	17 1	17 1	10 4	..		...	13 2	13 2	14 8	19 8	17 1	21 0	.	.	..	.	..	
	Balasore	15 8	15 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	.	...	...	...	..	..
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency																		
	Hazaribagh	16 8	15 8	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	15 0		...	..	..	...	...
	Lohardugga	14 0	14 0	15 0	..		16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	.	.	..	..	...	..
	Singhbhoom	20 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	.	.	...	..	.
	Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	..	..	16 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	22 8		..	..	..	..	.

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 21 seers to 26·4 seers per rupee.
† Agricultural labourers are generally paid in kind ordinarily 2-8 seers of paddy or marwa are given as daily wages
f In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 13 seers
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 11-14 seers
h In the sub divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was —Satkhira and Bagirhat 11 seers
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Jhenidah 12 seers, Magoora 10-13 seers, and Bongong 13 seers
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 12-12 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
k The retail price of salt at Raigunge was 8 seers and at Nitpore 10 seers per rupee
l In the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
m In the sub-division of Nilphamari the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
n The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee
o The retail price of salt at Balasotta in the Alipore sub division was 10 seers per rupee
p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Manikgunge 12 seers, Moonshigunge 10 seers and 10½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 14 seers.
q In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Goalundo 13 seers and Madaripur 12 seers
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10 10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Atria 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokhona 12 5 seers.
t The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.

NDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1884 —*continued.*

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																								AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., Kodavaru, Verogu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.																
									Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.						Retail.										
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.				Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.				Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
			18 4	19 11	12 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	13 4	12 13	11 0							12 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	...	18 12	18 4	16 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13*f*	12 13	12 13							10 0 0	6 0 0	15 to 20
...	...	...	21 5¼	21 5¼	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½*g*	11 10¼	11 10¼							6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0*h*	12 0	10 8							9 to 12	6 to 8	10 to 16
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	11 12*i*	11 8	10 12							7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 2 0	12 0*j*	12 0	10 10							5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8*k*	12 8	12 0							0 to 7-8	6 to 8	8 to 15
...	...	...	18 0 to 19 11	18 0 to 19 8	15 0 to 16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 6	12 12*l*	12 12	12 0							...	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	9 12	15 0	100 0	110 0	110 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	10 0*m*	10 0	11 14							7 8 0	6 to 7	12 to 15
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	90 0	90 0	67 8	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0							5 to 6	6 0 0	10 to 15
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	12 8*n*	12 6	12 6							6 to 7-8	4 to 6	15 to 22
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	128 0	160 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0							7 0 0	7 to 9	15 to 25
13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	128 0	126 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*o*	12 4	12 4							...	...	...
...	...	...																					
			16 0	17 0	17 8	80 0	120 0	100 0	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	13 5*p*	13 5	12 10							5 to 7	5 to 8	8 to 20
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 0*q*	12 0	12 0							7 0 0	7 0 0	12 to 15
...	...	...	18 0	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	...	2 11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0							7 8 0	6 0 0	8 to 15
...	...	...	15 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8*r*	12 12	12 4							8 to 11	6 to 7	15 to 30
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	13 0*t*	13 0	11 0							...	...	...
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0*u*	10 0	10 0							7 to 8	5 to 7	8 to 20
...	...	...	15 10	15 10	16 0	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 4*v*	12 4	12 0							6 to 8	5 to 7	6 to 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0							9 6 0	...	...
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0							7 8 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
			26 4	26 4	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 1 0	12 0	12 0	10 10							...	...	...
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 0*w*	11 0	11 0							2-8 to 3	3 to 5	6 to 8
...	...	...	22 0 to 23 0	22 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	13 0*x*	12 8	12 8							5 0 0	5 to 6	6 to 7-8
...	...	...																					
27 0	28 0	22 0	26 6	24 3	19 5½	220 0	220 0	160 0	3 0 6	3 0 6	3 1 6	12 15*y*	12 15	12 6							†2-13 to 5	3 to 5	3-12 to 9-8
			20 0	20 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*z*	12 0	12 0							...	...	...
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0*z1*	12 0	11 0							4-12 to 6-4	4 to 6	6 to 10
24 0	23 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 0*z2*	12 0	12 8							5 12 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
...	...	...	27 12	24 2	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 14 6	2 13 3	3 2 5	13 2*z3*	13 2	12 1							3 12 0	4 0 0	5-10 to 7-8
...	...	...																					
			24 0	24 0	20 13	151 8	151 8	151 8	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 10*z4*	12 10	12 10							4 to 5	4 to 5	6 to 10
...	...	...																					
			18 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 3	10 0*z5*	10 0	10 8							3 5 6	4 to 5	7 to 16
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	11 0							7 8 0	5 0 0	6-8 to 15-0
...	...	...	20 0	17 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 5 6	3 4 0	12 0*z6*	11 8	12 0							5 0 0	5 0 0	4 to 5
17 1	17 1	15 12	21 0	21 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0							5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10
...	...	...	19 11	19 11	19 1	80 0	100 0	100 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 12 0	16 0*z7*	16 0	13 3							6 0 0	5 0 0	8 to 10
			15 0	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	10 12*z8*	10 12	9 0							4-10 to 5-10	4 to 6	7-8 to 9
...	...	...																					
22 0	25 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 5 6	3 4 9	3 7 3	10 0*z9*	11 0	11 0							4 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
40 0	40 0	30 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0							3 to 4 8	3-8 to 5	6 to 12
...	...	...	16 0	12 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0							3 0 0	4 8 0	5 to 12
...	...	...	18 0	17 0	15 4	240 0	240 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	10 8*z10*	10 8	10 0							4 11 0	4 0 0	10 0 0

u In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
v In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Brahmunberiah 13 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nawada 10 seers, Aurangabad 11-8 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baxar and Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabhuah 11 seers.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tajpore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 12 seers.
z In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sewan 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z2 In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buguserai 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka and Soopole 11 seers, and Madhupura 10-8 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kissengunge 10 seers and at Rancegunge in Arrareah sub-division 11 seers.
z6 In the interior the retail price of salt at Rajmehal was 12-8 seers per rupee.
z7 In the Khoruk sub-division the retail price of salt was 14 seers per rupee.
z8 In the Buadrack sub-division the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
z9 The retail price of salt at Chatra was 11 seers per rupee.
z10 In the sub-division of Govindpur the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT IN

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.		Wheat. Past fortnight.		Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Barley. Present fortnight.		Barley. Past fortnight.		Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Rice (common). Present fortnight.		Rice (common). Past fortnight.		Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.		Great Millet. Past fortnight.		Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.		Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.		Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Cachar																																				
	Goálpará																																				
	Gáro Hills																																				
	Kámrúp																																				
	Darrang																																				
	Nowgong																																				
	Sibságar																																				
	Lakhimpur																																				
	Khás & Jaintiá Hills																																				
	Nága Hills																																				
N.-W. Provinces.	Debra Dún	21	8	21	8	18	0	25	0	24	0	26	0	6	8	6	8	6	8	11	8	11	8	11	0	28	0	26	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0
	Saháranpur	24	11½	23	10½	19	14	26	14	26	14	24	11½	10	12	10	12	8	9½	12	14½	12	14½	11	13	26	14	26	14	27	7	32	4	26	14	27	15½
	Muzaffarnagar	25	5	24	14	19	4	30	12	30	12	33	0	6	9	6	9	6	9	15	6	15	6	12	2	28	11	29	11	28	11	28	11	27	8	23	2
	Meerut	23	8	23	0	18	0	28	0	26	0	26	8	6	8	6	8	7	0	15	0	12	0	12	0	26	8	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	22	0
	Bulandshahr	24	12	24	12	20	0	31	0	32	0	27	0	7	0	7	0	6	0	10	5	9	10	10	0	33	0	33	0	27	0	31	8	31	8	23	4
	Aligarh	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Kumaun	11	8	11	8	15	0	13	0	13	0	18	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	9	8	9	8	13	0	...		...		...		20	0*	20	0*	30	0*
	Garhwál	14	0	14	0	20	0	18	0	18	0	22	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	11	0	11	0	15	0	...		...		25	5	26	9	24	12	22	0
	Bijnor	21	6	20	13	18	14	27	0	23	14	27	9	11	4	12	6	11	4	15	12	14	10	12	10	...		31	0	28	0	27	8	26	8	25	12
	Moradabad	20	0	19	11	20	5	27	0	25	8	28	2	10	0	10	0	10	4	14	4	14	4	14	0	31	0	32	6	26	6	28	12½	28	12½	25	3
	Budaun	20	11	20	6	21	4½	28	3	28	12½	28	12½	6	0	9	9½	8	6	18	0	19	3	15	0	30	0	32	6	26	6	28	12	28	12	24	6
	Bareilly	20	10	20	0	19	6	30	0	30	0	28	2	6	4	6	4	7	8	15	0	14	11	14	6	31	4	28	12	22	12	30	0	28	2	24	6
	Sháhjahánpur	25	0	24	12	22	0	33	0	32	8	35	4	8	0	8	0	9	0	18	0	18	0	16	12	35	0	...		30	0	34	0	31	0	29	0
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22	8	22	8	22	8	28	12	30	0	35	0	8	12	9	4	10	0	16	4	15	0	14	8	37	8	37	8	31	4	27	8	27	8	25	0
	Muttra	20	8	19	8	17	12	31	0	31	0	25	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	15	0	15	0	12	0	25	0	25	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	22	0
	Agra	21	0	20	0	17	4	32	0	33	0	23	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	10	8	11	8	11	8	30	0	30	0	23	0	24	0	31	0	22	0
	Farukhabad	22	3½	21	15½	19	13	31	3	31	6	29	3½	5	8½	5	7	6	8	15	10	15	8	14	5	28	8½	27	12½	28	2	28	15	28	10½	27	4
	Mainpuri	23	8	22	0	19	0	30	0	28	0	26	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	14	0	13	0	13	0	29	0	28	0	24	0	30	0	27	0	24	0
	Etáwah	23	8	23	8	18	8	27	0	26	8	22	8	6	8	6	8	6	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	29	8	30	0	26	0	29	0	31	0	25	0
	Etah	23	0	22	2	20	2	31	10	29	0	27	0	7	5	7	1	7	8	15	10	14	0	14	0	29	5	31	1	24	0	29	5	29	1	23	8
	Jalaun	24	0	22	0	20	0	24	0	24	0	22	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	32	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	25	0	23	0
	Jhánsi	26	6	25	2	22	13	34	0	33	0	35	0	9	0	8	0	9	0	17	0	17	0	13	0	32	11	32	4½	30	12	27	0	28	0	25	0
	Lalitpur	28	0	27	4	24	0	36	0	36	0	40	0	12	0	11	8	9	0	16	0	16	0	12	4	37	8	38	0	34	0	28	0	28	0	28	0
	Cawnpore	25	8	24	8	19	8	35	0	35	0	29	0	9	0	8	12	9	0	15	0	15	0	13	8	34	8	34	8	29	0	33	8	33	8	28	0
	Fatehpur	21	4	20	12	17	0	29	0	28	4	25	12	9	0	9	0	10	0	17	0	16	8	15	8	34	0	34	0	30	0	30	0	28	4	25	12
	Bánda	28	0	28	0	23	0	26	0	26	0	33	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	12	8	16	0	36	0	36	0	35	0	34	0	32	0	30	0
	Allahabad	22	8	20	0	17	0	28	8	27	8	28	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	16	8	16	8	14	0	32	8	33	0	29	8	30	8	31	0	26	8
	Hamírpur	27	4	25	0	23	1	...		...		...		8	8	7	0	9	0	13	8	13	4	13	8	36	9	34	5	32	1	31	5	29	3	27	0
	Jaunpur	21	0	21	11	19	0	26	0	27	0	24	0	7	0	7	0	7	1	16	14	16	13	12	12	29	6	29	6	22	9	28	0	29	6	21	3
	Gorakhpur	21	9½	20	11	18	0	25	3	25	3	22	8	15	3	15	10	11	4	18	14	18	14	14	5½	25	3	25	3	18	0	28	13	28	13	22	8
	Basti	22	0	22	0	17	8	24	0	23	0	23	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	14	0	13	0	5	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Azamgarh	18	1	19	3	16	8	24	0	25	7	20	1	10	5	10	5	10	5	13	4	13	4	11	13	...		...		...		20	10	20	10	17	12
	Mirzapur	20	0	20	0	16	8	24	0	24	0	26	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	12	8	28	0	27	0	25	0	2	0	25	0	23	0
	Benares	20	1	20	1	17	5½	25	8	25	0	23	5	9	12	8	15	9	12	17	5½	17	5½	14	1½	26	0	26	0	23	5	25	0	23	9	23	14
	Gházipur	19	5	19	5	16	12	28	5	28	5	21	14	6	7	6	7	7	1½	14	2½	14	2½	11	9	29	10	29	10	23	3	25	12	25	12	19	15½
	Balia	20	2	20	2	17	6	24	8	24	8	21	14	12	12	11	12	7	12	16	12	16	12	14	2	29	0	29	0	21	14	26	0	25	12	...	
	Philibhít	20	8	20	0	21	4	29	0	28	8	35	12	15	0	15	0	12	8	17	8	17	0	15	0	30	0	...		30	0	27	8	27	4	25	2
	Almora	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	23	0	22	0	20	0	29	0	28	0	26	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	20	0	20	0	16	0	32	0	32	0	27	0	32	0	32	0	27	0
	Partábgarh	24	0	22	11	15	10½	36	0	35	0	29	4	18	10	18	11	18	5	21	5	21	0	17	0	36	10	36	11	29	5	34	14	34	3	28	0
	Fyzabad	22	8	22	4	17	12	28	4	28	0	25	0	1	0	10	8	10	0	20	0	18	8	15	12	33	0	30	0	25	8	24	0	26	0	24	0
	Kheri	25	8	25	4	22	4	32	0	32	0	34	0	8	0	8	0	7	0	20	0	19	8	15	0	45	0	44	8	40	0	40	0	36	0	36	0
	Lucknow	24	12	24	0	19	4½	32	0	31	0	28	10	6	0	6	0	6	0	16	0	15	8	14	4	35	0	33	0	28	12	34	0	33	0	28	2
	Bára Banki	24	0	23	0	19	0	29	0	29	0	27	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	14	0	13	0	13	0	34	0	35	0	28	0	34	0	30	0	28	0
	Bahraich	22	0	22	0	20	0	22	0	22	0	32	0	13	0	14	0	13	0	22	0	21	0	14	0	45	0	41	0	33	0	36	0	34	0	23	0
	Rai Bareli	24	8	24	0	19	8	30	0	30	0	28	0	...		...		...		19	0	19	0	16	12	40	0	40	0	30	0	40	0	40	0	30	8
	Sitapur	27	9½	27	2	22	2	34	9½	34	2	38	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	20	0	20	0	17	0	40	6½	40	0	34	8	38	6½	37	0	33	0
	Gonda	25	2	23	6	21	8	22	12	22	8	23	0	15	14	14	8	13	8	19	8	17	8	15	0	...		...		...		33	4	30	8	27	4
	Unáo	25	0	24	8	18	8	31	0	31	0	26	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	17	0	17	0	16	0	33	0	32	0	26	0	33	0	33	0	26	0
	Hardui	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Punjab.	Gujránwála	29	0	29	0	23	0	50	0	50	0	40	0	...		...		...		17	0	17	0	14	0	35	0	40	0	32	0	26	0	26	0	28	0
	Lahore	26	0	26	0	23	0	43	0	43	0	40	0	...		...		...		13	0	13	0	12	0	39	0	39	0	38	0	26	0	26	0	26	0
	Ferozepore	25	0	25	0	22	0	45	0	42	0	45	0	...		...		...		12	0	12	0	11	0	36	0	40	0	35	0	28	0	27	0	29	0
	Hissar	20	0	20	0	19	0	32	0	32	0	30	0	...		...		...		10	0	10	0	9	0	40	0	31	0	28	0	33	0	33	0	21	0
	Rohtak	23	0	22	0	19	0	28	0	28	0	26	0	...		...		...		14	0	14	0	8	0	35	0	32	0	24	0	25	0	24	0	20	0
	Gurgaon	22	0	22	0	20	0	36	0	35	0	27	0	...		...		...		10	0	10	0	10	0	40	0	40	0	24	0	40	0	38	0	21	0
	Delhi	23	0	23	0	19	0	33	0	32	0	25	0	...		...		...		13	0	13	0	12	0	27	0	24	0	25	0	29	0	25	0	22	0
	Karnál	26	0	25	0	19	0	36	0	34	0	28	0	...		...		...		12	0	12	0	11	0	35	0	35	0	27	0	28	0	24	0	22	0
	Umballa	26	0	26	0	22	0	26	0	26	0	30	0	...		...		...		13	0	13	0	12	0	40	0	40	0	20	0	26	0	26	0	22	0
	Ludhiana	29	0	30	0	24	0	38	0	36	0	35	0	...		...		...		12	0	11	0	11	0	40	0	37	0	40	0	32	0	32	0	25	0
	Simla	15	0	15	0	...		22	0	22	0	...		...		...		...		9	0	9	0	12	0	18	0	18	0	...		15	0	15	0	...	

* Mandua.

NDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1884—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragu, Cawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch.	R a. p	R a p.	R a p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.						
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	...
...	...	...	30 1½	27 15	26 14	107 8	107 8	129 0	13 15½	13 15½	13 2½	13 7	13 7	12 10½	4 0 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	29 11	28 11	25 13	132 0	132 0	132 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	12 10	12 10	11 12	.	..	...
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	5 0 to 6 0	4-0 to 5 0	8-0 to 10-0
...	...	...	26 0	26 8	22 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	.	3 0 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	9 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
...	...	...	27 9	24 12	24 3	115 0	115 0	135 0	.	...	..	12 6	12 6	11 13	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	23 2	125 0	125 0	126 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	13 0	13 0	12 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
...	..	...	20 6	19 12½	24 9½	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 1½	11 1½	11 1½	..	4 0 0	..
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	23 12	125 0	125 0	137 8	12 13	12 13	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	2-8 to 3-0	4 0 0	6-0 to 8-0
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	26 12	150 0	150 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	12 0	11 12	11 0	3-8 to 4-0	5-0a to 6-0a	6-0 to 7-0
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	22 8	23 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	4 8 0	5 0 0	...
...	..	...	25 0	24 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 0	13 8	14 0	13 12	13 0	3-0 to 4-0	4 0 0	7-0 to 10-0
...	...	...	24 11	23 13½	25 9	95 0	90 0	150 0	12 3	12 8	12 4	11 3	11 8	11 12	3 14 0	3 14 0	8-0b to 8 0c
...	...	..	23 0	21 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	14 0	13 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	..	5 0 0	9 0 0
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	26 8	80 0	70 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	11 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
..	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	13 5	13 1	12 0	12 5	12 1	12 0	..	...	..
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	..	...
...	...	...	27 12	28 0	29 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	...
...	...	...	32 0	30 8	35 0	160 0	160 0	175 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 8	12 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	27 12	27 8	30 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	3-12 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 8-0
...	..	...	27 0	26 0	27 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	2-0 to 3 6-3	3-8 to 4-0	...
...	...	...	36 0	35 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	12 8	12 0	11 8	2-4 to 4-0	5 0 0	...
...	...	...	28 0	28 8	29 0	105 0	115 0	145 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	..	4-0b to 5-0a	...
...	...	...	34 14	32 10	35 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
...	...	...	21 10	21 11	25 6	155 0	155 0	141 4	12 10	10 12	10 12	11 5	10 10	10 10	3 0 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	18 0	17 1½	23 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 13	10 13	10 9½	10 9½	10 9½	10 6½	...	3-0 to 5-0	..
...	...	...	20 0	18 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0	21 6	21 0	177 8	177 8	147 8	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 2	11 2	10 8	..	..	...
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	24 6	23 5	23 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	...	10 11	9 13½	10 2	9 13½	1 12 0	4 8 0	9 6 0
...	...	...	24 7	24 7	22 8½	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	11 9	10 5	10 5	10 5	9 10½		3-8 to 5-0	
...	...	...	24 8	24 8	21 12	120 0	120 0	88 0	11 12	11 12	11 4	11 8	11 8	11 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	21 8	20 8	22 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	3 0 to 4-0	4 0 0	8 0 0
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	No return received					
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 8	12 8	12 8	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	23 0	22 11	25 0	168 0	168 0	168 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 13	10 10½	..		..
...	..	.	23 4	22 4	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 4	11 8	12 0	11 12	11 0	1-1½ to 3 12	3-8 to 4 0	7 8b to 9-6c
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	4 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0
...	...	...	24 8	24 4	24 15	110 0	110 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 2½	11 0	11 0	10 12	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	..	3 8 0	...
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	30 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	2 8 0	4-0b to 5.0a	8-0a to 10-0a
...	...	...	26 8	26 8	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	6 8 0
...	...	...	28 0	27 2	30 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 3	12 0	12 0	11 9½	11 8	11 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
..	...	...	20 8	20 6	27 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	2 13 0	3 8 0	6 10 6
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	36 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	9 6 0
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	44 0	41 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	14 8	14 0	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 8	5 2 0	5 8 0	12 2 0
...	...	...	33 0	31 0	29 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	5 12 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	..	27 0	27 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 0
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	24 0	80 0	60 0	90 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0
...	...	...	32 0	29 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 8	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	10 4 0
...	...	...	38 0	33 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 12	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 5 0
...	...	...	33 0	36 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 8	15 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 9	10 4	11 4	9 0	9 0	10 8	8 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

b. Stands for Blacksmith. *c.* Stands for Carpenter. *e.* Stands for Syce of European. *h.* Stands for Horsekeeper. *n.* Stands for Syce of Natives. *s.* Stands for Syce

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo Bajra) Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Kángra	21 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Jullundur	30 0	30 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	42 0	42 0	38 0	32 0	32 0	26 0
	Hoshiárpur	30 0	30 0	22 0	40 0	36 0	29 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	37 0	38 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Gurdásipur	32 0	32 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar	29 0	28 0	24 0	39 0	39 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	28 0	28 0	29 0
	Siálkot	31 0	31 0	24 0	54 0	54 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 0	39 0	45 0	36 0	45 0	39 0	34 0
	Gujrát	33 0	33 0	26 0	49 0	51 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	47 0	48 0	42 0	41 0	42 0	42 0
	Jhelum	31 0	30 0	25 0	46 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	37 0	34 0	40 0	39 0	35 0
	Ráwalpindi	33 0	32 0	27 0	58 0	60 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	48 0	48 0	44 0
	Shahpúr	29 0	29 0	28 0	37 0	37 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	15 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	38 0	37 0
	Jhang	23 0	22 0	21 0	34 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	32 0
	Montgomery	22 0	22 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	..	...	28 0	...	...	...
	Mooltan	19 0	19 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Muzaffargarh	21 0	21 0	18 0	28 0	26 0	29 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0
	Dera Ghází Khán	19 0	20 0	18 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	28 0	28 0	25 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	28 0	28 0	21 0	44 0	43 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	42 0	43 0	35 0	38 0	35 0	29 0
	Bannu	38 0	32 0	23 0	51 0	53 0	39 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	50 0	51 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	30 0
	Kohát	33 0	33 0	19 0	69 0	69 0	33 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	48 0	52 0	33 0
	Peshawár	30 0	31 0	23 0	56 0	61 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	33 0
	Hazára	36 0	35 0	28 0	51 0	46 0	43 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	..	36 0	34 0	36 0
Central Provinces.	Sangor	29 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	35 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	28 0
	Damoh	32 0	31 8	27 0	21 8	...	...	17 8	15 12	12 8	18 8	17 0	13 8	34 8	...	...	34 8	...	...
	Jubbulpore	25 0	26 8	23 8	23 0	22 0	23 0	14 0	13 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	32 0	31 0	33 0	20 0	19 8	19 0
	Mandla	36 0	35 0	27 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 8	23 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	31 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Narsinghpur	22 8	22 0	20 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	32 0	32 0	29 0	23 0	23 0	24 0
	Hoshangabad	24 12	22 8	17 7	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	4 0	12 6	12 6	11 4	31 8	..	21 0	23 10	..	...
	Nimár	24 12	24 12	17 8	...	...	..	11 9	11 9	12 9	15 15	15 15	15 15	26 4	26 4	25 5	32 0	32 0	22 0
	Betúl	28 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	23 10	21 2	24 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	14 5	13 2	13 0	26 12	23 4	28 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	..
	Nágpur	25 4	25 4	23 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	14 4	14 4	14 12	29 12	29 12	25 12	19 12	19 12	19 12
	Chánda	23 0	26 8	24 0	...	...	...	...		..	17 8	17 12	17 0	24 8	26 8	15 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	27 0	27 4	22 0	...	...	...	12 4	10 12	10 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	25 12	24 12	35 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	36 0	34 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	56 12	52 8	28 8	...	...	...	26 2	26 2	23 12	36 8	36 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	33 4	31 8	17 8	...	...	...	26 4	22 12	23 4	29 12	31 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division*																		
	Akyab																		
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyoukpyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town																		
	Pegu																		
	Tharrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada																		
	Thonegwa																		
	Thayetmyo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Toungoo																		
	Shwaygyin																		
	Salween																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 8	15 8	16 12	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	8 4	11 11	11 11	11 4	17 4	17 4	21 4	18 13	.	21 14
	Bolarum	16 12	16 12	17 11	...	..	..	8 11	8 11	9 0	11 4	11 5	10 15	19 9	19 9	29 9	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	12 0	11 8	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	20 8	20 0	24 0
	Amráoti																		
	Akola																		
	Ellichpur	No return received			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buldána																		
	Wun																		
	Básim																		

* No wholesale

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1884 —*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Kurhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
									Wholesale.			Retail.					
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	33 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	14 6	14 8	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	37 0	38 0	32 0	210 0	120 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	13 4	14 0	14 0	13 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	42 0	40 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 6	15 8	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 11 0
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	34 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	16 4	16 4	15 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
...	...	...	34 0	33 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	88 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	15 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	41 0	42 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	15 10	15 14	15 4	15 8	15 12	15 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	12 7 0
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	42 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
...	...	...	34 0	32 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 4	15 4	14 8	14 8	14 8	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	34 0	38 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 8 0
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	28 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	6 12 0	6 12 0	16 8 0
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	17 8 0
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	28 12	28 12	30 0	28 12	27 8	28 12	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	41 0	39 0	31 0	131 0	125 0	125 0	50 0	49 5	48 8	47 8	46 13	46 4	5 13 0	6 8 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	48 0	49 0	34 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	17 0 0
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	28 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	61 3	61 3	68 14	58 11	58 11	63 12	11 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
...	...	...	39 0	37 0	29 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	45 8	45 8	28 10	44 0	44 0	27 10	6 0 0	6 0 0	26 0 0
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	29 8	27 0	29 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	10 4	10 0	11 0	10 0	9 12	10 12	2 8 0	4 0 0	13 0 0
...	...	...	34 8	31 0	37 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 4	6 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	140 0	130 0	110 0	11 12	11 12	11 10	11 4	11 4	11 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
29 0	30 0	25 0	42 0	41 0	45 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	9 12	4 3 0	4 8 0	11 4 0
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	26 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 6	12 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	3 12 0	5 0 0	8 8 0
...	...	...	28 2	28 2	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	11 14	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 30-0
...	...	...	25 13	25 13	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0
20 8	19 8	16 8	26 0	26 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
18 8	17 0	19 0	26 3	26 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 5	10 8	9 4	8 12	10 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0
...	...	...	23 4	23 4	22 4	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	19 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 12	4 0 0	5 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	22 0	220 0	200 0	158 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	10 8	9 12	10 8	10 0	9 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0
100 0	120 0	123 0	48 0	36 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	12 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	*	*	*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 14	23 0	27 0	17 4	16 12	18 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 14	10 13	10 14	10 6	10 4	10 6	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-0 to 19-0
...	...	...	19 5	19 9	18 10	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 12	...	6 0 0	14 8 0
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

alt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past Fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1883.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	9 5	9 4	8 8	10 2	9 15	9 11	11 11	11 15	14 1	15 11	16 8	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	18 0	19 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 4	7 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	20 8
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	23 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	17 8
	Kerrowlee	21 4	20 10	18 12	32 8	32 8	26 14	13 12	13 12	10 0	16 12	16 4	10 8	30 0	32 8	26 4	27 8	29 9	21 4
	Ulwur	19 8	19 0	17 11	28 13	28 4	23 9	6 12	6 12	8 0	10 8	10 3	10 8	31 14	30 0	22 3	26 6	27 11	19 1
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 7	19 8	17 7	26 14	27 9	23 7	7 2	7 2	7 12	8 8	7 8	9 6	29 12	28 2	22 7	30 4	30 0	20 15
	Ajmere	19 0	18 8	16 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
	Deoli Cantonment	26 0	25 6	21 14	43 15	41 14	31 2	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 4	40 3	37 8	30 0	33 0	30 8	24 0
	Erinpura	20 4	20 11	16 5	28 11	28 1	25 2	...	...	...	7 6	7 11	7 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	21 3	20 13	18 0
	Sirohee	17 8	17 0	14 0	25 0	24 12	24 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	7 4	7 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	19 8	19 12	18 0
	Abu	15 4	15 12	13 0	20 8	20 4	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	15 0
	Anadra	16 14	17 12	14 4	23 8	23 8	23 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0
	Bálmere	16 0	16 4	15 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	33 0	36 0	26 0
	Jeysalmere	14 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 9	10 4	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	22 0	21 8	23 12	20 6	20 0	15 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	23 9	24 9½	15 10	36 11¼	37 8	23 7	9 6	8 9½	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	30 0	31 4	18 12	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgurh (")	26 1	25 15	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 6	13 7	13 7	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	18 8	18 12	15 10	23 8	25 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 12	7 8	6 14	25 0	25 0	18 12	20 14	18 12	16 4
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee	31 0	31 0	24 0	60 0	60 0	42 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 8	48 0	46 0	36 0	21 0	...	...
	Kotah	32 0	32 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	42 8	47 8	30 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
	Tonk	23 8	23 4	19 8	38 0	37 0	...	7 0	6 12	6 2	7 8	7 12	8 8	40 2	40 6	30 12	28 12	27 10	20 8
	Jhallawar	28 11½	29 2½	21 2	51 9	46 14	21 14	..	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 3½	50 0	50 0	29 4	25 2	25 2	16 12
	Shahpoora	24 8	24 12	19 4	35 0	29 8	29 8	7 8	7 12	10 2	10 0	10 0	13 8	32 0	32 0	24 12	25 0	20 0	20 0
	Dholpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	Indore	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1884—*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.									
									Wholesale.			Retail.					
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1883.		Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...
28 0	27 13	29 14	24 9	22 11	29 2	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 8	10 13	11 6	10 10	9 10	9 14		..	...	...
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 12	14 8	14 8	15 8		4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0		4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	8 0 to 10-0
...	...	...	31 4	23 12	28 2	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	14 0	14 12	14 8	13 12		...	...	...
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	23 4	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 7	15 8	15 8	14 12		4 0 0	3 to 4* to 6†	8 0 0
...	...	...	23 6	23 15	22 7	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0		...	...	...
...	...	...	25 0	25 8	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0		3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 20-0
...	...	...	33 8	28 11	30 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	13 4	13 6	14 4	13 2	13 4	14 0		...	...	...
									R a. p	R a. p. per md.	R a. p							
			24 1	22 1	21 0	200 0	190 0	160 0	2 14 6	3 0 4	3 0 3	13 8	13 0	13 0		6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
...	...	...	19 8	19 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	13 5	13 5	12 5		5 8 0	5 0 0	9 6 0
...	...	...	18 0	17 12	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 4 0	13 0	13 0	12 0		...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	13 8	13 8	13 4		...	...	...
...	...	...	13 0	13 8	14 0	260 0	290 0	320 0	2 3 3	2 3 3	2 4 6	18 4	18 4	17 8		5 12 0	...	15 0 0
...	...	...	18 0	17 8	19 4	...	...	...	1 9 0	...	...	22 0	..	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	18 8	‡	§	§	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	10 0	10 0	11 8		...	...	...
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.							
...	...	...	22 10½	23 7	17 15¾	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1¾	12 1¾	12 1¾	11 11½	11 11½	11 11½		4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	13-2 to 15-0
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.							
			40 0	42 8	30 0	...	...	...	3 5 9	...	...	12 8	13 2	12 8		4 0 0	4 0 0	9-0 to 15-0
...	...	...	33 0	32 13	22 11	...	...	...	2 5 6	...	...	17 1	17 11	17 11		6 0 0	4 8 0	12-0 to 13-8
...	...	...	22 4	22 8	18 12	90 0	90 0	...	2 6 6	2 7 3	...	16 8	16 4	16 4		5 10 0	...	10 0 0
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	..	...
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	38 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 12		5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	12 8		4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
...	...	...	30 0	29 12	29 12	80 0	80 0	100 0	14 3	13 13	14 4	13 15	13 9	13 12		3 12 0	2 13 0	7-8 to 15-0
...	...	...	34 7	34 12	29 7	...	...	...	11 2	10 14	11 5	10 14	10 10	11 1		4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 12-0
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 8	13 14	14 8	14 4	13 0		5 10 0	4 11 0	9 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...

* By Natives. † By English Officers. ‡ Ten pies per bundle. § Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1884, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1700 AND 1701 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th DECEMBER 1884.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Provinces	Districts	Wheat: Present fortnight.	Wheat: Past fortnight.	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley: Present fortnight.	Barley: Past fortnight.	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice, Best sort: Present fortnight	Rice, Best sort: Past fortnight.	Rice, Best sort: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice, Common: Present fortnight.	Rice, Common: Past fortnight.	Rice, Common: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*: Present fortnight.	Great Millet: Past fortnight.	Great Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicil aria Spicata*: Present fortnight	Bulrush Millet: Past fortnight	Bulrush Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Lesser Millets Ragi &c (Kavaru Veragoo, Sawee Cheena Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum Eleusine Coracana* &c: Present fortnight	Lesser Millets: Past fortnight	Lesser Millets: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Grain: Present fortnight.	Grain: Past fortnight.	Grain: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Firewood: Present fortnight	Firewood: Past fortnight	Firewood: Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt, Wholesale: Present fortnight.	Salt, Wholesale: Past fortnight.	Salt, Wholesale: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Salt, Retail: Present fortnight	Salt, Retail: Last fortnight	Salt, Retail: Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	Rap	Rap	Rap	S C	S C	S C
																													Per maund.					
Assam	Sylhet	14 12	15 0	13 0	..	...		9 6	12 0	11 4	10 8	16 0	16 8	...	...	..	...		...	.	...		.		16 8	108 0	108 0	108 0	..	.	3 6	12 8	12 0	11 8
	Cachár	12 0	12 0	9 2	...	...	12 13	10 0	8 8	15 4	12 4	11 6	16 0	...	...	..	...	...	..		..		.	...	14 4	80 0	100 0	80 0		..	3 8	12 0	10 8	10 10
	Goálpárá	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	11 4	10 8	13 8	13 4	..	..	...	..	..	..	.	.	...	12 8		14 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	.	3 4	12 8	11 0	13 0
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	..	..	...	6 0	8 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	..		8 0	.	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	..	..	5 6	8 0	8 0	6 6
	Kámrup	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	.	.	11 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	.	.	..	...	..	...	..	.	..	10 0	.	12 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	.	...	3 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Darrang	..	13 0		...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	..	...	..	.	...	...	...				..	9 12	160 0	200 0	160 0	...	..	4 8	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Nowgong	..	..	..	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...		.	..	...	...	..	.		...	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	.	..	4 0	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Sibságar	...	.		..	..	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...		...	.	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	11 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	..	..	4 4	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	11 12	11 0	8 0	...	.	.	..	...	.	..	..		..	...	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0		...	4 8	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	..	..	6 10	...	...	..	.	6 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		100 0		.	...	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Nágá Hills	...			.	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	..	.	16 0	2 8	2 8	2 8

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 16th January, 1885.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Durbhunga.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St. A. Goodrich.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to provide for the voluntary Registration of certain Births and Deaths, for the establishment of General Registry Offices for keeping Registers of certain Births, Deaths and Marriages, and for certain other purposes, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, Messrs. Hunter, Amír Alí and Goodrich and the Mover.

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"Though I shall have an opportunity of submitting certain proposals which I have informally mentioned to the hon'ble the Law Member for the purpose of extending the operation of this Bill, I think it desirable that I should say a few words in Council to indicate the direction to which my proposals tend, and to draw some degree of public attention towards them. As the Bill stands at present, its operation is confined exclusively to those classes of the community who are subject to the Indian Succession Act. I do not exactly understand the reason for confining the operation of the Bill to those classes, and it has been strongly represented to me to urge upon this legislature the desirability of extending the benefits of such provisions, the want of which is felt almost every day throughout the Mufassal, to all Her Majesty's subjects in India. When it is remembered what an important position the law of intestate succession holds in both the Hindu and Muhammadan systems of jurisprudence, and the difficulties which arise regarding questions of the dates of births and deaths of individuals, I think the demand will not be considered to be unreasonable. Besides, amongst Muhammadans questions relating to the custody of children are connected materially with the question of the age of children; and though amongst Hindus the method of keeping a record of the date of birth is more regular than amongst Muhammadans, still as far as both the

communities are concerned the evidential value of such records as are produced in Courts has been very much questioned, and I may mention that, in the case of candidates going to England to study for the Civil Service, difficulties have frequently arisen regarding their age, which, I submit, would be avoided if Hindus and Muhammadans were allowed to have the benefit of this measure. Questions might arise with reference to the machinery under which such registration can be effected, but, as far as Muhammadans are concerned, there is at present a machinery existing under the Bengal Council Act I of 1876 for the optional registration of marriages which can be very usefully made to serve the purposes of registration of births and deaths also amongst Muhammadans. With reference to Hindus of course it will be a matter for the consideration of the Select Committee what special measures should be enforced in regard to them."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"Our desire is to extend the procedure for the voluntary registration of births and deaths to those classes of the community who are likely to avail themselves of it, and to whom it is likely to prove of material use. If there is any reason to believe that this procedure will be of use to the Muhammadan community, I am sure there will be every disposition on the part of the Government of India to extend it to Muhammadans as well as to the other classes who are named in the Bill. Perhaps the hon'ble member and his friends will bring the subject before the Local Governments, to whom this Bill will be referred, and then we shall be in a position to discuss the question when the Bill comes before the Select Committee for consideration."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"It strikes me that the Bill as it has been introduced will be better adapted for the purposes for which it is intended than if its scope is extended as has been suggested by the Hon'ble Amír Alí. I am sorry I cannot see my way to support the changes indicated by Mr. Amír Alí, because, to speak nothing of financial considerations, there are other difficulties in the way. Indeed, so far as I know, the feelings of leading Hindu gentlemen all over India (outside Bengal perhaps) would be opposed to any system of registering marriages, births, &c. None but those mentioned by Mr. Ilbert has asked for it. The question of sending candidates for the Civil Service to England may be a very important one to the very few persons who are concerned, and even in their case there is no real difficulty; and it strikes me that, when we consider the number of people whom this Bill will affect, if its provisions are extended to Hindus and Muhammadans, and the cost of the machinery which will be required to bring the Bill into operation, and also the little value which would be set upon it by those classes,—I am now speaking the views of Hindus and Muhammadans of nearly all the provinces in India,—I think it is a matter of serious consideration whether, without a proper reference to the Governments of the various provinces, this Council would think of extending the scope of the Bill in the manner which has been suggested by the hon'ble member."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT explained that there was no proposal before the Council to extend the scope of the Bill at the present stage.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh. He said:—

"MY LORD,—Under the existing law relating to Civil Courts in Oudh the Court of the Judicial Commissioner consists of a single Judge. When that

law (Act XIII of 1879) was passed, it was considered apparently that no great increase in the work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court was to be expected, and that a Court consisting of a single Judge would be strong enough to dispose of the business imposed by law on the Judicial Commissioner. These expectations have proved to be unfounded. The work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court has increased very materially, and arrears have accumulated in proportion. Civil appeals rose from 271 in 1879 to 566 in 1883, appeals of all descriptions from 765 in the former to 1,191 in the latter year, and the list of appeals of all sorts in arrears has now reached the unprecedented number of 699.

"The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is satisfied that this steady increase of arrears is not attributable to any lack of exertion or to any want of ability on the part of the presiding officer of the Court, but to the fact that the work is augmenting annually to a degree that carries its total quantity beyond the power and capacity of a single Judge to cope with properly. This opinion was shared in by the late Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Sparks, described by His Honour as an officer of remarkable industry and long experience in Oudh, who wrote, shortly before his retirement from the service, about a year ago, that the work that comes before the Judicial Commissioner is more than any one officer can dispose of satisfactorily, and that in the preceding year he began with 176 cases, and that at its close 587 were pending.

"I may also say that the mere number of appeals gives an inadequate indication of the pressure of business in the Court. In Oudh, civil suits deal with interests of greater magnitude, owing to the number of tahsíldárí properties, than elsewhere in Upper India, and frequent appeals go before the Privy Council. In 1882 the Judicial Commissioner was engaged for a whole month in trying one suit of this kind, nor does litigation of this class, involving claims to great estates and difficult questions of succession, appear likely to diminish in the Province.

"Under these circumstances the Council will, I hope, admit that an urgent case has been made out for strengthening the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and assisting that officer in the discharge of his more important functions.

"The Bill which I now move for leave to introduce proposes to effect these objects by empowering the Executive Government to make a temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh, and is in substance a revival of provisions to that effect which were legally in force in Oudh before the passing of the present Oudh Civil Courts Act."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LAHORE TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize the making and to regulate the working of Street Tramways in Lahore. He said :—"The object of this Bill is merely to confirm and supplement an agreement entered into for making some tramways in Lahore, and it follows very closely the lines of the Rangoon Tramways Act which was passed last year."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT XXII OF 1881 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that the Bill to amend Act XXII of 1881 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, Sir A Colvin and the Mover, with instructions to report within a month. He said:—

"MY LORD,—The Act which the Bill proposes to amend extends to the territories administered by the Lieutenant Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg and Ajmer-Merwára.

"When the Bill was introduced I explained to the Council that it had been prepared at the instance of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in reply to a question from Your Excellency's predecessor stated that before it passed out of Select Committee and came on finally in Council the views of the other Governments affected by it would be received.

"I may now say that replies have already been sent in by all those Governments and Administrations, except one, and that those who have replied are all in favour of legislation in the direction of the Bill, but make suggestions as to modifications of detail which will be considered and dealt with by the Select Committee.

"As the matter is stated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to be one of some urgency, I propose that the Select Committee be directed to report within a month."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 23rd January, 1885.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 22nd January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC, CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 23rd January, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 30th January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Officiating Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 23rd January, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1884.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Jamaica.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	26	22	48	42·24 women to every 100 men.	12	14	26	46·85 women to every 100 men.	38	36	74
From 2 to 10 years	52	37	89		46	25	71		98	62	160
„ 10 to 20 „	157	70	227		76	30	06		233	100	333
„ 20 to 30 „	491	215	706		238	111	349		729	326	1,055
„ 30 to 40 „	55	12	67		33	12	45		88	24	112
„ 40 to 50 „	...	...	...		3	1	4		3	1	4
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	781	356	1,137	...	408	193	601	...	1,189	549	1,738

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	..	...	.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Western Bengal	79	50	129	.	8	6	14		87	56	143
Central ditto	17	8	25	...	2	4	6	...	19	12	31
Eastern ditto	3	1	4	...	3	1	4	...	6	2	8
Behar	322	144	466	..	186	101	287	...	508	245	753
N.-W. Provinces	247	117	364	...	135	64	199	...	382	181	563
Oudh	97	27	124	...	64	13	77	...	161	40	201
Central India	2	...	2	...	2	2	4	...	4	2	6
Punjab	2	...	2	.	2	1	3	...	4	1	5
Nepal	3	1	4	...	1	1	2	...	4	2	6
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	9	8	17	...	4	...	4	...	13	8	21
Grand Total	781	356	1,137	...	408	193	601	...	1,189	549	1,738

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	101	46	147	...	63	26	89	...	164	72	236
Hindus: Agriculturists	156	67	223	...	91	23	114	...	247	90	337
Hindus: Artisans	126	41	167	...	62	32	94	...	188	73	261
Hindus: Low castes	284	144	428	...	135	80	215	...	419	224	643
Musulmans	114	58	172	...	57	32	89	...	171	90	261
Christians	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	781	356	1,137	...	408	193	601	...	1,189	549	1,738

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus	1,018	459	1,477
2. Musulmans	171	90	261
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	1,189	549	1,738

C. S. BAYLEY,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1884-85, and of the thirteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER.																									YEAR
	BENGAL				BOMBAY.				SINDH				MADRAS				BRITISH BURMA				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA					
	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports.	On Exports	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports	On Exports	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports	Total Import Revenue	Export Revenue	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . .	7,65	55,99	16,59	80,23	5,00	33,67	3,10	41,77	93	93	1,38	3,24	2,66	8,92	9,93	21,51	1,17	3,16	12,78	17,11	17,41	1,02,67	1,20,08	43.78	1,63.86	1871-72.
1872-73 . .	9,08	52,55	18,12	79,75	3.93	31,83	2,59	38,35	81	92	1,62	3,35	2,88	8,68	7,96	19,52	2,19	3,54	22.31	28,04	18,89	97.52	1,16,41	52.60	1,69,01	1872-73.
1873-74 . .	7,79	51,64	14,08	73,51	4,51	34,03	2,64	41,18	90	77	90	2,57	2,70	10,24	9,87	22,81	2,38	3,46	16,41	22,25	18,28	1,00,11	1,18,42	43,90	1,62,32	1873 74.
1874-75 . .	8,85	58,68	11,14	78,67	4,97	34,99	3,01	42,97	86	63	1,10	2,59	2,71	10,17	9,64	22,52	2,92	5,10	11,22	19,24	20,31	1,09,57	,29,88	36,11	1,65,99	1874-75.
1875-76 . .	9,37	57,45	11.65	78,47	4,95	30,55	3,77	39,27	97	79	1,02	2,78	3,15	10,41	8,60	22,16	2,87	3,67	19,35	25,89	21,31	1,02,87	1.24,18	41,39	1,68,57	1875-76.
1876-77 . .	9,65	49,49	10,93	70,07	6,18	31,26	83	38,27	1,16	58	20	1,94	4,11	9,06	5,63	18,80	3,14	3,80	13,59	20,53	24,24	94,19	1,18,43	31,18	1,49,61	1876-77.
1877-78 . .	10,71	59,44	13,04	83,19	6,31	35,95	77	43,03	1,49	70	32	2,51	4,06	6,58	1,54	12,18	3,62	4,60	10,17	18,39	26,19	1,07,27	1,33,46	25,84	1,59,30	1877-78.
1878-79 . .	9,68	49,72	11,62	71,02	6,28	33,26	1,54	41,08	1,42	44	19	2,05	4,03	6,81	3,39	14,23	4,92	5,07	15,33	25,32	26,33	95,30	1,21,63	32,07	1,53,70	1878-79.
1879-80 . .	9,04	46,91	7,68	63,63	7,04	28,75	1,46	37.25	2,40	55	19	3,14	3,90	6,93	5,28	16,11	5,07	4,91	18,00	27,98	27,45	88,05	1,15,50	32.61	1,48,11	1879-80.
1880-81 . .	9,73	45,62	9,27	64,62	6,36	40,98	1,77	49,11	3,39	86	18	4,43	3,92	7,99	5,89	17,80	3,51	5,94	21,87	31,32	26,91	1,01,39	1,28,30	38,98	1,67,28	1880-81.
1881-82 . .	9,61	40,83	11,24	61,68	7,43	35,08	1,21	43,72	2,83	97	26	4,06	3,66	7,24	3,63	14,53	5,10	5,87	25,38	36,35	28.63	89,99	1,18,62	41 72	1,60,34	1881-82.
1882-83 . .	10,40	11	11,91	22,42	7,36	-1,04*	1,15	7,47	2,59	3	44	3,06	4,04	2	2,88	6,94	5,73	6	30 23	36,02	30,12	—82*	29,30	46,61	75,91	1882-83.
1883-84 . .	10,45	22	12,98	23,65	7,96	41	1,08	9,45	2,64	4	38	3,06	3,73	7	3,88	7,68	5,77	11	21,97	27,85	30,55	85	31,40	40,29	71,69	1883-84.
1884-85 . .	9,13	26	8,16	17.55	7,72	34	1,39	9,45	2,87	5	43	3,35	3,57	4	3,77	7,38	5,67	4	16,05	21,76	28,96	73	29,69	29,80	59,49	1884-85.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 19th January 1885.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVII OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd December 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 20th December 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd December 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 20th December 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
20th Dec. 1884	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,12,663	206	594	92,754	156	41,08,788	198	35,99,928	169	. . .	5,08,860
20th ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	735	2,24,619	305	706	2,13,655	303	80,14,713	285	77,66,775	282	. . .	2,47,938
27th ditto	Madras	861	1,17,508	136	861	1,07,222	125	48,09,549	147	50,31,579	154	2,22,030	. . .
13th ditto	South Indian	. .	. . .	.	. .	(a)	.	(c)28,36,941	117	(d)30,50,456	126	2,13,515	. . .
Last 11 days of Dec. 1884	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	6,42,879	441	1,504	6,53,362	434	2,35,25,780	427	2,34,38,183	424	. . .	87,597
20th Dec. 1884	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,75,436	597	461	2,31,717	503	81,10,527	463	81,51,858	465	41,331	. . .
	TOTAL	(f)4,062	13,73,105	338	(g)4,126	12,98,710	315	5,14,06,298	287	5,10,38,779	285	. . .	3,67,519
	State.												
Last 11 days of Dec. 1884.	East Indian	1,509	10,27,894	681	1,509	8,76,872	581	3,61,90,035	631	2,97,25,637	518	. . .	64,64,398
20th Dec. 1884	Eastern Bengal(b)	233	85,979	369	233	1,23,317	529	37,58,844	473	38,58,311	477	99,467	. . .
20th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,582	58	27	1,109	41	57,697	56	55,746	54	. . .	1,951
20th ditto	Northern Bengal	239	48,191	202	249	49,140	197	15,67,636	175	15,53,914	165	. . .	13,722
20th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	3,470	108	37	2,982	81	87,119	72	1,01,103	76	13,984	. . .
20th ditto	Tirhoot	193	15,610	81	226	24,572	109	6,36,396	99	8,89,763	114	2,53,367	. . .
Last 11 days of Dec. 1884	Patna-Gya	57	7,926	139	57	10,313	181	3,28,401	152	3,81,627	176	53,226	. . .
20th Dec. 1884	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	10,761	78	241	15,926	66	4,06,859	77	6,52,991	71	2,46,132	. . .
Last 11 days of Dec. 1884	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,187	99	12	1,094	91	33,647	74	35,131	77	1,484	. . .
20th Dec. 1884	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,99,554	268	1,120	2,70,030	241	88,74,182	209	84,55,069	199	. . .	4,19,113
20th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepur	89	7,762	87	241	17,900	74	2,76,032	82	5,72,481	89	2,96,449	. . .
20th ditto	Wardha-Coal	45	16,896	375	45	16,467	366	5,09,002	298	4,19,687	245	. . .	89,315
20th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	24,194	162	149	28,207	189	8,32,209	147	8,52,072	150	19,863	. . .
20th ditto	Burma	161	24,817	154	254	26,543	104	9,91,837	162	13,27,548	147	3,35,711	. . .
Last 11 days of Dec. 1884	Sindia	75	9,948	133	75	7,741	103	2,41,100	85	2,54,011	89	12,911	. . .
20th Dec. 1884	Punjab Northern	421	67,645	161	447	68,044	152	23,20,070	145	23,31,828	137	11,758	. . .
20th ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,61,631	245	630	1,46,200	222	51,66,754	206	55,91,109	223	4,24,355	. . .
20th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	. .	. . .	.	66	4,404	67	. . .	.	1,55,767	66	1,55,767	. . .
	TOTAL	3,648	7,87,153	216	4,139	8,13,989	197	2,60,87,785	191	2,74,88,158	181	14,00,373	. . .
	Assisted Companies.												
20th Dec. 1884	Bengal Central	52	2,598	50	126	8,627	68	82,927	61	3,42,317	72	2,59,390	. . .
13th ditto	Assam	. .	. . .	.	. .	(a)	. .	(c)42,520	50	(d)1,57,540	65	1,15,020	. . .
20th ditto	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	.	214	9,389	44	. . .	. .	1,76,393	38	1,76,393	. . .
20th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	. .	. . .	.	76	1,890	25	. . .	. .	65,967	24	65,697	. . .
	TOTAL	(h)52	2,598	50	(i)416	19,906	48	1,25,447	56	7,42,217	51	6,16,770	. . .
	Native States.												
20th Dec. 1884	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	14,822	77	193	15,950	83	6,55,718	89	8,14,705	111	1,58,987	. . .
20th ditto	Jodhpur	19	741	39	44	1,800	41	28,132	39	45,129	31	16,993	. . .
2 th ditto	Nizam's	121	19,339	160	121	17,316	143	5,98,982	130	6,75,599	147	76,617	. . .
13th ditto	Mysore	. .	. . .	.	. .	(a)	.	(c)2,10,864	66	(d)2,59,395	64	48,531	. . .
20th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	. .	. . .	.	16	728	45	. . .	. .	(n)4,126	37	4,126	. . .
	TOTAL	(j)333	34,902	105	(k)374	35,794	96	14,93,696	94	17,98,954	99	3,05,258	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	(l)9,604	32,25,652	336	(m)10,564	30,45,271	288	11,53,03,261	295	11,07,93,745	263	. . .	45,09,516
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,20,79,884	159	5,68,35,576	135	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	5,32,23,377	136	5,39,58,169	128	7,34,792	. . .

(a) Return not received.
(b) Excludes share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway, but includes the receipts of the late Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th December 1883.
(d) Do. do. do. do. 13th December 1884.
(e) Do. do. do. 16th July to 15th December 1883.
(f) Exclusive of the mileage of the South Indian Railway (655).
(g) Do. do. do. do. do. do. (654).
(h) Exclusive of the mileage of the Assam Railway (40).
(i) Do. do. do. do. do. do. (70).
(j) Do. do. do. do. Mysore Railway (86).
(k) Do. do. do. do. do. do. (129).
(l) Do. do. do. of the South Indian, Assam and Mysore Railways (655+40+86).
(m) Exclusive of the mileage of the South Indian Assam and Mysore Railways (654+70+129).
(n) Total receipts from 1st November to 20th December 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 19th January 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1884 85 UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1884. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. Cubic Feet per Second. Estimated full supply	Actual average throughout	Navigation Returns, Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate) Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall Average	During month.	Chief crops (approximate) Name	Area in acres	Remarks
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	4·5	3,073·6	1,209	. .	. .	Gurdáspur	5,964	0·4	0·6	Wheat	104,146	The rea irrigated on the Bári Doáb Canal to the end of November 1884 exceeds the corresponding area of the preceding year by 14,161 acres The prospects of the Rabbi are favorable.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·3		879	. .	. .	Amritsar	59,435	0·3	. .	Barley	559	
2nd do, Lahore Branch	3·0	2·6		430	. .	. .	Lahore	100,613	0·4	0·2	Mixed grains	5,589	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. .	39	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Miscellaneous.	55,718	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	. .	. .	3,073·6	2,557	. .	. .	. .	166,012	. .	. .	. .	166,012	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·6	2,275	. .	. .	. .	151,851	. .	. .	. .	151,851	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	3·12	2,546	494	. .	39,279 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, and 225 cubic feet fuel.	Umballa	6	0·20	. .	Wheat	13,825	On the Western Jumna Canal there is a decrease of 52,136 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year which is due to the heavy fall of rain at the end of the season.
Delhi do.	5·70	2·89		152	. .		Karnál	942	1·52	0·4	Barley	46	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·17		663	. .		Delhi	43	0·40	. .	Mixed grains	1,903	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	4·57		176	. .		Rohtak	283	0·20	. .	Miscellaneous.	1,888	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. .	179	. .		Hissár	12,484	0·30	. .	. .	. .	
							Jínd	3,756	. .	. .	. .	. .	
							Bikaner	116	. .	. .	. .	. .	
							Kalsia State	32	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Total Western Jumna Canal	. .	. .	2,546	1,664	. .	39,279	. .	17,662	. .	. .	. .	17,662	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	2,650	. .	235,721	. .	69,798	. .	. .	. .	69,798	
Sirhind Canal. Main Line	6·3	3·27	3,000	960	. .	. .	Ludhiána	658	0·1	. .	Wheat	10,373	
Abohar Branch	5·2	3·4	1,030	492	. .	. .	Ferozepore	10,930	0·11	. .	Barley	259	
Bhattinda do.	4·9	1·5	880	105			Faridkot State	3,679	. .	. .	Mixed grains	567	
Feeders	6·5	1·0	1,090	39	. .	. .	Nábha State	116	. .	. .	Miscellaneous.	4,184	
British Escapes	. .	. .	. .	324	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Total Sirhind Canal	. .	. .	. .	960	. .	. .	. .	15,383	. .	. .	. .	15,383	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Lahore	16,220	. .	. .	Details not obtainable for want of establishment.	. .	The increase on the Inundation Canals is due to there being a better supply in the rivers and canals than in the corresponding period of the previous year.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Montgomery	33,710	0·15	. .		. .	
Indus Canals Division	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Mooltan	156,330	. .	. .		. .	
Muzaffargarh Canals Division	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Dera Ghází Khan	46,550	0·16	. .		. .	
							Muzaffargarh	185,940	. .	. .		. .	
Total Inundation Canals	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	438,750	. .	. .	. .	438,750	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	372,449	. .	. .	. .	372,449	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	199,057	. .	. .	. .	199,057	
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	221,649	. .	. .	. .	221,649	

J. E. CATTON,

Under Secy. to Govt. Punjab P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1884-85.

Areas leased for irrigation up to the end of November 1884.

Circle.	District	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year	Details of areas leased: Five years. All crops	Five years Khurreef	Annual Leases: Khurreef	Rubbee	Sugar-cane.	Bhadoi	Hot weather	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1884-85: During month	Up to end of month	Rainfall, 1883-84: During month	Up to end of month	Remarks.
			C ft	C ft	C. ft	Acr	Acr	Acr.	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr	Acr.	Acr	Acr	Acr	In.	In	In.	In.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara	1,269	35 96	208 20	24,376	17,990	. . .	21,771	21	2,609	52	. .	. .	2,682	24,453					
		Gobri	352 82	64 16	31 06	345	429	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	172 01	82 41	8,161	4,472	. . .	5,873	. .	8	. .	. .	. .	8	5 881					
		High Level, Section I.	675	186 93	186 93	12,903	13,498	. . .	12,874	. .	132	1	. .	2	135	13,009					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach	1,342	117	0·33	3,242	2,404	. . .	1,285	. .	133	17	. .	. .	150	1,435	. .	56 84	. .	53 39	
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	566	8	294																
		Machgong	776	21	6 60	7,542	2,198	. . .	9,055	.	. .	4	. .	. .	4	9,059					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727 16	. . .	. . .	1,398	213	. . .	2,270	. .	. .	112	. .	. .	112	2,382					
		High Level, Section III	727 16	. . .	. .	15,047	3,073														
		Total	. . .	. .	. . .	72,934	44,225	. . .	53,128	21	2,882	186	. .	2	3,091	56,219	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	36,663	196	1,153	345	. .	228	1,922	38,575	. .	. .	. .	. .	
South Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	39	. . .	59,236	85,149	. . .	58,498	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	58,498	. .	55 52	. .	43 25	Whole month discharging 5 days discharging.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	22	. .	4,984	10,360	. . .	3,404	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	3,404	. .	47 09	. .	49 25	
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.	. . .	. . .	. . .	557	2 7	. . .	277	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	277	. .	. .	. .	.	
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	64,757	95 726	. . .	62,179	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	62,179	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	95,775	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	95,775	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,487	164	18,189	19,169	9,158	. . .	5,884	2,174	437	. .	. .	8,295	17,463	. .	32 65	. .	28 54	
		Buxar	1, 26	143	91	64,914	83,397	29,289	. . .	28,971	1,604	2,341	44	. .	32,960	62,249					
		Arrah	1,660	765	431	125,832	120,512	62,907	. . .	43,672	2,081	1,446	72	. .	47,771	110,678	. .	25 22	. .	30 18	
	Patna and Gya.	Eastern Main	1,486	732	344	1,946	740	563	. . .	565	8	3	.	14	590	1,153	. .	34 69	. .	32 66	
		Patna				52,581	35,762	22,407	. . .	19,291	91	166	54	724	20,620	42,933					
		Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	262,552	239,580	123,624	. . .	98,183	6,755	4,394	170	738	110,242	233,866	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year		. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	91,770	. .	92,795	18,679	3,901	241	7,139	122,756	214,525	. .	. .	. .	. .	
		Grand Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	400,263	379,521	123,624	115,307	98,204	9,640	4,579	170	740	113,333	352,264	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year		. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	91,770	132,428	92,991	19,832	4,246	241	7,367	124,677	348,875	. .	. .	. .	. .	

The 13th January 1885.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

To be substituted for the Resolution bearing the same No. and date.

EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF CLERKS INTO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OFFICES.

No. $\frac{3}{101-107}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Calcutta, the 16th January 1885.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. 26—953-63, dated the 19th July 1883.

Home Department Resolution No. 31—1336-45, dated 23rd August 1884.

RESOLUTION.

The Resolution of the 19th July 1883, read in the preamble, lays down revised rules for the admission of clerks into the Secretariat Offices attached to the Government of India by a system of competitive examinations, and contains (paragraph 18) a list of the offices to which the rules are applicable. The Governor General in Council is now pleased to extend these rules to the following offices in addition to those enumerated in paragraph 18 of the Resolution of 19th July 1883:

1. The Director General of the Post Office of India.
2. The Northern India Salt Revenue* Department.

*(The head of this Department is left free to choose any passed candidate on the list, irrespective of the position gained by such candidate at the examination, and, in the event of no suitable passed candidates being available, to fill up vacancies in accordance with the existing practice.)

3. The Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.
4. Military Account Offices in the Bengal Presidency.

(Power is reserved to the Military Department to appoint, when necessary, military soldier clerks possessing technical and professional knowledge in lieu of passed candidates.)

2. As regards the Ordnance Department, the Office of the Inspector General only was included in the Resolution of 19th July 1883; but the system will also in future apply to—

(*a*) the Office of the Director General of Ordnance in India;

(*b*) the Office establishments of the several Arsenals, Depôts and Factories in Bengal.

(Not more than three appointments in the Office establishment of the Director General of Ordnance, and three in that of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, will be reserved for soldier clerks possessing technical knowledge of Ordnance duties).

3 In the Office of the Commissary General, Bengal, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide that the Commissary General shall have the power to set apart a certain number of appointments to be reserved for soldier clerks possessing the necessary technical knowledge of Commissariat duties.

4. With regard to the Office of the Director General of Railways, included in the Resolution of the 19th July 1883, and the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the rules shall only apply to the first admission of clerks to the lower division of those offices.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

D. FITZPATRICK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st JANUARY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in Sind and in some districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and in the Central Provinces. There has been slight rain also in the Central India and Rajputana States. Rain fell in some districts of Bengal.

Agricultural prospects continue generally unchanged since last week. In Madras general prospects are fair except in Bellary and Anantapur where the standing crops are still in poor condition. In Mysore, except in the Tumkur district, standing crops are in fair condition. In Coorg the paddy crop has been nearly harvested and coffee-picking is approaching completion; the outturn is short and generally lower than the estimate.

In Bombay the prospects of the *rabi* are good except in one or two places. Drinking-water and fodder are scarce in parts.

In the Berars, Hyderabad, the Cental India and Rajputana States agricultural prospects continue favourable.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab the standing crops are in good condition and prospects are generally very good.

Seasonable weather prevails in the Central Provinces and prospects continue favourable.

In Bengal the rain of the past week has been beneficial to the *rabi* crops which are generally doing well. Harvesting of *amun* paddy and cutting of sugarcane continue, and mustard and *kalai* are being gathered in some places. In Assam crop prospects are good and in British Burma fair.

Cholera is abating in Coimbatore, but in Tanjore, Madura, and Malabar the mortality is still high. Elsewhere in the country the public health is generally fair or good.

Prices are falling in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 21st)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops dry and wet withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.
Kurnool . . .	"	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks where they are withering from want of rain; harvest pulses, outturn three-fourths of average; smallpox in 3 taluks.
Ganjam . . .	"	Smallpox, cholera, and cattle disease prevalent.
Kistna . . .	"	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy; river 2·1 feet over anicut; fever and smallpox prevalent.
Chingleput (Madras) .	"	Standing crops good in parts but affected by insects in 2 taluks; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average. Smallpox and cattle-disease exist; 104 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore . . .	"	Standing wet crops generally good; dry crops affected by insects and disease; harvest paddy, outturn average; dry grains below average; fever exists; cholera abating, 336 deaths.
Tanjore . . .	"	Rivers 1 to 4 feet; standing crops good except where damaged by late heavy rain and floods; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; 474 deaths from cholera.
Madura . . .	"	Fever prevails; 128 deaths from cholera.
Malabar . . .	"	Harvest of second crop paddy nearly over, outturn about average; fever in 2 taluks; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 115 deaths from cholera.
Travancore . .	"	Harvest second crop paddy; fever and cholera exist. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Jan. 21st)		
Karachi . . .	In Karachi ·45, average of twelve other stations ·17.	River at Kotri on 17th 8 feet 9 inches against 3 feet 10 inches on corresponding date last year; cholera cases during week in Shahbandar 9, deaths 9, in Ghorabari 2, in Sehwan 12, one case only remaining in Sehwan taluka; fever generally prevalent; smallpox in 22 villages in the district, 30 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 27 remaining sick; cattle-disease in 6 talukas, loss of 35 bullocks and 35 buffaloes; *rabi* crops in Sehwan taluka affected by cold; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28, and 40, in Manjhand 32, 36, and 40, in Tatta 28, 40, and 36, and in Juli 26, 40, and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Hyderabad . . .	Rain good. In Hyderabad ·28 on 15th and ·12 on 17th; in Dera Mohabat ·42 on 14th; in Mirpur khas 28 on 15th; in Guni, ·39 on 15th and ·20 on 17th.	Cotton crops slightly injured by rain and frost in Hyderabad taluka. River at Kotri on 17th 8 feet 9 inches against 3 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever in 5, smallpox in 2, and cattle-disease in 2 talukas; wheat 32, *bajri* 42, *jowari* 42, red rice 28, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . .	. . . . .	*Rabi* crops in Modasa and Gogo slightly affected by cloudy weather. Fever in Dholka. Wheat 32 and *bajri* 35 lbs. per rupee
Baroda . . .	. . . . .	Public health good; crops in good condition; prices—*bajri* 32 and *jowari* 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat	. . . . .	Standing crops healthy. Fever in 3 talukas; *jowari* 37 and *nagli* 47 lbs. per rupee.
Násik	. . . . .	*Rabi* crops good; public health generally good; wheat 37, *bajri* 34, and rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . .	. . . . .	Abnormal temperature fell from 1° cool on 14th to 2° cool on 15th, rose to *nil* by the 17th and remained *nil* till 20th; vapour in air excessive on 18th and 19th; wind normal.
Poona . . .	. . . . .	*Rabi* crops good; cattle-disease in one village in Khed taluka; slight smallpox in a village in Purandhar taluka; *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 38 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	. . . . .	*Rabi* crops generally good except where damaged by recent rains; fever and cough in Jamkhed; rates in Kopargaon and Sangamner—*bajri* 36 to 44 and *jowari* 36 to 60 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore . . .	*Nil*	Condition of young *rabi* crops unchanged; cotton crops inferior in Barsi taluka; *jowari* 37 lbs. 6 tolas and *bajri* 35 lbs. 21 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	. . . . .	Harvesting of rice completed, that of early *jowari* in progress; exotic cotton blighted in some villages of 3 talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Mundargi, Karajgi, and Ron, that of drinking water in Nargund and Bankapur; rice 20 to 32 and *jowari* 35 to 51 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara . . .	. . . . .	Common rice in Karwar and in district 14 seers per rupee; weeding second crop in Karwar; smallpox, 2 deaths in Sirsi taluka and Lupa Petha; fever in Honavar and Ghat talukas; cholera, 1 death in Haliyal taluka, no new cases; weather fair.
Rajkot . . .	. . . . .	General health good; fever still prevalent in some talukas; smallpox among cattle appeared in Dedan; Bajri 33 and *jawri* 44 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in parts of Sindh; cotton in parts of Hyderabad and other crops in parts of Shikarpur injured by rain and frost; *rabi* prospects good except in parts of Kaladgi and Belgaum; cotton suffering from blight in parts of Dharwar; scarcity of fodder in four talukas of Dharwar and two of Kaladgi and of drinking water in two talukas of Dharwar; cholera in parts of six districts; fever, smallpox, and cattle-disease continue in parts of several districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 20th)		
Chittagong . . .	*Nil*	Weather bright and cool; prospects of crops good; harvesting of *amun* paddy finished with a twelve-anna outturn; prices of food grains stationary; sporadic cases of cholera are still reported.
Dacca	"	Prospects of standing crops good; cutting of sugarcane continues; *mung*, *maskalai* and mustard are being gathered; *boro* paddy is being sown; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs . .	"	Prospects of crops continue satisfactory; the yield of the *amun* paddy is above the average; harvesting of paddy on low lands is still going on; price of common rice varies from 14 to 17½ seers per rupee; public heath fair, though some cases of cholera are reported from the Sudder, Diamond Harbour, and Bussirhat sub-divisions state of river normal.
Moorshedabad . .	·11	Weather mild, rather warm for this time of the year; *rabi* crops are still doing well, but more rain is wanted; price of rice ranges from 16 to 17½ seers per rupee; public health very good.
Burdwan . . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of *amun* paddy finished with an average outturn from 3 to 4 annas; *rabi* crops are promising; public heatth good, except a few cases of smallpox here and there.
Rungpore . . .	"	Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* paddy still continues in some places; mustard is being gathered, other crops are doing well; prices of food grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpore . . .	"	Prospects of standing crops good; harvesting of *amun* paddy is over, outturn varies from 6 to 10 annas; price of new rice ranges from 14 to 20 seers per rupee.
Purneah . . .	"	*Rabi* crops are doing well, but they would be much benefited by rain; mustard is being reaped; common rice is 16 seers per rupee; fever prevalent.
Patna . . .	·05	More rain is required for *rabi* crops; mustard is being reaped in some places; poppy crop is flowering; the recent rain has done some good; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Durbhanga . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops generally satisfactory; poppy and tobacco are doing well; prices are slightly rising; public health good.
Hazaribagh . .	. . . . .	Weather cold; good shower of rain with hailstones fell in the northern part of the district; prospects of *rabi* crops generally good; poppy plants are coming into flower, the hailstones have caused some damage to the crop; cases of smallpox are still reported from the interior, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonably warm; reaping of *sarad* nearly completed: *dalua* and wheat are growing well; price of rice stationary; public health generally good.
Midnapore . . .	"	Weather warm for the time of the year; the yield of the *amun* paddy is excellent; prospects of standing crops good; prices normal; cases of cholera are still reported from many parts of the district.
Khulna . . .	"	Weather dry and fair; *amun* paddy gathered in, except in very low lands, good outturn is expected; no other crops are much grown; prices of food-grains normal; public health fair, but cholera is somewhat prevalent.
Dinagepore . . .	"	Weather seasonable; outturn of *amun* paddy is 12 annas; prospects of winter crops fair; price of rice ranges from 11 to 20 seers per rupee; a few sporadic cases of cholera are reported, otherwise public health good.
Gya	·85	Weather cool with west winds; harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly completed, outturn varies from 2 to 10 annas; prospects of *rabi* crops everywhere good; sugarcane-planting has commenced; poppy crop is doing well everywhere; health of people and cattle good; *marua* is selling at 26 seers per rupee in Nowada; 900 people are engaged on relief works and 31 on gratuitous relief; rivers nearly all dry, the Sone canal and wells supply water.
Chumparun . . .	. . . . .	Harvesting of paddy nearly over; prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops favourable; public health fair.
Shahabad . . .	. . . . .	Cloudy weather and easterly winds have affected prospects of poppy crop, which is generally not so promising as it was before, but on the whole fair.
Mozufferpore . .	. . . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable.
Sarun . . .	. . . . .	The general appearance of poppy crop excellent, but weather is not favourable owing to easterly winds and fog.
Monghyr . . .	. . . . .	Poppy crop is in flower and is doing well.
		General Remarks.—Some rain fell, benefiting the *rabi* crops which are generally doing well; mustard and *kalai* are being gathered in some places; harvesting of *amun* paddy on low lands are still going on in many districts; cutting of sugarcane continues; prices of food-grains are almost stationary; cases of cholera are still reported from many districts and smallpox from several, otherwise public health good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Jan 22nd)		
Benares (Jan. 20th)	1·0	The rain has improved the crops; opium prospects good; though blight has appeared in places; prices falling except barley; no sickness.
Gorakhpur (" 19th)	. . . . .	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy continues good; poppy on *hewat* land requires rain; weather clear; health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad (" 20th)	. . . . .	*Rabi* promising well; opium prospects much improved by fall of rain; no sickness of men or cattle; prices falling; bazars well supplied.
Lucknow (") 20th	. . . . .	Weather occasionally cloudy; crops save those affected by the late hailstorm are doing well; irrigation and weeding in progress; condition both of men and cattle good; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Rai Barelli (" 19th)	. . . . .	Weather cold and cloudy; prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops good; general health good; prices easy.
Partabgarh (" 20th)	·30 with slight hail at tahsil Kunda on 16th.	Weather cloudy with variable winds; irrigation going on; prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; health of men and cattle good; prices almost stationary.
Allahabad (" ")	. . . . .	Slight rain during week; hail in some places, but not much damage done; crops flourishing and prospects excellent; health good; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (" 10th)	Slight rain during week in 2 parganas.	Weather variable and cold; *rabi* prospects good; but rain wanted for crops in unirrigated tracts; poppy crops healthy and vigorous; rain however wanted for backward cultivation; health of people good; slight cattle disease reported from two perganas; prices falling.
Banda . (" 21st)	·50	*Rabi* prospects excellent; no distress.
Ballia . (" 19th)	Slight rain on 16th .	Weather cloudy; prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; condition of people and cattle good; market well supplied.
Farakhabad (" 20th)	. . .	Slight hail in one tahsil which has damaged tobacco, potatoes, and *rabi* crops, but not to a serious extent; weather cloudy and clear alternately, with sharp north-west wind.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh *contd*		
Sitapur . (Jan. 21st)	. . . .	Westerly winds have prevailed for the most part during the week; prospects continue favourable, but *channa* has suffered damages from the caterpillars; and rust and blight have in places attacked the wheat and *sarson*; poppy prospects good.
Bareilly . („ 19th)	. . . .	Condition of crops including poppy excellent; market steady; health good.
Kumaon . („ „)	Some rain	Weather fine since rain; crops doing very well; cholera has almost disappeared in the Bhabur; a few cases of smallpox and fever in interior; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Agra . („ 20th)	No rain	Prospects good; recent rain beneficial to crops; irrigation going on; general health good; prices steady.
Jhansi . („ „)	„	*Rabi* prospects excellent; poppy crops flourishing; supplies sufficient; prices falling; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut . („ 19th)	Slight rain during week.	Prospects of *rabi* excellent; supplies ample; prices steady; health good.
		General Remarks.—There was slight rain but beneficial during the week; hail in some places with inconsiderable damage; crops are flourishing, and prospects excellent; the poppy crop promises well; markets are well supplied and prices tend to fall.
Punjab— (Jan. 21st)		
Delhi . . .	·30	Health fair; *rabi* crops promising; prices slightly falling.
Hissar . . .	. . . .	Health fair; *rabi* prospects good; prices slighly falling.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	Fever nearly disappeared; *rabi* prospects much improved by recent rains; prices gradually falling.
Jullundur . . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects of coming crops good; prices steady.
Amritsar . . .	„	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Siálkot . . .	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices falling.
Ferozepore . . .	·90 at Muktsar and ·10 at Tira.	Health and state of crops good; prices slightly falling.
Lahore . . .	*Nil*	Health good; crops fair; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . . .	3·30	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
Mooltan . . .	·10 at Sadr.	Health good; *rabi* prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	·17	Health and crop prospects good.
Peshawar . . .	·30	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices falling generally.
		General Remarks.—Fever nearly disappeared in the Umballa district; health and crop prospects of the rest of the province good.
Central Provinces— (Jan. 21st)		
Nagpur . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy more or less; prospects of *rabi* continue favourable; fever in Ramtek; smallpox and cattle-disease in Umrer tahsil; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore . . .	1·31	Weather cloudy; rain beneficial to *rabi* which is in excellent condition; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (Jan. 20th)	·49, with slight hail	Crops progressing favourably; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	·26	Weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* crops promise well; health good; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad . .	·54	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops fair; cotton-picking completed; fever in Hoshungabad tahsil; prices steady.
Khandwa . . .	. . . .	Weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* prospects good; health good; prices stationary.
Raipur . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and getting warm; *rabi* prospects favourable; health good; 191 deaths among cattle in Drug tahsil; prices steady.
Sambalpur (Jan. 17th)	. . . .	Weather clear but not so cold; prospects unchanged; health good; common rice 33 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable; rain reported from northern districts; prospects continue favourable; health generally good; but cattle-disease again reported from Raipur; prices steady.
British Burma— (Jan. 21st)		
Akyab (Jan. 17th)	*Nil*	Cholera severe in district.
Bassein („ „)	„	Public health good in town; slight cholera in district.
Rangoon („ „)	„	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein). („ „)	„	Public health good.
Tavoy („ „)	„	Slight cholera and smallpox, otherwise public health good; harvesting in progress.
Pegu („ „)	„	Public health good; reaping nearly over, outturn good.
Henzada („ „)	„	Slight cholera and smallpox, otherwise public health good; prospects of outturn fair.
Prome („ „)	„	Cholera severe in town and district; crops in good condition everywhere; reaping in progress.
Toungoo („ „)	„	Slight small-pox in district, otherwise public health good; reaping progressing.
Thayetmyo („ „)	„	Public health good; reaping completed.
		General Remarks.—Cholera severe in Akyab and Prome, slight in Bassein, Tavoy, Henzada, Kyoukpyu, Sandoway, and Thongwa, elsewhere public health and health of cattle good; crop prospects fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam— (Jan. 21st)		
Gauhati . . .	No rain during the week ending the 20th instant.	Weather seasonable, mornings and nights cool; mustard being harvested; land being prepared for *aus* crop; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops good; cholera and smallpox reported from the several subdivisions.
Cachar . . .	"	Weather cold; reaping of *sail* crop finished, outturn about ¼ less than last year owing to flood of September; common rice 17 seers per rupee; no cholera reported.
Dibrugarh .(Jan. 22nd)	·62	Weather wet; prospects of sugarcane and mustard good; *salidhan* nearly harvested; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 21st)		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Standing crops in Bangalore and Kolar in fair condition, not so good in Tumkur district; public health good generally, but cholera continues in the Shimoga district; prices rising.
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Paddy crop nearly harvested; a little coffee remains to be picked, outturn short and in most cases below estimate; food grains show a tendency to rise, the market being affected by that of Mysore.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Jan. 21st)		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; cotton-picking continues; *kharif* being reaped; *rabi* crops progressing favourably; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	Cotton-picking continues; *jowari* reaped; *rabi* in good condition, especially wheat and linseed.
Hyderabad . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops prospering; *tabi* sowings in progress; general health fair; prices—wheat 13¼, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 18, yellow *juar* 22, and *tur* 19 seers per half sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Jan. 21st)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cooler; slight rain during week; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	·01	Total rainfall 32·83; health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	·35	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	Weather fine; crops thriving; health good.
Goona . . .	"	Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* crops and opium favourable.
Agar	"	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	·85	Weather clear; prospects of crops and health good.
Nowgong . . .	·19	Total rainfall 72·87; rain has done much good to the *rabi* crops; health generally good.
Manpur (Bhopawar) .	*Nil*	*Rabi* and opium crops good; prices of food grains low; health good.
Rajputana— (Jan. 21st)		
Abu . . (Jan. 21st)	. . . .	Weather cold and seasonable.
Marwar . (" 16th)	·08	Cold very great; weather cloudy; health and prospects good; prices steady.
Harowti . (" 19th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy and windy; crop prospects and health good.
Jhalawar . (" 16th)	. . . .	*Rabi* prospects and health good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere . (" 20th)	·07	Prospects excellent; fever continues; weather cold.
Jeypore . (" ")	·05	Weather seasonable; prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . (" ")	*Nil*	Health and crop prospects good; prices steady.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, No. II.

Note by BABU KISHORI LAL SIRKAR.

1. Clause (5) of section 5 is likely to operate to hardship on occupancy-raiyats who are fortunate to have large holdings. With the imperfect provisions on restriction of enhancement and on restriction of the right of ejectment in sections 7 and 12, respectively, it is hard to say that the position of a tenure-holder is better than that of an occupancy-raiyat. This being so, it would be probably lowering the position of an occupancy-raiyat; it converts him into a tenure-holder, and such a conversion clause (4) of section 5 will facilitate. Besides, the line of demarcation is too arbitrary and will be a source of increased litigation.

2. The object of the clause, as I apprehend it, is that in the case of such big holdings as exceed 100 bighas in area, the law should not prevent the accrual of occupancy-rights under such big holdings. This object is good and fairly represents the existing custom. I would maintain this object by altering the clause in the following manner:—

"Where in a holding there are three or more raiyats domiciled on parts of the holding, who hold lands belonging to the holding as khudkhast raiyats, the person to whom the holding belongs shall be presumed to be a tenure-holder unless the contrary be shown."

3. This would get rid of the arbitrary limit of 100 bighas and at the same time would make the presumption inapplicable to cases where there are no khudkhast sub-tenants, or where there are only one or two such tenants. No doubt the line of demarcation I propose is also arbitrary, but I believe it is less so, and will at all events be susceptible of easy proof.

4. But the above change is one that I propose in connection with another that I would suggest. I would have section 37 modified as follows:—

"Where under an occupancy-raiyat there are two or one raiyat domiciled on parts of the occupancy-holding and hold portions of the occupancy-holding as a khudkhast raiyat under the occupancy-raiyat, such occupancy-raiyat shall be deemed to be a tenure-holder in relation to such khudkhast holders under him, but in all other respects he shall be an occupancy-raiyat."

5. The above change also will get rid of a very arbitrary provision, while it will maintain the good object with which that arbitrary provision was made.

6. I have suggested the above changes in view of what I know and believe to be the prevailing customs, such customs being that domiciled sub-raiyats are allowed practically almost the same rights *quoad* the lands they hold as the raiyats under whom they hold, while sub-raiyats who, not being domiciled on any portion of the tenure, hold portions of the tenure as outsiders or paikast raiyats are seldom deemed to possess any permanent or secure rights, except when there has been an express written contract creating such rights.

7. As a sequence of what I have said I would propose the removal of section 38, for the rights of khudkhast sub-raiyats being secured as above (they being in effect declared to be occupancy-raiyats), the rights of non-khudkhast sub-raiyats may well be left alone; only it may be provided in the case of non-khudkhast sub-raiyats they shall be presumed to be tenants from year to year unless the contrary were shown.

8. The above suggestions I make with great diffidence, and I am not prepared to press for their adoption without thorough discussion and consideration.

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9. I would next say a word about section 41. The clause providing for the term of the contract being at least seven years in certain cases is, I think, one of which zemindars may take an undue advantage by misinterpreting it to ignorant raiyats, and by inducing them to believe that they are bound to give some increase of rent every seven years. I wish the mention of the period of seven years might be omitted, and at the same time some expression might be used to show that an increase of two annas per rupee would be more encouraged than an increase of four annas in the rupee.

10. I should also wish that the powers given to the collectors in the chapters of "Record of-rights," "Settlement of Rent" and "Table of Rates" might be limited to recording existing rights, settling existing rents and recording existing rates without the power of making enhancement in any of these cases. My reasons are, first, that it is not safe to leave the power of enhancement to the discretion of individual executive officers, whose inclinations, which vary very greatly, generally influence their decisions; second, that to impose on them the duty of enhancing rates would be imposing on them a task too heavy, if not altogether impossible, for them to discharge.

11. To clause (4), section 231, an exception should be made to the effect that when any char land is the re-formation of, or accretion to, any holding, the right to such land shall be according to the law of accretion and re-formation.

12. If the Bill be so changed as to leave any occupancy-tenure as a non-transferable holding, an exception shall have to be made to section 78 for such occupancy-tenures.

13. On the question of enhancement for increase of price, I should have pointed out in my last letter that the ground as it is now put is so far unfavourable to the raiyat, compared with the ground in the present law, as it is made independent of the actual produce, which may have diminished in quantity. Hence the necessity of the safeguards.

P. S.—I should have added in my last note that the definition of "settled raiyat" as in the Bill would injuriously affect raiyats of villages which happen to be washed away by the river.

No. 2071T.R., dated 29th September 1884.

From—Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department.

In continuation of Mr. MacDonnell's letter No. 1993T.R, dated 23rd September, 1884, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter dated 16th idem, from the General Secretary to the Behar Indigo-planters' Association, with its enclosures, containing the Association's views on the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill regarding the transferability of occupancy-right and the raiyat's right to sublet his holding.

Dated 16th September 1884.

From—W. B. Hudson, Esq., General Secretary to the Behar Indigo-planters' Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for submission to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, copies of proceedings of our Association at two meetings held at Mozufferpore on the 26th of July and 16th of August respectively, the one called to discuss the transferability of occupancy-rights, the other the raiyat's rights to sublet his holding and the restriction placed on such right in the Bill.

2. I have no doubt His Honor is already aware of the great importance the members of the Association attach to those portions of the Bill which treat of these two subjects, and also of the opinion we hold that it is only by a just and fair treatment of the portions of the Bill referring to transfer and subletting that we, in common with all traders, can ever hope to be in a position to treat with the cultivators of the soil on fair and equal terms. To us as a class they are of paramount importance. The foundations of all trade are security and credit—the one dependent on the other. Any attempt to lower the raiyat's credit by depreciating the value of the security he should be in a position to offer, any attempt to make the security he could otherwise offer dependent on the good-will of others, must, from the very nature of any business, make it impossible for the raiyat to meet us on advantageous terms and compel us to propitiate the landlord before entering into any arrangement with the tenants.

3. Relying on the views repeatedly expressed by the members of the Government on the subject, we have presumed that the principle of embodying transferability and the right to sublet amongst the incidents attached to an occupancy-holding has been definitely decided upon, and that it was no longer open to discussion. We have to a certain extent

followed the suggestions made to Commissioners of Divisions in your letter of the 24th of May last, and confined our discussion mainly to the restrictions placed on them in the Bill, and such other restrictions as we thought might be submitted with a view to attain the object we understand His Honor desires, that is, to prevent the land falling into the hands of persons who would purchase it with the sole object of making a profit by rack-renting.

4. We deem it, therefore, unnecessary to defend, by any elaborate arguments, the general principle of transferability of occupancy holdings, or the necessity for making provision for such in the Bill; but should His Honor, after receiving the additional information called for in your letter of the 24th of May, or when, as indicated in your letter, the provisions of the Bill "have been tested in the light of local experience and existing facts," deem it necessary to recommend a modification of the "principles" of the Bill, we trust His Honor will allow us, who are more interested in this subject than the landlords, and equally as much as the raiyats, an opportunity of again submitting our views on it.

BEHAR INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings at a General Committee Meeting held at the Planters' Club, Mozufferpore, on Saturday, the 26th of July 1884.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, C. I. E.
Dr. J. H. G. Hill, of Turkaulia Concern.
Mr. E. Macnaghten, of Begumserai Concern.
" W. O. MacGregor, of Aroa Concern.
" W. B. Hudson, General Secretary.

The above members met at the appointed hour, 8 A.M. After having waited till 9 o'clock, and a quorum of General Committee members not having been formed, it was proposed—

That the meeting be made a general one for discussion of the notified points of the Tenancy Bill (carried).

The following then formed the meeting:—

The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.

Dr. J. H. G. Hill.	Mr. A. MacRae.
Mr. E. Macnaghten.	" M. Mackenzie.
" T. J. Fraser.	" A. H. Rennie.
" W. O. MacGregor.	" R. Hudson.
" H. Collingridge.	" W. B. Hudson.

Read—Letters from General Committee members apologizing for non-attendance.

BUSINESS.—1. Transfer. Sections 3, 10, 11, 23, 28, 31F, 31H, 77, 97.
2. Registration. Sections 15 to 22 inclusive.
3. Pre-emption. Sections 32 to 36 inclusive.
4. Incumbrances. Sections 175 to 192.
5. Contract. Section 210.

MR. GIBBON'S NOTE.

Section 3 (*10*).—Transfer covers mortgage.

Not only usufructuary mortgage—mortgage with possession, foreclosure on mortgage, but also a "lien."

It is difficult to draw the line between an usufructuary mortgage, a zarpeshgi mortgage, and a transfer in the wide sense of the word.

If transfer did not cover mortgage, the effect *might* be to prevent the raiyat raising money on a mortgage or simple lien. The fear is that the landlord may, by exercising the right to pre-empt given him under the Bill, interfere with legitimate trade.

I myself think the pre-emption clauses have been so framed that the landlord can only pre-empt on a foreclosure and on voluntary transfer.

It should be remembered that the Calcutta Rent Law Commission wished to allow transferability, but to prohibit mortgage; also sale by a decree of court other than a sale under a decree for arrears of rent.

P. 17, para. 32, and also their Bill.

Transfer of permanent tenures, such as (istamrari mokarrari tenures, &c.,) occupancy holdings at fixed rates of rent, and tenures by reason of the raiyat having sublet more than half his holding under section 37, are subject to one law: the transfer of ordinary occupancy holdings are made subject to another. The first are made subject to the provisions of the Chapter on Registration: the second to pre-emption on the part of the landlord.

Sections 11, 23, 37, 15 to 22 inclusive.

Section 31, subject to 32-36.

Section 16.—When a permanent tenure or a holding at fixed rates is to be sold up under a decree of court for a debt other than a decree for an arrear of rent, the court will serve notice of transfer on the landlord.

Section 33.—A landlord cannot pre-empt after sale under a decree of a competent court, but the bid of a landlord and a bid of a third party being the same, the landlord's bid will receive the preference.

Section 18.—Until a transfer is registered by the landlord, the transferer and transferee are jointly liable to the landlord for the rents of the tenure.

Section 19.—When the tenure is sold up at the instance of the landlord, the landlord is bound to register without any fee.

Section 19 (1).—Landlords refusing to register can be compelled to register under an order of court [section 22 (2)], and may be fined for refusing, unless [section 19 (2)] they can show sufficient cause for doing so.

My objection to the above is that section 23 should be confined to actual mokarrari tenures or holdings that have been declared by a competent court to be held at fixed rates; if this is not done, every person who wishes to evade the provisions of the pre-emption clauses will plead protection under section 23.

Every landlord who would not otherwise wish to pre-empt may be obliged to exercise his right in order to set aside a claim to hold at fixed rates for ever after.

The landlord will be obliged to contest the claim for fear any "laches" on his part may enable the transferee to acquire rights he otherwise would not possess.

Every raiyat who is sold up under decree of court for arrears of rent may contest the legality of the sale by declaring it incorrectly described under 178 and 179 (the sale sections having also been made applicable to holdings at fixed rates under section 182). It is to our interest to lessen litigation, not to encourage it.

Section 32.—The transfer of an ordinary occupancy holding is placed under restriction, it is made subject to pre-emption on the part of the landlord.

Section 32 (2).—To enable the landlord to come to a decision as to whether he will exercise his right or not, the would-be transferer must give the landlord intimation six weeks in advance of his intention to sell with all particulars of sale in order to permit of his valuing the holding, &c.

Section 32 (4).

I presume that the landlord would, if he pre-empted without the assistance of the court under section 32 (4), have of take his chance of any claims on the property being made after transfer, and of which the raiyat had failed to inform him previous to sale. If the landlord claims the land at a valuation placed upon it by the court, the raiyat may elect to retain the land and not sell.

If the raiyat does conform to the law and sells without allowing the landlord the option of taking, the sale is void as against the landlord.

What the effect of this would be I do not quite realize; a lawyer must decide. I believe it would allow him to pre-empt at his convenience, or he might, after a certain time, more particularly if the transferer left the estate or ceased to reside on it, treat the holding as abandoned. Although the Bill does not and cannot provide for the would-be purchaser, seeing that the intention to transfer is properly notified to the landlord, intending purchasers would act wisely in seeing such notices served, or they may find the land in possession of others and themselves minus their money.

Section 56.—Allows a proprietor who collects his rents direct from his raiyats without the aid of middlemen to pre-empt. It allows permanent tenure-holders who collect from their raiyats to pre-empt. It allows middlemen who hold the written sanction of their proprietors to pre-empt.

But it does not allow thikadars or ijaradars to pre-empt without the written consent of the proprietor, and it does not allow the proprietor to pre-empt where his ijaradar refuses to act for him.

Section 97.

Sections 11-23-31F.—All holdings, whether permanent tenures, holdings at fixed rates, or ordinary occupancy holdings, may be transferred in the same manner, and to the same extent, as other immoveable property, but nothing in the Act will entitle a tenant, whose holding is transferable, to transfer or bequeath, without the consent of his landlord, a portion only of the holding, so that it may be held by the transferee as a separate holding.

The landlord's interests are in so much protected that he may, if his rents fall into arrears, sell up the whole holding and decline to divide it. He may also, if he likes, take a *salami* and allow the portion sold to be held as a separate holding, but there is nothing to prevent a raiyat mortgaging first one field and then another, and registering each such mortgage as an incumbrance under 177 and following sections, or selling his lands piecemeal. Each such act would be legal as against the transferer, and against any third party wishing to purchase or lend money on the whole holding, and such would to a certain extent in some instances hold good as against the landlord in his capacity of transferee.

Section 31 (h).—In case the tenant dies intestate, the property would descend to his heir in the same way as other immoveable property. Although the Bill does not make direct mention of it, I presume the land might be divided among the heirs.

INCUMBRANCES.

Sections 175 to 192.—When discussing transferability, we must not lose sight of the very important chapter on sale for arrears under decree, and the extent to which our interests will be affected by its provisions. All interest in land is in this chapter (section 75) divided into three classes, *viz.*—"Protected interests," "Registered and notified incumbrances," and "Voidable incumbrances." "Protected interests" go with the land, whoever the purchaser may be. It means shortly that be the title what it may on which the defaulter holds his land from his landlord, the fact of the holding being sold for arrears of rent shall not set aside the title: the purchaser shall hold the land under the same title, and with the same rights the defaulter held it on.

Section 176.

Section 177 (a).—Incumbrance means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement, or any other right or interest created by the tenant on his holding, or in limitation of his own interest therein, and not being a protected interest as defined in section 176.

A registered and notified incumbrance means an incumbrance created by an instrument registered under the Indian Registration Act of 1877, and of which a copy has not less than 3 months before the accrual of the arrear been served on the landlord in the manner provided.

Sections 177 (B), 192, and 193.

Sections 179 (a) and 180.—All permanent tenures, all holdings at fixed rates of rent (section 182), must first be sold for arrears of rent subject to their registered and notified incumbrances.

Section 181.—If the price offered is not sufficient to cover the arrears, the landlord may elect to hold a re-sale of the tenure with power to void all incumbrances.

An incumbrance not registered and notified is voidable. All transfers of tenures after the passing of the Act must be registered under Chapter III of the Bill.

Section 177 (b).—All incumbrances already registered before passing of the Act may be notified 3 months before arrear becomes due.

Sections 192 and 193.—All incumbrances created, but not registered, may, provided their registration is not compulsory under section 17 of the Registration Act, be registered and notified within one year from the passing of the Act.

Section 183.—An ordinary occupancy holding may be sold free of incumbrances for arrears of rent.

The only protection given to an incumbrance in a sale of an ordinary occupancy holding for arrears of rent is—

Section 186d. 1st.—If there is any surplus after satisfying decree, the surplus shall remain 2 months in court to allow creditors to bring forward their claims.

Sections 188 and 189. 2ndly.—A person having a voidable interest in the land may pay the amount of the decree into court, and such payment shall entitle him to possession of the holding until the debt is discharged.

Section 185.—The Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette, apply the same rule to occupancy holdings as apply to permanent tenures

Sections 190 and 191.—A decree-holder may bid at a sale for arrears of rents, the judgment-debtor may not.

Sections 313 to 326.—Of C. P. C., providing for the setting aside of the sale on the application of the purchaser, is excluded from the operation of this chapter.

Sections 313 to 326 of C. P. C.

Under Chapter XVII, section 210—

A raiyat with transferable occupancy rights cannot contract himself out of the right to transfer. Tenure-holders "*may*" do so if they *wish*. Query, may raiyats holding at fixed rates? In reference to the provisions regarding incumbrances, I would only say that I would like to see no distinction made between permanent tenure-holders and occupancy raiyats: all should have their holdings sold up subject to notified incumbrances. If there is to be a distinction, a raiyat whose right to hold at a fixed rate has not been decided by a competent court, should be subject to the same law in this respect as the ordinary occupancy raiyat. It must be remembered that raiyats who sublet more than half their holdings will only receive the benefit of the notified incumbrance clauses after the passing of the proposed new registration law.

I need not say that I strongly approve of the power to contract themselves out of their right to transfer being withheld from raiyats with occupancy rights.

T. M. GIBBON.

Much discussion ensued, more especially on the point of zarpaishgi mortgages being deemed by law Deeds of Transfer. By far the largest "dealings with raiyats" for land are now conducted on this basis, and any interference with transfer, or any restrictions on it as they now stand in the Bill, would have a most injurious effect on our business, and make the reiterate advice of officials, and even of the Bengal Government itself, that we should deal only with the raiyat for land for indigo cultivation, a mockery.

On the other hand, it would be most injurious to the raiyat. His only way of getting money at fair interest will be closed, and the present universal custom of raising money to pay off arrears of rent or other debts by giving over a small portion of his holding on zarpaishgi mortgage will be subverted, and the consequences be that he will fall entirely into the hands of the mahajans.

We have never looked on a zarpaishgi mortgage as a regular transfer. For instance, a raiyat owes Rs. 40 to his mahajan, or for arrear of rent. He comes to us, complains that he is paying 36 per cent. interest and offers one bigha of his land for 8 years at an annual rent of Rs. 5, the rent to go as a set-off against the loan. At the end of the period the land reverts to the raiyat. This is the cheapest way any raiyat can get out of a difficulty. It is fast becoming the universal custom of North Behar, and by fostering it it will do more for the raiyat and less harm to the zemindar than any system of takavi advances that Government can organize.

The following points were noted by the General Secretary for reference to counsel for opinion, *viz.*:—

(*a*) What effect has the word "void" in section 32 (5) as against a transferee?

(*b*) What would the landlord's remedy be?

On section 23.—The meeting was of opinion that the permission to raiyats holding at fixed rates to use their holding in such way as to render it unfit for agricultural purposes should be limited to raiyats whose right to *hold* at *fixed rates* has been decided by court.

Sections 175 to 192.—In reference to the above, the meeting considered it advisable that *occupancy holdings* should be placed on the same footing as tenures, *viz.*, they should be *first* sold subject to incumbrances.

(*a*) If it be necessary to give the landlord any consideration to induce him to sanction transfer, his power of veto or pre-emption should be taken from him, and a registration fee on all transfers allowed him in place of it.

(*b*) If the landlord's right of pre-emption is to be retained in the Bill, all occupancy holdings other than those at *fixed rates* by virtue of a decree of court should be subject to pre-emption the same as ordinary holdings.

(*c*) If it be necessary to place any restriction on transfer with a view to prevent land jobbery and rack-renting, it would be better to forbid the transferee sub-letting or re-transferring within a given time, say three years, than to provide restrictions that will affect others than transferees.

After discussion Mr. Gibbon proposed as above (*c*).

Mr. MacGregor proposed as an amendment—

That if the entire holding only is to be transferable, the transferee should be allowed to sublet, but not to enhance, *i.e.*, demand more rent than he pays himself to his landlord.

On these being put to the meeting, the votes for each were found to be equal.

On the Secretary asking the opinion of the meeting as to whether the transfer of a portion of a holding should be allowed, or only the whole as it stands on the rent-roll, the question was discussed freely. Mr. MacGregor urged strongly that as planters we did not want to purchase raiyats' jotes, but only a few kottas probably of each when the land was high and fit for indigo; consequently that, unless a portion of a holding were transferable, planters would not avail themselves of transfer to any large extent. Most of those present disagreed with him as to the advisability of permitting transfer of a portion of a holding as being unfair to landlords.

On the question of what our general proposition should be as to transfer—

Twelve different modes of treating transferability were cited by Mr. Gibbon, *viz.*:—

1. As it stands in the Bill.

2. Transferability with right reserved to landlord to pre-empt on all transfer—transfers of tenures as well as on transfer of occupancy holdings.

3. Transfer with right reserved to landlord to pre-empt on transfer of all occupancy holdings other than occupancy holdings at fixed rates decreed by a court of law.

4. Any of the above with power reserved to the raiyats to contract themselves out of their rights.

5. Any of the above with additional restrictions on sub-letting or other restrictions to prevent land jobbing.

6. Transfer of the "whole" of the holding without restriction, but with prohibition of a transfer of a portion, giving the landlord a remedy in case of transfer of a portion without his consent.

7. Free transfer.

8. Transfer to resident cultivators to be alone permitted.

9. Transfer with restriction by landlord on receipt of fee.

10. Absolute prohibition of transfer.

11. Make no mention of transfer.

12. Transfer permitted by voluntary sale or by decree of court for arrears of rent; in no other case mortgage prohibited.

Of these No. 7, free transfer of the whole holding was decided by the meeting to be most desirable.

Mr. Gibbon said he would propose that transfer of the whole holding be unrestricted, but subject to a registration fee to the landlord as above, and that transfer of a portion be prohibited, giving the landlord a remedy.

The meeting adopted his view.

Section 210. Contract.—Power of raiyat to contract himself out of his rights objected to by zemindar.

Read letter from Supreme Government of Bengal, dated 5th of April 1884 (paragraph 28), referring to a suggestion on the part of the zemindar, that raiyats should be allowed to contract themselves out of their rights to transfer and sublet.

The meeting was of opinion that the raiyat should not be allowed to contract himself out of his right, as his ignorance and apathy would most certainly be traded on as Mr. Gibbon remarks.

But if Government are prepared to make provision in the Bill to see that the raiyat acts, or has acted, as a free agent, receiving a fair equivalent in surrendering his undoubted right, the meeting would be prepared to support the zemindars' proposal.

W. B. HUDSON,
General Secretary, B. I. P. Association.

N. B.—The date of the next meeting was fixed on the third Saturday in August, *i. e.*, 16th of August 1884.

BEHAR INDIGO-PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings at a General Committee Meeting held at the Planters' Club, Mozufferpore, on Saturday, the 16th August 1884.

PRESENT:

The Honorable T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.,
Dr. J. H. G. Hill,
Messrs. M. Gale,
M. Macleod,
T. J. Fraser,
Robt. Wilson,
H. C. Spry,
W. B. Hudson,
} Members of the General Committee.

Many other planters were also present watching the proceedings.

Dr. Hill was requested to take the chair.

Business.—The proceedings of last meeting confirmed.

II.—The General Secretary requested the Chairman to put the question to the Meeting whether the proceedings of this day should conclude the discussion of the Tenancy Bill for the present, until the proceedings of the official conferences have been published.

The Meeting decided that another meeting should be held next month, on the 15th of September or other date to be notified by the Secretary, when he had applied to Government for a copy of the proceedings of the Bankipore Official Conference.

In accordance with the notice of the *Subjects for discussion* at the present meeting Mr. Gibbon was requested by the Chairman to commence with—

(A)—*Subletting* and its incidences in the Bill.

(B)—*Restrictions*, sections 31(G), 37, 38.

(C)—*Protection* to under-raiyats, sections 62 and 63.

(D)—*Surrender and abandonment*, Chapter XIII, Distraint, more especially sections 132c 2 & 3, 154, 155, 156.

(E)—*Incumbrances*, Chapter XV, particularly sections 177; 178(6), 183, 188(1), 189.

(F)—*Contract*, section 210.

Sections 37 and 38 containing restrictions on sub-letting were first discussed by several members who had not been present at the last meeting. The several discussions on this point at former meetings were gone through.

It was strongly urged by several members that the period allowed by the Bill was insufficient and contrary to the present custom of these districts of Behar, and on reference by the Secretary to the proceedings of our last meeting [remark (C)] he was requested to record the opinion of the meeting that Mr. Gibbon's proposal should be adopted, *viz.*—

"That if Government deem it necessary to restrict subletting of occupancy-holdings with a view to discourage land-jobbing, such restriction should be made applicable only to holdings that are sublet *within a given time* of a transfer or purchase."

Mr. Robert Wilson proposed that we should go further on this point, and that to prevent all land-jobbing and rack-renting no enhancement should be allowed by transferees.

It was pointed out that this was substantially the same as Mr. Macgregor's proposal at our last meeting, and also that the votes for and against that proposal were equal. On being put to the vote the Chairman declared it carried that the proposal as is stood in last meeting's proceedings be adopted by this meeting, *viz.*—

"If it be necessary to place any restriction on transfer with a view to prevent land-jobbing and rack-renting it would be better to forbid the transferee subletting or transferring within a given time, say, three years, than to provide restrictions that will affect others than transferees."

It was pointed out by Mr. Gibbon that to give effect to Mr. Wilson's proposal it would be necessary to enact that a transferee sub-letting the land should not recover from his sub-tenant more rent than he pays his landlord, and that he agreed with Messrs. Wilson, Macgregor and others that this was desirable in every way, but that, however stringent the law might be, it could always be evaded by the transferee demanding a bonus and letting the land from year to year—a bonus at the commencement of each year and the usual rent at the end of it.

Surrender and abandonment.—Section 95.—Messrs. Fraser and Spry pointed out to the meeting the position a sub-tenant was placed in where an occupancy-raiyat in collusion with his landlord resigned or abandoned his holding for the purpose of voiding a sub-lease. This was discussed at much length and various remedies suggested, but all were open to the objection that any recommendation made by planters would be looked on as an attempt to secure their own interests to the detriment of the zemindars. The broad fact is well-known to the officers of Government that tenants-at-will, and much more sub-tenants, are at mercy of their zemindar unless in the latter case full protection is afforded then in cases of collusion between superior and inferior landlords. Where planters are sub-tenants they must take their chance with the rest of the class.

Distraint and incidence on sub-tenants. Sections 139, 139 (2) and (3), 154, 155, 156.

The above were read and discussed, and the opinion of the meeting taken on each.

Mr. Gibbon reminded the meeting of the recommendation of the Behar Rent Committee of 1878 concurred in by the planter members.

Note.—On reference to those proceedings it is found that it was then proposed by Mr. Gibbon "that the Law of Distraint be entirely abolished, and that the summary procedure suggested in the Bengal Bill (1878) for the more speedy realization of rents be adopted in its place," and that the following members of the Behar Rent Committee voted in favour of that proposal, *viz.*—

Mr. F. M. Halliday, Commissioner of Patna.
" C. F. Worsley, Collector of Mozufferpore.
" G. Anderson, Planter and Zemindar.
" T. M. Gibbon " "
" W. B. Hudson, Planter.
" J. F. Browne, Judge, Patna.
Mr. D. N. Reid, Planter.
" G. Toynbee, Collector, Patna.
" M. Finucane, Settlement Officer (Secretary).
Baboo Bimala Ch. Bhattacharjee, Deputy Magistrate.

This recommendation not having been acted on, that is, Government not having provided a summary procedure to facilitate the recovery of disputed arrears of rents, we are not in a position to urge the total abolition of distraint with all its attendant abuses. But with free transfer the value of occupancy holdings in the market will be so increased that there should be no real difficulty in recovering any rent due by decree and sale of holdings, and the abolition of distraint be merely a question of time.

Protection afforded to sub-raiyat by sections 143 (2), 154, 154 (3), 155 (1), 156 noted.

Under the circumstances the meeting did not desire to record any opinion on the subject.

Incumbrances.—Chapter IV, more specially in reference to sub-letting, sections 177, 178(*b*), 183, 188 (1), 189.

These were discussed and many questions put to Mr. Gibbon as to the intention of the framers of the Bill on several points.

It was ultimately decided that the following point should be put to Counsel for opinion, *viz.*—

Query.—Reading section 177 with 97—

Whether a mortgage of a portion of a holding by any occupancy-raiyat would be considered an incumbrance under section 177 and receive the same protection as is afforded to mortgages of whole holdings under the Bill?

Contract.—Section 210. The meeting was unanimously of opinion that if this section is not upheld in its entirety, the Bill will afford no real protection to the raiyat under the

present state of matters in Behar, and that Mr. Gibbon should urge strenuously the maintenance of this section in its entirety.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting concluded.

W. R. HUDSON,
General Secretary, B. I. P. Association.

Memorial of Committee of Orissa People's Association, dated 21st October 1884.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The humble memorial of the Committee of the Orissa People's Association, Cuttack,—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your Excellency's memorialists have come to learn with regret that the bloodthirsty zamindars, knowing that the new Tenancy Bill is sure to be passed, have been inciting the tenants of Government khas mahals to introduce the provisions of the Bill in the khas mahals.

2. The motive of this conspiracy with the tenants is that Government will at least give to the zemindars the same rights which it reserves to itself in these estates.

3. Your memorialists have also learnt with regret that the zamindars have conspired to induce some ignorant raiyats (completely under their thumb) to make some agitation against the Bill, with a view to serve their own ends, when the next Viceroy comes to Your Excellency's place, and thus delay the passing of the Bill.

4. Your memorialists beg to state that the *Statesman* newspaper has now become an organ of the zemindars, and has particular connection with the big zemindar family of Paikpara near Calcutta. The opinions of this paper should be taken to be those of zemindars only.

Your memorialists therefore pray that the Bill in question may be passed by Your Excellency in Council without delay, and that the huge conspiracy of the zemindars, got up at great expense, be put down.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The humble memorial of the middle tenure-holders of the sub-division of Jheenedah in the district of Jessore,—

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That Your Excellency's memorialists as belonging to an important class interested in the Rent Law of the land beg leave to put their humble case before Your Excellency in Council, in order that the Tenancy Bill now pending before the Legislative Council may be so modified as to render justice to Your Excellency's memorialists as regards their rights and status.

That the holding of land by the middleman is an ancient institution of the country. That as an indispensable incident of the social constitution of the nation, this system of tenures has always been recognised by the common law of the country.

That the Code of Manu clearly indicates the origin and status of the middlemen holders by recognising the fact that between the village community and the lord of hundred villages, there was the lord of ten villages. That in the time of Mahomedan Government, the zemindar of a whole pergunnah stood in the place of the lord of hundred villages, and the dependent talookdars filled the place of the lord of ten villages.

That, unfortunately, the British Indian Government has in no case so completely misunderstood the status and rights of a class as in the case of middlemen. That the British Indian Legislature has deemed the idea of a middle holding accompanied with any degree of solid and permanent rights more or less as an anomaly, and has often attempted to bring it to the level of the farming system as in England.

That it was thus that while in 1793 that generous and noble-minded Governor-General Lord Cornwallis found the system of middle holding in the most flourishing state, and their rights and status so high as to find it necessary to recognise them as actual proprietors in many cases, just in the next year 1794 A. D. a Regulation was passed by which the further growth of the system was arbitrarily prohibited, by which in fact a fatal blow was given to the rights of middlemen as a class.

That it is not to complain to Your Excellency of old acts of injustice only that Your Excellency's memorialists now approach Your Excellency. That such is the force of natural justice and of deep-rooted customs that the Legislature found it necessary in the years 1805, 1812, and 1819 to retrace their steps from the above-mentioned unjust and arbitrary direction and to take away the bar under which the middleman as a class had been placed by prohibitory provisions such as of Regulation XLIV of 1794.

That notwithstanding whatever injustice the Legislature may have at times done to the middlemen class, the assurance by Government to enact such regulations in future as the Government may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent talukdars, yet stands in the Statute Book, *viz.*, in section 8 of Regulation 1 of 1793.

That Your Excellency's memorialists will now enumerate the particulars in respect of which Your Excellency's memorialists feel aggrieved with reference to the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*a*) Section 51 of Regulation 1793 provides that, except in certain cases, the rent of a middle tenure shall not be enhanced. By this the onus was thrown on the zemindar to make out any case in which he claimed the right of enhancing the rent of a middle tenure, that the case came within any of the exceptions.

The Bill, however, reproduces the above section by limiting its operation to tenures held from the time of the Permanent Settlement. Your Excellency's memorialists humbly say that this would seriously prejudice the interests of the class to which your memorialists belong.

(*b*) The precedents of the High Court make it open to a tenant to plead limitation in cases in which the landlord denies the rights of the tenants. Besides, it is only just that if a man can acquire absolute proprietary rights by virtue of his possessing any land for 12 years, a middleman who has held lands for 12 years should have at best the right of continuing to hold them on his paying a fair and equitable rent. In the case of a cultivating ryot, such a right is recognised. Your Excellency's memorialists pray that the Bill should have in it a clause inserted to the effect that when an intermediate tenure has been held for more than 12 years, the holder shall not be liable to ejectment if he is willing to pay a fair and equitable rent.

(*c*) Where the rent of an intermediate tenure is enhanceable, neither the present law nor the Bill provides for any reasonable and just rule to regulate the mode and extent of the enhancement. Your Excellency's memorialists pray that the Legislature should lay down a rule to the effect that the rent of an intermediate tenure shall not be enhanced on a higher ratio than that in which the nett assets of the tenure have increased as compared with the former assets.

(*d*) The minimum of profits to be left to the middlemen holders is fixed at 10 per cent. of the nett proceeds. This is too low a minimum and is by no means just and fair. Your Excellency's memorialists pray that the minimum should be fixed at 25 per cent. of the nett proceeds, and that in the exceptional cases mentioned in the Bill the minimum should be 50 per cent. of the nett proceeds.

Your Excellency's memorialists would, in conclusion, humbly say that they may have again to approach Your Excellency with further representations. They earnestly pray that Your Excellency's Government will listen to their grievances as above, and will graciously amend the Bill so as to give effect to Your Excellency's memorialists' prayer.

No. 749—9-35R., dated 31st October, 1884.

Endorsement by Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Transferred to the Legislative Department for disposal, in continuation of the endorsement from this Office, No. 491, dated 23rd July 1884.

No. 283M., dated 8th September, 1884.

From—N. S. ALEXANDER, Esq., Commissioner, Dacca Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your memorandum No. 902T.—R., dated 24th June last, forwarding for report a petition from the disaffected raiyats of the estate of the late Babu Dwarkanath Roy Chaudhri, complaining of the oppressions committed upon them, I have the honor to submit herewith copy of a letter No. 26T., dated 19th ultimo, from the Collector of Mymensingh, and to refer you to paragraphs 5 and 6 of my letter No. 51M., dated 28th April last, on which the Government Resolution of 21st June 1884 was passed.

2. It appears to me that, unless Bindu Bashini Chaudhrani agrees to the terms settled by Mr. Glazier, it will be best for the Court of Wards to take charge of the estate in the interests of the minor proprietors. Little else can be done until some such law as the new Tenancy Bill is passed. Such cases as these and that of pargana Mymensingh clearly show the necessity for the early passing of some enactment to enable the authorities to deal satisfactorily with them.

3. With reference to the petition of the raiyats of pargana Attia, zillah Mymensingh, received with your memorandum, one exactly similar was received with your No. 550-237L.—R., dated 9th February 1884, and replied to by me in this office letter No. 616M., dated 6th March last.

4. The papers received with your memorandum under reply are herewith returned.

No. 26T., dated 19th August, 1884.

From—E. G. GLAZIER, Esq., Collector, Mymensingh,

To—The Commissioner, Dacca Division.

In reply to your No. 235M., dated 9th instant, I have the honour to report on the subject of the petition of the raiyats of Bindu Bashini Chaudhrani.

2. Mr. Waller, in his letter No. 114, dated 16th April last, has already referred to the circumstances of this estate in paragraphs 22 to 26, and it is not necessary for me to repeat what he has said. In his 25th paragraph he has shown how, by excessive enhancement, the rents have been raised from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 1,50,000, or nearly fourfold in the course of a few years.

3. On leaving the Rent Bill Conference at Dacca, I went round by Tangail with a view to effect, if possible, a settlement between the zemindar and her raiyats. I visited the lady at Soutosh, and talked with her about the matter, and she agreed to abide by any decision I might come to with the raiyats. On the 11th instant I held a mass meeting of the raiyats at Pingnah; they came from all the disaffected villages, and there must have been about 3,000 present. They told me that the rents of the kabuliyats of 1286 had not been collected in full; that the late zemindar had taken these documents on the understanding that the full rates were not to be enforced, and he had not done so; but that, on his death, the widow tried to collect rents at the further enhanced rates of the kabuliyats of 1289, and that consequently the last instalment of the rents of 1288, and the whole of those of 1289, 1290, and the current year remained unpaid. They said they were willing to pay at the rates of 1285, or at the rates of neighbouring villages belonging to other zemindars. After some discussion they agreed to pay an increase of eight annas in the rupee on the rates of 1285 to cover all the cesses they had been in the habit of paying. They also agreed to pay all the arrears in instalments extending over three years. They gave me a written statement containing these terms, signed by a number of their chief men representing all their villages. As this enhancement would, according to Mr. Waller's calculation, give a rental of Rs. 1,05,000, I consider the settlement would be an equitable one.

4. Mr. Donough, the nominal manager of the zemindar and the chief amla were present and agreed to the conditions on behalf of their employer; but afterwards they said they must go and consult her again, as the reduction was more than she had anticipated. I have heard from Mr. Donough since that he had not been able to see the Chaudhrani, as her children were ill, and the matter remains at present in abeyance.

5. I have looked carefully into the criminal cases between Bindu Bashini and the raiyats, as already reported in my No. 13, dated 9th instant. The latter have complained chiefly of being carried off by the zemindars' *lattials* and confined. One man, Hari Nath Chong, said to have been carried off in March 1883, has never been found. The police reported the case false; but it was, after an enquiry by a Magistrate, declared to be true. No one has yet been tried for the original abduction, and I have now ordered this to be done. The police reported another case of confinement (of May last) to be false. The District Superintendent, who re-investigated it locally, reported it to be true, and it will now come under judicial enquiry. In still a third case of confinement, which occurred in March last, one man was convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Tangail on the 30th July, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

6. The only serious case against the raiyats was tried at Jamalpore, as the occurrence took place on the borders of the two sub-divisions. The special police entertained at the cost of the zemindar and some of the thana force tried to arrest a body of raiyats who were assembled to make a levy for the expenses of their combination. The police were driven off and hustled, and one of the zemindar's men was hit. The case was a good deal exaggerated. Over a hundred were identified as having taken part in the riot; 43 were sent up for trial; the Sub-divisional Officer convicted 25, and the Judge on appeal sustained the conviction in the case of ten. The sentences were from eight months' to one year's imprisonment. I have looked through the records in concert with the present Sub-divisional Officer of Jamalpore, and there is probably a case against two others still at large.

7. The special police—three head-constables and 12 constables—entertained since last January at the cost of the zemindar, and distributed through the villages, have doubtless been a constant source of irritation to the raiyats, and have clearly not prevented oppression by the zemindar. I removed them when at the spot on the 11th instant, as the District Superintendent reported that he did not anticipate any further breach of the peace. The thana police should be able to cope with anything that occurs, and the presence of small driblets of police in the villages seems rather provocative of breaches of the peace than otherwise.

8. This case would be one to be brought under the operations of the settlement rules of the new law if it had been in force, and, I may add, shows the necessity of the provision which we adopted at the Dacca Conference, to the effect that when a settlement of rents is in progress the Collector should have power to take over the management of the estate and to retain it as long as he judged necessary. The zemindar might otherwise ignore the whole proceeding. It is one thing to make a settlement and quite another to ensure its working. But if the Collector

had charge of the estate for a time, not only would his work of settlement be easier, but the arrangements made would have some chance of permanency.

9. Whether the estate should be brought under the Court of Wards is the subject of separate correspondence. I need only add that if the agreement I have striven to bring about can be carried out, there seems no immediate necessity for doing so, but if it fails, there are only two alternatives—either to bring the estate under the court at once, or to wait for the new law.

No 2234T—R., dated 11th October, 1884.

Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal.

Copy, with copy of the enclosure, submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information, in continuation of Mr. MacDonnell's letter No. 866T.—R., dated 21st June 1884.

No. 2759, dated Calcutta, the 3rd November 1884.

From—C. S. Bayley, Esq., Officiating Registrar, High Court,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 2611, dated the 15th September, 1884, I am directed to forward, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council the enclosed printed minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tottenham on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

2. Seventy-nine spare copies of the minute are forwarded separately.

Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. R. Tottenham, dated 18th October 1884.

Until the vacation I was unable to find time for the study of the provisions of this Bill with a view to offering the Government of India any remarks upon the subject in answer to the invitation contained in the Secretary's letter No. 785 of the 5th of May last. At this late period I should hesitate to trouble the Government with any observations, none of which probably will be new to the Council, were it not that I feel that as many as possible of the Judges of this Court should express their opinions, whether held in common with numerous other persons or peculiar to themselves individually.

2. The only Judge who, as far as I am aware, has submitted to Government any detailed criticism of the Bill is Mr. Justice Field in his minute dated the 11th of September. As I entirely agree in many of his comments on particular sections of the Bill, while not assenting to others, I propose for the sake of brevity, and to avoid repetition, to state in order the paragraphs of his minute dealing with sections of the Bill in which I concur. As to some of the other sections I think his remarks are based on misconception of what the Bill intends, and as to others, while not considering it necessary to express assent to his observations, it does not follow that I dissent from them.

3. I would endorse Mr. Justice Field's remarks in following portions of his minute :—

The first 5½ lines of para. 2.
The last 3 lines of para 4
The substance of para. 5, as to the imperfect definition of "Tenure-holder."
Paras. 19 and 20
Para 23 as to clauses *(a)* (*d*) of Section 31, and as to clause *(f)* in regard the limit proposed to be put upon the right of transfer of a right of occupancy. But I should prefer to have the right made non-transferable at all at the pleasure of the raiyat.
Para. 25 as to allowing the zemindar a right of pre-emption in the case of a gift to a person other than the donor's heir, and as to sub-section 6 of section 31.
Para. 28.
" 29
" 30.
" 33 as to the substitution of staple "*food*-crops" for "staple crops" in clause (*b*), section 43,
" 36.
" 39.
" 40.
" 43.
" 46.
" 51.
" 59.
" 64.
" 80.
" 88.
" 90.
" 92 I would have no presumption on either one side or the other
" 96.
" 107 First part.
" 113.

4. The criticisms in these paragraphs are chiefly directed to the wording of the Bill; and I think they usefully indicate particulars in which that wording may be improved, while they do not generally question the principles of the Bill. Assuming for the present these principles to be correct, I would offer one or two other suggestions which I think might usefully be adopted.

5. I do not understand, as seems to be apprehended by Sir R. Garth and Mr. Justice Field, that it is intended to exclude from the operation of the proposed Act tenants on lands belonging to, or under the management of, the Government, so far at least as their legal status is concerned. I gather indeed from the contemplated repeal of Act VIII of 1879 of the Bengal Council that it is intended, as regards the important subject of enhancement, to place Government in the same position as other landlords: but if there is, as Mr. Justice Field opines, anything in the definition of "Estate" in section 3, which makes it doubtful whether the Bill is intended to apply to Government estates, this doubt should be removed by the amendment of the definition. The Government still retains to itself a far more advantageous position than that of other landlords in respect of realising rents by means of the Public Demands Act, VII (B. C.) of 1880.

6. It seems obvious from what both Sir R. Garth and Mr. Justice Field have written that some better definition of tenure-holder must be devised; and I hope that in so doing the Council will see its way to laying down some clear distinction between a tenure-holder and a raiyat. I admit the difficulty of framing satisfactory definitions; but it is one which should be dealt with by the Legislature, and not merely shifted on to the Courts by referring them to supposed "local customs," the present existence of which is undefined; but the future invention of which will be as multitudinous and various as the exigencies which demand them.

7. In section 7 and many others throughout the Bill there occurs the expression "fair and equitable." The two epithets surely mean the same thing in all these sections: but if the two words are enacted together we shall have acute Pleaders and Munsifs proving that what is "fair" is not "equitable" and *vice versâ*.

8. Amongst the incidents of permanent tenures referred to in Section 11, I should like one to be that they may be relinquished; and that the Bill should contain provision for their holders giving them up, if so minded. It would be a new incident certainly, but the Bill contemplates so many innovations that novelty can hardly be regarded by the Council as an objection.

9. Section 13 appears to me to be superfluous, the very nature of a patni tenure implying the power to let the land comprised in it.

10. In the last line of sub-section 2, section 16, the sense seems to require that after the word "cause" should be inserted "to the contrary," or words to that effect.

11. I do not understand the principle upon which the penalty of fine is imposed under section 22 (2). By whom is it to be adjudged and levied? and for whose benefit?

12. A raiyat holding at a fixed rent is really what has hitherto been known as an istamrari mocurraridar. Would it not be as well to recognize him as a tenure-holder in all respects, and not have to enquire after local custom in determining whether those who hold under him can acquire a right of occupancy.

13. As regards the right of occupancy, I think it should be incapable of being acquired in respect of land in regard to which the tenant has a right only to the natural produce of it, *e. g.*, the right to cut grass or to turn in cattle to graze. A case recently came before me in which a Munsiff and a Subordinate Judge had both held that a person to whom this grass right had been let for more than 12 years had acquired a right of occupancy in the land, notwithstanding that by the terms of his written agreement it was clear that he had no right at all in the land itself.

14. I am very strongly impressed with the injustice exposed by Sir R. Garth and Mr. Justice Field of the presumption created by section 26 (2).

15. I think too that the right of occupancy as to land held by a raiyat should not be presumed to extend to all land held by him in the same estate, which may comprise several pergunnahs. If he be given a right of occupancy in all that he may hold in one *village*, there is no reason for granting him further indulgence at the expense of the proprietor.

16. As to the transferability of the right of occupancy, I entirely agree with those who are opposed to its recognition by the Bill. It was not an incident of the right, as far as I can make out, at the time of the permanent settlement: and I am convinced that it is a boon that is likely to do more harm than good to the raiyat, while its recognition may work great mischief and annoyance to the zemindar. Its justification seems to rest chiefly upon the principle, which this Bill very largely assumes, that the right of the raiyat is equal or superior to that of the zemindar; and that consequently he has as good a right as the zemindar to alienate the land of the estate. It seems to me that this principle is not a true one, and that the right

of the raiyat is limited to holding it as a tenant so long as he pays his rent and uses the land in a proper manner.

17. On the other hand, I think the occupancy ryot should be subject to ejectment for non-payment of rent. It should only be by suit, and such conditions should be attached to the incident as would protect the raiyat from undeserved hardship. But there are many cases in which the fear of ejectment should, I think, be retained. Most officers who have served in Lower Bengal are familiar with combinations of ryots to withhold their rents though well able to pay them, and in such cases I think the penalty of ejectment is fully deserved, and should be left in the hands of the zemindar to be applied through the Court.

18. Another matter which I think should be provided for in the Bill is the repudiation by a tenant of his landlord's title. Judicial decisions have established the tenant's liability to be ejected at the landlord's suit under such circumstances, and it seems to me that the law should either affirm or negative this principle.

19. The only observation which I wish to make on the subject of enhancement of rent is that I do not appreciate the justice of limiting the landlord to a certain percentage of the existing rent by way of enhancement, if the facts which entitle him to enhanced rent entitle him to more than that percentage. Suppose a ryot is paying less than half the prevailing rate, I do not see why the enhancement should not extend to that rate by the progressive steps contemplated in section 49.

20. As to commutation of rent in kind to a money rent, I am of opinion that, unless both landlord and tenant wish for it, the Collector should have no power to make it. Sub-section 6 of section 53 gives the officer power to refuse the application if opposed: but the earlier part of the section makes no provision for informing one party of the application having been made, but simply empowers the officer, upon the application being made, to determine the sum to be paid and to make order accordingly. This is probably an oversight.

21. Referring to section 59, I am of opinion that if it is necessary to interfere with the landlord's right to get rid of a non-occupancy ryot on the expiry of his lease, there is no sufficient ground for requiring him to give six months' notice; three months' notice would be ample. The provision that a suit for ejectment shall not be instituted after six months from the expiration of the term seems to indicate that, should the landlord fail to bring a suit to eject the ryot, who has had, say, a three years' lease, within six months from the expiry of that lease, the raiyat thereby acquires an immediate right of occupancy, for if he cannot be displaced he can stay as long as he likes. The zemindars have, I think, a right to be protected against such a contingency.

22. Sub-section 7 of section 60 unduly facilitates the acquisition of a right of occupancy against the will of the proprietor of the land, and is therefore to my mind objectionable. Indeed the whole Chapter VI goes far to cut away the proprietor's power to do what he likes with his own land.

23. If an under-raiyat, by the operation of some local custom now supposed to exist or hereafter to be invented, acquires a right of occupancy, is it to hold good only as against his immediate lessor or also as against all superior holders, and to be transferable and subject to all the incidents of its parent occupancy right?

24. I deprecate the interference of Government in such a matter as the fixing of rent days as between landlords and tenants, contemplated in section 67. In the absence of specific agreement I would simply direct the court to assume that the rent is payable in quarterly or half-yearly instalments as may seem best to the Legislature.

25. I would strike out sub-section 3 of section 72.

26. It is fair that a raiyat ejected from his holding should receive any compensation to which he is equitably entitled for improvements made by himself, or any person from whom he has inherited the holding; but if he himself acquired the holding by sale in execution of a decree, which will sometimes be the case if the raiyat's right is made transferable, why should he receive compensation for improvements made by his predecessor in title? (section 93).

27. Sub-section 2 of section 94 seems somewhat officious, unless it be intended that, except by special enactment, the landlord and tenant may not settle any question amicably between themselves.

28. Two years seems to me an excessively long period to be allowed to a raiyat who has ostensibly abandoned his holding for bringing a suit to recover possession. I think that a condition precedent to the hearing of any such suit should be the deposit of the rent due for the period during which the raiyat has ceased to pay. On what sort of ground is it intended that he should get a decree for possession?

29. In the chapter on managers, it is provided in section 107 that a manager shall receive remuneration by salary or otherwise. I think this should be dispensed with where a co-owner is appointed manager. He will probably get advantages from the position which will render salary no object.

30. With reference to sections 129 and 130, I should be inclined to make the Commissioner's order final as to the entries in the table of rates, inasmuch as the local officers must possess more knowledge of local rates than will be available in the offices of the Board of Revenue, or of the Bengal Secretariat.

31. As regards the proposed record of a proprietor's private lands, I am of opinion that, unless the proprietor desires to have it made, there should be no authority vested in the Government or the Collector to interfere in the matter.

32. In the chapter on Judicial Procedure I should like to see provision made for the case in which the raiyat pleads that the rent claimed was payable to a third party, and has been paid to him. Section 164 does not meet this case, which will therefore frequently arise.

33. The proviso to section 168 gives the District Judge power now vested in the High Court under section 622 of the Civil Procedure. I think it should be explained that to make a mistake in law is not an illegal act. Applications are constantly being made to the High Court for relief under Section 622 in respect of errors of law in legal decisions.

34. When the Court makes a decree under section 173 declaring the liability of the defendant to pay a fair rent for the land in his possession, is the decree to have retrospective effect, and for how far back? This matter ought to be settled.

35. No provision is made for the realization of rent separately by different co-sharers, nor as to the effect of sales in execution of decrees for shares of the rent. Some Members of the Council must be aware that there are very many properties in Bengal held by two or more co-sharers, who have for a long period peaceably and, with the assent of the tenants, separately collected their undisputed shares of the rent, and have, when necessary, brought suits and obtained decrees for such shares. In such cases the provisions of section 102 as to Managers do not apply, nor do I suppose that the legislature intends to put a stop to long established and unobjectionable practice. Suits therefore will continue to lie in many cases for fractional shares of rent, and provision ought to be made for the execution of decrees to be obtained in such suits.

36. Before concluding I think it right to express very briefly my opinion of some of the leading principles of the Bill. That it goes far beyond the scope of reproducing the relation of landlord and tenant as it existed at the time of the permanent settlement is not to my mind a matter for objection. But I do think it objectionable that the mutual rights of the two should be arbitrarily changed to the advantage of one side and the detriment of the other I think that the Bill tends in this direction by ignoring to a considerable extent the zemindar's status as proprietor; and by unduly exalting the status of the tenant into what really becomes that of a joint-proprietor with the larger interest. The impossibility of the zemindar's retaining any portion of his lands, except his khamar, free from permanent tenures and occupancy-rights, and the arbitrary restrictions put upon his admitted right to enhance rents under certain circumstances, as well as the multitudinous occasions for interference with his affairs by the Local Government or the Revenue Officers, combine to lower his position very seriously, and I think unnecessarily.

37. I think the power of summary distraint should not be taken from the landlord. In some parts of the country it is the only means of securing the rent, and the plan now proposed to be substituted is more tedious, uncertain, and costly.

38. I am strongly averse to the prohibition of free contract between landlord and tenant unless there can be shown better reason for it than I have yet seen. What is true, or may be true, of Behar is not true of Bengal; and to make one Act apply equally to both is hardly possible. The Bengali raiyat as a rule is fully competent to take care of his own interests, and he is less likely now to be victimized than he was in former days when there was less education and fewer local lawyers.

39. Finally I would say that, while there is much in the Bill that promises to be useful, it appears to me to be in other respects unpractical, as tending to complicate, instead of simplify and secure the relation between landlord and tenant; to foster litigation and bring down the interference of the authorities, rather than promote peace and mutual confidence between the two classes, while impartially maintaining the respective rights of each.

No. 2943, dated 20th November 1884.

From—The Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of my letter No. 2759, dated the 3rd instant, I am directed to forward, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the enclosed printed Minute recorded by the Honourable Mr. Justice Cunningham on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

2. Seventy-nine spare copies of the Minute are also forwarded herewith.

Minute by the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM.

Concurrence of Secretary of State and the Government of India as to principles of the Bill.—The facts which necessitate legislation on the law of landlord and tenant in Bengal, the principles by which legislation on the subject must be governed, and the general lines in which it should be framed, were, as long ago as December 1882, agreed upon by the Secretary of State and the Government of India.* Accordingly, in inviting an expression of opinion as to the Bill framed on the lines thus laid down, the Government of India cannot be understood as intending to re-open controverted points, upon which, after years of enquiry and elaborate discussion, an agreement had been arrived at, but rather as inviting consideration as to the degree in which the Bill is calculated to effect the objects which the Legislature admittedly had in view.

* The Government of India, to Secretary of State, 21st March 1882.
Secretary of State to Government of India, 17th August 1882.
Secretary of State to Government of India, 11th January 1883.

2. Opposition still to be encountered.—But it is obvious that a strenuous effort will still be made by those who consider their interests endangered, and by the advocates of those interests, to obstruct the passing of any measure which, in any degree, embodies the principles which these high authorities have, concurrently, sanctioned for the forthcoming legislation. The opposition is fortified by high authority; the Bill is denounced, not only by interested partizans, but by officials of eminent position, as unjust, impolitic, inconsistent with the good faith which the British Government is bound to maintain, as involving ruin to the zemindars, and scarcely less serious injury to the ryots. A powerful organization of resistance has been formed, and is actively at work in India and England. Numerous meetings have been held all over the Province. Numerous petitions have been submitted from influential quarters to the Government, the Secretary of State, and to Parliament. A controversy, so ardent and so prolonged, is necessarily unfavourable to calm thought or temperate language. Free recourse is had to every topic which can excite odium or appeal to prejudice. In the heat of argument assertions of the most unfounded character are confidently made; facts, for which the most unquestionable evidence exists, are recklessly denied; principles on which every political economist and every civilized Government have been long agreed are either tacitly ignored or boldly called in question. It is obvious that those who believe a measure of the character of the one in question to be expedient, and even necessary, must be prepared to defend it, *ab initio*, and for this purpose to reproduce facts and arguments which, it might have been supposed, had long ago done their work and been relegated, as historical curiosities, to the armoury of obsolete disputes. It may be worth while, accordingly, to recapitulate, in as concise a manner as may be, the problem with which we are confronted in Bengal, the facts which appear to be satisfactorily established with reference to it, and the principles which, unless the Government of India is to abandon not only its own carefully considered policy, but the precedent of every civilized Government and the axioms of every system of political economy, must govern its solution.

3. Report of the Government of Bengal, 15th September 1884.—In speaking of the Bill, I shall, as a rule, speak of the measure as modified by the proposals of the Bengal Government in its Report of 15th September 1884. That letter represents the conclusions at which the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province has, after a consideration of the opinions of the local officers best acquainted with the subject, arrived. Much stress has been laid by some of the opponents of the Bill on the circumstance that though there were repeated controversies as to matters of fact, no witnesses were examined before the Select Committee. It is worth while, accordingly, to notice the procedure which has been adopted on the present occasion for obtaining a knowledge of the facts of the case and an expression of opinion from all classes concerned. The Bill was first published in the *Calcutta* and vernacular Gazettes, and translations were made available to the public at a nominal price. The Board of Revenue, the Commissioners, District Officers, such Judicial Officers as had special acquaintance with the subject, were then addressed, as also were the various public bodies who are concerned in the discussion. A circular letter was then issued, directing the attention of the officers consulted to the chief points for enquiry and report. The District Officers were directed to make enquiries on all obscure points, to consult all those interested in the subject and willing to give advice, and then to meet their Commissioners and discuss with them the clauses of the Bill in the light of actual facts prevailing in each district. These instructions were carried out, and "conferences" were held in the various divisions, at which the local officials discussed the topics of the Bill from their own point of view. The Government of Bengal, with good reason as it would seem, regards the evidence and opinions thus collected as of the greatest value. Such a course appears to be in every way superior to the examination of witnesses before a Select Committee in Calcutta. Instead of a single inquiry, conducted by a Committee, the majority of whom entertained and had already avowed a decided opinion on one side of the controversy, the procedure followed provided for a number of local inquiries, conducted by officers whose views were, presumably, as favourable to the one side as the other; who knew the people whom they questioned and the quarters in which valuable information was most likely to be got; who had the advantage of comparing their own knowledge with that of neighbouring officials, and who could collate and discuss the evidence at leisure No such body of weighty and well considered evidence could be got together by a Select Committee without an expenditure of time, money and labour, and a derangement of the administrative

machinery of the country, which would be quite inadmissible. The Government has, in its executive district officers an excellent machine for collecting information, and I believe the examination of witnesses before a Select Committee would be in every way less effectual in getting at really trustworthy facts or really well-considered opinions. The Government of Bengal says that the evidence "reflected impartially every shade of opinion," and that it is remarkable for the proof it affords of the necessity, not only of legislation, but of legislation in the general direction of the Bill, inasmuch as even those officers who are most opposed to the measure admit by their comments the necessity for improvement in the law. Now, which is more convincing, the opinion thus arrived at by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, or the vague and violent language of those who assure us that no change is expedient, and that the proposed law will be the ruin of the country? When the Government is solemnly warned against the proposed legislation as unjust, unnecessary and dangerous, and urged either to withdraw or materially modify it, the answer appears to be that an overwhelming majority of responsible witnesses agree that some change is imperatively necessary; that the necessity for change was felt almost immediately after the passing of Act X of 859; that that Act has in many important particulars produced results the very opposite to those contemplated by its framers as regards the well-being of the ryot;* and that the evils thus produced can be met only by the exercise of the Government's right of interference on his behalf. Since the affairs and troubles in Pubna in 1873, the necessity has been admitted to be urgent.

* "The Bill is a real and earnest attempt to improve the position of the ryots of Bengal, and to open to them a prospect of freedom and independence, which they have not hitherto enjoyed, by clearly defining their rights, and by placing restrictions on the power of the zemindars such as ought long ago to have been provided This being so, I think that the Bill ought to pass into law" (Lord Canning in assenting to Act X of 1859, 29th April 1859.)

4. Sir A. Eden's letter of 27th July 1881.—All these conclusions were formally stated in the Report of the Rent Commission appointed by Lord Lytton in 1879, and in Sir A. Eden's letter of 27th July 1881, which it is greatly to be desired that those who deprecate legislation should consult. Have the general conclusions there set forth been confirmed or shaken by the information elicited during the last three years? It appears to me that it is impossible, having regard to the concurrent opinions of the persons most qualified to judge with information and insight, to doubt that some change is essential, and that the State is not only at liberty, but bound to interfere with the object of protecting the agricultural tenantry of Bengal from the natural and inevitable results which, in the absence of legislative protection, the circumstances of the Province must inevitably entail upon them.

5. Secretary of State's letter to Government of India, 17th August 1882.—This, as already observed, is no longer, so far as Indian officials are concerned, a mere matter of opinion, inasmuch as the Secretary of State has pronounced an authoritative decision that, "whatever may have been the former intentions of Lord Cornwallis, it is fully established that the reservations made at the time of the Permanent Settlement give the Government of India the full right of interposition for the amelioration of the condition of the Bengal peasantry," and that legislative interference is justified by the present circumstances of the country. We may take it, moreover, as laid down by the same high authority on the same occasion, that the object of the present legislation is "to settle the land-law of Bengal on a firmer, juster and more satisfactory basis; to keep the cultivation of the soil in the hands of a substantial peasantry, able to withstand the vicissitudes of seasons; and to promote the accumulation of wealth, the sound growth of credit and the progress of agricultural improvement."

6. Circumstances of Bengal which justify legislation.—This decision, however, is vehemently contested. The landlords and their advocates boldly assert their right "to do as they will with their own" as regards all tenants not at present enjoying legislative or customary protection, and denounce the proposal to increase that protection, or to afford it to any other class, as grossly unjust, a breach of faith, and revolutionary. It may be well, therefore, to glance at the facts necessary to support the propositions, *first*, that the special circumstances of large portions of Bengal are such as, if uncounteracted, to ensure the degradation and misery incidental to a redundant agricultural population crowding on the soil; and, *secondly*, that the Government has the right to interfere for their protection, and is bound to exercise that right.

7. Local Extent of Bill.—It should be premised that the Bill does not, unless hereafter specially extended, apply to the Orissa Division or to those portions of the Province known as the "Scheduled Districts," *viz.*, the Julpigori and Darjeeling districts, the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Chota Nagpore Division, and some other localities. Two only of the four Provinces which constitute the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal are affected, *viz.*, Bengal and Behar, and from these must further be excluded the wild district, lying between the two, known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the wild and mountainous Chittagong Hill Tracts on the extreme east of the Province, and the two East Himalayan districts. Bengal Proper contains 70,000 square miles, exclusive of 5,000 or 6,000 miles of unsurveyed and unreclaimed land in the Sunderbuns. Behar contains 44,000 square miles. The districts in these two Provinces to which the Act will not apply aggregate about 15,000 square miles, and contain a population of rather more than 2¼ millions. Orissa contains 9,000 square miles and Chota Nagpore 26,000. The result is that of the 150,000 square miles in Bengal, the Bill will apply to 1[illegible]0,000, and will not, unless specially extended, apply to 50,000.

The inhabitants of Bengal and Behar number 58½ millions, or 84 per cent. of the entire population of the Province. The population immediately affected by the Bill will, accordingly, be about 56 millions.

8. Dense population of Bengal.—These two provinces constituting, as they do, the valleys and delta of several magnificent rivers, and enjoying a rich alluvial soil, a plentiful rainfall, an easily-raised crop, and a tropical climate, present conditions highly favourable to the multiplication of the human race, and the population is denser than any known in the agricultural districts of Europe. Bengal has a ratio of 505 to the square mile and Behar of 527. This ratio, however, is greatly exceeded in particular localities. In Behar, for instance, the Patna, Mozufferpore and Sarun districts show a ratio over 800 to the square mile, and the Durbhunga district 789. In Bengal, the Hooghly district shows 737 to the square mile; Howrah 1,130; the Jessore district has 682, and the 24-Pergunnahs 679; the Pubna district has 710, and Rajshahye 566. Two districts in the Dacca Division show over 700 inhabitants. When we compare these figures with other agricultural countries, the contrast is remarkable Ireland has 181 inhabitants to the square mile, France 180, Italy 238, Prussia 185, Austria 175, Belgium and England, with their huge and urban populations and enormous non-agricultural resources, 486 and 485 respectively.

9. Exclusively agricultural character of the population.—The first fact, then, with which we are confronted is that we have to deal with a population of unexampled density. But this is not the only circumstance which has to be considered in the case of the inhabitants of Bengal, or which renders it, *a priori*, probable that interference on the part of the ruling power would be necessary in past times and will be necessary in future. There is, first, the character of the population, which may be said to be, as regards large portions of the Province, exclusively agricultural. There are no great manufacturing cities—indeed no cities at all in the European sense of the word—except Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Bhagulpore, Dacca, and two or three more. In the whole Province there are only 11 cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants, and only 33 with more than 20,000. More than half of all towns and villages contain less than 200 inhabitants, while 87 per cent. are "little hamlets with less than 500 inhabitants." The entire urban population is 3½ millions, about 5¼ per cent. of the whole, an exceptionally low proportion, as compared with 66 per cent. in England and Wales, 31 per cent. in France, 22 per cent. in America, and even 17 per cent. in Bombay, 9 per cent. in Madras and the North-Western Provinces, and 11 per cent. in the Punjab. Of 34½ millions of male, 15¾ millions were recorded in the census of 1882 as "agricultural," against 2½ millions "manufacturing and industrial;" and it is certain that the class designated "indefinite and non-productive," which numbers 15¾ millions, contains large numbers who, in one way or another, look to the soil for support. There is no great manufacturing industry. The exports of Bengal are all either raw produce or agricultural produce, very slightly manipulated by the producing agriculturists. Again, there is the greatest reluctance to a change of residence: while in some parts of the province the population is 869 to the square mile, and there is practically no waste land, so that the competition for agricultural holdings is intense; in others there are still great tracts untilled simply for want of population, and the competition is not of tenants for land, but of landlords for tenants. The increase of railway communication will, no doubt, in course of time, affect this state of things; but it may be doubted whether the aversion of the agricultural classes to leave their abodes will be, for many years to come, modified in any appreciable degree.

10. Increase of population.—The population, notwithstanding a high normal mortality and occasional severe epidemics, shows a steady increase. The 62 millions of inhabitants in 1872 had grown into 69½ millions in 1881, an increase more than 10 per cent. in 9 years. This rate will, no doubt, tend to rather increase than diminish. The absolute peace, the increased power of counteracting the mortality of famines which canals and railways afford, the larger extent to which several of the other great causes of mortality are being brought within control, all tend in the direction of higher ratio of increase. On the other hand, not only are there few of the prudential checks or habits which in some countries tend to arrest the growth of an agricultural population, but the social customs and religious belief of large classes necessitate early marriages, and so encourage reproduction at an age scarcely beyond childhood. The entire female population is married before the 20th year, and more than 10 per cent. before the 10th year. The same causes conduce to the habit of the entire family living on, if possible, on the holding, and in the ancestral dwelling-house, and to the common enjoyment of the holding by all the members.

11. Increasing severity of the struggle for life.—Life, there is good reason to believe, is gradually becoming a harder struggle to large classes of the community. Prices have increased, and are increasing. The price of rice has doubled in the course of the last century; that of wheat has increased in a still higher ratio. At Patna two independent sets of statistics established the result that the price of rice has risen within the last 15 years between 21 and 23 per cent. This state of things suggests increased wealth to those who have produce to sell, increased difficulty of life to those who have to buy. The existence of some pressure is favoured by a calculation made by Sir E. Baring when Financial Member of Council, *viz.*, that the crop yield of Bengal bears a lower proportion to the population than that of any part of India except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, *viz.*, Rs. 15-9 per head. as against Rs. 21 per head in the

Central Provinces, Rs. 22-4 per head in Bombay, Rs. 19 per head in Madras, and Rs. 18-5 per head in the Punjab. Making all allowance for the considerations that would modify this estimate (as, *e.g.*, that the crop may not mean the entire agricultural outcome, and that there are non-agricultural sources of wealth), the fact does still tend in the direction of proving that there is less agricultural wealth in Bengal than elsewhere, and that the pressure on the soil is greater.

12. Different interests in the soil. First that of the State.—Such being the main economic conditions of the province, we have next to consider the mode in which the proprietors and possessors' interests in the soil are distributed. The first interest is that of the Government, which by the immemorial and unquestioned law of India, is entitled, as the Ruling Power, to a definite portion of the profits of the soil. Considerable changes have, since the declaration of the Permanent Settlement in 1793, from various causes, taken place both in the amount of revenue and the size and number of estates. Many of the large zemindaries were broken up in the years immediately succeeding that declaration, owing to the failure of the zemindars to pay the Government demand. From the same cause a considerable number of estates have subsequently reverted to Government. Another increase in the land revenue has arisen from the transfer to the Government of certain police duties, to which, under the Permanent Settlement, the zemindars were liable. Escheats and the resumption of invalid rent-free tenures have still further enlarged the Government revenue roll. In 1882-83 the revenue of those portions of the Province, in which the Permanent Settlement was originally carried out, stood at Rs. 3,62,00,000.

13. Owners of Estates. Land Revenue of Bengal.—The owners of the 110,456 estates in Bengal Proper and Behar, by whom the largest portion of this revenue is paid, are classified as follows:—

97,695 small estates under 500 acres.
12,304 estates from 500 to 20,000 acres.
457 estates above 20,000 acres.

In other words, less than ½ per cent. are large properties of over 20,000 acres, 11 per cent. range between 500 and 20,000 acres, and 88½ per cent. are petty properties of less than 500 acres. Among the large estates are some of the size of a small principality; one estate, for instance, in Chumparun consists of 1,187,000 acres, more than half the revenue-paying land of the district. It is noticeable that in Behar (the Patna Division and Bhagulpore) the tendency to sub-division has of late years been very pronounced. The 25,800 estates in the Patna Division of 1862 had grown into 49,000 in 1882. A large increase has also taken place in Bhagulpore. Of the entire number of estates, no less than 2,706, with a revenue of nearly 20 lakhs, are the exclusive property of Government. Of these, some are under the direct management of Government, some are let out on farming leases. Besides these, the Government has under direct management various estates owing to the recusancy of the owners. Altogether there were in 1882-83, 1,061 estates, with a revenue of 26 lakhs, under direct Government control.

14. Rental of Bengal, 17 millions sterling.—The 3½ millions of revenue thus paid to Government is, of course, but a fraction of the entire payments made from the soil. In Bengal there are no agricultural statistics, and nothing accurate is known of the area or crops. The area under cultivation, however, has been estimated at about 54 or 55 millions of acres, of which 48 millions may be regarded as under food-crops, and six or seven millions under non-food-crops. The Famine Commission estimating the average yield to be 11 bushels per acre, the food-crop to be worth £5 per ton, and the non-food acreage at £3 per acre, estimated the crop outcome at 103 millions sterling. In addition to this, there would be the outcome of dairies, gardens, forests, &c., which might perhaps be taken at one-third of the crop value, or, say, 30 millions. The Government* estimate the average yield of rice at 12 to 15 maunds (984 to 1,230lbs.) of raw grain, or 10 or 12 maunds of husked rice per acre, a somewhat larger outturn than the figures available to the Famine Commission appeared to justify. Assuming the average outcome to be half a ton (1,120lbs. per acre), this would give a gross outturn of 27 millions of tons, worth, at £5 per ton, 135 millions sterling. Out of this a population of 70 millions has to be supported, the land to be sown for the next year's crop, and the export trade, now very considerable, to be maintained, and the rent to be paid. Assuming the food of 70 millions to exhaust 50,000 tons per diem, this would account for 18 millions of tons in the course of the year, leaving only 9 millions of tons for all the other purposes specified. Suppose 9 millions of tons to be worth 45 millions sterling, and the expenses of agriculture, the wear and tear of life, clothing and luxuries and wastage to cost 6*s.* 8*d.* per head of the population, this would account for 23 millions sterling, leaving a margin of 22 millions for rent.

* Administration Report for 1882-83, page 4.

All estimates as to the agricultural outcome are, in the present defective condition of statistics in Bengal, to a large extent conjectural. The estimate above given is, however, not without corroboration. We have some figures which are more or less trustworthy as to the actual rental. The rental of the landlords in almost the whole of Bengal, as calculated from the first Road Cess statistics nearly 10 years ago, was between 13 and 14 millions sterling. The valuations were, in many instances, defective; and re-valuations, now in progress but not yet complete, indicate that the amount paid to landlords of one sort or another in Bengal does

not, at any rate, fall short of 17 millions sterling. There is good reason to believe that the actual payment, direct and indirect, by the occupants of the soil is considerably in excess of this sum. Some authorities have estimated it as high as 25 or 30 millions of sterling.

15. Effect on the Public Revenue.—The effect of this state of things on the public revenue is, of course, very marked. Sir E. Baring calculated that, whereas in a completely ryotwari province, such as Bombay, 88 per cent. of the total payment made from the land finds its way to the treasury; and in a province, where four-fifths are ryotwari, such as Madras, 69 per cent., in Bengal only one-third of the payments from the soil reaches the State. The figures given above appear to show that this calculation fell far short of the truth, and that the rent-receiving class in Bengal pays only about one-sixth of its receipts by way of revenue to the State. This result would not, of course, justify the repudiation of the terms of the Permanent Settlement; but it is sometimes urged on behalf of the land-owners of Bengal that their zealous and generous exertions have earned the gratitude of the State, and constitute a claim to exceptional treatment. To such pleas *ad miseri cordiam*, a pertinent reply is supplied by the fact that, as matters now stand, they receive five-sixths of the net outcome of the soil for doing nothing or next to nothing; while the Government receives one-sixth for all the expenses of administration, defence, maintenance of order, detection and punishment of crime, and general development. Under this last head attention should be called to the fact that more than a million of acres have been protected from famine and enormously increased in value by canal irrigation, and that the Province has now more than 1,200 miles of railway completed, besides a large number of schemes under construction. These improvements have, to a very large extent, been effected out of public resources towards which the land-owners have contributed nothing but the 3½ millions of revenue. Of late years they are liable for half of the local cesses, or, say, 18 lakhs, though cases not unfrequently come up, which show that the practice is for the tenant to pay his landlord's moiety as well as his own. Besides the East Indian and East Bengal lines, which have now been purchased by the State, 4½ millions sterling had, up to the close of 1882-83, been laid out on 570 miles of State Railways, and 6 millions had been spent on 640 miles of canals affording irrigation to 1,200,000 acres, at the expense of the general revenues of the country or the province. The net result of these canals, which, unquestionably, have largely increased the land-owner's rental, is an annual charge to the Province of 21 lakhs. There is a debit against the Railways of nearly 30 millions for guaranteed interest, incurred in the earlier years of railway enterprise, to which the Bengal lines have contributed an appreciable share. This has been paid by the general tax-payer.

16. Position of the land-owning class.—The position of the land-owning interest in Bengal, accordingly, is that the net rental available after payment of land revenue has risen from something between £300,000 and £400,000 (which it is estimated to have been at the time of the Permanent Settlement to something over 13½ millions sterling); that a large portion of this increase is due to the maintenance of peace and public order and the general prosperity of the Empire, and especially to the rise in the value of agricultural produce produced by increased facilities for trade—roads, railways, canals,—towards which improvements the zemindars must be deemed to have contributed nothing, because the yearly revenue fixed at the Permanent Settlement must be regarded as their contribution—a very inadequate one—towards the cost of the general expenses of the Empire and Province, irrespective of these undertakings. If, therefore, the State finds it necessary to exercise the power—which, under the Permanent Settlement, it is admitted by all to possess,—of interfering between landlord and tenant for the protection of the latter; and if this interference involves some restriction of the landlord's immediate profits, it may tend to allay the alarm, indignation and sympathy occasioned by the process if it is remembered that we are dealing with a class whose income has increased from causes to which it has but in a very small degree contributed, so as to be more than fifty times as large as it was when it was first settled by Government. It may also be serviceable, for the same purpose, to recall the undoubted historical fact that, whatever may have been the privileges accorded by the Mohammadan conquerer to the Bengal zemindars during the century and a half of efficient Moghul rule, those privileges at all times rested on the precarious tenure of the pleasure of an absolute sovereign, and were subject to the unquestioned right of the ruling power to demand whatever portion of the proceeds of the soil it pleased. For the last quarter of a century previous to the accession of the British, this absolute power had been used in the most violent, rapacious and oppressive manner by a series of Viceroys, with whom plunder was the chief and almost sole function of government. The land-owners were among the most conspicuous sufferers, and Warren Hastings' summary procedure fell far short of the precedents established by his predecessors. At the time of the Permanent Settlement, whatever claims to hereditary succession the zemindar may have established, his position was much more that of the official of an arbitrary Government than of a land-owner in the English sense of the word. His remuneration was the one-tenth of the revenue which it was his business to collect for the State: he was liable to fine, imprisonment, even corporal punishment. He could not enhance or eject. His duty was to "conciliate and encourage the ryots." This duty, in the disturbed years of the expiring Moghul Empire, he very imperfectly performed, as the British speedily discovered. In 1769 the President of Bengal appointed a commission for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing the amount which the zemindar received from the ryot "as his income or emolument." The Regulation of that year declared that "he had taken advantage of his position, had imposed illegal taxes, and had thus extended his claim and availed

himself of opportunities to lay his hands *on the revenues of Government and the property of the ryot*, where he had no foundation of right or color of pretence." This "property of the ryot," the Regulation announced, the Government intended to protect from further invasion. Nor was this view lost sight of in subsequent legislation. In 1790 Lord Cornwallis pointed out that, "while the zemindar's claim to a certain percentage of the rents of their estates had been admitted, *the right of Government to fix the amount of those rents at its own discretion had never been denied or disputed*;" and that, as zemindars had in numberless cases been dismissed for non-compliance with Government requirements, "*a more nugatory or delusive species of property could hardly exist.*" The view taken by the author of the Permanent Settlement was re-asserted 30 years later by the Board of Directors in the well-known passage of their despatch of 15th June 1819, pointing out the injurious consequences which had arisen to individual rights "from describing those, with whom the *Permanent Settlement was made, as the actual proprietors of the land*," and the payments by the ryots as rent instead of revenue—inaccuracies which, the Board said, had "introduced confusion into the whole system of tenures, and given a specious color to the pretensions of the zemindars in acting as if they were, in the ordinary sense of the word, proprietors, and as if the ryots had no permanent interest in the soil but what they derived from them" One practical proof of the narrow limits within which the zemindar's proprietary rights could be exercised, is that by Regulations of 1793, 1795 and 1803, he was prohibited from granting a lease for more than 10 years, and no lease was valid till it had been submitted to and approved by the revenue authorities. It is, of course, notorious that the view taken by some authorities of the zemindars' position placed their proprietary rights somewhat higher, and that particular phrases may be adduced in which their views found official expression. But the general tenor alike of the Regulations, the despatches of the Government and the Directors, and the Minutes in which Lord Cornwallis and other Indian Statesmen recorded their views is, to my mind, quite incontestably in favour of the view recorded by Lord Moira in 1819, that the Permanent Settlement was "founded on the principle that the ryot's payments were to be regarded, not as the mere payment of rent to an absolute proprietor, but an assessment payable to intermediate managers, possessing an hereditary and transferable property in the incidence of their management."

Minute, 3rd February 1790. Sections 61 to 68.

17. Tenure-holders.—Under the proprietors come a large class of intermediate landlords, or tenure holders, estimated to be more than a million in number. In the majority of instances their income is a very small one. One return gives 620,000 of them as having a rental of less than £10 per annum. This class exemplifies the strong tendency in Bengal of the possessor of any interest in land to sub-let it rather than himself engage in the risks and costs of agriculture. It constitutes a structure built up by a sort of process of sub-infeudation, the possessor of the interest in each instance letting it out to some subordinate holder, who, in turn, lets it to another; this process of sub-letting being repeated often two, three, or four, and in some instances as many as thirteen, times.

18. Ryots.—Under the 150,000 proprietors' estates in Bengal, and 1,000,000 tenure-holders, come 10 millions of holders who are, or are supposed to be, in actual occupation of the soil. The great majority of them, no doubt, are so. Of the 10 millions, 9 millions pay less than Rs. 20 per annum, and of these 9 millions, more than 6 pay less than Rs. 5—a rental which may be taken to represent a holding of about two acres. There are, however, 25,000 ryots whose rental is over Rs. 100, and 120,000 whose rental is between Rs. 50 and Rs 100. Among them are many who sub-let. In some instances there are ryots who hold many thousands of acres, and are really considerable landlords. At any rate, the tendency which has been at work in the classes above them is also here at work; and the "sub-ryots" constitute a class already numerous and certain to increase, and more in need of protection, probably, than any other.

19. Occupancy ryots.—A large proportion of the ryots, estimated at from 70 to 90 per cent., are in enjoyment of certain privileges as to fixity of tenure and limitation of rent, which vary in some particulars in different parts of the province, but which are known generally as "occupancy rights" The exact process by which these rights came into existence is a matter of dispute. There is no dispute that many of them are the representatives of the "khudkhast kadimi," or self-cultivating ryots, whose rights were so carefully provided for at the time of the Permanent Settlement. Another portion has acquired these rights by the rule introduced by Act X of 1859, which conferred occupancy rights in land as the result of 12 years' continuous residence as a ryot upon it. Other rights have grown up by local custom, which in some places allows of a still more rapid growth of occupancy right. There is a fierce controversy as to whether the privileges accorded at the Permanent Settlement were intended for all resident tenants, or only for a recognized class already in occupation. This will be considered hereafter; at present the fact with which we have to deal is that—partly from historical causes, partly from the natural desire to secure a tenant, partly from kindliness or indifference of landlords—a proportion estimated at from seven-tenths to nine-tenths of the ryots are in the enjoyment of privileges, amounting in some instances to absolute fixity of tenure at a given rent, in others to a rental enhanceable only on certain specified grounds: in all, to a right to remain on the soil, so long as the rent is paid; that these rights, originally not transferable, have become so by local custom in many, if not most, parts of Bengal, but not in Behar; that they descend from the father to the sons in like manner as other immoveable property; and that there is a generally recognized practice of sub-letting ryoti holdings.

20. Condition of agricultural class in Behar.—When we come to examine the condition of the population with more particularity, we find a very pronounced difference between the two provinces concerned. In Behar agrarian troubles have, on several occasions, brought the condition of the agricultural classes in that province under the consideration of the Government.

In 1866-67 disturbances rose in connection with the indigo cultivation in Tirhoot and Chumparun; the Commissioner of the Division reported that oppression and extortion were frequently practised on the ryots, and though it was resolved not to resort, at the moment, to legislation, Lord Lawrence, then Governor General, recorded his conviction that a law was required which would protect the ryot both from planters and zemindars. "I believe," he said—

"that it will be necessary for the Government, sooner or later, to interfere, and to pass a law which shall thoroughly protect the ryot and make him, what he is now only in name, a free man, a cultivator with the right to cultivate the land he holds, provided he pays a fair rent for it."

The subject was again brought under consideration in 1873, and in 1875 the Commissioner of the Division, writing of the prevalent scarcity, observed that there had been during 17 years five occasions, besides the present one, when a crop-failure, in some parts of the country, notwithstanding an excellent harvest in others, had resulted in the starvation of a certain part of the population. His explanation was that "not only is the cultivator left with an area barely sufficient to raise the food he requires for his family, but, in time of drought, he is short of food, as the yield is below his requirements." The same result was established by an official enquiry held in the following year. The cause of the inability of the Behar peasant to bear up against any vicissitude of season was, the Commissioners reported, that he had not, and could not by any possibility have any reserve on which to fall back.

"The whole conditions of agricultural industry then are such as to render it precarious. There is no sufficient certainty as to tenure. It is impossible for the population to fall back this year solely on accumulated reserves, whether of grain, of property, of money or credit. For the whole conditions of life are such as to preclude any sufficient accumulation of the kind The ryots cannot fall back on any credit fund like the tenant-right in other parts of Bengal, for practically, there is no such right available to offer in pledge. The people who plough and sow, and who ought to reap, have not a reasonable assurance as to the fruits of their industry."

21. Views of Sir A. Eden and the Famine Commission as to Behar ryot.—In 1877, Sir A. Eden again brought to the notice of Government the general and widespread prevalence of oppressive, lawless, and high-handed practices, and proposed a project of legislation on the cultivators' behalf. Further discussion and enquiry established the gravity and the extent of the illegalities and oppressions which had reduced the Behar peasantry to their low condition; and the Famine Commission, with whom the condition of Behar was naturally a topic of earnest consideration, concurred with all the other authorities in holding that the great need of the province was a law which should enable the ryot to hold his land subject to fixed conditions of tenure, to maintain his occupancy rights when acquired, to be certified of the amount of his rent, and to have a trustworthy record of payments, and to be able to resist illegal distraint, illegal cesses, and illegal enhancement.

22. General Concurrence of opinion as to necessity of legislation in Behar.— The opinion expressed by Lord Lawrence in 1866 was justified by report presented in 1879 by a Committee, which had been appointed the previous year for special enquiry into the subject. They reported that it was necessary to recast the entire law, and, as this Report coincided with that of the Select Committee, who had charge of the Rent Bill for Bengal, that the time had come for general legislation, the whole subject was referred to the Rent Commission, whose labours ultimately resulted in the first draft of the Bill, now under consideration. The conclusion, therefore, upon which legislation is now proceeding, is one which, having been enunciated by the Viceroy 16 years ago, has been again and again, since then, arrived at by officials who had especial means of judging of the condition of the Province. The accounts are all to the same effect. "It is manifest," the Government of India writes of the Patna Division, "that the majority of the ryots in that large tract of country (23,000 square miles) are rack-rented." The mass of the tenantry are paying now, so the Collector of Patna reported, rents which have doubled within the last 16 years. The great evil complained of by the local officials is arbitrary enhancement at the will of the landlord. The rents of the Patna district are higher than those of any district in Bengal; those of Durbhunga and Sarun higher than any districts except Hooghly and Burdwan, and in the Gya, Shahabad and Mozufferpore districts exceptionally high. Chumparun is the only district of the Division in which the rents are not abnormal—a result to which its large amount of waste land has probably contributed.

23. Destruction of occupancy rights.—A further aggravation of the evil plight of the Behar tenantry is that rights of occupancy, which were at one time, if not universal, at any rate of very general prevalence, are being just obliterated. The following is the account given by the Government of India to the Secretary of State of this branch of the subject :—

Despatch, 21st March 1882, section 53.

"In Behar it is said that not one quarter per cent. of the ryots hold pottahs; and an examination of the *jamabandi* papers (rent-rolls) of Behar estates has shown that 'while 60 per

cent. of the present ryots have held some land in the village in which they reside for more than twelve years, less than one per cent. of them hold at present the same area of land which they held twelve years ago. Inasmuch as these ryots hold no *pottahs* or other documents showing which are the particular fields which they have held for more than twelve years, and which fields were subsequently acquired, it is doubtful whether any of them could, under the existing law, prove their occupancy rights even where these rights exist beyond all doubt.' The Collector of Patna reports that, whenever the zemindar has felt himself strong enough to break occupancy holdings, he has done so, and that the landlords are very active in shifting the tenants from time to time to prevent the acquisition of occupancy rights. The zemindars of Shahabad, at a meeting held on 30th October 1880 at Arrah, deprecated the concession to resident ryots of rights of occupancy of lands held by them for three-years. 'At present,' the zemindars said, 'land-owners prevent the growth of occupancy rights by granting leases for five years only, or by changing the lands, or by managing so that a ryot shall never hold at the same rent for twelve years. In practice, the last expedient is found sufficient, as the Court find claims to occupancy rights not proved, unless the ryots can show that he held the same land for twelve years by proving that he paid the same rent. Under the proposed law, the zemindars would not suffer ryots to remain for three years.' 'Interchange of lands,' observes the Officiating Collector of Sarun, Mr. MacDonnell 'between ryots in a zemindari occasionally occurs, but is the rare exception, not the rule Manipulation by the *patwaris* of the village *jamabandis* to prevent identification of the plot held this year with the same plot held five years ago, is of usual occurrence to prevent proof of continuous holding, and to furnish evidence of the contrary, as well as of a charge in the rates.' The Maharaja of Darbhanga informed Mr. Reynolds that his present practice was to give leases for ten years, and if the ryot showed himself a good tenant, to renew his lease, and allow him to acquire a right of occupancy, but that if the term were reduced to three years, he would be obliged to eject all his tenants at the end of two years, so as to bar the acquisition of the right."

24. Effect of enhancements on the tenantry.—As to the results of these enhancements and other oppressive proceedings on the condition of the people, there is, unhappily, no room for doubt. The evidence laid before the Commission established a decree of general destitution for which it would be difficult to find any parallel in India; certainly not in any locality equally favoured by nature. "The ryots of this Province," wrote Major Hidayat Khan, an important land-owner in Behar, in 1877, "though they labour hard, are yet in a state of almost utter destitution, and that, owing to the heavy assessments laid upon them." Good evidence was given of the exaction of numerous illegal cesses by the landlords, of the enhancement of rents not legally liable to enhancement, of illegal ejectments, and of duress and other illegal methods of enforcing payment of rent. Illegal distraint was so universal that its illegality had begun to be lost sight of. The conclusion, at which the Famine Commission, on the evidence before it, arrived was that the Behar ryot's chronic state was one of abject poverty, close bordering on absolute destitution; that he was, as a rule, rack-rented; that his occupancy rights were being fast destroyed; that he was the victim of much illegality and oppression; and that the condition of the rent law was a very grave hindrance to agricultural prosperity. Exactly to the same effect was Mr. Reynolds' report. "The Behar ryot," he said, "is at once industrious and unthrifty; for he knows that it is his destiny to labour, and he feels that it would be useless for him to attempt to save. Accustomed to a low standard of living, he has no thought of improving his condition, because, hitherto, the circumstances of his lot have made permanent improvement impossible to him. His best hope has been that the zemindar and the mahajun would leave him a bare sufficiency to support life till his next harvest time comes round."

25. Necessity for protective measures.—We have of late had a succession of prosperous years, and the ryot may have shared in the general prosperity. The judicious arrangements made by Sir A. Eden with the planters and the praiseworthy endeavours of the planters themselves have, I believe, put a stop to many objectionable and oppressive practices. But this was the condition of the province when legislation was taken in hand, and it would be too much to hope that the seven intervening years have worked so substantial a change in the economic condition of the province as to render legislation unnecessary. We must still, I fear, regard the Behar ryot as among those classes whom the Government is, in the language of the Permanent Settlement, especially bound to protect as being the most helpless and most defenceless.

26. Tenantry in East Bengal.—On the other side of the Province we are confronted by a very different state of things. There a robust and determined class of tenants, mostly Mohammadans, have taken full advantage of every opportunity for bettering their position, and, in many cases, resisting the legitimate claims of the landlords. The development of the jute industry has diffused wealth; large tracts of waste land have been acquired on favourable terms, in numerous instances the ryots have purchased "perpetual leases," *i.e.*, the proprietorship of the land subject to a fixed quit-rent. Attempts at exaction have been answered by acts of violence, and the public peace has been, on several occasions, infringed by agrarian disturbance. In 1873 the oppressive manner in which the purchasers of an old zemindari exercised their rights as landlords gave rise to an outbreak, which almost assumed the form of an agrarian league "to hold the rent." The famine of 1874 made it necessary to postpone any systematic

attempt at dealing with the case; but from that time to this the Government has almost continuously had the unsatisfactory relations of the landlord and tenant in the Eastern districts under consideration, the general complaint of the landlords being the indefiniteness in which the law has left, at once, their rights and the procedure for enforcing them, and the practical impossibility of enforcing payments, the legality and propriety of which not even the recalcitrant tenant pretended to dispute. At present the state of things in many parts of the country is scarcely more than a short of truce, pending the settlement of the dispute by legislation. The disputes in Mymensingh may be regarded as a type of the sort of antagonism which generally prevails, and which might, at any moment, lead to a serious breach of the public tranquillity.

27. Hostile relations of Landlord and Tenant in Mymensin g. The papers recently published* throw a vivid light on the friction produced by the hostile relations of zemindar and ryot in that district. The present is the third occasion the Government observes, in answer to a memorial of landowners praying for special coercive measures, "that enhancements of rents have driven the ryots into open hostility against their landlords:—"

* *Calcutta Gazette*, 15th October 1884.

On two previous occasions, in 1868 and 1875, official action was brought to bear upon the ryots, who were persuaded under such influence to agree to their zemindars' terms. "*Since then,*" says the Commissioner, "*the zemindars have been increasing their demands for kabuliyats at enhanced rates, and there has been more or less friction. This culminated in 1882, when the ryots again, for the third time, combined together and resisted the zemindars. This time the combination has assumed a more serious aspect than on the other occasions, probably because the ryots are becoming more and more aware of their rights, and are determined not to be persuaded to anything against their interests by the local officials. They are perhaps not so much to blame, for I fear it must be recorded that the Maimansingh pargana zemindars, relying on the support formerly given to them by the officials, have been very exacting in their demands, and though I am not prepared to say that the kabuliyats got out of the ryots are wholly illegal and unjust, yet it must be allowed that very hard bargains have been driven with the ryots.*" This is the opinion of a Commissioner who has had a very long experience of this part of Bengal, and it is more than borne out by the following remarks of the Collector of the district:—

"A review of the history of the policy of the zemindars towards their ryots in the Maimansingh pargana shows that, so far as this portion of the Lower Provinces is concerned, there might almost as well have existed no rent-law at all since 1859, for the provisions of that and subsequent Acts passed by the Legislature for the regulation of the relations between landlord and tenant seem to have been entirely ignored. Rents have been capriciously enhanced from time to time, and the objectionable system of farming out portions of the estate to the highest bidder seems to have been the rule. When the ryots, during so many years, quietly submitted to such a state of things, it is an obvious deduction that this could only have occurred among a peasantry incredibly and entirely ignorant that they had any rights at all, or that the rent demandable from them by their landlord could be limited by anything but his will. This probably is to be ascribed to the remoteness of the district and its consequent backwardness. The zemindars, while obliged to admit that this has in fact been the result of their management of their estates, plead that, it having been always the custom of the pargana to revise the rent-roll at short intervals, they were perfectly justified, notwithstanding the provisions of the Rent Acts, in preserving the *status quo ante* 1859, and trying to prevent the accrual of rights of occupancy. They also state that the ryots, for their own interest and quite voluntarily, used frequently to change the lands they held by surrendering some and cultivating others. Where a ryot believed that he was liable to summary ejectment after a short term in the event of his not consenting to the term of a resettlement, it became of course of little moment to him what land he held or what land he surrendered, his great object being to hold that the best lands he could at the least rates. Even at present, so far as I have been able to ascertain, there exists a most complete and incredible ignorance among these ryots of the provisions of the rent-law—a state exposing them, on the one hand, to being deprived of their legal rights without knowing it, and, on the other hand, being duped by designing persons into absurd and impossible ideas as regards what the Government may do for them by the new Bill."

It would be difficult, it appears to me, to conceive a state of things more imperatively calling for legislation. The landlords naturally demand that the law shall not remain a dead-letter as regards the assertion of their claims, and that it shall be modified, if necessary, so as to render the collection of rent more cheap, easy and expeditious than at present. This demand the Government has met by the various Bills which have been for several years past under discussion, and the various official investigations to which the discussion of those Bills have given rise. The result has been in Bengal, as in Behar, that a general revision of the law has been found to be essential.

28. Condition of both parts of the Province necessitates interference.—Neither of the two conditions described above can be regarded as sufficiently tolerable to justify the Government in continued acquiescence. The tenant in East Bengal cannot be allowed to go on defying the law, defending himself against his landlord, whether the claim be legal or illegal, by such rude justice as he chooses to apply. The British Government cannot allow two great classes to stand confronted, the one during the other to enforce rights, which the courts have ascertained. The landlord is entitled to have his decree for rent executed; but

the Government, which executes it, is surely bound to see that that decree is not unjust or oppressive. On the other hand, the state of things in Behar and portions of Bengal is such as to give rise to the gravest anxiety for the future. Society there seems to have reached, or be fast reaching, the stage described by Mr. Mill, where he says, speaking of Ireland and India, "As the land is a fixed quantity, while population has an unlimited power of increase, unless something checks that increase, the competition for land soon forces up the rent to the highest point consistent with keeping the population alive. The effects, therefore, of a cottier system depend on the extent to which the capacity of the population to increase is controlled either by custom, individual prudence, or by starvation and disease." We have seen that custom, far from checking the increase, in India tends to foster it; that religion enjoins it; that the circumstances of the Behar peasant render prudence impossible. There remains only the other stern remedy for the redundant population competing unrestrictedly for the soil—disease and starvation; and in Behar we have, in my opinion, that terrible remedy already in sight. The inquiries which, for some years, were conducted by the Famine Commission left this conviction, with painful distinctness, on the minds of other members, I know, besides myself; and when people talk, *cœur léger*, about the prosperity and progress of India, the rights of landlords, the hardship of any interference with those rights, and other like topics, the answer seems to me to ask what is to be the future of this teeming, helpless population, and how can Government, with the facts before it, repudiate the obligation, so solemnly enacted at the Permanent Settlement, and so often admitted since, of interfering whenever necessary, on behalf of the agricultural tenant.

29. Necessity for due consideration of interests of each class.—Any measure, accordingly, which attempts to regulate the subject, must deal with the interests of (1) the 110,000 registered owners; (2) the 1,000,000 tenure-holders; (3) the occupancy ryot, himself often a landlord; (4) the non-occupancy ryot; (5) the ryot's tenant or sub-ryot. As the rights of each of these classes are in almost every instance, in some respect or other, indistinct, vague and undetermined; as local custom has varied them in a hundred different particulars; and as the vast majority of the persons concerned are unacquainted with writing, and attach more importance to tradition and local sentiment than to any document, however formal in its terms or solemnly executed, it is no matter of surprise that those who entered upon the present controversy, with decided views and strong pre-dispositions and prejudices, have found plenty of material for strengthening their opinions as the discussion proceeded, and that there should have been on either side much warm feeling and exaggerated, inaccurate and violent language. The task for the legislator is to consider all these conflicting views with absolute dispassionateness, and to devise the plan by which, with least shock to society, least disruption of existing relations, least loss or pain to any class, the general interests of the community may be most effectually promoted.

30. Proprietary rights must be reconciled with public weal.—On the one hand, it must be remembered, as to the proprietors and tenure-holders, that "the sacredness of property" is a State axiom of the deepest import; that any interference with existing rights of property by the State is a most serious and dangerous order of remedy, never to be resorted to without the gravest cause or beyond the limit at which it becomes unnecessary. On the other hand, it is necessary to insist, as a fundamental axiom of political economy, and of our policy as the ruling power, on the right and duty of the State to interfere with property whenever the well-being of any class in the community demands interference. It is not too much, I suppose, to say that in all the chief European communities—notably Russia, France, Austria, Germany—it has been found necessary to interfere, to a most serious extent, with rights of the land-owning classes, which, though resting on unquestionably good legal and historical basis, had become incompatible with the modern conditions of society. In Ireland the same remedy has been found necessary. In England the diversion of a great portion of the population to manufacture, and the relief afforded by the development of other industries than agriculture, has rendered the relations of the owner and occupier of the soil a matter of less national importance than elsewhere; but even in England, Parliament has considered it expedient to interfere in some particulars with the free right of contract between the owner of land and its occupant. All the great political economists have justified such interference.

31. Statutory right and duty of State to interfere.—In India, moreover, there is this special circumstance, that the right and duty of the State to interfere, its determination to interfere whenever expedient, and the obligation of the land-owners to acquiesce in such interference without attempting to make it a ground for abatement of the payments due by them to the State, are doctrines which have been solemnly and repeatedly enacted as part of the Statute law of the country, and which form part of the title-deeds of every land-owner in India. The Permanent Settlement Regulation was framed on instructions from the Court of Directors to this effect:—

"In order to leave no room for our intentions being at any time misunderstood, we direct you to be accurate in the terms in which our determination is announced * * * *. You will, in a particular manner, be cautious so to express yourselves as to leave no ambiguity as to our right to interfere, from time to time, as it may be necessary, for the protection of the ryots and subordinate landlords, it being our intention, in the whole of this measure, effectually to limit our own demands, but not to depart from our inherent right, as sovereigns, of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under our Government."

These instructions were carried out by the Government in Article 8 of Regulation I of 1793, which is as follows :—

"To prevent any misconstruction of the foregoing articles" (fixing the Government revenue for ever) "the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary to make the following declarations to the zemindars, independent talukdars, and other actual proprietors of land :— *First*, it being the duty of the ruling power to protect *all classes of people, and more particularly those who, from their situation, are most helpless*, the Governor General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such regulations as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent taluqdars, ryots, *and other cultivators of the soil*; and no zemindar, independent taluqdar, or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay."

To the like effect was rule 9 in the kabuliyat, by which section 67 of Regulation VIII of 1793 declared that proprietors should be bound, *viz.*, that "implicit obedience should be shown to all regulations which have been, or may be, prescribed by Government concerning the rents of the ryots, and the collections from under-tenants and agents of every description, as well as from all other persons whatever."

It is difficult to understand how, with these explicit and emphatic expressions before them, there should be some advocates of the zemindars' interests who appeal to the Permanent Settlement as the foundation of the right on the part of the landlords to hold their estates free from legislative interference, and "to make what they can" out of the non-occupancy tenants, and who denounce any proposed restriction of this right as a wholly unjustifiable interference with the rights of private property and even a breach of faith.

32. Different theories of the State's right to interfere.—The difficulty is met in different ways. Some writers get over it by denying the constitutional right of Government to interfere at all with the owners of the soil in the matter of rent. "I unhesitatingly assert," writes the author of a pamphlet entitled, by way, I suppose, of announcing its impartiality, calmness and freedom from class-feeling, The Ilbert Bill No. II, "that there never was a time when the zemindar could not make what terms he pleased with his ryots, and that the pergunnah rates, or the established rates of which we hear so much, were the rates which the zemindar himself established." The learned author had no doubt satisfied himself as to the sufficiency of the grounds on which this unhesitating assertion is based; but I find it irreconcileable with the language alike of Lord Cornwallis, the Board of Directors and contemporaneous legislation,—with Lord Cornwallis' statement that, while the zemindar's "claim to a percentage upon the rents of their estates had been admitted, *the right of the Government to fix the amount of those rents at its own discretion had never been denied or disputed*," or with the language in which the Board gave its sanction to Lord Cornwallis' arrangements: "We expressly reserve the right," they wrote, "which belongs to us as sovereigns of interposing our authority in making from time to time all such regulations as may be necessary to *prevent ryots being improperly disturbed in their possessions*, or loaded with unwarrantable exactions . . . Our interference, where it is necessary, seems also to be clearly consistent with the practice of the Moghul Government under which it appeared to be a general maxim that the immediate cultivator of the soil paying his rent should not be dispossessed of the land he occupied. This necessarily supposes that there were some measures and limits by which the rent could be defined, *and that it was not left to the arbitrary determination of the zemindars. In point of fact the original amount seems to have been annually ascertained and fixed by the Sovereign.*"

33. A pergunnah rate was in some cases actually fixed.—The most conclusive refutation, however, of the assertion is afforded by a despatch of the Court of Directors to the Government of India, June 15th, 1819, in which the causes of the omission of the authorities to interfere for the purpose of enforcing a pergunnah rate were discussed. "We conclude," they say, "that the supposed difficulty of the operation was the cause of this non-interference. We find, however, that antecedently to the Permanent Settlement, the power was successfully exercised in several parts of the territory under your Government, and that the advantages of this policy are still felt in those districts, although the general system of your administration has been unfavourable to the preservation and improvement of the advantages thus obtained. We particularly refer to the 24-Pergunnahs, and to part of Dinagepore, when it was under the management of the late Mr. Hatch. In the vicinity of Calcutta also the ryots, as Mr. Colebrook understood, have been supported by the decision of the Adalut in their pretensions to hold their lands upon the rents payable by them, or those whose representatives they are according to the *best (last?) general measurement which was undertaken by the authority of Government before the Permanent Settlement*, and of which the record is understood to be preserved in the office of the Collector."

The Directors go on to quote Mr. Colebrook's statement that "the Regulations of Benares have maintained the tables of rates of Fasly 1817, and that the canoongoe office yet exists in that province for its preservation." Recurring to Dinagepore, the Directors mention that Mr. Hatch had ascertained, by local investigation, the varieties of rate and pottah, the proportion borne by the illegal cesses to the recorded rental, the quality of various classes of soil, the average gross produce, and "5thly, *that he determined, reference being had to the present and former rates of rent, what proportion of the averge produce should, in each class, be retained by the*

ryot and what proportion of a fixed money valuation should be received by the zemindar." The pergunnah rate thus determined by Mr. Hatch in 1790 is reported by an officer well acquainted with the district to be still held in "universal respect." The same thing is the case, I am informed, in Jessore.

It is needless to add that the whole series of Regulations, which constitute the Permanent Settlement, proceed on the basis that the Government had the right to restrict the rents to a certain specified rate, and was exercising that right in the most explicit manner.

34. Compensation to landowners for restrictive legislation.—Another view put forward by the same writer is that, though the Regulation does empower the Government to interfere, whenever it thinks necessary, for the protection of the ryots and other cultivators of the soil, such interference must be accompanied by adequate compensation to those whose interests it may curtail. To this contention there are several answers. In the first place, it is in direct contravention of the Regulation, which expressly provides that "no zemindar, independent talookdar or other actual proprietor of land shall be entitled on this account (*i.e.*, on account of interference by the State for the protection of the ryot) to make any objection to the discharge of the fixed assessment which they have respectively agreed to pay." In the next place, such compensation would be merely, in another form, to lessen the contribution of the land-owners of Bengal to the general revenues, a contribution at present extremely disproportionate to that which every other class pays for the public defence, administration and development of the country. In the third place, any scheme of compensation, short of completely buying out the whole of the landlords' interest in the soil, would be impracticable; and lastly, those who advocate the present reforms do not admit that they are in the long run, and, even in many instances, at the present moment, to the detriment of the landlord. It is for the real interest of the landowner, just as much as of the Government, to have a prosperous, contented and substantial tenantry. Many instances of excellent landlords show the extent to which this fact is realized in Bengal. The object of the present measure is to generalize, as far as possible, the mutual advantages to landlord and tenant of such a state of things, and to guard against the departures from it which negligence or greed on the one hand and lawless impatience of a just claim on the other, are likely to produce. Such a reform does not call for or admit of compensation to any particular class.

35. Did the protection of the Permanent Settlement extend to non-occupancy ryot?—Another, and more plausible, contention is that, whatever be the position of the occupancy ryot, the privileges and protection provided by the Regulation did not extend to the non-occupancy ryots. With these, at any rate, it is urged, the landlords were left free to deal "in whatever manner they thought proper." Arguments have been adduced with great acumen and research on either side of this question. I do not propose to recapitulate those arguments. What was the exact position of the pykast ryot—whether he was more favoured or less favoured than the occupancy ryot—how far any distinct line between pykast and khudkhast ryots was, in practice, drawn, the general object being to induce the non-resident ryot to settle, and the non-resident ryot having always at hand the easy remedy of migration to the next estate—are points, as every one who has followed the controversy knows, on which those who have studied the subject with most care are unable to agree; they must be left, I suppose, as unascertainable. There is evidence, however, that the non-resident ryot could not be forced, any more than the occupancy ryot, to pay more than the pergunnah rate, and that he was exempt from arbitrary eviction; and it has been contended, not without forcible grounds, that the only practical difference between the two classes was that the auction-purchaser of the estate was able to cancel the lease in the one case and not in the other. The doubt existed in 1819, when we find the Court of Directors writing to the Government that they were not satisfied as to the nature of the interest possessed by the landlords in the waste lands of permanently-settled districts, and adding, with reference to the view expressed by the Government, that "it is the opinion of many considerable authorities that in leases of waste, as well as of other lands, the pergunnah rates form a standard of payment not to be exceeded." The doubt which existed in 1819 is little likely to be cleared up after the lapse of more than half a century: but we shall see immediately what was the view, taken by the Legislature in 1859, of the law of the country as to each class of ryot. The Government of India, with a view to keep clear of debateable ground, bases its proposed legislation, not on the historical question as to the precise legal limits of the zemindars' powers, but on the necessity of finding "a thorough remedy for a practical evil. We aim at a determination of the case which shall be broadly just to interests which must at some point conflict." The right and duty of Government to apply such a remedy in both classes of ryots cannot reasonably be contested. Its denial would involve the monstrous assumption that the Government, while making the most solemn announcements of its care for every class of tenant, and its resolution to interfere for their protection whenever necessary, and placing the assurance of the ryot's position on the same legal basis as that of the zemindars, arbitrarily excluded from the scope of this beneficent arrangement all the tenantry not then in the enjoyment of occupancy rights, and all the future tenantry of the portion (believed to be between one-third and two-thirds) of the province which was at that time unreclaimed. The mere statement of such a result seems to demonstrate the unsoundness of the assumption which involves it.

Despatch of 21st March 1882. S. 61.

36. Previous legislation.—To complete the sketch of the facts of the case, it is necessary to refer to the legislation which has taken place upon it. Of these measures, it is necessary

only to consider Act X of 1859. I have shown, in paragraph 3, what was Lord Canning's view of that Act, *viz.*, that it was an earnest attempt to improve the position of the Bengal ryot and to give him a prospect of freedom and independence by clearly defining his rights, and placing restrictions on the power of the zemindars, which ought, long ago, to have been provided. Its original object was to amend the law as to one particular—the recovery of rent; but it was thought expedient, as the mover of the Bill explained, "to re-enact in a distinct and clear form the provisions of the existing law connected with land rents; and sections 3, 4, and 5, accordingly, set forth *what had been the law since the time of the* Permanent Settlement." Section 3 provided that hereditary ryots at fixed rates were entitled to pottahs at those rates; "*all other ryots and cultivators" were entitled to pottahs at the rates established in the pergunnah for similar lands, or, if no rent rate could be discovered, at the customary rates for similar lands in the vicinity.* Section 4 provided that every resident ryot and cultivator has a right of occupancy, except in the case (1) of sir lands leased for a term, and (2) of sub-ryots. Section 5 provided that *resident ryots cultivating lands not previously in their possession, without a pottah, should not acquire a right of occupancy till they had paid rent for three years.* This is what the mover of the Bill considered to be a statement of the law in force since the time of the Permanent Settlement. What can we infer from it but that the "resident ryot," as opposed to the ryot with a right of occupancy, had certain definite rights, and that the right of occupancy was one to which a short residence, *viz.*, of three years, gave rise. The causes which gave rise to modifications in the Bill as passed are well known. The Committee reported that the pergunnah rates, at which ryots were entitled to hold, were admitted to mean "customary and fair rents; and, with regard to the ryot with a right of occupancy, that it had been pointed out that "residence is not always a condition of occupancy," and that, as 12 years had in 1856 been prescribed in the North-Western Provinces as giving rise to a right of occupancy, they had, following this precedent, prescribed the same period in the Act.

37. Unexpected results of Act X of 1859.—The consequences of this rule were little foreseen by its framers. The admitted law was that all resident ryots had rights of occupancy; but it was found that some non-resident ryots had such rights, and it was proposed to meet these cases by a rule borrowed from the North-Western Provinces that an ousted tenant could recover possession by showing 12 years' occupation. It is matter of history how this provision came to be understood, not as supplementary rule, but as an exclusive definition—how, consequently, many undoubtedly resident ryots were ousted on account of their inability to prove 12 years' continuous occupation—and how, in the language of the Lieutenant-Governor, speaking of the Act a few years subsequently, its results had been "wholesale enhancement of rents and ejectment of ryots, who had a customary claim to occupancy, and who, under the law as it previously stood, would probably never have been molested." This view of the unexpected effects of Act X of 1859 has been repeatedly put forward; it was prominently enforced by the Rent Commission; it was adopted by the Government in its despatch in March 1882; and I am not aware that any one has ever contested its accuracy. But if it be accurate, what becomes of the protests, lamentations and objurgations showered so plentifully on the proposal of Government to amend a law which, owing to technical defects, has miscarried in so signal and fundamental a manner, and which produces results the very opposite of those which its authors had in view? The Bill started with the view that all resident ryots had rights of occupancy, that all other ryots were entitled to sit at the settled pergunnah rates, and that rights of occupancy could be acquired by those who had them not by three years' residence. The effect of the Act, as interpreted in our Courts, has been that a ryot, who, and his ancestors for 100 years before him, have resided in the village, may find himself ejected from his holding because he may have been shifted from one plot to another, or may, from some other cause, be unable to prove 12 years' continuous occupation. How can any Government, with any pretensions to a consistent policy, refuse to remedy such a legislative miscarriage?

38. Provisions of the Bill.—Such, in general terms, is the problem which the present Bill is intended to solve; such are the different interests which it has to consider and adjust; and such the policy by which legislation must be guided. We will now see what solution in each case is proposed.

The Bill recognises and maintains the existing divisions of those interested in the soil into proprietors, tenure-holders, occupancy raiyats (at fixed rents and at enhanceable rents), non-occupancy raiyats, and sub-raiyats. In order to understand the effect of the proposed legislation, it is necessary to examine with minuteness its provisions as to each class, and to see in what respects they differ from the law as it was laid down in 1859 and has been for the last 25 years, and from that which was in force previous to that enactment.

39. Tenure-holders.—And first as to the tenure-holders, in which term is included every interest between the proprietor and the raiyat, and, presumably, the tenant of every holding over 100 bigahs (or 33 acres) who sub-lets any portion of it. The Bill provides that, if a tenure-holder has held, otherwise than as a tenant-at-will or for a term of years, at a rent which has not been changed for 20 years immediately preceding the suit, he is presumed to have held from the Permanent Settlement; and if he has held from the Permanent Settlement, his rent can be enhanced only on proof, either (1) that the

S. 5. (5)

S. 6 and S. 64.

landlord is entitled to enhance by the conditions of the tenure or local custom; or (2) that the tenant has, by receiving a reduction of rent (other than on account of diluvion or the acquisition of the land for public purposes), rendered himself liable to enhancement, and that the tenant is capable of affording it. His rent may also be increased or diminished on the ground of an increase or diminution of the area for which rent has been previously paid. When a tenureholder's rent is enhanceable, the enhancement will be governed, in the first instance, by any contract between the parties; in the absence of contract, the enhancement may be to the limit of the customary rate payable by similar tenureholders in the vicinity; or, where there is no such customary rate, to such limit as the Court thinks "fair and equitable;" but in deciding what is "fair and equitable" the Court is to leave the tenure-holder with not less than 10 per cent. of the net collections, and is to take into account the circumstances under which the tenure was created, the improvements effected by the tenureholder or his predecessors; and the cost and risk of collection. The enhanced rent must not be more than double the previous rent, and cannot be re-enhanced for 10 years. The enhancement may, if the Court directs, be extended over a period of five years

S. 66.
S. 7.
S. 8.
S. 10.
S. 9.

A permanent tenure is transferable and may be devised as other immoveable property, except that the holding cannot be broken up without the consent of the landlord. A tenure-holder can be ejected only in execution of decree grounded on breach of a condition, consistent with the provisions of the Act, which, by the terms of the contract, renders him liable to ejectment; and no such suit can be entertained unless the landlord has requested the tenant, if the breach is remediable, to remedy it; if it cannot be remedied, to pay reasonable compensation. The Court, in decreeing ejectment, shall fix a time within which the breach may be remedied or a reasonable compensation be paid, in which case no ejectment will take place. Only on default of the tenureholder to comply with this order ejectment will follow.

S. 11.
S. 97.
S. 98.
S. 12.
S. 170.

40. Effect of sale for arrears on subordinate holdings: Projected interests.—When a transferable tenure is sold in execution of a decree for arrears of rent, the purchaser will take, subject to certain interests which are termed "protected," *viz.*, (*a*) an under-tenure which has existed since the Permanent Settlement; (*b*) an undertenure recognized in current settlement proceedings as a tenure at rent fixed for the term of the settlement; (*c*) a lease of land on which buildings have been erected, or gardens, orchards, &c., made; (*d*) a right of occupancy; (*e*) a right conferred on an occupancy tenant to hold at a fair rent; (*f*) any right or interest which the landlord, at whose instance the holding is sold, has expressly, in writing, authorised the tenant to create.

S. 175.

41. "Registered and notified incumbrances."—As to all other subordinate interests in, or incumbrances upon, the tenure sold for arrears of rent, they will, if registered and notified to the landlord three months before the accrual of the arrear, be termed "registered and notified incumbrances;" and the tenure will, in the first instance, be sold subject to them; and only if the sum bid is insufficient to discharge the arrear will they be sold with power to the purchaser to annul. The purchaser can in such case, by application to the Collector within a year, annul.

S. 180.

42. Proposed system of registration.—There are various other provisions in the Bill affecting tenure-holders along with other classes of tenants which need not at present be considered. It is important, however, to notice that the Government anticipates an improvement in the law, VII of 1876, as to registration of title. By this no tenureholder would be able to sue for rent unless both his own title and his landlord's is registered. If this were the law, and a complete system of registration were effected under it, it would be possible to provide for the recovery of rent by a landlord from a tenureholder by summary process, similar to that now in force in the case of the tenures known as "putni talooks." This would no doubt prove of great advantage to the landlords, and, in fact, is one of the substantial advantages which the Bill proposes to confer upon them. On the other hand there can be little doubt that a complete system of registration would be of first rate importance in the interests of the raiyats.

43. Twenty years' presumption.—The first point which has to be discussed in connection with the status of the tenureholder, as thus defined, is whether the 20 years' presumption should still be retained as raising an inference that the rent has not been altered over the Permanent Settlement, and consequently is exempt from enhancement except in the specified cases.

This rule was enacted in 1859, and has been in force ever since. Strong reasons, and those not of a mere speculative order, must be shown for any change. The reasons urged for its repeal are—(1) that it is an infringement of the rights of the landlord under the Permanent Settlement; and (2) that it works hardship to auction-purchasers at sales for arrears of revenue.

The first of these grounds can hardly be seriously put forward in favour of the repeal of an enactment passed 25 years ago, which, having been in use ever since, must be thoroughly familiar to all parties concerned, and as to the practical advantages of which the mass of official opinion appears to be on the whole agreed.

As to the auction-purchasers, as, out of the 147,942 estates in Bengal with a revenue of 3¾ crores, only 647, with an average revenue of 1½ lakhs, are annually sold for arrears, the grievance cannot, at any rate, be one of very serious extent.

44. Proposal of Bengal Government.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, however, is prepared to meet the landlords' wishes by restricting the presumption, for the future, to cases in which it is shown that there has been no change in the rent from 20 years previous to the passing of the Bill. I confess that, though I am glad of any reasonable concession to the landlords, I do not see any adequate ground for this change in the law as it has now stood for 25 years. The presumption may have worked hardly at first; but it seems difficult to conceive how it should do so now. If a landlord chooses, in defiance of the directions of the Legislature, to keep his accounts in such a way as to be unable to show a change, if change there has been in the course of twenty years preceding the suit, he ought, I think to meet the presumption which the law for the last quarter of a century attached to that state of things; and, surely, if there has, as a fact, been no change for 20 years, it is but reasonable, regard being had to the respective resources of the two parties, that the burthen should be thrown on the landlord of showing that a rent has at some prior date been altered. The balance of local official opinion appears to be decidedly against any change. Alterations in presumptions are always objectionable, and the necessity for alteration grows less every year of their continuance. No such necessity, it appears to me, exists in the present instance.

45. Enhancement.—Next comes the question of the restrictions placed by the Bill on enhancement of the tenureholder's rent. As to the interval of time which must intervene between one enhancement and another, it is suggested that the period of exemption from re-enhancement should be 15 years, so as to correspond to that prescribed in the case of an occupancy ryot. This very reasonable proposal is supported by the Lieutenant-Governor, and is hardly likely to encounter serious opposition.

As to the limit in amount, the Bengal Government recommends a section providing that the proposed limit of 100 per cent. on the existing rental shall not apply in cases in which land has been let at a low rate for purposes of reclamation. At present contracts for the reclamation of waste land are, by section 212, exempted from the Act. This section it is suggested, should be amended so as to apply specifically to the present case.

46. The Ryot.—Coming, next, to the much larger class of ryots, and to the much more difficult and more disputable questions involved in the consideration of their interests, we are met at the outset by the additional difficulty that, while the landlord's interest is united in opposing any proposal which tends to enlarge the amount or the area of protection afforded to the occupancy ryot, those who are most anxious to provide for the ryot's protection are not in accordance as to the limits to which the enlargement should go, or the conditions under which the privilege should accrue. The existing law, enacted in 1859, makes the acquisition of occupancy rights depend on the continuous occupation of the land, as a ryot, for 12 years.

47. Proposals of Rent Commission and Sir A. Eden.—The Rent Commission proposed to retain this rule, but to guard against its failure in future, as it has failed in the past, by imposing a penalty on eviction, Sir A. Eden proposed to describe a ryot, who resided for three years in a village or group of villages, as having "a fixed habitation" therein, and to give rights of occupancy over any land held by a ryot in, or within two miles of, a village in which he had "a fixed habitation."

48. Proposal of Government of India and Secretary of State.—The Government of India* recommended a more extensive change. They proposed to take a classification of lands as the basis of a recognition of occupancy right, and to declare that, except in certain specified cases, the right should attach to the occupancy by a ryot of "ryotee" lands. This proposal was disapproved by the Secretary of State,† *first*, as annulling the familiar distinction between resident and non-resident ryots; *secondly*, as departing from a rule recognised ever since 1859; and, *thirdly*, because the failure of the law had, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, arisen from an error, not in the principle of the Act, but in the provisions for its application. This error, it was observed, enabled a landlord to defeat the accrual of rights to the ryot, notwithstanding continuous residence, either by shifting him from one field to another, or by inducing him to enter into a contract barring the right, or by destroying evidence of continuous possession. The Secretary of State accordingly recommended that the "resident" ryot should be one who had occupied land "in the village or estate" for 12 years, and that such ryots should have occupancy rights in the land they occupy and pay rent for.

* 21st March, 1881.

† 17th August, 1882.

49. Reply of Government of India.—The Government of India, in reply, pointed out various objections to the Secretary of State's proposal, taking; as the basis of their argument, the distinction between permanent and temporary occupation, and the fact that by the historical law of India, wherever land was permanently cultivated, the tenant held at customary rates, and should not be ejected so long as those rates were paid. They pointed out that the rule proposed by the Secretary of State must tend to a continual increase in the number of unprotected ryots, as occupancy holdings gradually fell in; that it involved a continuance of the evil conflict be-

17th October, 1882.

tween landlord and tenant which it was one object of the Bill to end; that it left the unprotected ryot worse of than before, because it would make it necessary for the landlord, in order to prevent the accrual of occupancy rights, to turn him, not only out of his lands, but out of the village or estate; that its result must necessarily be to lead landlords not to allow resident ryots to acquire fresh lands, but to prefer outsiders, whose position they would be free to dictate at pleasure, and to seize every opportunity of getting rid of the occupancy tenant altogether, and thus to perpetuate antagonism and litigation.

50. Adoption by Government of India of Secretary of State's proposal for definition of "ryot."—The Secretary of State then left the matter to the Government of India, to decide at its own discretion. The Government of India declined to legislate on a basis, which had not the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and determined to act on the lines indicated by the Secretary of State. The result has been the definition of the occupancy ryot's status as given in the Bill. It proceeds on the basis of the view taken by the Secretary of State, that Act X of 1859 had failed, not from defect of principle (the principle being that the permanent cultivator should have occupancy rights), but because it was so worded as to make the accrual of the right depend, not on permanence of cultivation, but on the continuous occupation of the particular plot over which the right was claimed. This defect the Secretary of State proposed to remedy by making residence *in the village or estate* the condition of acquiring the status of a "settled ryot," and by giving the settled ryot occupancy rights. This the Bill does, *totidem verbis*, and so far, if the present controversy is ever to close, we must, I presume, regard the matter as concluded. But the Bill goes on to add an important presumption, *viz.*, that every ryot holding land shall be presumed, as between him and the landlord under whom he holds, to have held the land, or part of it, for 12 years, and thus to have become a "settled ryot" in the village or estate in which the land is situate. To this presumption, as well as to extension of the ryot's rights to the whole of the estate in which he settled, strenuous objection is taken.

15th January, 1880.

22nd August, paragraph 10.

51. Objections taken to the definition.—As to the latter of these objections, it is pointed out by the Government of Bengal that there is an inconsistency in allowing the ryot rights in his village and not in the whole estate, because, if the ryot is to have occupancy rights in his own village, he will, perforce, in many cases, have them in different estates, inasmuch as portions of one village often lie in several estates It is further urged that the extension of the right to the "estate" is very little likely to occasion hardship to the landlord, inasmuch as the greater majority of the ryots are in the humblest circumstances, "barely able to keep body and soul together," and not at all in a position to extend their holdings; that the tenant can acquire new land only by the consent of the landlord, and that if he does acquire it, it is desirable on public grounds that his position should be assured as to the new acquisition no less than as to the rest of his holding.

52. Meaning of "The Estate."—There is considerable conflict of opinion as to what the "estate" is to be, in which the settled ryot is to have occupancy rights, whether the estate as it stood in 1853, all subsequent partitions being disregarded, or some latter date. The Government of Bengal is prepared to agree that the estate shall be that which exists at the passing of the Act. This would greatly narrow the area which the right of occupancy, grounded on the presumption, would affect. As the proposal stands, it does seem a somewhat remarkable result that a right, arising out of a presumption raised by the mere fact of residence in a village, should, as between the tenant and the owner of that village, operate not only in the estate, in which the village is situate, but i the whole of an area which, from 1853, may have constituted two or three perfectly different estates from that in which the occupancy is claimed. If the Bengal Government's proposal is accepted, occupancy right, to which the presumption, while unrebutted, gives rise, will be confined to an area which, at the passing of the Bill, constituted a single estate.

53. Presumption arising from holding land as a ryot.—The presumption that a person who holds land as a ryot, has held it, or some part of it, for 12 years, has been greatly misunderstood. It has been taken as meaning that the mere fact of holding a plot of land is to throw, not only upon the landlord of that particular holding, but upon the owner of any other land in the estate, of which the ryot is in possession, the burthen of proving that the ryot has not for 12 continuous years occupied land in any portion of the estate in which the land is situate, or in any estate of which the estate in question formed a part in 1853. No such extravagant proposal is contained in the section. The presumtion applies merely to the land of which the tenant is in occupation, and it operatus merely as between him and the landlord of whom he holds. The removal of this misapprehension gets rid of one main objection which has been taken to the section. The proposal simply is that a ryot, holding land, shall, as between him and his landlord, be presumed to have held it or some part for 12 years as a ryot. The justice and propriety of this presumption depend on the principles which govern all presumptions. One of these is that the fact or state of things presumed shall be one of much more general and probable occurrence, in the ordinary course of human affairs, than the fact or state of things presumed against. Another is that the burthen of proving a fact is thrown on the person to whom the means of proof are more available than to the other party in the dispute. Applying these principles, the Select Committee and the Government of Bengal concur in

regarding the present presumption as no more than a recognition of existing facts; and their opinion appears to be justified by the opinion, which, I believe, had the sanction of the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, that 90 per cent. of the Bengal ryots are now in the enjoyment of occupancy rights. No one puts the proportion of occupancy ryots at less than 70 per cent; and, this being so, there would seem to be reason, so far, for presuming that what in at least seven-tenths of the cases is admitted to be the fact.

54. Burthen of proof thrown on party best supplied with means of proof.—As to the question of means of proof, there can be little doubt that the landlord, as a rule, is in far better position to prove any fact about a holding on his estate than the tenant. The landlord has his office, his records and books, his accountants. There are besides the public registers, made up on returns which he is bound by law to make. On the other hand, there is an ignorant peasant, with nothing, at the best, but a few scraps of paper, which he cannot read, by way of documentary proof. If there ever was a case in which the burthen of proof may justly be thrown on the stronger and better-equipped party to a dispute, this would seem to be one.

55. Concurrence of opinion as to position of occupancy ryot.—On the whole, the definition and the presumption appear to me to be justified by the history of the case, and by the conclusions at which the Secretary of State and the Government of India have, after an elaborate enquiry, and with all the facts before them, arrived. All parties are agreed that there is a very large class of tenantry in the enjoyment of certain privileges which tend greatly to their prosperity, and so to the well-being of the State. The consolidation of those privileges, and the extension of the area to which they should extend, was one of the chief desiderata recommended by the Famine Commission. The same view has been taken by Sir A. Eden, the present Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State. It must now be regarded as the acknowledged and deliberately adopted policy of the British Government in India. This being so, how is this policy to be better enforced and these ends to be more effectually attained than by such an expedient as the one in question, which adopts the rule which has been in force for the last 25 years, gives to that rule the effect which the framers of the Act of 1859, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, intended it to have, and supports by presumption, which the facts of the case are shewn fully to justify? There are, no doubt, inconveniences in the definition as it at present stands. One of these is that a landlord would be unable to let a field temporarily to a "settled" ryot without his acquiring an occupancy right in it; and, again, that a person who acquires by purchase an occupancy right would seem thereby to acquire occupancy rights in all lands held by him in the estate. Another result pointed out by Field, J., is that a non-occupancy ryot, who subsequently inherited a fractional share of a single cotta, would, under sub-section (4), become an occupancy tenant of his original holding, despite a contract to the contrary. Another is that, as sub-sections 4 and 5 stand, there might be ryots with some fractional share in the father's occupancy holding, who could not live on it, but still could not hire land in any part of the estate without acquiring an occupancy right in it. But it would, I think, be possible in Committee to devise some provision to counteract these and like inconveniences; and, on the whole, if it is determined to abandon the plan, proposed by the Government of India, of conferring a right of occupancy on the tenant of "ryotee" land, whoever he may be, it is difficult to see what better general definition of the occupancy ryot can be given.

56. Incidents of the occupancy holding: Transferability.—We next come to the incidents of the occupancy right. As to these the most important difference of opinion is as to transferability. This is a very old controversy, and the evils incidental to transferability on the one side and non-transferability on the other have been exhaustively discussed. It is admitted that the occupancy ryot of the Permanent Settlement had no right to transfer, nor was the right recognized by Act X of 1859. On the other hand, there is a marked tendency of usage in the direction of transferability, and the Rent Commission reported that occupancy rights are freely transferred in every district of Bengal except Sarun and Chumparun. The statistics given in the Appendix to the Bengal Report, to a large extent confirm this statement. The Registered transfers of occupancy holdings in 1883-84 were as follows:—

	Number of transfers.	Area in bigahs.	Rental. Rs.
Occupancy holdings at fixed rates	20,000	125,000	1,97,000
Occupancy holdings not at fixed rates	47,000	313,000	3,25,000

The purchase-money was 18¾ lakhs in the one case and 32 lakhs in the other, the average area being in both cases about 6·7 bigahs. During the same period occupancy holdings at fixed rates, of the aggregate amount of 3,33,000 bigahs, were sold in execution of decree for Rs. 3,41,000, and other occupancy holdings aggregating 3,74,000 bigahs were sold for 4 lakhs. This gives over a million bigahs transferred in the year, and appears to show that in many parts of Bengal, at any rate, the sale of occupancy rights has grown into a recognised custom, especially as, among the registered sales, a large number were to the landlord of the selling ryot or to other landlords. In 42,000 cases the sale was to other ryots, and in less than 10,000 to mahajuns.

57. Proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor.—Altogether the figures appear to warrant the conclusion arrived at by the Bengal Government that in Bengal Proper, as opposed to

Behar, the practice of transferring has become too generally recognised in practice to be ignored in legislation, and also that the belief that the right of transfer leads necessarily to the land passing wholesale into the hands of mahajuns has no very solid foundation. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes to substitute for the right of pre-emption given to landlords by the Bill (which all parties agree in considering unworkable) a provision giving the landlord the right of vetoing any sale made to other than a cultivating occupant. This would enable the landlord to exclude the mahajuns as a holder, and at the same time place as small a restriction as possible on the ryot's power of turning his interest in the land to the best account.

In Behar, where the practice of transfer can hardly be said to exist (only about 6,000 acres having been transferred in 1883 out of an area of 13½ millions of acres), it is proposed that the matter should be left to be regulated by local custom. The effect of this proposal will be to leave matters as they are in those parts of the country in which the custom of transfer has not yet been established; but to give legislative recognition to it in those parts in which custom is shown to be generally prevalent, at the same time assuring the landlord with an important power to veto, which he does not appear to possess at present.

58 Consequences of introduction of right of transfer.—This proposal certainly cannot be regarded as revolutionary, and it is in general accordance with the recommendation, which after mature consideration, the Famine Commission offered as the best practicable solution of this difficult question. Whichever course is adopted, *some* evil results will certainly ensue. On the other hand, the denial of the right of transfer admittedly lowers the value of the occupancy rights, and any restriction on it, so far, impairs its usefulness. Where it is now exercised, it would seem a harsh measure to prohibit its exercise. On the other hand, the right of transfer necessarily facilitates the acquisition of land to money-lenders and other non-agriculturists; and its introduction, where it is still unknown, leads inevitably to the wasteful employment by improvident ryots of new-found means of raising or borrowing money. In such a district, for instance, as the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the recognition of the power of sale would, no doubt, work badly in enabling a rude and improvident population to dispossess themselves of their lands in favour of a money-lending class. The report for 1883-84 of the Sonthal Pergunnahs mentions facts which appear to indicate the desirability of not forcing the extension of the power, by premature legislation, on the less advanced portions of the province.

Calcutta Gazette for 23rd July.

59. Suggested modification of the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal.—It may be necessary to adopt the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal as a compromise between conflicting views; and the opponents of the right of transfer will think the compromise much better than nothing. It is certainly preferable to the proposal to give the landlord a right of pre-emption, which is open to numerous objections, and is generally condemned. There is, however, much to be said in favour of allowing such transfers to be made only to *bonâ fide* cultivators. As Mr. Justice Field observes, it is difficult to see "the expediency of taking away any portion of the zemindar's proprietary right in order to confer it on another class, which consists of mere receivers of rent and does not create capital by the application of labour to the soil." I should be disposed to place the veto with the Collector instead of the zemindar, whose assent would always be purchaseable by a salami and not without one. The parties should, in every case but certain specified exceptions, disability, &c., be obliged to satisfy the Collector that the purchaser was a *bonâ fide* cultivator, who himself intended personally to cultivate the plot. Without a certificate from the Collector to this effect, no sale should be registered. This would no doubt narrow the area of purchasers and occasion delay; but these results would not be without their solid advantages. The right of transfer is an unhealthy growth upon the occupancy right, and by no means to be encouraged.

60. Other restrictions on right of Transfer.—Supposing His Honour's proposal to be adopted, the landlord would still retain the right of pre-emption at an auction sale under section 33, and his right, under section 34, to foreclose in case of a mortgage decree. It is not clear, however, as the Bill now stands, what would be the position of a landlord who had thus foreclosed. The ryot will not, under section 97, be able to sell a part of his holding without his landlord's consent; and (except in certain specified cases) he can make a gift of it only by registered deed. For this the Lieutenant-Governor would substitute a provision limiting gifts of the occupancy right to the donor's family, and, in that case, doing away altogether with the landlord's right of pre-emption.

S. 33.

S. 34.

S. 97.

61. Subletting.—Another much disputed incident of the occupancy right is the power to sublet. The Bill deals with this by providing, in section 37, that a ryot who sublets more than half his holding may (except in certain cases of disability to cultivate), on registration as tenureholder, be converted into a tenureholder, though he will still remain liable to enhancement as a ryot. The most important effect of this would be to elevate his sub-ryots to the status of ryots capable of acquiring occupancy rights. Another result would be that, in case of the holding being put up for sale in execution of a decree for rent, the property would, in the first instance, be sold subject to existing incumbrances. This section is condemned by official opinion as unworkable, and is abandoned by the Bengal Government. In lieu of this the Lieutenant-Governor proposes, by way of protection to the sub-ryot, to abandon section 62

of the present Bill, and to restore section 119 of the original Bill which limited the money-rent payable by a sub-tenant to five-sixteenths of the gross value of the produce. Section 62, which limits the sub-ryot's rent to a sum not exceeding the lessor's own rent by 50 per cent. where the lease is under a registered deed, and 25 per cent. in any other case, is discarded as calculated to produce hardship in some cases (of which the guzastadars of Shahabad are given as an instance), and as certain to be evaded in practice. The protection afforded to the sub-tenant is the least satisfactory portion of the Bill; and if the sub-ryot is to get any real advantage under the Bill, some better means for securing him from oppression and extreme competition must be devised. For my own part I am unable to see why the sub-ryot should not, as against the ryot, enjoy the same privileges, and acquire rights corresponding with those, which the ryot enjoys or acquires against his landlord. This point, however, will be discussed hereafter under the heading "Sub-ryot."

Another restriction of subletting by the ryot provided by the Bill is that the lease shall not, except in certain cases of disability, hold good for more than seven years. It does not seem to me clear how the provision would operate, whether to the advantage of the ryot or sub-tenant, or what the object of it is.

62. Enhancement by contract.—The next point is the occupancy ryot's liability to enhancement. The Bill provides for this by recognizing enhancement of a money rent, first, within certain limits, by contract between the parties, and, secondly, by decree of court on certain specified grounds. As to the first of these modes of enhancement, the conditions prescribed are—(*a*) that the contract must be registered; (*b*) that the enhancement shall not be more than 25 per cent. on the existing rental; (*c*) that the contract must be for a period of at least seven years, and if the enhancement is more than one-eighth, for 15 years; and (*d*) that the registering officer must, before registering, ascertain the legality of the contract and the competence, willingness, &c., of the ryot.

63. Objections of Bengal Government.—These provisions are objected to on opposite grounds by the two parties to the present controversy. On the one hand it is urged that there is nothing to justify the Legislature in interfering with the freedom of contract between landlord and ryot; and that as the amount of enhancement permitted in cases of contract is less than that obtainable by suit, there is a distinct premium on litigation. On the other hand the Bengal Government views with apprehension the sanction which the Bill will give to enhancements, which it considers would be fatal to the tenantry if realized in practice. It regards, too, with distrust the so-called "amicable arrangements" which are arrived at between landlord and tenants without the intervention of the Court. It fears that the maximum laid down by the Act will become the standard up to which landlords, as a rule, will endeavour to force their rental. The limit of 100 per cent. to the enhancement of a tenureholder's rent in section 8, the limit of 25 per cent. in the present section, and the same limit in the case of an enhancement on account of a rise in prices, seem to the Lieutenant Governor "excessive." The rents in Behar, he says, are already, on unimpeachable evidence, too high. An enhancement of 25 per cent. every 15 years will quadruple the rent in less than a century, a rate of increase which might well be regarded with apprehension. In face of the alarming increase which has taken place in Behar, the Bengal Government presses for the imposition of an ultimate check on enhancement in the form of a provision that in no case shall the rent be more than ⅓th of the gross produce of the staple food-crops. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of ascertaining the gross outcome, and regards the proposed restriction as the only adequate barrier against a tendency to higher rents, which must ultimately impoverish the ryot. The restriction proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor has this in its favour, that the rate of 20 per cent. is that which the landlords of Eastern Bengal, in a memorial presented in 1876, suggested as a proper maximum. One of their prayers was that, "in cases in which there was any doubt as to what the competitive rent was, a ratio 20 per cent. or one-fifth of the money value of the gross produce of the land (taking an average of 3 years) be declared as the rent to be decreed." Besides imposing this, Mr. Rivers Thompson would not give legislative sanction to a higher increase, by means of contract, than ⅛th every 15 years. This would double rents in the course of 90 years. In Behar the Lieutenant-Governor would wish the intervals at which enhancement may take place extended to 30 years.

64. Enhancement by decree of Court.—As to the second mode of enhancement the grounds prescribed by the Bill, on which, apart from a registered contract, rent may be enhanced, differ in some particulars from the existing law. Under this the grounds are—(*a*) that the rent is below the prevailing rent for similar holdings; or (*b*) that there has been a rise in prices; or (*c*) an increase in the productiveness of the soil, produced otherwise than at the ryot's expense; or (*d*) that the area which the ryot actually holds is larger than that for which he pays rent. As to the last of these grounds, which is properly treated, not as an enhancement, but as an increase of rent, owing to a rectification of an error as to the area of the holding, there is no dispute.

Act VIII of 1869 (B.C.), section 18.

65. Enhancement on ground of increased productiveness.—As to (*c*), the Bill superimposes the condition that the increase of the productiveness of the soil must, except in the case of increase arising from fluvial action, have been at the expense of the landlord. The reasons adduced are, first, that the increase of productiveness from natural causes has proved practically impossible to prove, and the provision, as it stands, is unworkable; and, second, that

if a change is necessary, it should be in the direction of giving the tenant, and not the landlord, the benefit of any increased productiveness to which the landlord has not contributed. The only causes, apart from landlords' or tenants' improvements, by which productiveness can be increased, are the introduction of canal irrigation or fluvial action. As to the former, it seems to me imperative to make some adequate provision as to the mode in which the increased value of the soil consequent on the introduction of canals is to be divided between landlord and tenant. As the land tax payable by the landlord is fixed, and as the other taxes which he pays are quite inconsiderable, the result is that, to a large extent, the canals are made at other people's expense than at the landowner's. There is no owner's rate, as in some other parts of India, and consequently the entire burthen is thrown upon the occupier. The consequence has been that in many cases, the immediate consequence of the introduction of canals has been to double or treble the rental, and this rise of rents has been frequently mentioned by the irrigation officers as one great impediment to the progress of canal irrigation.* The occupier finds it better worth his while to go on without canal water than to take it subject to the higher rental which the landlord immediately demands. This subject ought to be expressly provided for.

* Bengal Irrigation Report for 1880-81.

As to enhancement on the ground of increased productiveness owing to fluvial action, the Bengal Government points out that chur or dearah lands, *i.e.*, lands liable to improvement or deterioration by fluvial action, are expressly provided for by section 213, the terms of the lease being left, in such cases, to contract, subject to the acquisition of a right of occupancy by twelve years' continuous occupation, and that lands, which have ceased to be chur lands, ought not to be enhanced on account of an occasional inundation. The Lieutenant-Governor would, accordingly, omit this ground of enhancement. The Bill provides (section 47) that the increase of productiveness, relied on as a ground of enhancement, must not be "temporary or casual," so that the case contemplated must be such a change in the course of a river as to permanently change the character of the soil by inundation, deposit, &c., or by removing its liability to occasional inundation.

Supposing such a change, it is difficult to see why the landlord should not get a portion at any rate, of the increased value of his land; or why, as provided by section 47, the enhancement should be restricted to 25 per cent. on the previous rental, as well as a moiety of the net value of the increase. The present law seems juster to the landlord than the Bill. If the value of the soil has increased from causes to which neither landlord nor tenant have contributed, the landlord is surely entitled to a share; and if the occupancy tenant got the benefit of half the increase, he would have no reason to complain.

66. Enhancement on the ground of landlord's improvements.—As to enhancement on the ground of increased productiveness caused by the landlord, the Bill requires that the improvement should be registered, and directs regard to be had to the increase likely to be produced by the improvement; to the cost to the tenant of utilizing it; to the existing rent and the resources of the ryot; it also allows the enhancement to be made conditional on its results, and subject to review. There is a further condition provided by section 48, *viz.*, that the enhancement must not be unfair or inequitable. The Bengal Government would further restrict enhancement by providing that in no case should the rent be more than doubled. The doubt would appear to me to be whether all these restrictions will not operate to deter landlords from laying out money in improvements, the fruition of which, in the shape of a higher rental, is circumscribed in so many directions. The matter is not, perhaps, of much practical importance, as it appears not the practice of the Bengal landlords to invest money in improvements.* Still our legislation ought to encourage the landlord to improve. In the present condition of the law neither landlord nor tenant seem disposed to do so. "It is a fact," the Bengal Government observes,† "that over large areas in these Provinces, dependant on irrigation for a full crop a remarkable decline in the number of improvements has taken place in recent times, except where the landlords have been driven by the baoli or metayer system to improve. This fact the Lieutenant-Governor attributes to insecurity of title, and liability to enhancement which prevails. The reclaiming cultivators of earlier times, who cleared the country from jungle and built the reservoirs and enbankments, which rendered cultivation possible, have been superseded by farmers, holding under short leases, whose interests are so little bound up with the land or the people that they do not find it even worth while to maintain the works which they found in existence. The more secure the ryot's tittle the greater his improvements."

* Patna Conference, s. 49.

† Report, s. 67.

67. Enhancement on the ground of a rise in prices.—As to (*b*), enhancement on the ground of a rise in prices, the Bill provides that a rise in the average prices of staple food-crops, in the locality or at the usual markets, shall be a ground of enhancement. The average price is to be ascertained by comparing the average price-lists, published by Government, of the preceding quinquennium with those of such other quinquennium as the Court thinks equitable. The enhancement must not be more than 25 per cent. on the existing rental; no enhancement is permissible if, under the circumstances, the Court considers it unfair or inequitable; and, subject to these conditions, the enhanced rent shall bear to the former rent the same proportion as the prices of the latter quinquennium to the former.

S. 45.

S. 48.

68. Ought food-crops alone to be considered?—Upon this several questions arise. In the first place, ought the prices of the staple *food*-crops alone to be considered? The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that a normal rise of prices, which is the point to be considered, is, on the whole, best ascertained by reference to the general price of food staples. On the other hand, he points out cases in which the rule might work unfairly. Supposing, for instance, that food-grains increased in value, no rise taking place in the price of non-food staples, a ryot, whose crop was non-food, would find himself liable to an enhanced rent without any equivalent increase in his receipts. On the other hand, the converse case would act unjustly on the landlord. It is to be observed that, in the case of cultivators who produce only food enough for their own support, the rise in prices operates against them as affecting the cost of any labour they employ and of anything they have to buy; and, in the case of a cultivator who raises a non-food crop and buys his food, a rise in food grains, without a corresponding rise in non-food staples, is so much pure loss. On the whole, there seems no sufficient reason for the restriction of the staple crops, by reference to which prices are to be judged, to food-grains. Some officers* advocate the inclusion of non-food crops on the ground that they are less liable to fluctuations than food crops. The simpler and fairer plan would seem to be to provide that the prices of all staple products should be taken into account, leaving to Government to declare in each locality what the staple crops are.

* Patna Conference, s. 25.

69. Ought increased cost of production to be considered?—Next comes the question whether, in cases of enhancement on the ground of a rise in prices, the increased cost of production ought to be taken into account. The Bengal Government gives cogent reasons for thinking that it ought. It seems pretty obvious that, if what we are looking to is the increased capacity of the tenant to pay rent, no inference, based on the increased value of his produce, can be sound, which does not take into account any increase of the outlay involved in obtaining that produce. Such a ground would probably be taken into account, under section 48, in considering whether the enhancement was "in the circumstances fair and equitable." The Lieutenant-Governor recommends that the increased profit derived from the rise in prices should be divided between the landlord and tenant. Thus, supposing a rise of 25 per cent. in prices, he would allow enhancement to the extent of 12½ per cent., and if this were conceded, he would abandon the restriction to 25 per cent. of the former rent now provided by section 45. This would leave the rule pretty much as it now is, *viz.*, that regard must be had to the net value of the produce.

70. Enhancement on the ground of rent being below the prevailing rate.—Another ground of enhancement provided by the Bill is that the rent is below the prevailing rate payable by occupancy ryots for similar holdings in the vicinity. The retention of this ground, which exists under the present law, is strongly objected to. Mr. Reynolds mentions it in his dissent from the report as "fraught with serious danger," and as tending, in conjunction with other provisions of the Bill (especially the removal of the restriction on the initial rent demandable from a non-occupancy tenant, and the concession of the power to increase a new occupancy ryot's rent by 25 per cent. on that of the outgoing tenant), "to put into the landlord's hand a powerful engine for enhancing rents up to the maximum amount which the tenant will pay rather than give up the land." The Bengal Government concurs in Mr. Reynolds' disapproval of the retention of this ground of enhancement, which, it says, "is condemned by the weight of authoritative opinion as illogical, unnecessary, and mischievous." As this was one of the grounds of enhancement formerly enacted by Act X of 1859, and has been recognised ever since, its abandonment needs very clear justification. The Lieutenant-Governor, after mature consideration of the facts, records his conviction that "there can be no longer any doubt that the retention of the prevailing rate as a ground of enhancement is unjust and fraught with the utmost danger to occupancy ryots who form the vast mass of the peasantry in Bengal." The grounds of this opinion appear to be that the idea of a "prevailing rate" arose from that of the "pergunnah rate," the existence of which, and the possibility of its discovery, all the earlier legislation on the subject assumes; but all recent experience has shown that no such generally prevalent rate can be discovered, nor even (such are the inequalities which from one cause or another have grown up in the same localities) constructed. Assuming, then, that no generally prevalent rate exists, the effect of a rule prescribing reference to such a rate is to provide a vague and shifting standard, which has a constant tendency to rise, according to the eagerness of the landlord to press his interests and the inability of the ryots to defend theirs. As each occupancy holding falls in, or is purchased by the landlord, the landlord will, in the case of non-occupancy ryots, demand whatever rent he pleases; and can claim an initial rent from a new occupancy tenant 25 per cent. in advance of that paid by the old tenant; and he will have, besides, the general powers of enhancement on the grounds already noticed. There will, accordingly, it is urged, be a general tendency to a rise of rentals; and the rule which allows the landlord to enhance occupancy rents with reference to other rentals which have risen in obedience to this tendency "places the rights of the vast body of cultivators at the mercy of the feeblest, the stupidest, the most venal of the class."

The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to accept, in lieu of the present rule, a provision that enhancement may be allowed wherever the rent is shown to be unduly low with reference to the rates which prevail in the village or estate for occupancy ryots with the same advant-

ages, &c., provided that the rate has been framed and promulgated by Government under the provisions of the Bill (Chapter XI) for the framing of a table of rates.

If this suggestion is adopted, it will no doubt have the effect of freeing the reference to the prevailing rate, as a ground of enhancement, from many of the evil consequences now attributed to it, and of rendering landlords much more eager than they would otherwise be likely to be to have a table of rates drawn up. The compromise seems reasonable; and those who, with the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Reynolds, view with alarm the tendency to enhanced rents, will, no doubt, gladly accept it as a substantial modification of the existing law in the ryot's favour.

71. Difficulty occasioned by difference between nominal and actual rental.—With regard to the entire question of enhancement, we are met, at the outset, with a difficulty of the gravest kind. There is reason to believe that the rent actually paid, or of the payment of which there is any reasonable expectation, differs materially, in most cases, from that shown as due in the zemindars' books. Of this we have a striking instance in the experience of the Court of Wards. The estates, which, from one cause or another, come under the management of the Court of Wards, are, it must be supposed, a fair specimen of the generality. The following is the account, given in the Report for 1883-84, in explanation of the fact that, though the arrear due on the 206 estates under the Court's management during the year was 53½ lakhs, and the current demand over 54 lakhs, the actual collections were only 50½ lakhs. "This appearance of bad collections is to be explained by the system on which zemindari accounts are almost invariably kept by private proprietors. While one set of rates is entered as payable in the accounts, another rate is actually paid. The full rent which is entered in the zemindari books may be paid in the most favourable years; but, as a rule, a zemindar is willing to receive and be satisfied with a rental considerably below the amount of the full demand shown as a balance against the ryot, or, in some cases, it is kept alive by instalment-bonds executed by the ryot. Almost every estate under the Court of Wards comes under its management, with large unrealizable balances, and it is found that even the current demand is not realizable in spite of all the exertions of the managing establishment. Year after year the percentage of collections from Wards' estates is less than the current demand. The result has generally been considered unsatisfactory; but no other result can be shown without oppressing and harassing the tenantry. It is no exaggeration to say that a fair and liberal zemindar does not collect more than 75 per cent. of his nominal rent-roll on an average of years. There is good reason for believing that in some of the eastern districts the average of late years has not exceeded 60 per cent." It is obvious that such a state of things, in which the tenant has always an arrear of rent against him, which it is impossible for him to clear away, while the landlord has a nominal rental which he can at any moment enforce, but which, it is understood, will not be enforced except in some exceptionally prosperous year, or unless the tenant makes himself obnoxious—leaves the tenantry really at the mercy of the landlord, destroys every incentive to improvement and every germ of independence, and may, at any moment, become, in the hands of a grasping or unscrupulous landlord a most potent instrument of oppression. It may not incorrectly be described as the precise antipodes of the position in which it was the object of the Permanent Settlement to place the ryot.

72. Acquisition of ryots' rights by landlord, and vice versa.—One of the most important considerations connected with the status of the occupancy ryot is the effect—(1) of purchase or acquisition by the landlord of the ryot's interest; and (2) of the acquisition by the ryot of the landlord's interest, or of the fact that, during the occupancy, the same person has represented at once the occupying ryot and the landlord, either solely or conjointly with others.

As to (1) it is obvious that, if the landlord is able to buy out the occupancy tenant, and either to hold the land as khamar, or to let it to unprotected tenants, a great facility is afforded for the increase of an unprotected class of tenantry and for the curtailment of the area occupied by settled ryots

As to the second, where, as is often the case, land belongs to several coparceners, and is held by one of their number as tenant of himself and the rest, there seems to be no reason why occupancy rights should not accrue; though, I believe, the present law is against the accrual. Sections 28 and 29 deal with this subject, but not very satisfactorily. It is not enough to provide, as section 28 does, that the acquisition by the landlord of an occupancy tenant's rights shall not injuriously affect a third person. What is wanted is a provision that the change shall not have the effect of replacing a protected ryot by a wholly dependent one. It is, besides, by no means desirable to encourage the purchase of ryots' rights by the landlord. I would meet the case by providing that, as against the ryot, the sub-ryot shall have all the rights which the ryot has against his landlord; that, if he has resided in the village or estate for 12 years, or otherwise comes within the definition of a "settled ryot," he shall be deemed to have, as against the ryot, and subject to the landlord's rights, occupancy rights; and then, on the sale of the occupancy right, the landlord would merely stand in the ryot's shoes, and the sub-ryots would become his ryots with the same rights against him that they had against the ryot. In the case of no rights having accrued to the sub-ryot, the right of imposing an initial rent and enhancement should be strictly limited to the rates and enhancement permissible in the case of occupancy tenants, so as, in effect, to place the sub-ryot in the position of the occupancy tenant whom he will replace.

As to the second case, I see no reason why the tenant, who has a share in the landlord's interest, and who, with the consent of the co-sharers has occupied the land as tenant, should not acquire occupancy rights; but where, as in the case of a tenure-holder, the landlords' interest is subject to a higher proprietary interest, the tenure-holder ought not, as the Bengal Government points out, to be able to fortify his title against the superior holder by rights acquired by himself as occupant against himself as tenure-holder. The proposal, accordingly, to strike out the words "or tenure-holder" in section 29 appears to be reasonable.

(*a*) Sub-section 2 of section 29 might be worded "shall not, by occupation of land within the area of his tenure, during its continuance, acquire a right of occupancy therein."

(*b*) A person who has a right of occupancy in land shall not lose it by subsequently holding the same land in farm.

(*c*) If a person who has a right of occupancy in land in which he is joint-proprietor, subsequently, on partition, becomes sole owner of the land, such land shall become "khamar or zerat."

73. Restriction of occupancy ryot's power to contract.—One important aspect of the occupancy ryot's position, as defined by the Bill, is that presented by section 210, which enacts that no contract shall override the provisions of the Bill as to the status of the occupancy ryot, the acquisition of occupancy rights, its incidents, the occupancy ryot's right to demand a diminution of rent on the ground of deterioration of soil, fall in prices or diminution of area, his right to demand a commutation of a produce rent into a money rent, his right to make improvements and claim compensation for them, and his immunity from ejectment except in execution of decree. The removal of these important matters from the sphere of contract has naturally excited much hostile criticism, all the more so that both Act X of 1859 and Act VIII of 1869, which re-enacted it for Bengal, expressly provided that their provisions should be subject to a written contract between the parties. The propriety of excluding certain contracts of ryots from the ordinary law of contracts was much discussed, when the Indian Contract Act was passed in 1872. Sir George Campbell, who was then Lieutenant-Governor, was strongly in favour of making express provision to meet the case of contracts by ryots, and I think drafted a section or an illustration to carry out this object. His proposal was overruled, if I remember right, on the ground that the Bill, as it stood, provided sufficiently for all the grounds—fraud, misunderstanding, ignorance, undue influence, coercion, &c.—on which the legality of a contract could be impugned; and that it was better to leave the law in this form than to declare any particular class of persons incompetent to contract, or any particular class of contracts invalid. Grave reason ought to be shown for so important a change, as that now proposed, not only in the general law of contract, but in the special provisions of the rent law on the subject. But the grounds of the proposed change have, I think, been somewhat misunderstood. Act X of 1859 introduced for the first time the ryot's power of contracting himself out of the rights which the Regulation conferred upon him. The results of this provision, as of most others in that deplorably ill-considered enactment, were unforeseen by its authors. They believed themselves to be confirming the resident ryot in his rights, and opening the door to other ryots to acquire such rights. They were, in reality, putting several most formidable weapons into the hands of the landlords for the destruction of all rights whatsoever. One of these was the rule which was understood as making occupancy rights depend on 12 years' continuous occupation of the identical plot. Another was the provision allowing contract to defeat the provisions of the law. This latter provision the evidence shows to have been employed with disastrous effect. Whether it be from ignorance, stupidity, inability to look forward, or the habit of submission to a powerful landlord, it is incontestable that the kabuliyats obtained by the landlords from the ryots are, in a large number of instances, such as it is inconceivable that any rational man, with a due knowledge or his rights and an independent will, should be induced to sign. How these documents are obtained, whether by force or fraud, we have no means of knowing; but they must be due to one source or the other. To take one conspicuous instance, the recent Mymensing dispute, I was informed by an official, a strong advocate of the landlord's interest, who had himself carefully examined the entire file of papers, that he was perfectly satisfied that the great mass of kabuliyats, on which the quarrel turned, had not been *bonâ fide* executed by the ryots, but were either forgeries or in some other way improperly obtained. Now, to tell an illiterate peasant, whose income is perhaps Rs. 20 per annum, who is heavily in arrears to his landlord and the mahajun, that it is open to him to contest such a document on the grounds specified in the Indian Contract Act, appears to me a sort of practical joke, which, unhappily, has been frequently perpetrated by the Indian Legislature, but of which, every one is by this time heartily sick. The reasons for invalidating certain classes of contracts between landlord and tenant in England and Ireland are perfectly familiar, and they apply with still greater force in India Speaking generally, the tenant and the landlord in this country are not sufficiently on the same level of knowledge or resources to make it possible for them to contract with that full understanding and independent will that are the essential ingredients in a valid contract. In the absence of these, any form of contract is a farce, and the law should prohibit farces wherever it is possible to do so. The section does not specify whether the intention is to invalidate all contracts within its scope, or only those made subsequent to the Act. In the latter case, effect will be given to a large number of contracts which, during the last two or three years, have been effected by the landlords in contemplation of the Act. On the whole, I am satisfied that, if all the provisions of the Act are not

to be rendered nugatory, a most stringent restriction on the power of contract is necessary. It seems questionable, however, whether the rule might not be relaxed so as to meet cases, such as those of indigo planters or wealthy ryots, in which the facts negative the possibility of oppression or undue influence, and the inability to contract would be found highly inconvenient. In such a case a proceeding before the Collector might be had to certify the competence of the parties. The relaxation, however, should, in my opinion, be kept within very narrow limits.

74. The non-occupancy ryot.—We next come to the case of the "non-occupancy" ryot. It is admitted that his position under the Bill will be far stronger than it is at present. Every non-occupancy tenant in possession will be exempt from enhancement except by a registered agreement or an agreement tendered to him through the Court under the provisions of section 60. If the ryot accepts the rent so tendered, or a rent which the court considers fair and equitable, he is safe from enhancement or eviction for five years. The court, in considering what is "fair and equitable" will have regard to the rents paid by similar tenants in the vicinity; but in no case must the rent be enhanced by more than 50 per cent.

75. Grounds of ejectment.—The non-occupancy ryot in possession can be ejected only by a decree given on the ground either—(*a*) that he failed to pay an arrear, or (*b*) that he has used the land in a manner to unfit it for the purposes of the tenancy, or broken a contract which by the contract involved liability to ejectment—and then only subject to the provisions for remedy or damages, in lieu of ejectment, contained in section 170; or (*c*) on the expiry of the term specified in a registered lease, if notice to quit has been served not less than six months before the expiry of the term; or (*d*) that he has refused to agree to a rent determined to be fair and equitable under section 60.

S. 98.
S. 58.

76. Improved position of non-occupancy ryot.—These sections give, and are obviously intended to give, a considerable degree of fixity to all existing tenancies. All grounds of ejectment, except the four specified, are taken away, and no one of these four afford the landlord the liberty of dealing in any degree as he will with the land. With a new tenant he can indeed fix what rent he pleases, but there his freedom ends. Unless in the case of a registered lease, he can, practically, never get rid of the tenant so long as the tenant either conforms to the terms of the lease, or pays the damages decreed for its breach, and submits to such enhancement as is found by the Court to be "fair and equitable" with reference to existing rents in the neighbourhood. And the provision as to the registered lease will not apply to cases where the lease is executed with a tenant already in occupation, because there is an express provision that he is not to be deemed to be "admitted to occupation by the lease, although that may be its purport."

S. 60.

S. 61.

There can be no doubt that these provisions will be felt to work extremely harshly by the class whose existing rights they curtail. They will give a fixity of status to a large class of tenants, who do not at present enjoy it, and who in many cases certainly did not contemplate it when the tenancy commenced. It is, probably, the most violent interference with private rights which the Bill contains. The question is, can it be justified? The answer must depend on the view taken of the contention now advanced by extreme advocates of the landlord interest, *viz.*, that, whatever may be the position of the occupancy ryot, as regards non-occupancy ryots, the landlord's rights are absolute, and interference in any shape is unjustifiable. The general considerations which must govern this point, and which show such a contention to be unsustainable, have already been considered.

77. Proposal of the Rent Commission and original Bill.—The Rent Commission dealt with the case by restricting the landlord's power to evict tenants of more than three years' standing. They recommended that the evicting landlord in such a case should be bound to pay the ejected tenant a year's improved rent, besides compensation for improvements. This proposal was not generally approved, and the Bill, proposed by Sir A. Eden, put no restriction on the landlord in his dealing with non-occupancy ryots, save one, which was a provision limiting the rent in every case to ⅓th of the gross produce. The Bill, as introduced into the Legislative Council, reverting to the proposal of the Rent Commission, affixed a practically prohibitive penalty—ten years' rental, to eviction by a landlord who refused to let his tenant sit at a fair rental. The proposal of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, is to leave the initial rent to the agreement of the parties, but to give all tenants, except those whose tenancy commences with a registered lease, a status falling little short of occupancy rights.

78. Proposal of the Bengal Government.—The proposal of the Bengal Government is somewhat different from the Bill. The Lieutenant-Governor regards all initial limitations on the rent and all direct attempts to restrict enhancement as vain, and the action of a lease, such as that contemplated in section 60 (7) as likely to be injurious, as stopping the accrual of occupancy rights. It appears to me, however, that it is the intention of section 60 (7) that, when a ryot gets the right to stay in for five years under that section, occupancy rights may meanwhile accrue. The only method in which, in the Bengal Government's opinion, the non-occupancy tenant can be benefited is by providing adequate compensation to the tenant who is evicted though ready to pay what the court regards as a "fair and equitable rent

regard being had to all the circumstances of the case, the capacity of the land and the condition of the ryot." If he refuses to pay this "judicial" rent, he should be ejected; if he agrees to pay it, he should, if his landlord insists on ejecting him, receive as compensation one-fourth of the judicial rent for each year in which he has been in occupation up to a maximum of five years' purchase. This proposal proceeds on the simple basis that a ryot who is in occupation of the soil, and is ready to pay a fair rent, has a right to stay there, and that from the historical point of view non-occupancy rents ought not to be higher than occupancy rents. The Lieutenant-Governor holds it to be established that while "the pergunnah rates existed, no class of tenant paid a higher rent than that allowed by it, and even now in parts of the country where ryots are strong, it is often the non-occupancy ryot who pays the lower rent. It is an accordance with the general feeling of the community which condemns capricious evictions as unjust and oppressive; and it would operate, not in the case of the real zemindars of the province, who do not, as a rule, evict, but in the case of subordinate landlords, newly enriched purchasers and middlemen, whose severe dealings with the cultivator are not sanctioned by public opinion or general usage. It is urged, moreover, that as the landlords gain under the Bill considerable facilities for enhancing the rent of the great majority of their tenants, they may reasonably consent, in the case of the other portion, to a curtailment, which will not in fact, interfere with what is the usual course of dealing on well-managed estates.

79. Bengal Government's proposal considered.—It is in vain to hope that this proposal will meet with acceptance at the hands of those who regard the landlord's ownership as legally absolute so far as non-occupancy ryots are concerned, and who denounce any attempt to interfere with it as an indefensible invasion of private rights. It is only to those who adopt the view that the resident ryot has, by the law of India, rights of some sort, though they have been too often obscured in practice, and that it is essential, in the interests of the community, to rehabilitate him in those rights, that the present proposal will seem even open to discussion. I have already considered the grounds which seem to me to prove that such rights exist, and must, if we are to escape general agricultural destitution, be preserved. The danger towards which India seems to me to be drifting is that of the country becoming a huge *officina*, in which millions of human beings will be competing ineffectually in a desperate struggle of existence, living chronically at the lowest point compatible with continuance of life and sinking, at the first additional pressure, below it. To avert this consummation, it seems to me essential to take every step to keep the standard of life and comfort as high as possible, and, where occasion offers, to raise it. With this object I would interfere—even at the cost of checking that immense desideratum, the growth of Indian manufactures—in order to prevent manufactures being carried on in a way to involve suffering and degradation to the operatives and, with a like view I think the Government should say—as according to the law of India, I believe that it always has said to the landowners—"You have been constituted by Government the nominal owners of that which is to the many millions of India the exclusive material of existence; but your ownership is not absolute: we will not allow those millions to be at your mercy; we will not leave the cultivator of the soil, defenceless as he is, to fight his battle with you on the ordinary ground of contract. In such a battle he is certain to suffer; unrestricted competition will drag him down into degradation and ruin, which will, eventually, be your ruin too. In your interest, no less than his, we exercise the duty and right, solemnly recorded in our written law, to interfere for his protection." Assuming this to be the attitude of Government is the provision that the actual occupant of the soil shall be entitled to sit at fair rents and unreasonable concession? We have seen what the position of the resident ryot was before Act VIII of 1859, and how it has deteriorated owing to the unfortunate language of that enactment. Can the present proposal be said to do more than establish the state of things which the authors of that Act believed to be the law of the land, and intended to preserve? I think it cannot; and believing this I sincerely trust that the proposal may commend itself to the judgment of those by whom this all-important question will have to be decided.

80. The Sub-ryot.—The case of the sub-ryot is, for several reasons, the most difficult of any with which the Bill deals. On the one hand he has no historical status whatever, being the outcome of the beneficial rents at which various classes have been allowed to sit during the last century. On the other, if, in the beneficent language of the Permanent Settlement Regulation, the Government is most bound to protect those who, as being most defenceless, most need its protection, there can be no doubt that it is here that we come on an agricultural residuum, the class without resource and ready to accept from a landlord, who is often himself in straightened circumstances, any terms which he hopes (and too often hopes wrongly) may prove compatible with his earning of the barest livelihood

The inveterate tendency of the Bengali to sublet, which has exhibited itself in every other class, makes it quite certain that this class will increase as time goes on. Nothing is known about its numbers but that it is already large, and that in some parts, so acknowledge is the position of the sub-ryot, that his holding has a marketable value. The Bill has been criticized, and I think justly, for the practical abandonment of this class to its fate, and for leaving the solution of a difficulty and danger, which must every year become more serious, to be attempted by some subsequent Government. No Bill will be in any way satisfactory that does not look the existing, or immediately imminent, state of things fairly in the face, and provide the best means which can be devised for meeting it.

81. Provisions of the Bill for Sub-ryot.—The main provisions in the Bill, affecting the status of the under-ryot, are (1) that any person, who holds more than 100 bigahs and sublets any part of it, shall be presumed to be a tenure-holder (section 5); and that any ryot who, except in cases of disability, sublets more than half his holding, shall on registration as a tenure-holder, be deemed to be one, except that his liability to enhancement of rent will remain as before.

S. 5.

S. 37.

The object of these provisions is that, on the ryot thus becoming a tenure-holder, his sub-ryots may move up into the status of ryots, and enjoy whatever privileges the law confers on them as such, and be in a position to acquire whatever rights of occupancy could be acquired from an owner or tenure holder. I will not discuss them, because the Bengal Government, on grounds which seem very cogent, regards them as impracticable. It remains to consider whether the same object might not be attained in a more direct manner. The other safeguards provided by the Bill are—

(1) That the landlord of an under-ryot cannot demand from him a rent exceeding his own rent by more than 50 per cent. in the case where there is a registered lease, or 25 per cent. in other cases.

S. 62.

S. 98.

(2) That the under-ryot cannot be ejected except on decree and at the end of the agricultural year, and on a written notice served six months before the end of the year.

S. 63.

(3) That his rent will be payable in instalments, not more than four, prescribed by the Local Government, and will be subject to the same rules as to alterations of amount on alteration of area, payments and appropriation, receipts, deposit, decree for ejectment for arrears, illegal cesses, damages for unreasonable suit, and distraint, relief against forfeiture, and measurement, as are provided for other tenants. He is excluded, apparently, from the provisions as to compensation for improvements, surrender and abandonment. He will thus be generally in the position of a non-occupancy ryot, except that his landlord cannot demand more rent than 50 per cent. or 25 per cent., as the case may be, in excess of his own rent, that, subject to this, there is no restriction on enhancement; that he cannot claim compensation for improvements, and that he cannot acquire occupancy rights by continuous residence.

82. Proposal of Bengal Government.—The Lieutenant-Governor does not approve the restriction of the under-ryot's rent to a specified fraction of the ryot's own rent Such a restriction, he says, would be easily evaded, and might, in some instances, produce hardship. In substitution he recommends a rule that in no case shall the rent of the under-tenant be more than $\frac{5}{16}$ths, or 31 ¼ per cent. of the value of the gross produce calculated in staple food-crops. As His Honour also recommends the maximum of 20 per cent. on gross produce for the ryot's rent, the result would be that, supposing ryot and under-ryot to be rack-rented the ryot would be left with 11 ½ per cent. of the gross produce.

83. Desirability of not deferring legislation as to Sub-ryot.—This protection seems most inadequate, and, difficult as it is to devise any better means of protection, I cannot help hoping that it may be possible to do so. The authors of the Bill recognise the possibility that the powers of transfer and sub-letting, which it confers "may in time lead to a state of things in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be, not occupancy ryots, but under-ryots, with but little protection from the law;" but they say, "if such a state of things should ever arise, we may rest assured that the Government of the day will know how to deal with it." This appears to me a most lame and impotent conclusion of the enormous labour which has been, for several years past, bestowed on the subject. The policy of leaving to posterity to dispose of difficulties, the way through which is not apparent to ourselves, is surely one which the experience of this subject, if any in the history of Indian administration, condemns. We are now endeavouring, with the utmost difficulty, at the cost of much antagonism, class-feeling, animosity, alarm, and, I fear, of giving sore offence to the great body of proprietors in Bengal, to repair the mischief occasioned by the incomplete character of Lord Cornwallis' legislation. The reforms which cost such a struggle now might have been carried then without an effort, in fact, were believed by him to have been carried. Certain points were known to be obscure, and Mr. Shore urged that legislation should be postponed till the measure could be rendered more complete. Lord Cornwallis, however, resolved to go on, resting no doubt in the comfortable assurance that, if the protection afforded by the Regulation proved, in any case, insufficient, "the Government of the day would know how to deal with it" But has that assurance been justified? Did the authors of Act X of 1859 know how efficiently to remedy the defects of the law? or does any one now, after several years of enquiry and discussion, feel any real confidence as to the efficacy of the remedy proposed for a state of things, which is agreed on all hands to be full of danger and anxiety? The history of the case seems to me to point strongly in the direction of the desirability of dealing with the subject in a thorough, far-seeing manner, taking into account the tendencies which we know to be at work, and the results that the measure is likely eventually to bring about. Any measure which leaves the actual occupant of the soil to make the best fight he can, will, in my opinion, be a failure from the first, and will become a more signal failure every year it lasts, because the class, which it fails to protect will, year by year, become larger, its need of protection more pressing, and the consequences of the absence of protection more conspicuously disastrous. If our object is to have a substantial peasantry in occupation of the soil, how do we promote it by conferring, at

the cost of the zemindars, all sorts of privileges on a class of persons, who are themselves often considerable landlords, and not at all likely to use these rights as landlords more sparingly than the zemindars? I agree with Mr. Justice Field when he says: "I can see no reason why the proprietary interest of the zemindar should be injuriously affected by legislation for the benefit of a middleman, while the corresponding interest of the same middleman is protected, to the detriment of the actual cultivator of the soil under him. On what principle could it be contended that the portion of a Rungpore jotedar, who holds 1,000 beegahs of land, 50 or 100 of which he cultivates himself, while he sublets the remaining 900, should be protected as against the zemindar, while the tenants of the 900 beegahs, who are the actual cultivators of the soil, and who are as much deserving of care and protection, as the jotedar himself, are left more at his mercy than he is left as regards the zemindar?" The necessity of protection is, indeed, often greater, because the middleman is a smaller, and, therefore, a more grasping and tyrannical landlord. The question is, how can this protection be afforded?

84. Proposals as to sub-ryot considered.—One proposal is to allow of occupancy rights being acquired only over an area sufficient to maintain the ryot himself and his family; another is to provide that, with respect to any portion which the ryot sublets, the tenant shall acquire, as against him, the same rights which he would against a proprietor, subject, of course, to the proprietor's superior right. This latter proposal seems, at any rate, in harmony with the general spirit of customary law in India, which has always tended to give the actual occupant of the soil something less precarious than a mere tenancy at will. It is, obviously, a historical accident that the ryot be the one landlord whom the law leaves unfettered in his dealing with his tenants, while it imposes every sort of restriction on the zemindar and tenure-holder. It is an anomaly, that ought not to be allowed to remain. On the other hand, we need feel no scruple in imposing restrictions on the ryot, because, in his case at any rate, there are no vested interests; his power of subletting will be now, for the first time, recognized by the Legislature. The object in protecting the occupancy ryot is to make a substantial tenant, not to make a new class of landlords, less unfettered, less respectable, and, presumably, less considerate than those already in existence. I would, therefore, instead of section 37, substitute a provision that, immediately the ryot sublets, he should become liable, as regards his tenant, to whatever restrictions the tenure-holder is liable to as against his. This would give the under-ryot, in addition to what the Bill now gives him, the benefit of the restrictions on enhancement, the right to compensation for improvements, and the power of acquiring occupancy rights. I should be inclined to cut down still farther the margin between the rent which the ryot pays, and that which he may demand. A man who can get 10 per cent. of the gross produce of land by simply subletting it, is likely to regard that as the best thing he can do with it. This is just what we want to discourage. The object is to prevent middlemen from buying occupancy rights for the purpose of subletting them at a profit. Why should this object not be effected directly by providing that, except in cases of disability, the ryot cannot demand a higher rate than he pays? This would put an end to the middleman's business, and replace the occupancy right on its original proper footing as a protection to the occupant of the soil, not the creation of a fresh and unrestricted class of landlords.

85. Codification of the entire subject desirable.—To pass from matters of substantive law to questions of form and structure, I would venture to suggest that the Bill, though, for the most part, accurately drawn, is susceptible of improvement in scope, language and arrangement. In the first place, the determination not to follow the Rent Commission in its attempt to make the Bill a Code, mentioned in clause 10 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is, in my opinion, much to be regretted. The new Act ought, I think, with all deference to the contrary view expressed by the Select Committee, to be "a complete and self-contained statement of the whole law" on the subject; nor do I see why, because attention is mainly directed to certain important amendments of the existing law, the opportunity should not be taken for codifying the entire law on the subject. When is it probable that the law will be better known and more thoroughly and generally understood than at present, when so many officials have been studying and considering it for several years, and when the numerous excellent reports and memoranda, issued by the Government, Commissions, or individual officials have thrown so much light on every portion of it,—when the Government of India has formally placed before the Secretary of State an elaborate statement of its view of the whole subject, and the Secretary of State has expressed his opinion on that statement? All the cogent reasons, which have determined the Government to persevere with the codification of other branches of Indian law, are at least as applicable to this part of the law as to any other. The Government of India* is fully alive to the serious evils which have arisen from the misapprehensions occasioned by the incomplete form of Act X of 1859, and from that enactment, intended by its authors to be an additional enactment, being understood by the courts as an exclusive enactment. It is, moreover, a matter of real administrative importance that the law as to landlord and tenant should be so clearly and concisely stated as to enable the officials, who are called to deal with it, to get a clear and comprehensive view of it. It is in the interests of all that ambiguities and obscurities should not be left for suitors and advocates to wrangle over, and the courts to spend precious hours in endeavouring to elucidate.

* Despatch of 21st March, 1882, section 51.

86. Amendments in the drafting of the Bill: Preamble.—I regret the omission of the preamble which appeared in the draft No. 437 of 17th January 1883. Considering the perti-

nacity with which the opponents of the Bill have denied all the main legal grounds on which the right of Government to legislate depends, and have taken their stand on the assertion of absolute proprietorship conferred on the zemindars by the terms of the Permanent Settlement, it seems to me well worth while to assert those grounds in an unmistakeable manner, to show, at the outset of the Bill, that the Government takes *its* stand, too, on the Permanent Settlement, and is acting unquestionably well within the letter and spirit of the regulations when it legislates in any way it thinks right for the benefit of the ryots. I should be disposed to add words to the effect that, from the time of the Moghul Government, it has been a recognised maxim that the immediate cultivator of the soil, duly paying his rent, should not be dispossessed of the land he occupies, and that the amount of this rent should not be left to the arbitrary determination of the zemindar, but should be ascertained and fixed by the Sovereign Power.

87. Illegal exactions.—I should have thought also that more prominence, emphasis and exactness should be given to the provision contained in section 85 as to abwabs and other illegal imposition. In one sense it is the key-stone of the Bill. The framers of the Permanent Setlement Regulations were fully alive to the fact that all precautions, by way of limiting rent and otherwise protecting the tenant, were vain unless collateral exactions were prohibted, and the landlord rigidly bound down to the rent reserved in the pottah. This section refers to certain impositions known as abwab, mahtut, &c., but is it clear that it forbids the landlord to levy a fine on admission, to contract with the tenant to pay cesses, &c.? I observe from his speech in Council that Sir S. Bayley seems to contemplate that the landlord will levy a fine on admitting an occupancy tenant; but if he can, what difference is there between paying the additional rental in a lump sums, or paying it year by year, except that the former is the more oppressive to the tenant, and the more fatal to the chance of his being able to do justice to the land? The suit provided in section 86 is a very old contrivance, the uselssness of which experience has conclusively established. It would be far better to empower the Magistrate to impose a fine in any case in which he becomes aware of such an exaction. The section should, in my opinion, provide that, wherever a maximum rent is specified, any attempt to evade that restriction by an initial payment, and, in every cases, the exaction of any payment beyond that specified in the lease, or recorded at the registrar's office should constitute a criminal offence, and that the criminal court trying the case, should order re-delivery of the payment so made.

88. Arrangement and language of the Bill.—To pass to minor questions of drafting, the Bill ought to state, at the outset, the limits of its application; but it is not till we get to its concluding sections that we learn what those limits are. Chapter XVII, for instance, it seems to me, ought to come as part of section 2. It provides for the cases in which contract shall not override the Bill, and for various cases in which the Act shall not apply, and for various cases in which custom is to govern the case. The same observation applies to section 228, which defines the limits, within which the Government, in its capacity of landlord, will be subject to the Bill. The language of the Bill, in many instances, moreover, leaves much to be desired. The definitions of "tenure-holder" and "ryot" are not exact; that of "tenure-holder" would include a mortgagee in possession or an agent—and omits, as several critics have pointed out, the fact that the tenure-holder often has more than a mere right to collect rents. Section 64 is inconsistent with section 6. Such phrases as "contracts for the reclamation of waste land" in section 212 will, I fear, prove to be a mine of litigation. So will section 213 as to "chur" land, and section 215 as to service tenures. Section 216, as to homestead land, disposes of a most important branch of the subject in five lines, and, as might be expected, in a wholly inadequate manner. Sections 225 and 226 provide important modifications of the rights of enhancement which ought not to figure in a "supplemental chapter" along with "penalties," "power to make rules," and other like topics. Section 227, again, appears to imply that "anything payable or deliverable in respect of rights of pasturage, forest rights, fisheries, &c., is not rent. Section 228 leaves in some obscurity the extent to which the Government intends to exempt its own proceedings, in the capacity of landlord, from the operation of the Act. Clause (*b*) of that section is inconsistent with the repealing section and Schedule I. The Bengal Government says that the result of the definition of "estate," and the other provisions of the Act, is that the only advantage which Government intends to retain over the ordinary zemindar is that afforded by the "Certificate" Procedure. If that is so, it would be well to make it clear at the outset. Few people reading section 228 would suppose this to be the intention. Section 228 provides that nothing in the Act shall affect certain enactments, some which section 3 repeals. Section 210 leaves doubtful the question, whether it is intended to affect all contracts of the classes, or only those made since the commencement of the Act. These and other like points will, doubtless, be considered and remedied when the Bill is recommitted to the Select Committee. I refer to them as indicating that, in my opinion, such reconsideration is indispensable.

89. Recapitulation.—In the foregoing paragraphs, I have endeavoured to consider with care, and to state with some approach to exactness, the main outlines of the problem, of which the present Bill is the attempted solution. It may be convenient to recapitulate the principal conclusions which it has been my object to establish. They may be summarized as follows:—The physical, social, and economical conditions of Bengal are such as to render inevitable the growth of a dense agricultural population, whose increasing numbers must continually add to

the difficulty of existence. That difficulty does, in fact, in many parts of the Province, already exist in a somewhat acute form. The profits of the soil, to a share of which, specified by itself, the State was, by the immemorial law and custom of the country, entitled, are now divided between the Government, which receives 3½ millions sterling, 150,000 proprietors, and a million tenure-holders, who receive something over 17 millions, and 10 millions of ryots, who are the tillers of the soil and live on its products. The rights of each of the three latter classes were, at the time of the Permanent Settlement, defined with accuracy, and placed, as the framers of that measure believed, on an equally secure footing, the object being that all alike should enjoy, with equal assurance, the advantages resulting from the surrender of its own rights then made by the State. The Government, at the same time, solemnly announced that this surrender in no way impaired its constitutional right of interfering, whenever it deemed necessary, for the protection of every class of agricultural tenant or its intention of doing so. While the rights of the landowners, under this settlement, have been preserved with exactitude and completeness, the privileges accorded to the ryots have, from various causes, become obscured, and, in many cases, have fallen into abeyance. A large proportion of the tenantry, however, estimated at between 70 and 90 per cent., enjoy occupancy rights. The position of the rest, as well as of the tenants to whom these occupancy tenants sublet, is unsecured by legislation, and shows a dangerous tendency to the consequences of unrestricted competition. Legislation, which was undertaken in 1859 with a view of affirming the privileges of the resident ryot, and of enlarging the definition of occupancy rights, has subserved an altogether opposite purpose, and proved a powerful instrument for the destruction of occupancy rights. The Act has been, and is being, extensively employed for this purpose: in parts of the Province occupancy rights are on the high road to extinction. As competition increases, and the value of land rises, this tendency is likely to intensify. General poverty in one part of the Province and agrarian troubles in another attest the presence of unhealthy relations between landlord and tenant and the necessity for legislation. The facts of the case and the opinions of the best-informed advisers as to the remedies for which they call, have been made, for several years past, the subject of a research more prolonged, more patient, exact and thorough than any known in the annals of Indian Administration. In the course of the investigation certain conclusions have been arrived at, and certain principles have been agreed upon, by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, as shaping the course of the forthcoming legislation. Those conclusions and principles are supported by as weighty a body of official opinion as was ever brought to bear upon a great administrative question. They are in general accordance with the recommendations offered by the Famine Commission, after two years' elaborate enquiry into the condition of the agricultural classes, and with the deliberately recorded opinion of successive Lieutenant-Governors of the Province. The proposed course of action has given surprise and annoyance to landlords, who were fast losing sight of the constitutional and legal restrictions by which the ownership of land in India is surrounded. The natural resentment at an unwelcome curtailment of rights, believed to be absolute, has unfortunately been fostered, alike by contemporaneous political events and the unhesitating advocacy of allies to whose co-operation and sympathy great importance was, with good reason, attached. This state of things, while it enhances the difficulty of a peaceable solution, renders it imperative on those who disapprove of that advocacy, as founded on an incorrect historical view and an unsound economical theory, to explain explicitly the reason of their dissent. With this conviction I have felt it my duty to lay before the Government, I fear, at wearisome length, the grounds on which I believe the proposed enactment to be perfectly within the legislative powers of the State, and to be calculated to promote the true interests of the classes whom it concerns.

Dated 27th October, 1884.

From—Honorary Secretary, Bihar Landholders Association,

To—Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department.

With reference to the Bengal Tenancy Bill as amended by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, I have the honour to submit the following remarks:—

The survey clause is one of the most important clauses of the Bill, and, though alleged to have been drafted in the interest of the raiyats, it is about the only clause in the Bill which the raiyats as a body consider to be most objectionable.

The idea of a general survey-cess is totally repugnant to their feelings. Nor is this difficult to understand. They have been told that the survey-cess is going to be levied, but they are kept in the dark as to the mode in which this cess is to be levied; and it is perfectly clear that they will continue to object to the survey-cess till such time as they are furnished with the details Is this cess to be levied throughout the whole of Bengal or only in those villages that will be surveyed? Is it to be made a permanent cess, or is it only temporary? These are the questions that are naturally raised by the raiyats. They for the first time hear that it is proposed to increase the taxation further for paying the expenses of the Revenue officer's establishment in each district. This leads them to think that the survey-cess is proposed to be introduced chiefly to meet this heavy extra expense. Hence they think that it is likely to become a permanent tax.

It need hardly be stated here that the zemindars take objection to this clause on precisely the same grounds as the raiyats. Some years ago Sir Ashley Eden appointed a commission to enquire into the rent question in Behar. It was composed of civilians, lawyers and zemindars, all of whom had great practical experience of the manner in which the present rent law had worked.

But the Bihar Rent Commission never proposed the idea of having a general survey. This in itself is a conclusive argument against this most objectionable chapter.

It might here be mentioned that the raiyats do not need Revenue officers to protect their interests, nor have they made any such request to Government. If this survey is legalised, it will inevitably lead to immense litigation. Act VII of 1876 was passed to compel the zemindars to register their rights in the Collectorate. Eight years have passed since then, and there are still some *dakhil kharij* cases remaining undecided, though the Act has been in operation for years. The zemindars, however, represent only a very small proportion of the community, and if a period of eight years is not sufficient to procure the record of their rights, even one hundred years would be insufficient to record the rights of raiyats who form nearly the whole population of Bihar.

As an instance we might cite the instance of many partition cases. In these cases every field in the estate has to be measured and assessed, but we find that, even with special Batwara Deputy Collectors in each district, it sometimes takes as much as twenty years to get an estate partitioned. How much more difficult would it then be to measure a whole district in a short space of time? As a case in point I would refer you to the Batwara of Darbhanga which seems likely to last as long as a Chancery suit under Lord Eldon.

The zemindárs and raiyats are both content with the present state of things. In those cases, where there is a dispute about the area of a holding or the classification of its land, the Civil Court has the power to depute an officer to measure and classify the holding. The interested parties should be made to pay the expenses. Nothing beyond this is needed. Why should those raiyats who are not likely to derive the slighest benefit from the measurement be made to pay for the possible benefit of others?

Is this survey cess to be collected by the zemindárs, as in the case of the road and public works cesses, or by the Government? In the first case, are the zemindárs whose powers of realizing rent practically crippled by the proposed Bill, to be compelled to suffer on account of the non-realization of this cess from the tenants?

Is it fair to make the zemindárs responsible for the collection of any cess from the raiyats? Is it fair for the Government to appoint any one as a tax-collector without his wishing to act in that capacity, and is it just to make the property of the tax-collector liable to summary sale for the arrears of the tax-payer?

Surely these are not the principles by which the English Government is supposed to be guided in its administration of the Indian Empire?

If, on the other hand, Government wishes to collect the tax direct from the raiyats, through its own agency, it should let the raiyats know the procedure it wishes to follow in realizing this cess. Does it wish to make the properties of raiyats liable to summary sale, or simply to work with the same agency as the zemindars, namely, that of the Civil Courts only? All these questions ought to be answered and put before the raiyats in a clear and categorical manner.

Taking the Bill as a whole, it appears to the Association to be an unnecessary and mischievous measure. The objections to it have been most ably stated by Mr. Henry Bell in his pamphlet "the Restoration of the ancient Land Law, or the Ilbert Bill No. II." I have no desire to go over the ground which has already been traversed by a gentleman so thoroughly acquainted with this important subject, but I would refer you to the events which have taken place since Mr. Bell's pamphlet was published. The Chief Justice of Bengal has issued an able minute condemning the Bill in most unqualified terms. He is followed by Mr. Justice Field, an able and learned jurist, who has made the rent law his special study. In a calm and judicial minute, Mr. Justice Field simply tears the Bill to pieces. I would refer you to his concluding paragraph, in which he briefly sums up his reasons for considering that the Bill ought to be thrown out.

Going from the region of theory into that of practice, I would ask you to note the following points: It has been asked by more than one writer on the subject why, if this Bill is such a beneficial measure, Government do not extend its benefits to the raiyats in the khas mahals and estates under Court of Wards? This is a fact which in itself speaks volumes; but, when we find (as has recently been shown in the Medinipur rent cases) Government enhancing its raiyats' rent in some cases as much as 300 per cent. and passing an Act with retrospective effect to legalise and enforce this enhancement, zemindars are tempted to wonder why such heavy restrictions are placed on them.

It is notorious that the effect of the mere agitation caused by this Bill has been to unsettle the minds of raiyats, and to make them withhold payment of their rents under the vague notion that Government will soon transfer their *jotes* to them in absolute ownership. The result of this is that many zemindars, who were formerly well-to-do, are now reduced to utter distress. On the one hand, they find their incomes suddenly cut off; on the other hand, they must some how find the money to pay Government revenue before sunset of the appointed day on pain of having their ancestral estates summarily sold by auction.

If the Bill become law, the evils which I have endeavoured to point out would be increased twenty-fold. Abolish all freedom of contract and existing contracts, and give occupancy-

raiyats absolute freedom of sale, and the very class whom it is sought to benefit would in a very few years become the bondsmen of the *mahajan* and the *mokhtar*. They will be egged on to engage in litigation with the zemindár who has befriended them in seasons of want or distress: their natural extravagance and thriftlessness will be encouraged to the uttermost, until they will be compelled to mortgage or sell the *jotes* which they and their forefathers have held for generations past, and they will ultimately become mere serfs on the land which they once tilled. That this is not a fanciful picture is shown by the Resolution passed by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Rivers Thompson (himself an advocate for the Bill) on the Annual Report on the Sonthal Parganas for 1883, published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of 23rd July last. The privileges of free transfer were bestowed upon the Sonthal Parganas with the exception of the Damun-i-koh. In 1878 Mr. John Boxwell (another advocate for the Bill) reported that "instead of borrowing money, which I presume was repaid when their crops were reaped and sold, the cultivators were selling their holdings." In 1881 and 1882 it became known that these sales had largely taken place, *and that in many cases the Sonthals were working as labourers on lands in which they had formerly held rights.* Moreover these changes had all occurred "in the years since 1876, *all distinguished, not only by good harvest, but by prices most favourable to the producers.*" These words speak volumes. Now mark the result. Mr. Oldham, the Deputy Commissioner, writes:—"I was followed by crowds clamouring for the restoration of their lands and complaining that they could get no advances. Were the buyers fellow-tenants or even proprietors intent on merging tenancies, there would be nothing to be said. But they are not. They are all either Bengali traders and money-lenders from Birbhum and Burdwan, or the far more dangerous class, Bhagut traders from Bujpur.

Though Mr. Rivers Thompson attempts to combat this latter assertion, he is compelled to admit that the figures for 1883-84 are 691 sales to money-lenders and 1,9[illegible]2 to raiyats. The purchases of holdings by the zemindars themselves are very few. His Honor goes on to remark:—"It is of the utmost importance to the civil administration of the Sonthal Parganas that the Sonthals should retain possession of their lands. The growth of a large class of Sonthali labourers working for interlopers on lands once their own must be checked by every legitimate means as being *dangerous to the peace of the country*, and of benefit only to a few individuals who are actuated in their dealings with the people by mere mercenary motives, and who consequently are the greatest obstacles to the prosperity of the country."

These are wise and true words. Here we have an instance of the disastrous effects resulting from "free transfer" being established in a small part of the provinces administered by the Lieutenant-Governor, and in the face of this it is proposed to establish this mischievous principle throughout the length and breadth of these provinces. On the subject of subletting, one of the members of the late Rent Commission said:—"The utmost rackrenting is to be found when the right of occupancy falls into the hands of mahájans (money-lenders) or other persons who do not cultivate themselves, but sublet to *korfa* raiyats (actual cultivators). The Famine Commission refer to the same subject in the following terms:—"The question of subletting seems to us of even greater importance. The more valuable the occupancy-right becomes by reason of such measures of protection as we have advocated, the more need there will be of guarding against a custom, which is everywhere prevalent in India, under which the privileged tenant is apt to turn into a middleman subletting the land, and living on the difference between the rack rent and the privileged rate secured to him by the law. The occupancy-right can only be beneficial to the community when enjoyed by a *bonâ fide* cultivator, and the object of the law should be to prevent any one who is not a *bonâ fide* cultivator from acquiring or retaining such right."

The custom of subletting is not so generally prevalent as it is assumed in the above extract; but the provision of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, if passed into law, will intensify the evil tenfold.

Mr. Tobin, in his enquiry, found that where subletting was allowed by custom, as amongst the *guzastha* raiyats of Shahabad district, the raiyats sublet their rights at from twice to ten times the rates of rent they do pay.

On the subject of commutation of produce-rent, I have simply to draw your attention to the opinion of one of the most experienced officials of this Division. Mr. Halliday, the commissioner of the Division, says:—"On the question of commutation of *bhaoli* rents in Bihár, it would be most inexpedient to adopt more active legislative measures for the commutation of these tenures. I not only believe that great mischief could be done if commutation were hastily or rashly carried out, but I think further that in this respect we should leave matters alone. I am sure that it is a right acceptation that lands on which a money-rent has once been introduced are not likely to be held *bhaoli* again. Our experience in the settlement of the Gya escheated lands, recently undertaken, shows that the raiyats almost invariably opposed the commutation of the system of *bhaoli*, notwithstanding the specially favourable terms proposed, and my belief is that in these cases an offer of re-commutation would certainly be accepted. * * * I would not confer by direct legislation any power in the zemíndár to force commutation on the raiyats, but neither would I give the raiyat the exclusive right to orce commutation on the zemíndár."

Mr. Halliday continues:—"The special condition in the Bill, that the raiyat's application for commutation must include all the *bhaoli* lands of his holding, will not be looked upon by the raiyat as an unmixed blessing to himself. The restriction which is considered necessary in the

interest of the zemíndár will as a matter of fact make the provision of the law a dead letter, and things will in reality remain much as they now are. The raiyat would probably only require commutation for the best land in his holding, while the zemíndár would strive for the reverse, and the condition in the present Bill will not satisfy either party. But supposing the commutation principle of the present Bill be adopted, the deductions proposed in the last clause of section 90 will not be altogether fair upon the zemíndárs. The conversion of one or two or even of several holdings of raiyats in an estate will not relieve the landlord from the expense and responsibility of maintaining the village irrigation-works to the same extent as before, if he did not wish to loss all prospect of profits from the remaining *bhaoli* tenures. The irrigation works then being maintained by the zemíndár as before, it would not be difficult for the raiyats whose *bhaoli* tenures had been changed to money-rents to avail themselves surreptitiously or by force of the benefits of the zemíndár's irrigation works. These holdings should be scattered all over the village amidst other holdings not so converted, and it would be simply impossible for the zemíndár to prevent the one set of raiyats from reaping the advantage of irrigation designed for the other set. All this must certainly be taken into consideration from the zemíndár's point of view. I used above the expression *by force*, because it must be remembered that the zemíndár of Behar has not to deal invariably with only the unresisting helpless raiyat, the so-represented typical cultivator of Behar. There are Bráhmans, Bábhans, Rájputs and Muhammadans, who as raiyats are perfectly capable of maintaining their own interests, being thoroughly acquainted with the rights they possess under the law, and are also equally capable of combining powerfully against the zemíndár in the exercise of supposed rights which they may not possess under the law. These do not form by any means a small class, and must be taken into the calculation in determining the question of the commutation system."

For the reasons above stated, and for those so ably stated by the gentlemen to whom I referred, the Association desire me to record their protest against the Bill.

No. 2201T.—R., dated 9th October, 1884.

From - The Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Assistant in Charge, Legislative Department.

1. Letter No. A. dated 22nd September, 1884, from the Munsif of Mozufferpur.
2. Letter No. 1672G., dated 23rd September, 1884, from the Officiating Collector of Shahabad.
3. Letter, dated 22nd September, 1884, from the Honorary Secretary, Orissa Association.
4. Letter, dated 16th September, 1884, from the General Secretary to the Behar Indigo Planters' Association.*

* Not printed. Already circulated as papers No. 54.

In compliance with the request made in a telegram, dated 1st October 1884, from Mr. Fitzpatrick, I am directed to forward copies of the papers noted on the margin, relating to the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

No. A., dated 22nd September, 1884.

From—The Munsif of Mozufferpore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your circular No. 9T.—R., with enclosure, I have the honour to submit that the procedure sections of the Bill require no modifications just at present. They seem to be workable, and the finality given to judgments in petty cases meets with approval. In my humble opinion the filing of boundary with the plaints should not be made compulsory. Petty suits to recover arrears of rent (in which the jamá is not disputed) should not be made complicated by questions about correctness or otherwise of boundaries of the lands the rent whereof is sought to be recovered. In such cases only the number of Government survey will suffice.

On enquiry from old-standing pleaders I learn that there is no local custom here recognizing any right in a raiyat to his holding occupied for *less* than twelve years. In my experience also I did not find the existence of any such custom. If the payment of rent is withheld, such raiyats are ejected by the zemíndár. But not so in the case of homestead or *gharari* and *bári* land, as it is called here. Such lands are generally rent-free, no ground-rent or *kathiari* being paid for it, especially in the case of high-caste men, such as Bráhmans, Rajpoots, and Kayests. The low-caste people render some sort of service in lieu of payment of rent. But in cases in which homestead lands are rent-paying, the málik has not the power to turn out the recusant assamees without the aid of a Court of law. He has to sue them for arrears, and in execution of his decree to sell their houses, though this is seldom done. The *bastu* land is generally exempted when the occupancy-right in the *kásht* is put up for sale. But I do not think there is any well-established custom of the sort.

2. The Tenancy Bill has undergone material alterations, and the present Bill as re-cast and revised by the Select Committee is decidedly an improvement upon its predecessors. Throughout the Bill a desire to do even-handed justice to both the zemíndár and the raiyat is apparent, and every possible restriction to guard the poor raiyats from the oppression of their rich landlords seem to have been imposed. The provisions generally appear to be good and beneficial, but there are certain matters which call for comment.

First.—Clause (3) of section 5 seems to be defective. It does not include those raiyats who cultivate and hold lands in rent-free maháls under settlement from lákhiráj dar, jagírdár, &c., as also the tenants of those máliks who did not possess entire estates at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and whose maháls therefore were made subordinate to the parent estate or zemíndárí in respect to the payment of Government revenue.

Section 5, clause 5, is open to objection. Thikádárs, mahájans, and land-jobbers can in collusion with refractory raiyats attain to this position of taluqdárs without any great difficulty, to the detriment of both the málik and the raiyat. That part of the definition of a "settled raiyat" which confers on a raiyat holding land (how infinitesimal soever it may be) continuously for 12 years the status of settled raiyat in regard to other lands of larger areas held for a shorter time, under a pattá even providing against the accrual of a right of occupancy, is objectionable.

Second.—Further restrictions should be imposed upon the raiyats' power of transfer. As a class of people, they are most improvident and thoughtless, and a marriage or a *saradh* will in no time convey wholesale all their lands either to the mahájan or land-jobber, and reduce them to the position of day-labourers. Again, the provisions of the Bill alone will not sufficiently protect the interests of the landlords against the refractory tenantry colluding with the málik's bitterest enemy solely for the purpose of annoying and harassing him. The pre-emption clause may, with advantage, be made applicable to all kinds of raiyats and tenure-holders.

Third.—The position and status of the *khudkásht* raiyats and of the tenants of málik's *zeraits*, *sír* and *khamar* lands should be more clearly defined.

Fourth.—The rules laid down for enhancement of rent of occupancy-raiyats are rather intricate, and it is doubtful how far they will prove workable.

Fifth.—A long-felt want is attempted to be removed by the introduction of the chapter on "Record-of-rights;" but at the same time the contemplated work is sure to take a long time to accomplish. Moreover, it is feared that, like the Land Registration Act of 1876, it will prove a fruitful source of litigation for years to come, and to a great extent be the indirect cause of disturbing the friendly relations existing between the zemíndár and his tenantry.

Sixth.—The position of the patwárí should undergo some change. He should be either made entirely subordinate to the zemíndárs whom he serves, or be treated as a Government servant to all intents and purposes. Much mischief is done by his anomalous position. He should be made personally liable at least for preparing false and incorrect village-papers and granting false rent-receipts, and a zemíndár should not be made to suffer unless it is proved that it was done with his direct knowledge. The introduction of printed receipt-books with counterfoils and of compulsory pattás and kabulyats should be insisted upon.

Memorandum by Officiating Collector, Shahabad, No. 1672G., dated 26th September 1884.

Copy forwarded to A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., with Mr. Nolan's compliments, with reference to Commissioner of Patna's memorandum No. 70R., dated 3rd instant.

No. 1662G., dated 23rd September, 1884.

From—The Officiating Collector of Shahabad,

To—The Commissioner of Patna Division.

I perceive from your memorandum No. 70R., dated 3rd instant, that Mr. Forbes' proposal to introduce provisions in the Bengal Tenancy Bill for legalising underletting to indigo-planters is receiving special attention, and I request permission to record a few observations on the subject, the report of what I said at the Conference not correctly expressing my view.

2. I quite agree with Mr. Forbes that it is desirable to permit planters to obtain from raiyats with the least possible trouble land required for indigo cultivation. It appears to me that sufficient facilities are afforded for this by the Bill as it stands, the restrictions imposed by that measure on underletting not being apparently of a nature to affect indigo-planters. The limit of the period of sub-leases to seven years is of little importance to them, as the same land cannot be cultivated with indigo for a longer period, while the provision against excessive rents being realised through the Courts is of no importance practically, as planters obtain land not by giving high rents but considerable premiums. I should say that the planters would not attach any value to the proposal made in their supposed interests. If, however, it prove otherwise, and the planters press the point, I see no objection to the removal of restrictions on sub-letting for *boná fide* indigo cultivation, except the general objection to all class legislation, and it must give way to any economical necessity.

3. I also agree with Mr. Forbes and Mr. Norman in considering it undesirable that planters should, as under the *kartouli* system, take under-leases of lands they do not require for indigo merely to sublet them again to the original holders. It seems to me that the under-tenant of an occupancy-raiyat should not be allowed himself to underlet. Mr. Forbes, while disapproving of the *kartouli* system, remarks that in nine cases out of ten it is a defensive alliance between the planter and raiyat against the zemíndár; he might have added that the alliance is on such terms as to place the weaker party to it entirely at the mercy of the

stronger. I fear it resembles the fabled alliance of the man and the horse against stag, and would have the same result. *Non equitem dorso, frennen non depulit are.*

4. What appears to me most objectionable is that restrictions on subletting should be removed all over these provinces merely for the sake of legalising a local practice affecting an area which, by comparison with the country as a whole, is insignificant.

Dated 22nd September, 1884.

From—The Honorary Secretary, Orissa Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am directed by the Orissa Association at Cuttack to submit, for the kind consideration of the Government, their own views and opinions embodied in the following paragraphs on the revised Tenancy Bill. This was originally proposed to have been submitted through the Commissioner along with his own report on the subject, but unavoidable circumstances, the Association regret, prevented it from adopting such a course. The opinions expressed below of the Association as regards the Bill refer mainly to its general principles and not to its details.

2. The Association recognises the necessity for amending the land law of Bengal and Behar with a view (1) to give increased facilities to the landlord for enhancement and easy realisation of arrears of rent, and (2) to give additional security to the actual cultivators of the soil in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labour.

3. In the opinion of the Association the land law both as regards Government estates and zemindari mahals should be assimilated, especially as regards enhancement and realisation of arrears of rent. It does not see why there should be separate laws for the Government estates and the zemindari mahals to meet the same end. From an assimilation of this kind much good is expected, as it will have the beneficial effect of familiarising the local authorities with the real wants of both the rent-payers and rent-receivers.

4. The Association does not think it desirable to extend the proposed law to Orissa for the present at least, and is of opinion that if hereafter occasion arise for its extension in whole or part thereof, it should be done subject to legislative sanction. For they think it is unsafe to leave to the discretion of the executive Government extension of a law of such a paramount importance, involving the interest of the entire population of a province.

5. The whole of the province of Orissa is temporarily settled, and the next settlement is to come on within a few years hence. It is not therefore, in the opinion of the Association, desirable to make any change in the existing law of the country until that period.

6. The land-tenures of Orissa differ materially from those of Bengal and Behar, so much so that many of the provisions of the law under review, which can so well apply to the latter, may be deemed quite impplicable to Orissa at present. The Association, however, thinks that if necessity arises hereafter for the introduction of any of the sections of the law into Orissa, they might be introduced under legislative sanction.

7. Taking into consideration the Chapter II with section 37, the Association deprecates the provisions made in the Bill for increasing the already too numerous classes of tenure-holders, who are said to be the most rack-renting of all the landlords existing, and thinks that every effort should be made to diminish rather than increase their number. But what the Association is most afraid of is that if the Bill be passed into law, it may have a disastrous effect on the peasantry. The Association thinks that the conversion of occupancy-rights into tenures under any circumstances will not deter mahajans from purchasing their rights.

8. Registration under section 15 should be made compulsory either by providing a penalty for non-registration within a specified space of time or declaring the transfer invalid if not registered within that time.

9. The Association consider Chapter IV as unnecessary. In all matters, except as to enhancement of rent, raiyats with fixed rent should be treated as raiyats with rights of occupancy.

10. The Association deprecates the provisions laid down in sections 25 and 26, which give to the settled raiyat the right of occupancy, even in land situated within the village or estate belonging to petty jagirdars and other free holders, if he is but allowed to cultivate it for a single season.

11. Sections 28 and 29 provide that if one or more of the several joint-proprietors or tenure-holders acquire the right of occupancy of a raiyat, each of them will retain it. Even a neighbouring zemindar or a mahajan is allowed to retain that right should he acquire it by purchase or otherwise. But it is only in the case of the landlord acquiring the same by purchase that the occupancy-right shall cease to exist. The distinction is invidious and unnecessarily harsh. The Association proposes that either the two sections referred to above be altogether omitted, or that a provision be made to the effect that if the purchaser of an occu-

pancy right lets out the whole or a part thereof, the right of occupancy shall cease to exist with respect to that portion. The Association prefer the latter course, as it thinks that every endeavour ought to be made to give fixity of tenure to the actual cultivator.

12. Referring to section 31, the Association is of opinion that the right of succession should only be transferred to the lineal descendants of the deceased or other member of his family living jointly with him. The Association would altogether omit the right of transfer, or give it only under this condition, that the inheritor would retain that right if he cultivates the land himself. But if he lets it to a third party the right will be transferred to him, *i.e.*, to the actual cultivator.

13. As regards the right of pre-emption, it appears to the Association that under the Bill as it stands, the landlord, if he purchases occupancy-right, will, in the majority of cases, purchase a bag of wind. But if the suggestion of the Association as to the transfer of the right to actual cultivators be adopted, there will be no ground for complaint.

14. The Association deprecates all restriction put by section 41 and other provisions of the Bill under free contract, and does not understand why, when a court of law can enhance rent by 25 or 50 per cent., the parties cannot between themselves agree for the payment of more than 12½ per cent.

15. The Association recommends to take away the restriction put in section 46 (*a*), and regrets to find that the Bill as a whole has a tendency to increase litigation and to discourage the existence of any sympathy between the landlord and the tenant.

16. The use of the words "staple food-crops" in section 50 will, the Association apprehends, be productive of great hardship. It does not see why no account should be taken of more valuable crops, such as indigo, tobacco, oilseeds, cotton, &c.

17. Commutation under section 53 ought not to be allowed except with the consent of the landlord.

18. The compulsory registrations under section 57 would, in the opinion of the Association, be vexatious, and should therefore be omitted.

19. Section 62, the Association thinks, will encourage subletting which may temporarily be allowed under the exceptional circumstances contemplated in section 37 (*a*), but in all other cases the law ought to distinctly provide that the lessor cannot receive from the lessee more rent than what he himself pays.

20. The Association approves of the proposition made in sections 70 to 72 regarding the grant of receipts and accounts. But the forms appended are such as it would almost be impossible for the landlord to grant receipts regularly if, as the Association understands, he has to state in each separate receipt for each payment the particulars of the holding and of all previous payments.

21. The Association does not think that the provisions for distraint made in Chapter XIII are necessary. The present law should be allowed to stand.

22. The law should make some provision to facilitate the landlord using lands held by raiyats for making tanks, embankments, or other improvement of the estate.

23. For the realisation of arrears of rent the patni sale law should be adopted in the case of tenures and other transferable holdings.

24. In the case of non-transferable holdings, provision should be made to the effect that when the landlord files a plaint stating the amount of arrear for full one year or more, a notice should be given to the raiyat to pay up the arrears of dispute the zemindar's claim within a month from the date of receipt of notice, and if he does not he should be considered to have forfeited all his claims to the possession of the land. If he does not pay or dispute the zemindar's claim within that period, or in case of dispute he does not pay the amount the court may decree within one month from the date of the decree, he should, on the zemindar's application, be ejected, and his property sold for the amount decreed, provision being at the same time made against fraud on the part of the landlord.

Dated 24th November, 1884.

From—Babu Rajkissore Mookerjee, Cultivator-raiyat, Utterpara,

To—The Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department.

I have the honour to submit herewith a memorial on the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, numerously signed by Bengal raiyats and addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, and I request the favour of your laying it before His Excellency. I also forward 70 spare copies of the memorial.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned raiyats of Bengal.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners have read with great concern the Bill entitled the Bengal Tenancy Bill, now under the consideration of the Legislative Council of India, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of April 16th, 1884.

2. That your petitioners have noticed with great alarm the provisions in the Bill aforesaid relating to the grounds of enhancement of rent and the limits of enhancement of rent and to the distinction drawn between occupancy and non-occupancy raiyats as to the rates of rent payable by them.

3. That your petitioners entirely agree in the following observations made by the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds in his memorandum of dissent from the finding of the majority of the Select Committee, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of April 16th, 1884, Part VI, page 261: "For, as agricultural holdings must from time to time fall into the hands of the landlords, and as the landlords are left free to let these out at almost any rental they may think fit to demand, it is evident that the prevailing rate will steadily increase, and that this rate will regulate the rents not only of tenants newly admitted to occupation, but of the general body of the tenantry.' Your petitioners notice with pleasure that the same view is taken by the Government of Bengal in its Circular No. 3T-R., dated Darjeeling, the 24th May, 1884, addressed to the Commissioners of Divisions. In paragraph 11 of the Circular it is said: "It must be remembered that through the operation of the pre-emption clauses of the Bill (if they are retained) and through the falling in of tenancies owing to ryots' deaths or desertions of their holdings, a very considerable quantity of *raiyati lands* does yearly fall into the hands of landlords, who, under the provisions of this Bill, may deal with it in the first instance under Chapter VI, and let it to non-occupancy raiyats at rates above the prevailing occupancy rate. These lands might subsequently be let to settled ryots of the estate or village at further enhanced rates, and so become occupancy lands, the enhanced rate payable for which would be available as evidence to raise the hitherto prevailing occupancy rate of the village." Your petitioners, therefore, regard section 42, clause (1) of the Bill as dangerous to their interests.

4. That your petitioners feel themselves aggrieved by the provision for enhancement on the ground of a "prevailing rate" [section 43, clause (*a*)]. Your petitioners need not state at any length the reasons for regarding this provision as a grievance for they are clearly set out by the Government of Bengal in its letter No. 1906 T.-R., dated Darjeeling, the 15th September, 1884, addressed to the Government of India and published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, October 11th, 1884, page 92. The reasons are stated in paragraph 40, page 117 of the Supplement.

5. That your petitioners also regard section 43, clause (*b*) as unjustly affecting their interests, for it lays down that a rise in the average prices of food crops shall be a ground of enhancement. A rise in prices not occasioned by the skill, industry, or expense of the landlord; and your petitioners do not see what claims the landlords have to any advantage resulting from a rise in prices. A rise in prices may be very often only a very lucky accident to the raiyat, and he is entitled to its full benefit. Where the rise in prices is not distinctly traceable to any action of the landlord's, it is the raiyat alone who, your petitioners submit, is entitled to all the advantages arising out of the fact. Your petitioners do not raise the slightest objection to clause (*c*) of section 43 which allows enhancement on the ground of improvements effected by the landlord. But a rise in prices is never the result of any step taken by the landlord; and your petitioners submit that the landlord is entitled to no enhancement save such as may be claimed on the ground of his having taken active steps to improve the quality of the land or enhance the value of the produce. Your petitioners notice with regret the fact that the Government regard as indisputable the claim of the landlord to enhance rent on the ground of a rise in prices. In paragraph 13 of the letter addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Bengal, No. 784, dated Simla, the 5th May, 1884, it is said: "In many parts of Bengal the rise in prices of recent years has been very considerable, and the complaints of the zemindars that under the present law they have been unable to obtain a proportionate increase of rent are admitted to be well-founded." Your petitioners crave leave to submit that zemindars have no claim to a proportionate increase of rent. Rise in prices is determined by economic conditions which are not under the control of the zemindar, and he can no more claim an enhancement on this ground than he can if the raiyat gets a large legacy under the will of a stranger. That rise in prices should be no ground of enhancement is a proposition which your petitioners deem to be justified not only by considerations of justice and economy, but by the Permanent Settlement and the usages and traditions which have prevailed in Bengal. In Volume II of the work entitled. "The Zemindary Settlement of Bengal," Appendix XX, the subject of enhancement is discussed at great length, and in page 143 the following observations are made: "Lord Cornwallis distinctly foresaw a rise of prices, yet he fixed the zemindar's assessment for ever; and in enumerating the sources from which the zemindars might increase their rents, he mentioned the *substitution* of more valuable for cheaper kinds of produce, but omitted mention of increased money-rents from a rise of prices of the old kinds of produce.....The Regulations of 1793 did guard against enhancement by explicitly stating that the amount of customary money-rent to be

entered in the pottahs then to be *immediately granted by the zemindar*, would be the sole amount recoverable thereafter by the zemindar, who was expressly prohibited from increasing it by fresh abwabs, *i.e.*, by recourse to the only old ways in which rent in excess of the original *assul* used to be obtained on account of a rise of prices." In page 152 of the same volume it is pointed out that Lord Cornwallis omitted to legalise enhancement of the raiyat's rents on occasion of a rise of prices; and in page 156 where the conclusions of the Chapter are summed up, it is observed that in 1793 by a distinct engagement the faith of the Government was as solemnly pledged to the raiyat as to the zemindar, and that a "breach of that engagement is chargeable on the Legislature that passed Act X of 1859 which—nearly seventy years after the decennial settlement, and for the first time under law—subjected the raiyat's rent to enhancement from a rise of prices." In page 147 of Volume I of the same work it is observed: "Thus an increase of the raiyat's rent from a general rise of prices of the old kinds of produce was not contemplated. The exclusion of this from the possible sources of increased revenue was not inadvertent—it was intentional; for the noble Lord had in a previous paragraph of his minute protected the zemindar from any increase of the rent payable by him to Government on account of any such rise in prices."

6. That your petitioners find to their great surprise and regret that the Bill under consideration recognises no principle for determining the maximum limit of enhancement. Section 75 (*d*) of the original Bill provided that "the enhanced rent shall not in any case exceed one-fifth of the estimated average value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which raiyats sell at harvest time." This clause, your petitioners find, has been omitted from the present Bill. In paragraph 11 of the letter of the Government of India addressed to the Government of Bengal, it is observed: "The Government of India is also inclined to agree with the Select Committee that failing this test the most feasible check on rack-renting is to limit the percentage of increase obtainable at any one time on existing rents when rent is enhanced either by private agreement or by suit." Your petitioners cannot help remarking that the principle here adopted by the Government of India is in reality no principle at all, and in the second place it provides no means for determining the maximum limit of enhancement that may ever be reached. There is a distinction between the maximum increase obtainable "at any one time" and the maximum rent which may ever be claimed from the raiyat. Furthermore, the method adopted by the Government of India for checking rack-renting seems to assume that no raiyat is already holding under a rack-rent, that some increase of rent may be asked for, and that the only problem for consideration is to limit the percentage of increase obtainable at any one time. Sudden enhancement on a large scale would unquestionably be a great grievance to the raiyats. But an indefinite increase of rent, though slowly and gradually achieved through a long series of years, would be none the less a grievance. In all cases of enhancement the relevant inquiry is not if a slight increase will be bearable, but if any increase is justifiable having regard to the quantity of the produce. To limit the percentage of increase obtainable at any one time is a bar only to sudden enhancement and not to indefinite enhancement. To regulate enhancements by percentages of increase is to follow no principle but to act arbitrarily. The rent already paid is assumed to be below the rack-rent, and an attempt is made to reconcile the raiyat to an enhancement by making the percentage of increase too small to be viewed with alarm. To regulate the maximum limit of enhancement by reference to the rent already paid, in other words, to make the existing rent a sort of unit or standard of measurement, is to follow no principle at all, for the existing rent has been determined on no principle. The mere observance of arithmetical uniformity does not amount to the adoption of a principle. Percentages of increase, however regular, consistent and uniform, furnish no rational method of enhancement, for the original basis of calculation, the rent already paid, is itself determined by no principle. Besides, as your petitioners have already observed, the system of percentages of increase determines no real maximum limit of the rent payable by a raiyat. Your petitioners submit that under no circumstances the rent payable by a raiyat should exceed a certain proportion of the gross produce. The maximum limit of rent in all cases, whether the enhancement be by suit or by private contract, ought to be a certain determinate fraction of the gross produce. Your petitioners, while they are thankful for the provisions against sudden enhancement beyond small percentages on existing rent, are nevertheless anxious that the Legislature should prescribe a definite maximum limit of enhancement by reference to the gross produce. As a matter of fact, the maximum rent that has ever been claimed from the Bengal raiyat or from cultivators in other countries has been far less than one-fifth of the gross produce. Your petitioners have referred to that proportion only because it was mentioned in the original Bill; but your petitioners would most respectfully submit that in their opinion the fairest maximum of rent would be one-sixth of the gross produce. Your petitioners feel bound to admit that the determination of any particular proportion like one-sixth, one-eighth, or one-tenth would be more or less arbitrary; but they are anxious that some maximum limit should be prescribed having relation to the quantity of the gross produce. Such a limit has been recognised not only in India but in various other countries. In "the Zemindary Settlement of Bengal," Volume I, pp. 92—94, authorities are cited to show that in ancient times the land-tax levied in Egypt was one-fifth of the gross produce, in Greece one-tenth, among the Romans one-tenth, in Persia one-tenth, in China one-tenth, among the Hindus one-sixth of the gross produce. In Cochin-China and Siam the amount of the land-tax is estimated at 4 per cent. of the gross produce. In the Burma Empire the Government impost on cultivated land is only a tenth part of the produce. It thus appears that to fix a certain

proportion of the gross produce as the maximum limit of rent is by no means an impracticable idea. The difficulties felt by the Government in adopting such a limit are, first, that the average produce of different lands cannot be ascertained, and second, that the rent payable for lands growing other than stable food-crops cannot be ascertained. Your petitioners submit that the difficulty in ascertaining the average gross produce of particular lands is by no means insuperable. They submit for Your Excellency's consideration a form which is set out in the margin and marked A which should be filled in every year by the zemindar and also by an officer of Government and sent to the Collector for the purpose of determining the rent payable by the raiyat. If the zemindar claims an enhancement, or a raiyat claims an abatement, he must apply to the Collector, and the Collector after looking at these annual returns shall give a certificate stating his opinion. If the Collector allows an enhancement, the ryot may bring a suit in a Civil Court disputing the zemindar's right to enhance; and if the Collector allows an abatement, the zemindar may bring a suit in a Civil Court disputing the raiyat's right to get an abatement. But where the Collector declines to allow enhancement, it shall not be open to the zemindar to bring a suit in a Civil Court to obtain enhancement; and where the Collector declines to allow abatement, it shall not be open to the raiyat to bring a suit in a Civil Court to obtain abatement. The Collector's certificate ought to be declared to be evidence admissible in a Civil Court. In other words, enhancement and abatement should only be obtained by application to the Collector; the Collector should consult the annual returns, and his certificates shall be final and conclusive evidence as against the party applying; but the other party may have it set aside in the Civil Court. Your petitioners raise no objection to the provisions of the Bill under consideration regarding the intervals of time at which enhancement or abatement can be claimed. With regard to the second difficulty noticed by the Government of India your petitioners venture to state as the result of their experience that crops, like sugarcane, mulberry, potato, &c., ought to be assessed at double the rent payable on staple food-crops, and that this would be a fair and equitable assessment. Sugarcane and such other crops grow on high land alone, and the expenses of their cultivation are very great.

7. That your petitioners submit that though there is and ought to be distinction in the status of the occupancy and the non-occupancy raiyat, there ought to be no distinction as regards the rates of rents payable by each, the grounds of enhancement and the limit of enhancement. Occupancy right is a species of property and has special incidents annexed to it. These incidents do not, of course, appertain to the holding of the non-occupancy raiyat. But your petitioners are aware of no principle which justifies a distinction in the rates of rent payable by the two classes of raiyats. Zemindars have always taken steps and, if the Bill under consideration be passed into law, will take yet more active steps to prevent the acquisition of occupancy rights; and as the advantages incident to those rights will be out of the reach of the vast majority of the Bengal raiyats, your petitioners submit that there will be no appreciable improvement in the condition of the Bengal peasantry by conferring special privileges on the occupancy raiyats alone. Your petitioners, therefore, heartily concur in the recommendation made by the Government of Bengal that the rent of the occupancy or non-occupancy raiyat shall not exceed one-fifth of the value of the gross produce calculated in staple food grains, and your petitioners are anxious that the same equality should exist as regards rates of rent and grounds of enhancement.

8. That your petitioners have noticed with very great regret the recommendation of the Government of Bengal to modify the presumption as to fixity of rent by requiring proof of such fixity in all future cases from 20 years before passing the Bill. Your petitioners view this recommendation with great surprise when they read the finding of the Lieutenant-Governor on the evidence before him. "On the evidence before him, therefore, Mr. Rivers Thompson feels that he might, with the weight of authority, argument, and fact in his favour, ask for the retention of the presumption contained in the existing law as regards occupancy rights as well as tenures. But on a full review of the Bill as a whole he abstains from taking up that position. Recognising the sincerity of the zemindar's objections to the presumption, and the insistance with which they have urged their views, he is willing to make a concession to their wishes, provided that the interests of the raiyats shall not, in the long run, suffer from the change in what is to them a most valuable provision." Your petitioners need hardly apologise for stating their view that the opinion of the Legislature ought to be based upon the evidence before it and upon no other material. The sincerity of an objection and the vigour with which it is pressed ought not to weigh with the Legislature as against authority, argument, and fact. All objections must, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, be presumed to be sincere; and it would be a dangerous doctrine to lay down that no objection will be listened to unless it is pressed with vigour. The raiyats object to the modification of the presumption under the existing law, and the objection is thoroughly sincere. If it is not pressed with extraordinary vehemence, the moderation of tone is due not to lack of interest in the subject but to a feeling of respect for the Legislature. The 20 years' presumption has a history of its own, a reference to which alone can throw light on its real nature and significance. The Regulations of 1793 did not contemplate enhancement of rent; the zemindar could not claim more than the established pergunna rate of rent. When enhancement was first legalised by Act X of 1859, the twenty years' presumption was introduced as a sort of compensation to the raiyats for the liability to enhancement newly imposed on them. They

were declared liable to enhancement, and their only protection lay in the presumption which declared that tenants holding lands at a fixed rate for twenty years previously to suit would be presumed to have held the lands at the same rate from the permanent settlement. To modify the presumption is to lessen the protection; and your petitioners submit that the raiyats have done nothing to deserve that penalty.

9. That your petitioners beg leave to submit that enhancement ought not to be regarded as a matter of course, but that it is in reality an anomalous and unjustifiable proceeding. Enhancement is not to be allowed, if it is to be allowed at all, except on grounds of the most obvious considerations of justice. Historically speaking, all enhancements are illegal; and Act X of 1859 in so far as it allowed enhancements was *ultra vires*. Your petitioners do not ask for the removal from the Bill of all provisions relating to enhancement, only because Act X of 1859 has familiarized them with a proceeding which is essentially illegal. Your petitioners beg to invite your Excellency's attention to the following authorities with a view to show that enhancement of rent is, strictly speaking, an innovation introduced in 1859, and that all provisions relating to it must be as far as possible favourable to the raiyat. The Bengal Government, on the 16th August 1769, desired Collectors to impress upon the raiyats that "our object is not increase of rents, or the accumulation of demands, but solely by fixing such as are legal, explaining and abolishing such as are fraudulent and unauthorised, not only to redress the raiyat's present grievances, but to secure him from all further invasions of his property." Sir Philip Francis, in a minute written in 1776, "considered that the rate of assessment per beegah should be fixed for ever upon land, no matter who might be the occupant." Warren Hastings wrote in the same strain: "Many other points of inquiry will also be useful to secure to the raiyats the permanent and undisputed possession of their lands, and to guard them against arbitrary exactions." On the 12th April 1786, the Court of Directors wrote: "It is entirely our wish that the natives" (raiyats or subjects) "may be encouraged to pursue the occupations of trade and agriculture by the secure enjoyment of the profits of their industry; and that the zemindars and raiyats may not be harassed by increasing debts, either public or private, occasioned by the increased demands of the Government." Sir John Shore, in the same spirit, observed: "And at present we must give every possible security to the raiyat as well as, or not merely, to the zemindar. This is so essential a point that it ought not to be conceded to any plan." The Court of Directors, on the 19th September 1792, approving of these views recognised it as an object of the permanent settlement that it should "secure to the great body of the raiyats the same equity and certainty as to the amount of their rents and the same undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of their industry which we mean to give to the zemindars themselves." Twenty-seven years later, the Court, on the 15th January 1819, deliberately re-affirmed: "We fully subscribe to the truth of Mr. Sisson's declaration that the faith of the state is to the full as solemnly pledged to uphold the cultivator of the soil in the unmolested enjoyment of his long-established rights as it is to maintain the zemindar in the possession of his estate, or to abstain from increasing the public revenue permanently assessed upon him." The Regulations of 1793 regarded the old-established pergunnah rates as the maximum rates of rent and prohibited the levy of fresh *abwabs* which would have been tantamount to an enhancement of rent. While every other detail affecting the relations of zemindar and raiyat was carefully elaborated in the Regulations of 1793, they contain no provision for an increase of that rent which ancient custom had determined as the established pergunnah rate of rent. The intention, that by the arrangement of 1793, the raiyat's rent should be as permanently settled as the zemindar's at the amount obtaining in 1793 was so well known that it was carried out in the similar settlements in Benares and in the zemindari tracts in the Madras Presidency; and Mr. H. Colebrooke, on the same understanding, urged in 1812 that even then "measures should be adopted, late as it now is, to reduce to writing a clear declaration and distinct record of the usages and rates according to which the raiyats of each pergunnah or district will be entitled to demand the renewal of their pottahs, upon any occasion of a general or partial cancelling of leases." In the same conviction the Bengal Government, on the 1st of August 1822, proposed to settle the rents payable by raiyats to zemindars in the permanently settled Lower Provinces. The pergunnah rate continued, in law, standard maximum rate from 1793 to 1859; as such it was recognised in the Sale Laws, and in those relating to distraint and the collection of the revenue, as for instance, Regulation XLIV of 1793, XX of 1795, VII of 1799, VIII of 1819 and XI of 1822.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray as follows:—

(1) That no alteration may be made in the present law relating to the presumption as to fixity of rent where the tenant has held for twenty years consecutively at the same rate.

(2) That enhancement of rent may not be allowed on the ground of rise in prices.

(3) That enhancement of rent may not be allowed on the ground of a prevailing rate.

(4) That the rent of the occupancy or non-occupancy raiyat may never exceed one-sixth of the value of the gross produce calculated in staple food-grains, whether the enhancement be by suit or private agreement.

(5) That no distinction may be recognised between occupancy and non-occupancy raiyats as regards the rates of rent payable by them and the grounds on which enhancement may be claimed.

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

A.

Abstract shewing the actual state of Tenancy to be filed annually before the Collector by every person holding interest above that of the occupancy or mocurary or other class of raiyats.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME OF RAIYAT.	Number of plots occupied by each.	Area of each plot.	Classes of each plot showing produce.	Rate of rent per bigha of each plot.	Date of the original creation of the tenancy.	Conditions of the original tenancy whether by written contract or possession.	Rent paid for each plot.	Cause if any of the change in the rate of rent.	Percentage of increase or decrease of rent with reference to the table of rates prepared by Government.	Price of each sort of staple food crop at the nearest market.	Remarks by the Collector whether rackrented or more or less.

N. B.—Columns 1—9 to be filled in by the landlord, and columns 10, 11, & 12 to be filled in by the *Canongos* or other officers of Government.

Note by the Hon'ble T. M. GIBBON.

Transferability of Occupancy-holdings.

I have hitherto been under the impression that the Government, in making the provisions of the Takkáví Act applicable to this province, had declared for the principle of transferability, and that the principle was no longer at issue.

The decision come to by His Honour to leave the law regarding the transfer of occupancy-rights in Bihár in its present unsatisfactory state, by omitting transferability from among the incidents attached to an occupancy-holding, or as His Honour has put it, "leave transferability of occupancy-rights in Bihár to custom," to have one law for the raiyats in Bengal and another for the raiyats in Bihár, to throw over at the 23rd hour of the day a provision of the Bill which mainly recommended it to the outside public,—a provision of the Bill which, if abandoned, will make half the Bill unnecessary,—has, I am free to confess, created in my mind a feeling of anxiety and intense disappointment; and I would fain believe His Honour has failed to realize the full effects of his decisions on the well-being of the province, the enormous restrictions it places on all fair trades or the greater disadvantage it places the raiyat in his race for life. I would fain hope His Honour may reconsider his decision. Opinions so forcibly and lucidly stated, expressed in language that none among us can hope to equal, must, I am sure, at all times carry great weight with them; when franked with His Honour's seal their evidence is almost conclusive. To try to refute His Honour's arguments, or to induce your Council to pause before accepting them as final, I feel to be almost hopeless; but hopeless as the task may be, an effort must be made, that all whose interests are locked up in the passing of the measure may feel that an effort (however poor a one) has been made to advocate their cause, that all may be assured and feel that the measure has been abandoned only from the essential weakness of our cause. With this object in view I would crave your assistance—above all, your patience. I would preface the remarks I am about to make by saying that, to my mind, there has always been a wide distinction between the transfer of a holding and a transfer of the rights attached to that holding. A raiyat may transfer his holding to another beyond

recall, but he cannot transfer his "rights" in that holding to another, as the law distinctly declares that a person can only acquire a right in land from long possession; and it is to rectify this that the provisions which relate to transfer in the Bill are required—required to legalize, direct and control it, and, where the right may be exercised to the injury of others, restrict it.

Six years ago, when the measure was first mooted, some of us, who are now strongly impressed with the necessity of controlling the system, were then among the opponents of the measure: many of us, who were then content to leave transferability to take root gradually and consolidate itself, are now strongly convinced of the necessity of legalizing and directing it: the events of the last few years have taught us differently. The day for leaving it to be governed by custom has passed; our own acts have made it impossible. For six years the measure has been discussed and re-discussed until every raiyat and trader believes that it has become part of the law of the country; and small blame to them for doing so.

Means for restricting it, measures for controlling it, have all been discussed, but in all these years the Government has shown no sign that the principle of the measure was at stake. The child of the Bengal Government and of the service, the public adopted it; the Government will now be doing the public a positive wrong to disown it.

The Government by their acts have stimulated transfer, and with transfer, the mortgaging of occupancy-holdings to an extent that few could have foreseen a few years ago, and which few who do not come into direct and constant contact with the raiyat will realize to an ex ent that the papers submitted by the Government of Bengal fail to show.

I would again urge you to control the movement before you are too late.

To turn round at the last moment and tell the people that our Government has changed its mind, that the money they have advanced on the security of the land is so much money wasted, will, to say the least of it, be a cruel act, and may be a hazardous one.

Without questioning the correctness of the figures submitted by His Honour's Government, I may be permitted to say that they in no way represent the full significance of the movement, or the hold it has taken on the minds of the people.

Free transfer, and transfer under decrees of Court, must at all times be few in comparison with mortgages or transactions of a temporary nature, and it is only by enquiring the number of mortgages effected within the last six years—registered mortgages and mortgages the registration of which is optional, that one can realize the result of this long discussion. The papers submitted by His Honour's Government make no reference to mortgages.

In these papers my own district appears in reference to numbers and value of transactions almost at the bottom of the list, yet it shows that five times the number of transfers were effected in 1883-84 than were effected in 1881-82.

For me, a non-official, to attempt to give a precise list of all the mortgages that have been effected in this district within the last six years would be impossible; it would entail a house-to-house enquiry and enormous labour, but for my own satisfaction I made the enquiry on a portion of the estates under my charge. The estate consists of nearly 1,700 villages; I enquired in the following, and the result is as follows:—

Villages.	Transactions.		Area of holdings in Bihár.	
			Local bighás.	Standard.
202	1,792		7,392	29,568.
Rent payable.	Bighas mortgaged.		Money raised.	
	Local.	Standard.		
Rs. 19,071	2,106	8,424	Rs. 1,22,734.	

or Rs. 61 per local bíghá, Rs. 15-4 per standard.

When it is remembered these transactions were effected in Chumparun—a district in which transfers were, a short time ago, almost unknown, a district in which land is easily procurable, that the area covered is only a small portion of an estate—I would urge you to consider how necessary it is to direct and control the movement, and of what importance the measure proposed in the Bill must be to us and to more forward districts. I would point out that nearly all these transactions refer to portions only—jotes, not entire holdings. Careless and improvident as the raiyat is, such as he is your laws have made him: believing in the first instance that is lands could not be seized, can you blame him for not making provision for the future?

I would beg of you to try to realize the position of a man who may not sell the property to clear himself of debt, and yet whose property may be sold under a decree of Court for one quarter of its value, who may in fact be deprived of his property and yet find his debts unpaid. That the picture here drawn is not the fruit of my imagination I would beg to submit the following instances. Cases such as these are all over Bíhár of frequent occurrence.

No.	Principal.	Total decree with interest and costs.	Area sold.		Amount realized.	Balance due.
			Local bighás.	Standard.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	B. C. C.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	182 9 0	237 9 0	5 17 0	22	123 0 0	124 0 0
2	82 0 0	113 7 9	11 4 16	44	45 0 0	68 0 0
3	55 0 0	111 10 3	2 4 0	8	37 0 0	64 0 0
4	49 6 0	68 10 9	2 11 0	10	28 0 0	40 0 0
5	242 0 0	343 15 9	11 16 14	46	98 0 0	245 0 0
6	692 11 0	822 10 0	3 10 0	14	102 0 0	720 0 0
7	110 0 0	126 0 0	3 3 0	12	45 8 0	81 8 0
8	204 6 0	302 2 9	7 11 18	30	159 0 0	143 0 0
9	606 4 0	862 15 0	13 19 12	56	67 12 0	805 0 0
10	424 0 0	556 4 6	5 0 0	20	55 0 0	501 0 0
11	112 0 0	194 7 9	1 8 0	6	43 0 0	151 0 0
12	.....	45 2 8	1 19 0	8	15 8 0	30 0 0
13	.....	37 0 0	1 9 5	6	28 8 0	8 8 0
14	.....	18 0 0	0 12 1	2	5 0 0	13 0 0
15	.....	293 13 6	12 13 0	50	126 0 0	173 0 0
16	.....	176 12 0	9 17 12	40	98 0 0	78 0 0
17	.....	102 14 6	3 6 10	13	71 0 0	31 0 0
18	.....	52 0 0	1 19 5	8	18 0 0	34 0 0
19	.....	32 0 0	1 0 0	4	6 4 0	23 12 0
20	.....	46 15 0	0 16 5	3	15 0 0	31 0 0

In making out the above account I have taken the local bíghá as four standard bíghás and dropped annas and pie.

I would here maintain that were transferability legal, either the creditors would have been satisfied with their security, or the debtors could have cleared themselves of debt by disposing of their property at its proper value.

That the measure is now essential to the welfare of the province many have urged more forcibly than I am able to do. It has, I think, been admitted on all hands, as also by His Honour's Government, that legalizing transferability of occupancy "rights" will enable the raiyats to raise money on easier terms than they could otherwise do.

To some this seems a small matter and hardly worth the stir that has been made over it, but to all who have had any experience of the subject, it makes all the difference between life and death, between degrading poverty and affluence.

With power to raise money on the security of his land, he may in his time of need raise a larger sum than he could otherwise do—possibly to the extent of five years' purchase of his holding—at a lower rate of interest and, what is of even greater importance, for a longer period.

Obliged to raise it on his farm implements or on the probable outturn of his crops, he can only raise it for short periods, necessitating his disposing of them in the worst market, and owing to the insecurity of the investment he can only raise it at exorbitant rates of interest.

In a season of scarcity where his crops have failed he has nothing but his bond to offer. The trader or money lender, when investing his money, will look for interest in proportion to the risk he runs, and not even an Act of Parliament will induce a trader to lend his money against his inclination.

Unless the raiyat is placed in a position to offer some tangible security for the money he borrows, he must continue to pay the exorbitant interest he is at present accustomed to pay to the end of the chapter.

Traders and money-lenders at present demand and receive exorbitant rates of interest from the raiyats. They not only charge from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. interest on the money advanced, but the raiyat has to agree to repay the debt in grain and to deliver the grain some seers cheaper than it is selling in the market.

The experience of all countries goes to prove that the cultivators of the soil are borrowers, the very nature of their employment to a certain extent necessitating their being such. That they should be obliged to borrow at the above exorbitant rates of interest is the result of our laws.

That they should continue to do so, and ever hope to be independent is an impossibility. That they should do so and still live, they may thank a bounteous Providence and not our laws. A law that gives the landlord the first lien on the crop, and will not permit of the land being given as security, must act as a deadweight on the tenant-farmer.

Many have argued that the raiyat is such a improvident creature that you should enact laws to save him from himself. With these I cannot agree; our laws are forcing him into unnecessary debt; in the hope of preserving him, they are driving him on to ruin.

If it is your wish that he should ever become self-reliant, let him feel that he is looked upon as a reasonable creature—a man responsible to himself for his own acts.

If it is your intention to re-enact for his protection the laws in force a century ago, you must be prepared to re-enact the old usury laws, and few, I think, will say that this is to be desired. It may be said all my experience, all my information, only refers to the North Gangetic portion of the province. This I deny, but to these I would reply that if I show that the measure is a necessity to the most backward portion of the province I prove that it is a necessity to all.

Many have argued that to legalize transferability of occupancy-rights would be to do the landlords a grievous wrong.

The landlords, through their representatives, have objected to the measure on the grounds—

First—That it is injurious to the raiyat.

Secondly—That it will be injurious to the zamíndár as it will take away a valuable right from him.

Thirdly—It will allow hostile persons to intrude into his estate.

Fourthly—That it was not permitted under the terms of the permanent settlement or under Act X of 1859.

Fifthly—That there is nothing in the Bill that will prevent greedy speculators from trafficking in land.

Whether it will be injurious or not to the raiyat I have in the above attempted to show; that it can under proper safeguards by any possibility be injurious to the landlord or take away from him a valuable right I cannot realize, and in no instance that I remember have the zamíndárs directly or clearly stated what that valuable right consists of which they are being deprived of. The only "right" they might have claimed—a right that (if I may use the expression) they have hinted at, never openly and directly claimed—is the right to participate in the price of the transfer.

Whether, owing to the *laches* of our Government, they may be considered to have acquired a prescriptive right to do so or not, I must leave others to decide; for my part I would rather see their right declared and legalized than let matters drift on in their present unsatisfactory way.

Otherwise their rights in the land are preserved to them under the Bill. Their rents are assured to them, as they are the first charge on the land and on the crops.

Their rights to enhance and distrain, &c., are left intact, as the transferee acquires no new rights with the land.

That it may permit hostile persons to acquire a footing on their estates I admit to be a drawback, but this has been to some extent remedied in the Bill.

That it was directly permitted at the time of the permanent settlement is true; that it was forbidden there is no evidence. Under the Regulations that the zamíndárs appeal to, a raiyat could not be dispossessed of his lands. If the raiyat did not pay his rents, his crops were distrained. He suffered in person—he could not be deprived of his lands. Under the old Regulations, if a jotedár failed to pay his rents and his landlord seized his lands, when the rents were paid, the zamíndár had to account for his stewardship; he could not deprive him of the land to give to others. If the zamíndárs, when objecting to the raiyats being accorded the right to transfer, under the plea that they had not that right at the time of the permanent settlement, offered to forego their right to evict, or their present right to sell up the holdings for the non-payment of rents—rights they did not possess at the time of the permanent settlement—there might be some show of justice in their demand; at the present there is none.

In reference to the objection that the land will fall into the hands of speculators and land-jobbers, I think I may say that there is more speculation of this kind going on at present—I may almost say gambling in land—than there can ever be after the Bill becomes law and transferability is legalized and defined.

I am convinced that, if the fear of land-jobbers and speculators is the *only* obstacle to legalizing the measure, it may be easily remedied. To remedy this there are many courses open to the Government.

I believe the Secretary to the Planters Association has already forwarded the outcome of our discussions, so I need not take up your time by referring to them here.

Throughout the discussion of this measure the interests of the landlords and tenants have alone been considered; the interests of traders have been ignored.

Much as the money-lenders and traders have been reviled, black as they have been painted, so black that charcoal will leave a white mark on them, they perform a useful part in the economy of the country. Being there, their interests should be considered, their existence not ignored.

Much as many of us may wish it otherwise, both landlord and tenant must for many years to come solicit the assistance of the money-lender and trader—the one for the due recovery of his rents, the other often for his means of subsistence; and yet the Bill is never discussed in a manner to show that the money-lender, grain-dealer, merchant or trader had any concern with its provisions. To make trade secure, the interests of traders must be considered, and their transactions must receive due protection under the law. Provision must be made to enable the trader to recover debts due to him, to recover damages for breach of contract. With the crops hypothecated to the landlord's rents, how, and from whence, is the trader to recover his dues if not from the land?

It may be said that matters have fared well hitherto without this alteration having been made in the law; but in this I beg to differ; but whether they fared well or indifferently, they can no longer proceed in the same groove. The landlords, the raiyats, the traders, and the Courts have one and all had their eyes opened by the discussion to the state of the law; matters can never again settle down into their old channels.

His Honour's Government would leave it to custom. Custom is a child of very slow growth. Custom must exist for many years before the Courts will acknowledge its existence: who is to pay for its education?

Hundreds may be ruined before the Courts will acknowledge it. Leaving it to custom, you cannot forbid the sub-division of holdings, the transfer of portions—the most mischievous form of transfer and which is now rife everywhere

To us planters the measure is a necessity; without it we cannot hope to carry on any business with the cultivators. If we cannot recover damages for breach of contract, we cannot carry on business without first acquiring the position of their landlords. I would also beg of you to consider our position, to remember that to bequeath is to transfer. The native inherits; the planter bequeaths to his heirs.

Stress has been laid by his Honour on the fact of the Bihár Committee, and again the Bihár Conference, having vetoed transferability. I would beg to remind you that in the first day of its meeting the Committee agreed that transferability was a necessity to the raiyat. It was only on again discussing the subject the Committee were of opinion that it might give rise to litigation under the Hindu law. And I would beg to point out that transferability was adopted in spite of the Committee's objection to it, and that the excessive litigation that it might give rise to among shareholders is not among the reasons given by His Honour for abandoning it.

By many the rights others claim in property under the Hindu law are considered valid and legitimate restrictions on transferability.

In reference to the decision come to by the Bihár Conference, the accounts are too meagre to enable me to weigh the reasons which induced them to come to it.

It was, I believe, carried by a casting vote only. His Honour has decided to legalize transferability in Bengal and leave it to custom in Bihár, and founds his decision on the information supplied from the registration office. To me they read another lesson. The papers show the "number of years' purchase reckoned on the rents payable," instead of, as it should be, on the raiyats' profits. It would have been fairer and better to have taken the price of a standard bíghá in each district as the standard of value. Taking the figures, or given 1883-84, I find under sales of occupancy-holdings at fixed rates by decree of Court, land in—

	Rs. A.	Rs A.	
Burdwan selling at		2 12	per bíghá.
24-Parganas "		3 12	"
Rajshahi "	3 0 to	4 0	"
Dacca "		4 0	"
Whereas in the Patna Division it averages		5 4	"
I find under sales of other occupancy-holdings—			
Burdwan. land brought		5 8	per bíghá.
24-Parganas "	2 8 to	3 12	"
Rajshahi "		3 0	"
Mymensingh "		1 12	"
Dacca "		7 0	"
In the Patna Division		4 8	"
In Bhagulpur only		1 0	"
Under sale by registered deed—			
Burdwan, land brought		25 12	per bíghá.
Presidency Division "		6 8	"
Rajshahi " "		12 8	"
Dacca " "		13 0	"
Patna " "		22 4	"
Bhagulpur " "		8 8	"
Under sale of ordinary occupancy-holding, I find—			
Burdwan, land @		14 0	per bíghá.
Presidency Division @		6 8	"
Rajshahi @		11 4	"
Patna @		18 8	"

That is to say, in nearly all instances land has brought a better price in Patna than it has done in Bengal.

If the number of transfers in a district is a sign of the improvident habits of its raiyats, Bengal certainly has the advantage of us.

I would point out that, whereas the parties believing they are acting within the law are able to raise 15 per bíghá on *mortgage* only in Chumparun, when sold by decree of Courts, they bring sums varying from Re. 1 per bíghá in Bhagulpur to Rs. 7 in Dacca.

I have now said all I wish to say, I have taxed your patience to its utmost; I would now only urge you that, be the result of your deliberations to us what they may, try and make a man of the raiyat, and all the rest will follow.

Legalize the transferability of entire holdings, but place every restriction possible on the transfer of portions of them.

Note by the Hon'ble T. M. GIBBON.

CHAPTER I.

1. Believing that the wish to stand well with one's superiors, the hope of future promotion and the natural desire to enhance the value of all estates under one's charge is as deeply implanted in the breast of all officials as it is in that of any other class of men, I cannot, I am sorry to say, endorse the moral adduced in paragraph 5 of the Bengal Government report, *viz.*, that Government officials have nothing to gain by large enhancements. Believing that the

good intentions of our Government cannot in any way redeem its bad laws, I have read with great pleasure that it is His Honour's wish that all Government khas mahals should be made subject to the provisions of the Bill.

2. I would ask if the Government could not see its way to making the enhancement of the rent of raiyats living on estates subject to periodical settlement with zamíndárs, subject to the same rules as apply to the rents of raiyats living on permanently settled estates ?

3. I would urge Government to accord to all raiyats, whether living on permanently-settled zámíndárs, Government khás maháls or periodically-settled estates, the same rights and the same privileges, even to the extent of their acquiring a right to hold at fixed rates under the 20 years' presumption if the presumption is to be retained in the Bill.

4. Many of us fail to understand why 40 years' exemption from enhancement should be a valid reason for enhancing the rents of raiyats living on estates under Government control, while 20 years' freedom from enhancement creates a presumptive right to hold at fixed or permanent rates in favour of raiyats who pay their rents to zámíndárs.

CHAPTER II (*Paragraph 14, Bengal Government Report*).

5. *Presumption of tenure-holder from area of holding.*—Unless our Government is prepared to follow the advice of the Lord Chief Justice and lay down a hard-and-fast rule, which I from my experience believe to be impossible, I would earnestly beg of the Government to retain the presumption exactly as it is laid down in the Bill.

6. It is, I think, the very best solution of the problem that has as yet been proposed.

7. As far as I am able to understand the objections raised to the presumption being retained, most people assume that it is the raiyat's interest to prove that he is not an occupancy-raiyat but a tenure-holder, whereas the contrary is the case. Unless he can at once show that he is a permanent tenure-holder, he is better off as an occupancy-raiyat than he is as an ordinary tenure-holder.

8. A person holding land under a tenure-holder can acquire occupancy-rights in the land; a person holding land under an occupancy-raiyat cannot.

9. As between him and his tenant, a person who is in possession of more land than he can cultivate, and who elects to sublet his lands to others, and afterwards attempts to recover possession of them, pleading that he himself is an occupancy-raiyat, and therefore his tenant can have no occupancy-rights in the land, should, by reason of his subletting, have the onus of proving that he is an occupancy-raiyat and not a tenure-holder cast on him.

10. Again, as between him and his landlord, he may not be evicted from an occupancy-holding ; he may from a terminable tenure.

11. It is to be presumed that all " raiyats" acquire the land in the first instance for their own home cultivation.

12. If they do not or cannot cultivate themselves, but sublet to others, there can be no hardship to them in having to prove that they acquired the land in the first instance as a raiyat and not as a tenure-holder.

13. Exception has been taken to the limit of area.

14. My own experience goes to show that the limit of the holding as laid down in the Bill is as fair a one as it is possible to give.

15. The limit to be laid down should, I think, be equal to the area an ordinary well-to-do raiyat can cultivate with his own appliances,—over it rather than under it,—and I think one hundred standard bíghás about as much as he can manage.

16. Although I cannot follow Mr. Reily's example and state the area cultivated by different raiyats living on the estates in my charge, as many of the raiyats have holdings in two and three villages, I can at least show from incontestable evidence that extremely few " holdings " exceed one hundred standard bíghás in this district.

17. If the limit is lowered, thousands whose occupancy-rights are now beyond dispute will be liable to have their titles contested ; and this, I presume, the Government do not desire.

CHAPTER III.

18. Section 11 of the Bill is not, I believe, directly referred to in the report of the Bengal Government : but, as I am doubtful on one or two points connected with it, I would beg to be allowed to call your attention to it.

19. Under section 26 of Act VIII of 1869, a zámíndár is compelled to register all divisions of tenure among heirs and others, but he is not required to give effect to any division of " rents."

20. For this section there is, I believe, no direct substitute in the Bill, unless it may be considered that section 97 is intended to apply to tenures as well as to occupancy-holdings.

21. I doubt very much whether a Court of law would consider that the term "holding" applied to the large tenures (almost or quite estates) in North Bihár.

22. If it is intended to give tenure-holders the right to divide their rents as well as their lands against the wishes and to the detriment of their landlord, some procedure should be laid down for the proper apportionment of rents.

Discussions of the 20 years' presumption.—When the Government of Bengal admits, which it practically does, that the presumption is an infringement of the Permanent Settlement, it admits all we have ever claimed for it.

24. Far from the agreement involving the absurdity that no rules of procedure are to be laid down with a view "to shorten litigation," it is not a matter of "procedure" that is involved but a matter of right. We deny that the raiyat ever had or was intended to have the right to hold at fixed rates without the consent of his landlord : we look upon it as a transfer of property from one class to another.

25. I am sorry to say I look upon every instance in which the Courts have, under the procedure decided in favor of a raiyat's right to hold at permanent fixed rates, as a wrong to the landlord.

26. If, as a matter of policy, the Government thought it necessary to accord the raiyat a right he never before possessed at the expense of the landlord, the landlord was clearly entitled to compensation.

27. The report of the Bengal Government nowhere alludes to the rule being made applicable under section 64 (3) to commuted rents.

28. As I said all I wished to say on the subject in my dissent to the Bill, I need not refer further to the subject here.

29. *Procedure for the registration of transfers.*—I would strongly deprecate the alterations recommended in the report being adopted. The chapter, as it stands, I consider extremely valuable, and I would be sorry to see it altered.

CHAPTER IV.

30. I must still adhere to all I said in this chapter in my memorandum of dissent, and I still think the distinction, I then advocated, should be made in this chapter. I am glad to see I am supported in this by the Bihàr Conference.

CHAPTER V.

31. Should the estate be limited as to extent or period of creation ?

His Honour says that "having regard to the condition of the raiyat and the perfect freedom of the landlord to give or withhold the land, he is satisfied that abuse of the rule is not a practical danger to fear."

32. This may be correct with reference to land at "present" in the possession of the landlord, but will not apply to land already made over to raiyats by landlords who were at the time ignorant of your intention to lay down this hard-and-fast rule.

33. It is only the raiyats of large zámíndárs, such as Burdwan and Bettiah, that will be affected by the alteration asked for ; and I think even the most exacting raiyat may be satisfied if the limit of a tháná or tappá is accepted.

34. His Honour's suggestion that the limits of the estate should be taken as they may exist at the time of the introduction of the Bill, instead of as it stands in the Bill, is, I think, a move in the wrong direction.

35. Whereas the one will only affect the raiyats of a few estates, and that not injuriously, a very large number of raiyats will be seriously affected by the other.

Section 25 (2) of the Bill.

36. I would beg to be allowed to call your attention to the purport of this section, and to ask if it might not be taken to mean that a person may revive a claim to land he has been dispossessed of under a decree of a competent Court subsequent to 1st March 1883 and prior to the introduction of the Bill.

37. Section 26 (2) was I believe accepted by the majority of your Committee under the belief that it was in accordance with the present law and practice of the Courts.

38 I would beg to call your attention to the minute of the Lord Chief Justice on the subject, who is evidently of a contrary opinion.

39. Should His Lordship's reading of the law be correct, the subject should, I think, be re-opened and re-considered.

Note by the Hon'ble T. M. GIBBON.

Limitation on Transfers of Occupancy-rights in Bengal.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that "if by any definition or legal provision the limitation of the occupancy-right to the actual cultivators could be secured, the free right of transfer would, by common consent, be unobjectionable."

To remedy this, His Honour proposes to allow the landlord a power of vetoing a sale of an occupancy holding to any but cultivating raiyats. The weak point in this scheme would be the difficulty of appointing the person who is to decide whether the purchaser is a cultivating raiyat or a mahájan. Cultivators are so often mahájans, and mahájans so often cultivators, I am afraid, we would require a very complicated procedure to prevent the power being abused.

If it is thought necessary to place restrictions on transfer in order to prevent the land falling into the hands of landjobbers and speculators, I would prefer seeing the transferee's rights in the land restricted to allowing the zamíndár the power of making invidious distinctions. I would restrict the transferee's power to sub-let or again transfer to another for a certain time or term after purchase, and I would place the remedy in the hands of the zamíndár, and thereby compel the transferee to cultivate the land purchased for a certain number of years, or abandon it.

I would beg to be allowed to reserve my opinion of His Honour's scheme until it is more fully worked out.

Checks on sub-letting.

The majority of planters will hear with regret that it is His Honour's wish that sections 37 and 62 should be abandoned; for myself I am very glad to hear it. I think it would, if retained, lead to complications hereafter necessitating special legislation to remedy. My brother planters are strongly of opinion that the term of seven years allowed for a sub-lease is not a sufficiently long period, and ask for a longer term. In reference to section 62, the majority of us approve of it as it stands, and, I think, would be sorry to see it abandoned. I do not. I would like to see the tenant and sub-tenant allowed to come to any agreement that they may think fair among themselves, provided such agreement is properly registered; but I would in no instance allow an occupancy-raiyat to recover more than fifty per cent. over and above his own rents from his sub-tenant when the arrangement is a verbal one or unregistered.

To meet the above the section should be altered, not entirely abandoned.

Section 63 contains a very valuable provision, almost the only protection given to a sub-tenant in the Bill, and should be retained.

On the ground of fluvial action.—I agree with all His Honour has said on this subject, and would be glad to see the right to enhance on account of fluvial action abandoned.

Enhancement under section 43 (a).—His Honour is of opinion that this is the most objectionable provision in the Bill, and wishes to see it struck out.

His Honour will no longer oppose initial rents being competitive, provided this section is cancelled.

As I understand them, His Honour's principal reasons for wishing to see this provision omitted from the Bill are as follows:—

First, that the rents of occupancy-raiyats will be unduly influenced by the rates the landlords will secure from new raiyats under the competitive system.

Second, that a "prevailing rate" no longer exists.

Third, that the prevailing rate deprives the occupancy-raiyat of protection.

Whatever difficulty there may be in ascertaining the prevailing rate, whatever abuses may have been allowed to creep in in the practical application of the rule, there can be no doubt that it is a provision of the law which the landlords have, for many years past, enjoyed the benefit of under several consecutive enactments, a provision of the law that they appreciate, and the deprivation of which they will resent as a bitter wrong. In resenting it as such, they will carry the sympathies of most people with them; the cancelling of this right will go far to justify their opinion of the Bill.

Although the Bill accords to every settled raiyat on an estate rights of occupancy in all land held by such settled raiyat in the estate on the 1st March, 1883, a raiyat, whether he be an occupancy or non-occupancy raiyat, can in the future only acquire occupancy-rights in any fresh lands he may acquire by lapse of time; therefore, as the section is drafted, the rents of occupancy-holdings will only be affected by any initial rents when the raiyats who acquire the fresh lands acquire occupancy-rights in those lands, *viz.*, after the lapse of twelve years from the time of acquiring possession of each such holding.

Again, the quantity of land left under the control of, or subject to the influence of, the landlord and through which the rents of occupancy-raiyats may be affected, will be comparatively small.

Thanks to the provisions of the Bill, there will, after the passing of the Bill, be few raiyats in the province not entitled to claim occupancy-rights in the lands they at present hold. Abandoned holdings and land freshly brought under cultivation, will alone remain to the landlord for the dreaded purpose.

Where the raiyats of this province have a tendency to being nomadic, the landlords have more trouble to retain them than to drive them away; the landlords must concede much to them; rackrenting their holdings in seldom to be feared.

The raiyats of well-settled estates may for one or two reasons abandon their holdings—owing to their being rackrented, or to their being in debt. When raiyats abandon their holdings owing to their being rackrented, it is not probable that the initial rent of the new raiyat will be a higher one; besides, the resident raiyats will in so much be gainers, that the rackrented holding will become a non-occupancy holding, and can no longer be taken into account when estimating "prevailing rates."

Should the raiyats abandon their holdings by reason of their indebtedness, with legalized transferablility the landlords could hardly be the gainers.

Any effect that initial rents may have on prevailing rates must, from their nature, be very slow in their operation.

The rents of occupancy-holdings are not likely to be affected by the initial rents of newly reclaimed land, and, even when the raiyats who have reclaimed the land have acquired rights of occupancy in it, the rents of others can only be affected to an inappreciable extent by them

Where the land lying waste on an estate is out of proportion to, or greater than, the cultivated area, we may be sure the uncultivated land helps to keep rates low; any attempt to demand higher rates for newly reclaimed lands than are being paid for occupancy-holdings on the estate would drive away raiyats, not attract them.

We may, I think, admit that it is very doubtful whether a prevailing rate in the hard-and-fast acceptation of the term adopted by His Honour ever existed over any wide extent of country. I certainly know of no district, estate or village in which one uniform rate exists for each class of land; but it should be borne in mind that the old Regulations declared that, where there were "no" pargana rates prevailing, "the collections were to be made according to the rate payable for land of a similar description in the places adjacent."

When we come to consider that the landlords of this country have from the remotest period been declared entitled to a certain fixed portion of the produce in lieu of rent, and the tendency of our laws has been to allow the raiyats to grow whatever crops they pleased on their lands, and to displace produce-rents by money-rents, it is but logical to declare that lands of equal value shall pay equal rates, and to allow one raiyat's rents to influence another's, more especially that fixity of tenure is by law attached to a holding.

To my mind the mistake lies in the application of the rule, not in its principle.

The Courts as a rule are satisfied to enhance the rent of a raiyat's holding when it is shown that the land in its "immediate" vicinity is paying a higher rent. This, I hardly think, was ever intended by "in the places adjacent." The rule as applied or interpreted by the Courts is often harsh in its action. To remedy the procedure of the Courts it is not necessary to deprive the landlords of a valuable right—a right that I consider just in principle. I would rather give the rule a wider range, and denote its application with an illustration.

If I might be allowed to make a suggestion, I would suggest that the sub-section should be allowed to run somewhat as follows:—"that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the average rent paid by the occupancy-raiyats of the village."

I do not know if I have received a copy of Mr. Dampier's paper on the subject; if I have, I have mislaid it and cannot refer to it now; but, from the remarks made in paragraph 41 of the Government of Bengal report, the scheme he has propounded would have much the same effect as the above.

I am still of opinion that section 44 (*a*) should be omitted from the Bill.

Notes by the Hon'ble T. M. GIBBON.

Enhancement on ground of rise in prices.

I AGREE with His Honour in deeming the above a legitimate and valid ground of enhancement, but I disagree with His Honour in thinking that it affords ample compensation to zámíndárs for the withdrawal of other grounds; nor do I agree with His Honour in deeming it necessary, or even right, to withdraw the power given to the Court under section 48, substituting a section which will direct the Courts to make an allowance for the increase in the cost of production previous to decreeing enhancement on account of a rise in price.

In discussing this subject His Honour has throughout his able minute accepted the lessons taught by political economists in England and their theories of "rent" as the basis of his argument. His Honour has, I think, (and I say it with diffidence), omitted to see that rent as understood by the political economist, and rent as it is constituted in this country, are not the same.

The term "rent" as understood by the political economists in England and "rent" as it exists in this country both denote the sum paid by the occupier of the soil for the use of its natural properties, and in so much it denotes the same in both countries; but the conditions under which the tenants of the two countries hold their lands and the authority of the landlords over their tenants, are so dissimilar, that with this translation of the term the similarity ceases. In England the landlord is the absolute proprietor of the soil, with power to evict a tenant should he decline to pay the rent demanded; and the only restraint on the landlord's

power to enhance is his fear of having his farm thrown on his hands; the landlord's "rent is a competitive rent, it is a share of the "profits" of cultivation. On the other hand, in this country the tenant may under the law acquire a right of occupancy in the soil; his landlord's power to evict him is restricted; and without the power to evict there can be no competitive rents.

From a very early period the landlord in this country has been entitled to a certain portion of the "outturn" of the crop as rent, in some places a larger, in others a lesser, share, but still a share of the outturn, not of the profit; be there profit or loss, his rents varied with the outturn; cost of production was no concern of his.

At an early period the British Government perceived that, as long as the landlord could demand a share of the crops as rent, valuable commodities requiring special knowledge, large means or incessant attention could not be grown, and determined upon encouraging the substitution of money-rents for rents in kind; where money-rents now prevail, thay are the direct outcome of the policy of the British Government.

There can, I think, be no doubt that the Government of Lord Cornwallis, when encouraging the substitution of money-rents for rents in kind, fully intended that the landlord should participate in the progressive prosperity of the country. Debarred from demanding competitive rents, to allow him to participate in the future prosperity of the country, the Government must "enable" him to do so, or he will otherwise be reduced to the position of an annuitant on his own estate. This can be best effected by allowing him to enhance on the ground of rise in prices.

His Honour approves of provision being made in the Bill for enhancement on the ground of rise in prices, but wishes to empower the Courts to make an allowance for an increase in the cost of production.

To effect this His Honour would strike out section 45 (*b*) from the Bill, substituting a new section for section 48.

Section 45 (*b*) declares that the Court shall not enhance the rent so that the enhanced rent exceeds the previous rent by more than four annas in the rupee.

This is again made subject to section 48, which declares that "the Court shall not in any case decree any enhancement which appears under the circumstances of the case unfair."

The enormous discretionary power hereby vested in the Courts under this section is, I believe, without precedent; without rules to guide the Court, it lays the Government open to the charge of leaving enhancement at the mercy or bias of the presiding officer and no longer governed by the law.

The only safeguard we have against the abuse of this power lies in the powers of supervision vested in the High Court, in all instances salutary, but insufficient to prevent loss of time and trouble to the litigants.

Wrong as I believe the section to be in principle, I would support the provision as it stands as a matter of policy.

Taking into consideration the extraordinary differences of rates paid for land in the same village, I do not see how the poor are to be protected if this section is not retained. Our Chumparun bighu varies from three to six standard bighás to one local bighá, and the rents of the raiyats vary from eight annas to eight rupèes per local bighá in the same village. Under the Bill as it stands, the landlord would receive two annas increase on rise in prices from the one raiyat, and sixteen times that amount from the other; and, unless the Court has the power to declare that the raiyat is already paying a rent out of all proportion to the rent others are paying, great injustice may be done. This cannot be done by rule; it must be left to the discretion of the Court.

If some such discretionary power is not given to the Court, the effect of the rule will be such that the heavier the rent the heavier the enhancement.

I would beg of you to remember that the amount to be gained by the enhancement makes no difference in the cost of the suit.

If the rule His Honour wishes to lay down for the guidance of the Courts is adopted, all must be treated alike, and the poor will remain unprotected. Besides objecting to His Honour's suggestion that "the Courts should be authorized to make an allowance for increased cost of production" on the above grounds, I object to it on grounds apart from these. I object to it on its merits.

If His Honour had been content with suggesting that the Local Government should be authorized to omit a season of calamity or famine from the price-list of a district, or that the Courts should have discretionary power allowed them to do so, I would have supported the proposal; but I am not prepared to follow His Honour to the lengths he proposes to go.

His Honour presumes that any rise in prices would solely affect the landlord's share of the outturn. This, I think, is incorrect.

Without going into any minute calculation as to the exact shares into which the outturn is divided, we may assume that it is divided, roughly speaking, into three portions—one portion to cover cost of production to the raiyat, one to cover the landlord's rent, the third may be looked upon as the raiyat's profit; but whether the third share is profit on raiyat's cash capital or labour capital is of little consequence here.

Any rise in prices will directly affect the value of the whole outturn, not the landlord's portion alone.

The landlord's rent in this country is supposed to represent a share of the outturn, the share varying from one-fifth to one-half. To this he is, theoretically speaking, entitled what-

ever the value of the crop may be. The balance is the raiyat's, but how much of the balance may be considered cost of production, and how much profits for the subsistance of his family, no one can say. I think, in a country where holdings are very small and families very large, the farmer may consider himself repaid for his trouble when he is able to subsist by farming the ordinary food-crops of the country. If he wishes to live in affluence, he must turn his attention to the cultivation of more valuable crops.

The implements of the country are of the simplest kind; if they invest in improved patterns, they will do so with the hope of receiving a better outturn.

Draught cattle may become more expensive, but, as the raiyats are themselves the breeders of the cattle, it cuts both ways.

The labourer's wages are usually paid in grain; therefore, if the cost of production becomes heavier, so will the portion of the crop which goes towards paying for cost of production become more valuable.

I can think of only one way in which the cost of the production of staple food-crops can become greater without any proportionate increase in the value of outturn taking place, and that is by the extension of the cultivation of other and more valuable commodities to the displacement of the cultivation of staple food-crops—commodities which can, from their intrinsic value being greater, afford to pay higher wages and at the same time appropriate more labour.

But as the landlord cannot by any possible chance gain any direct benefit under the Bill from the cultivation of the more valuable commodities on his estate, excepting indirectly to the extent that the cultivation of them will force up the price of food, and as the whole benefit to be derived from their cultivation is to accrue to the tenant, it is not fair to debit the landlord with the extra cost of such labour.

I agree in the decision come to by your Select Committee that staple food-crops should alone be taken as the standard of value.

A province may be enriched by the extension of the cultivation of the more valuable commodities, but the very fact of a greater number of farmers taking to their cultivation, and increasing their supply, would assuredly reduce their marketable price

I agree with His Honour in thinking that the price of food-grains generally must, for some years to come, have an upward tendency, and I agree with His Honour in thinking that the prices ruling at the principal grain-mart of the sub-division should be accepted as the standard, as least liable to undue fluctuations.

I would prefer taking the average of the prices current during the whole year to taking the prices current at harvest-time, as being less liable to the influence of panic or speculation at a time of impending scarcity.

Note by the Hon'ble T. M. GIBBON.

I OMITTED to remark in my notes on "an allowance to be made for increased cost of production" that His Honour has in support of his argument cited the ruling of the well-known case of *Thakurani Dassee.* I would respectfully beg of you to read that ruling carefully, to see if it in any way supports His Honour's arguments.

Four Judges—Messrs. Trevor, Macpherson, Phear and Norman—supported the rule of proportion. Sir Barnes Peacock alone dissented, wishing to apply the lessons of the political economist Malthus.

In the case of *Thakurani Dassee,* Sir Barnes Peacock only repeated his former decision in the case of *Hills* v. *Ishwur Ghose.*

To learn what His Honour's Government thought in 1881 of this application of the abstract definitions of rent of Mr. Malthus by Sir Barnes Peacock to the law of this country, I would beg to refer you to page 81, Vol. I, of the Bengal Report. Without quoting all the Bengal Government then said of Sir Barnes Peacock's decision in *Ishwur Ghose's* case, I may be allowed to point out that the Bengal Government then thought that "this decision was at once felt by every one acquainted with revenue law and history to be a fatal blow to the customary rights of the whole cultivating class in Bengal."

Enhancement on grounds of landlord's improvements.

I agree with His Honour in thinking some limit may be placed on the landlord's power to enhance on account of improvements made otherwise than under an express agreement with his tenants. It is a mistake not to leave it open to the landlord and tenant to come to an understanding among themselves with reference to the return the landlord is to receive in the shape of "enhanced rents" (if it can be called rent, which it is not) for the capital he expends.

This can certainly be evaded by the landlord and tenant entering into an arrangement among themselves, that the landlord is to receive a certain amount of "interest" on any money he may expend on improvements.

It would then be, what it really is, a return for the capital he expends, not "rent." It is a serious matter to say that people who enter into arrangements of this kind with their free consent, and with their eyes open, believing that it will benefit themselves, shall be allowed to withdraw from their contract if the works erected turn out otherwise than as they expected. I am not prepared to go so far.

Take, for instance, the Sarun irrigation works constructed by Government on an understanding with the planters and zamíndárs that a certain amount per annum shall be paid to

Government as a return for their expenditure. Do you think the planters would be justified in withholding their subscriptions if the water did not benefit their lands?

I think in all such matters the people should be left to themselves. The tenant is just as likely to know what will benefit his lands, and what will not, as the landlord. I think it is impossible to limit in a Rent Bill the return one person shall agree to pay to another for capital expended.

Enhancement under registered contract.

Under the Bill as it was submitted to your Select Committee, a holding might be enhanced to the extent of six annas in the rupee, or 37½ per cent., provided the enhanced rent did not exceed one-fifth of the gross produce of the land, and the landlord was to be debarred from again enhancing the rent within a period of ten years.

Your Select Committee struck out the gross-produce limit, and limited enhancement under contract to 12½ per cent. for a period of seven years, and to 25 per cent. for a period of fifteen years.

Judicial enhancement may be effected to the extent of 50 per cent. increase on the former rents under the prevailing-rate rule, and to the extent of 25 per cent. on rise in prices.

That some restrictions should be placed upon voluntary enhancement, in order to protect the poorer class of raiyats, was, I think, admitted on all hands; but, with reference to the extent and nature of such restrictions, there was, I believe, much difference of opinion.

The reason assigned by the Government of Bengal for reducing maximum limit of enhancement, and for increasing the period for which it was to run, was the withdrawal of the one-fifth gross-produce limit.

His Honour now wishes to re-insert the gross-produce test, and again reduce the maximum limit from 25 per cent. to 12½ and to again increase the term.

Were I assured that the gross-produce test would work without friction, in other words, could possibly be applied, or that the Bengal Government could show me how they proposed to overcome my difficulty, I would unhesitatingly support their proposal as the very best means of preventing the poorer class of raiyats from being rackrented; but neither from the discussion which took place in Committee, nor from the minute now published, have I realized that they see their way to overcoming it, or even that the Government has realized wherein our difficulty lies.

His Honour has stated one of the objections to be "that the limit, though fair for particular localities and particular crops, might not be so for other localities and other crops."

To me it is not the matter of limit wherein the difficulty lies, but the practical application of the test. But in reference to the objection stated by His Honour no attempt is made to show how it can be got over.

With reference to the practical application of the test, I would beg of you to remember that the Bengal Government wish to take "specified" staples as the standard by which to test the value of the land, not the "particular" crop for which the land is suited, or "any crop" grown in the village.

For the sake of example, take wheat, barley, oats for the winter-crop test, rice and maize for the summer. The number of staples must at any rate be limited.

I am ready to admit that any jury consisting of practical farmers—men with a fair average amount of intelligence—would be able to estimate the probable outturn of any acre of land sown with any stated crop, provided the question is fairly put to them; that is to say, if they were asked "what would be the probable yield of such a field in an average season, if sown with wheat?" The amount at which it was estimated by each man would vary very little; but the difficulty does not lie here, or even with the jury. The difficulty lies in having to estimate the value of a field, the soil of which is only suited for special crops, by staples that the soil is quite unsuited to grow. Many fields that will not yield either rice or maize will grow good sowan, murroah, sweet potatoes, &c., &c.; many lands that will not yield five rupees when sown in cereals will yield fifty when sown with chillies, and *vice versâ*.

It seems to me that if the Government's proposal becomes law, the sum in arithmetic which each juryman will be required to solve will be—"If a field that will yield 20 maunds of a given cereal has to pay four maunds in rent, what is a field that will not yield anything in cereals, but will yield any amount of (say) cotton, to pay?" If this difficulty is overcome, the rest is only a matter of details.

Unworkable as I believe it to be, I would infinitely prefer seeing the test adopted than to be constantly reducing the limit.

For six years the Bill has now been discussed and re-discussed, altered and re-altered, until the original is not recognizable in its present form. The special grievances that the Government intended to redress have been almost forgotten in the *interim:* our over-caution trenches very closely on indecision.

The changes and alterations now proposed by the Bengal Government in every portion of the Bill are so great, and so far-reaching, that they will necessitate a re-casting of the whole Bill, and with it at least another two years' discussion by the public.

The amount of injury that this would do the country, to both landlord and raiyat, I need not point out to you; I at least would look upon it as a calamity.

The relationship of landlord and tenant is now strained to its utmost; a little more and you will have the whole country on your hands. The zamíndárs are strongly impressed with the idea that the Government has no sympathy with them, and hardly expect to be dealt

fairly by. The raiyats measure their gains by the opposition of the landlords, and believe the millenium is at hand; another year of agitation, and you will, in order to govern the country, have to give them a sad awakening.

I should beg of you only to make such changes in the Bill as will permit of its being passed this Session; if it is not, or cannot be, passed this Session, I would pray of you to drop it. You will do more harm by allowing the discussion to go on for another year than you will remedy in five under the Bill. At any rate, do not let it appear as if every alteration now to be made in the Bill was to be a fresh restriction on the landlord; if voluntary enhancement must be restricted, give the landlords a set off by withdrawing the limit to be placed on judicial rents under the prevailing-rate rule.

Note by the Hon'ble T. M. GIBBON,—(*dated 28th October, 1884*).

Commutation.

The commutation clauses in the Bill I do not like; I think the defendant will in each case be the sufferer.

I think commutation of rents should only be allowed when the raiyat wishes to cultivate a more valuable crop than the edible crops he has been in the habit of growing on his *bhaoli* land, and in this instance he should be bound to pay a full average of the proceeds of former years.

His Honour, on the contrary, would make these provisions still more stringent.

His Honour finds a proposal, supported by the high authority of Messrs. Dampier and Reynolds, that the commuted rent should not exceed the rent of the road-cess jamábandí, *plus* what rise in price may have occurred since the road-cess assessment was made. As final evidence against landlord or tenant, the road-cess jamábandís are worthless, and I hope I may be pardoned for saying so; but I doubt very much whether either of the above gentlemen ever examined the road-cess jamábandís on this point for themselves or they would hardly support such a proposal. The framers of Act X of 1871 fully intended that the jamábandís to be called for, for the road-cess assessment should be final evidence as against the zamíndár, and with that end in view made provision under sections 17 and 18 of the above Act to permit of any one who might consider himself aggrieved by the jamá entered against his name contesting its correctness.

This provision of the law was not re-enacted under Act IX of 1880, nor does Schedule A, Part II, necessitate the entry of all particulars of a holding; whereas the original Act required close scrutiny of the jamábandís, in order that they might in time become valuable evidence. The latter Act was enacted for fiscal purposes only.

The state of the Government exchequer at the time of the introduction of the Act necessitated rapid action instead of deliberate enquiry.

Jamábandis were accepted anyhow, and from anybody. The provisions of section 17 of Act X of 1871 were allowed to become a dead-letter.

Jamábandis, as a rule, do not show the gross produce of the *bhaoli* lands; they only shew the cash rent due by the raiyat for the undelivered portion of the outturn.

Raiyats, as a rule, do not pay road-cess to their landlords on their *buttayea* lands in this part of the country,

If you wish to declare any evidence final as against any person, first make it necessary to take papers from that person with his signature attached; papers that a person has never had an opportunity of examining should not be accepted as evidence against that person.

To introduce such a provision now may be dangerous; knowing with what object it would be introduced, unscrupulous people might be induced to lodge enhanced jamábandis.

The non-occupancy-raiyat.

Short of making occupancy-rights inherent in the soil, the provisions of this chapter go almost as far as it is possible to go to secure the non-occupancy-raiyat fixity of tenure.

The gross-produce limit, I do not think, can be introduced for reasons previously stated. Compensation for disturbance I do not approve of. I certainly am not prepared to support its re-introduction into the Bill at the cost of having to cancel sub-section (7) of section 60 of the Bill.

To re-introduce the compensation-for-disturbance clauses into the Bill, I deem it would be necessary to cancel the above sub-section, as it was introduced into the Bill at the request of the Bengal Government, and accepted by the Select Committee as a set-off to their non-acceptance of the compensation clauses.

If it is necessary to go any further in providing security of tenure to the non-occupancy-raiyat, declare that the initial lease shall be for a particular term.

Bastu lands.

I quite agree with His Honour in all he has said on this important subject.

Raiyats who erect their huts on their own holdings should, as a matter of course, hold the lands on which they are built on the same conditions as they hold the rest of their holdings.

The only point to be considered in reference to the above is the effect of transferability. When a raiyat sells his holding he will be obliged to transfer his hut with it as a matter of course; but this should be made quite clear.

A raiyat who is allowed to erect a hut on a village site should, as a matter of course, acquire a permanent interest in the land on which it is erected, but he should retain the land only for such purpose. Undisturbed possession for twelve months after erection of the building should, in all instances, be sufficient proof of right to remain on the land.

He can only acquire a site to build on with the consent of the landlord direct or implied.

If he abandon the site, the land in all instances, and in many districts the hut, reverts to the landlord. If the raiyat sells his hut or house, or it is sold up under a decree of Court, the material with which it is made is alone sold; the site reverts to the landlord. It is optional with the landlord to allow the purchaser to retain the site or give him notice to take away the material.

No raiyat has the right to cultivate any portion of the village-site without the direct consent of the landlord.

The raiyat's right to hold the land permanently for residential purposes should be assured. There can be no enhancement law for lands set aside for building purposes; the initial rent, if any, must be a matter of contract; the initial rent must be a permanent one.

For the sake of the village-community the landlord's power of veto, as above detailed, should be assured.

Receipts and accounts.

In reference to this subject I have from time to time said all I had to say. I would now only urge the Government to insist on all zamíndarí books of account, either tendered or summoned in evidence in a Court of law, being returned to their owners as quickly as possible.

The gentlemen who talk so fluently about insisting on all accounts being kept in bound books have no idea of the difficulties we encounter in recovering our books from the Courts, or the cost entailed, or the break that occurs in the routine of our business when they are so detained. I would beg of you to remember that books of account kept on large zamíndáris are as often called for by the Courts on other people's business as on account of their owners.

The delay in recovering books of account from the custody of the Courts is encouraging people to keep duplicate books, one for the Court and one for their own use; and I can hardly conceive anything more objectionable.

Make it possible for zamíndárs to keep their accounts in bound books, encourage them to do so, and the rest will follow as a matter of course.

Proposals regarding pasturage, fisheries, and forest rights.

In reference to the above, His Honour is of opinion that questions of enhancement of the rent, reduction of rents and acquisition of status should, be provided for in the Bill.

This appears to me, from the very nature of such tenures, an impossible task. To me it is quite new to hear that "pasturages, fisheries or forest-rights" are now, and ever have been, dealt with as on the same footing as "agricultural holdings." I have never heard of tenants being in a position to acquire occupancy-rights in them.

The law does not permit them to do so; I have never heard of tenants who held fisheries, excepting under terminable leases or permanent grant from their landlords. I have never heard of a tenant who was in a position to claim a right to hold the above at a judicial rent.

I will reserve what I have to say to the above being made subject to the incidents attached to an occupancy-holding, until His Honour's scheme with all its details, comes before your Select Committee.

His Honour is under the impression that, because some of the above items were included by your Select Committee in their form of rent-receipt and rent-account, they intended them to be looked upon as among the incidents of a raiyati holding. I do not remember anything occurring in Committee that would permit of such a construction being put on their being included in the account; and, had I thought it possible to put such a construction on their act, I for one would have protested against their being so included.

I think all the Committee intended was that each account should, if possible, show all that is due by one raiyat to his landlord. Pasturage in which alone there might be a possibility of the raiyat acquiring a right by long prescription, is not included in the account. Forest-rights, such as the right to gather fuel and cut timber, is not usually paid for on the area, but on the quantity taken. *Zulkar* or fruit depends on the season. *Zulkurs* or fisheries are usually settled under contract, and are in many places dependent on the rainfall of the season.

Note by the Hon'ble T. M. GIBBON.

Improvements—Acquisition of irrigation-channels for landlords.

No portion of this otherwise most able report of the Bengal Government has astonished me more than those portions of it which refer to improvement; and I am very very disappointed at the decision come to by His Honour on the subject. I would fain hope that when His Honour once realizes how difficult it is for us, living in North Behar, to stave off famine without some such provision as was suggested in Committee being made in the Bill, His Honour will be induced to accede to our request.

His Honour cannot have realized the enormous difficulties both landlord and raiyat have to contend against in carrying out improvements against the wishes of a hostile raiyat. One hostile or obstructive raiyat may starve a village-community; and such difficulties will increase year by year as the public become better acquainted with the law.

At the risk of being tedious I would beg to remind you that the specific propositions submitted to your Select Committee were as follows:—

(1) If the landlord or any raiyat holding land in the vicinity is likely to be injured by the raiyat making an improvement, an appeal should be allowed to the Collector, who should be empowered either to allow or prevent such improvement, and whose decision should be final.

(2) On the application of the landlord or several raiyats jointly, the Collector or Sub-divisional Officer should be empowered to allow the cutting of irrigation-channels and arrange for the distribution of water generally.

(3) When, on the application of the landlord or on the joint application of several raiyats, the Collector makes arrangements for the distribution of water, he should be empowered to compensate individual raiyats who may suffer temporary or permanent loss by such acts.

(4) Such compensation to be paid into Court either before or after completion of work, as the Collector may decide.

I would beg to point out that the above would be to the benefit of the raiyats as well as to the benefit of the landlord. I would beg to remind you that a raiyat must in all cases bring water "to" his land and "across" some one else's land to irrigate his holding. He must cut a channel "to" his fields and "across" his neighbour's to irrigate his holding. Under the present law, if a landlord or a number of raiyats jointly dam up a stream to irrigate a village, the water cannot be carried through or "across" any raiyat's field without his consent. If a raiyat wishes to irrigate his land from a village well, he must first procure the consent of his neighbours who hold land situated between his holding and the well before he can do so.

Any improvement that will affect large areas may temporarily affect a few injuriously, or, even if raiyat is not likely to be injured, he may still declare he is likely to be so, and prevent others from being benefited.

It was to take away one man's power to injure the many that the above resolutions were brought forward in Committee.

Every season that the rains cease unusually early the executive brings pressure to bear on zamíndárs to assist their raiyats to dam up the streams and to irrigate their lands to stave off famine; but the law does not protect either the official who wishes to assist the raiyats or the landlord who is willing to stand the cost. I would appeal to every Collector and Sub-divisional Officer who has served in North Behar in a season of impending scarcity to say how often they could have, and would have with the assistance either of the landlord or raiyat, staved off scarcity, had the law empowered them to act in the matter, or had they not feared a suit for damages being brought against them if they acted on their own responsibility. I would appeal to the records of their own Courts to show how often disputes about water end in a breach of the peace.

When it has once been agreed by both parties that an improvement is necessary, it becomes a matter of little importance whether the landlord or raiyat should have the prior right to make it.

I think a raiyat should in all instances be the best judge as to whether any alterations to be made on his holding be an improvement or not.

Insomuch as the Bill allows a landlord to make an improvement on a holding for the good of that holding, I do not approve of the section as it stands. A landlord may wish to cut a drain to drain the land; the raiyat may elect to retain the water.

If the raiyat wants the improvement, let him make it himself if he wants it; if he cannot ask assistance of his landlord; if he objects to it and does not think it an improvement, the landlord should desist from making it.

The Patna-Conference fully recognized the importance of the Collector's being empowered to act in an emergency, and the suggestion made by Mr. Henry and adopted by the Conference had that end in view; but they went much further than anything proposed in your Select Committee.

Their reply in the negative given to the question put by the Government of India I take to mean that they negative the idea of allowing distributaries to be cut where the landlord makes the improvement for the sake of profit, but would allow him to do it for philanthropic purposes. To this I have no objection; but I submit that under the resolutions submitted to your Committee the Collector would in all instances still remain the best judge as to whether an improvement should be allowed or not. If the landlord made it for the benefit of others without expecting any return, he could allow it to be made; if he made it for profit, he could refer him to the Civil Courts to prove his right to do so.

There are few among us who will not pay ample damages, or risk a suit for damages where it is necessary to stave off famine from the many; but most of us will think twice before we make an improvement if we have to be arraigned for trespass or mischief at the end of it.

Measurements.

I quite agree with His Honour in thinking a chain should in all instances be used for measurement; but I do not quite follow His Honour in what His Honour says about "lakhi-

ráji" lands. "Lakhiráji lands" I take to mean revenue-free lands, not "rent-free" lands.

Of the former I know of none in North Behar. Between revenue-free tenures and rent-free holdings a wide distinction is made.

At the time of the Permanent Settlement it was found that numbers of raiyats held lands free of rent from their landlords, who were sometimes zámíndárs, sometimes only thikadárs. A regular register was made of such holdings, and is known in Chumparun as the "*sun do kee buhu.*"

All above a certain area (nominally 100 acres) were resumed by Government after the Permanent Settlement and revenue assessed on them, and zámíndárs were given permission—I may say pressed—to resume the others themselves, but only in very rare instances acted on such permission.

Again, under Act X of 1859, clause 28, gave the zámíndárs another chance, but again they refused to take advantage of it.

These grants and *bhirts* granted since the Permanent Settlement are for a specified area only.

Although they do not pay rent, they are exactly on the same footing as ordinary occupancy-holdings, and should not be specially legislated for.

In the majority of instances the holders acquired their lands under sufferance; their titles are perfected by prescription.

Summary sale of registered tenures.

I will reserve what I have to say on this chapter until the Select Committee meets—until we are informed which of the numerous suggestions for the more speedy realization of rents the Government will adopt.

I would now only submit a typical case which has come under my own experience as Manager of the Bettiah Estates, every figure of which I can vouch for, and it was for cases such as this that we asked for a more summary procedure for the realization of rents:—

Burgown Tenure, consisting of 17 villages.	Area 9,870 acres=29,610 standard bíghás.		Tenure-holder's collections, Rs. 13,500-4-3.
Revenue to Government by Rájá, Rs. 2,237-14-8.	Road-cess and public work-cess, Rs. 779-15-8.	Málikána to Bettiah Rájá, Rs. 208-8.	Total payable by tenure-holder, Rs. 3,226-6-4.
Payable—			
Collected last year by help of Courts, Rs. 2,074-15.	Have got another decree for Rs. 3,796-9-5, but not yet recovered.	This suit was commenced on the 18th August, 1883; decree obtained 16th July, 1884.	I have just had to institute another suit for Rs. 3,031-6-2.
Out of five years' rents, the tenure-holders have paid me Rs. 2,724-15-4 of their own free will without suit.		The Mahárájá of Bettiah has had to pay the revenue regulary under the sunset law.	

His Honour is evidently under the impression that it is only the rack-rented raiyat who refuses to pay his rents and has to be sued by his landlord. I do not think the records of the Courts will bear His Honour out in this opinion. My experince certainly does not. One of the prime reasons given for the introduction of this Bill was the difficulty in the way of the landlords collecting their rents under the present law; but nothing has yet been done to redeem this promise; on the contrary, by taking away the landlord's power to evict a raiyat for non-payment of his rents and substituting sale under a decree of Court, we have materially retarded their collection. However it may be done—by whatever means—the promise should be redeemed.

No. 1926—1009 L.R., dated 28th November 1884.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to Government of India, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copies of a representation from Mr. John Stalkartt on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor desires to place it before the Government of India separately, as it has come too late to be conveniently included in the same volume with other reports.

Dated 3rd November 1884.

From—J. STALKARTT, Esq., for the Raiyats of India,

To—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Permit me, on the part of the raiyats, to thank Your Honour for forwarding their letters to Your Honour, so that the Government of India has published them in the Government Gazette, &c., &c. May I be allowed to bring to Your Honour's recollection my expressed opinion that the time allotted to the 14th August was not sufficient to express fully our views; also that the raiyats should be admitted to the conferences of the officials, and to the Legislative Council that the points under discussion might be brought down to as few as possible, to be submitted to the Legislative Council of India. In verification of the above, we quote from the report of

the Government of Bengal on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1884, pages 2008-2009, the opinion of the well-known Sadr Judge, Mr. Hawkins, who thus interpreted the Permanent Settlement "The contention of the petitioners is that of the three parties—the State, the zamíndárs and the cultivators; the first had, without consulting the other two, virtually plotted out the map of the country, that it then distributed the different portions to individuals comprising the second class, defined most accurately the respective liabilities to the State, and required them to respect any claim against them, such as might then exist, on the part of *any individuals* of the *third party*. Nothing was left open for legislation as to the substantial rights of subsequent cultivators." This is begging the question; apply this principle to the present intended new Tenancy Law, namely, that it has no power over "subsequent cultivators." This will at once bring a smile on the countenance of every official and non-official—eh? The law for murder passed only for the punishment of the murderers of the date of passing the law against murder: therefore all the murderers since punished have been unjustly so. It is self-evident to every right thinking man that such a state of things could never have been contemplated by *any law*. The Law was passed for the future cultivation of the soil, even for *waste lands* (see Regulation XLIV of 1793); the law for assessing waste lands, which of course at that time could not have been under cultivation, and must have "subsequent cultivators," at *the same rates as for lands then under cultivation*, in fact supported by Regulation IV of 1794, section 7, and by No. 54. Resolutions passed for the Permanent Settlement, respecting receipts of rents, which are divided into three parts only, namely, khudkásht, paikásht, and khámár. This settles the question of non-enhancement of rates of rent of all land; not a word respecting these receipts not applying to future cultivators, more particularly as the zamíndárs wish to claim waste lands as khámár lands, whereas by Regulation VIII of 1793 the zamíndár is strictly enjoined by section 52 to let the whole of the remaining lands, must be to "subsequent cultivators." As the legislature of that day is silent on this point, it classed all "subsequent cultivators" as having the rights of the cultivators of 1793—not a word for giving receipts to raiyats holding only a right-of-occupancy, *meádee* pattás, tenants-at-will, &c., &c. We quote again page 2009: "This the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, whether good or bad, as a piece of fiscal policy, whether right or wrong as a political measure, was the result of mature deliberation, and to break it by round-about measures would obviously be worse from considerations of either kind" (Act X of 1859, &c., &c.). Then let the old form of receipt be restored with the penalty attached for non-fulfilment, "khudkásht, paikásht, and khámár," leaving not a section for raiyats with rights-of-occupancy only, meádee tenants, or for tenants-at-will.

Many object to the record-of-rights being made on the principle that it will make disturbances. The record-of-right must accord with the receipts that the zamíndárs, like any other tradesmen, are forced to give, declaring in the bill the number and qualities of the goods sold. The raiyats ask nothing out of the ordinary routine of business. Of course, if the above is listened to by the Government of India, the whole chapter on enhancement of rent should be struck out, and the remaining legislation considerably altered to meet the requirements of the older Regulations, which this Bill professes to restore by Regulations VIII of 1793 and VII of 1882. There has been a great deal of injudicious talk, such as the "village-communities have been broken up in Bengal since long before the Permanent Settlement," &c., &c. "Such claims must have been extinguished by the conquering power having laid hands upon them, and made them over to the landlords of their choice." The same thing *versus* the above (see the petition to England before 1784) may be said with respect to the English proprietary right (miscalled so) of the zamíndárs, who were made only landholders by Regulation I of 1793, and all their proprietary right extinguished by Regulation XVII of 1793. "You shall not distrain the land and houses of the raiyats, not even his plough, his plough-bullocks, nor his seed for next year's crops." This is important, as the present intention of the Bill is to sell all the rights of the raiyat instead of distraining his personal effects: to sell him up contrary to the provisions of the Permanent Settlement is manifestly unjust. On a cursory perusal of the various memoirs of the Government officials, their want of knowledge of the principles governing the Permanent Settlement Regulation, VII of 1822, is very apparent, as their opinions are given irrespective of the rights conferred on the raiyats by the above settlement. By Regulation VII of 1822, with each settlement there was record-of-right. Your Honour desires that there should be record-of-right made for the whole of Bengal. Many of the officials support the idea of the record-of-right, but the zamíndárs do not want the rights of the raiyats to be entered in the record, &c., &c.

Another error of Sadr Judge Hawkins, page 2009: "The engagements of the time, it may be repeated, were made in respect of land," &c., &c No such thing: the lands are not divided into khudkásht resident, paikásht non-resident land, but the engagements are with the raiyat, if he resided in the village. Khudkásht resident raiyat, no matter what land he cultivated, the rates could not be altered; the same also with the paikásht non-resident raiyat, no matter what lands he cultivated; both were entitled to fixed rates, that is, no enhancement, of rates of rent. It is an error of the Courts to ask "what is the origin of the tenure?" It should be "what are the rights of this Bengali or raiyat?" Is he khudkásht or paikásht? The petition of the zamíndárs wish all to believe that their raiyats are all foreigners, and never lived in the village or any other village in Bengal.

We revert again to the Permanent Settlement. The officials by their memoranda would make us believe that the rates of rent were very carelessly settled. Even if they were, all that Regulation VIII of 1793 permits is a correction of the assessment not enhancement of rates of rent. For twelve years before the Permanent Settlement, the zamíndárs were yearly tenants-

at-will of their official status as zamíndárs (so all their proprietary claims must have been extinguished by the conquering power, page 2009); they had to collect all the revenue, and pay it into the treasury, every pice of it, and their accounts were rigidly scrutinised. The whole system was a very elaborate one of proportion (ratio) throughout; the lands were divided into aouel, doem, tertium, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th quality for paddy land, the same for middle land, the same for *uhee* (high land), *purtee* or grazing land, and between each set of land the ratio or proportion proper) was established; so no matter what land a raiyat ploughed he was not under the burden of inequality when he sold his crop in the open market. Now, if a zamíndár, at the passing of Act X of 1859, or before, went to court and stated that the raiyat was not paying *the* prevailing rate, ten to one he was stating an untruth. Suppose him successful, and he has gained his suit, and broken the rate of any one class of land, say, the 2nd quality, then the ratio of this 2nd quality to all the other lands of the village is broken, and the equilibrium upset respecting other villages. No wonder former Moslem sovereigns never broke the standard asse-sment, but regulated the money they required by a percentage on the *azul* or standard asse-sment, so that the country was not demoralised as it is now by Act X of 1859. It is perfectly agreed to by Lord Cornwallis that the making of *abwábs* is a royal prerogative, and does not belong to the zamíndárs; so that if the above principle is carried out, the claim of the zamíndárs to enhancement of the rate of rent has been long ago extinguished by the conquering power. The rights of the zamíndárs are to be racked up, but the rights of the village-communities are not to be thought of, though only as late as 1793 (see No. 54, Permanent Settlement papers, up to that date) the villager had to pay the rents, not his own only, but the rents of those that ran away; so the assertion that the rights of village-communities of Bengal have been broken up in Bengal since long before the Permanent Settlement is a downright untruth. This is not evenhanded justice.

The zamíndárs by their spokesman, the Rájá of Darbhangá, page 1868, speak of the Permanent Settlement as the Magna Charta of the rights of the zamíndárs and raiyats in other words, one of the fundamental laws of this realm under the "Empress of India, Kaisir Hind," which it would be treason for any legislature to break. We raiyats of India, are quite willing that it should be so, and earnestly beg that Your Honour will institute a Court to try the rights of the zamíndárs and the rights of the raiyats by professional barristers on both sides If these points of non-enhancement and non-ejectment are not determined, it is useless to ask opinion of gentlemen, official and non-official, for the points of dispute are not determined by such a course of action, and matters remain *in statu quo* unless it is determined to ignore *the Permanent Settlement and make fresh legislation.* If so, by Sadr Judge Hawkins, there were three parties to the Permanent Settlement—the State, the zamíndárs and the cultivators—and in the Bengal Tenancy Law the rights of the State are omitted. If is intended to give the zamíndárs anything above the 10 per cent of the Permanent Settlement, then it is nothing but right that the portion belonging to the State should be increased in the same proportion. We refer to page 1722 by Mr Finucane, respecting the village of Jaezpotee, being 500 per cent. above its original assessment. A zamíndár of Burdwan five times, of Dinájpur twice, a zamíndár of Darbhangá thirty-eight times the surplus over Government revenue, &c. &c. We may make a general average of all zamíndárís that their present rental is five times the amount that they pay to Government under the Permanent Settlement; in other words, their right to the rental is Rs. 100, but their present collections are Rs. 5,000, Rs. 4,000 of which they retain, instead of the above Rs 100, and yet they say that they cannot collect their rents, and want a summary law of distraint; therefore, it is nothing but fair in the new order of things that the Government should have at least 50 to 75 per cent. of the collections of the zamíndárs. Then the Road Cess and Public Works Acts may be cancelled, for they press very hard upon the raiyats. If they cannot pay their present assessment, how can they possibly be expected to pay these new Government taxes? Your Honour is well aware that there are six or seven millions of raiyats so poor that they are unable to resist the zamíndár in any shape, and particularly the idea in the new Bill that if they do not agree to enhancement they will be summarily ejected. Let me recall to Your Honour's mind the history of Jonah, whom God sent to give warning to Nineveh. Most people are taken with the romantic portion of the story that Jonah remained in the whale's belly three days and three nights, but the moral does not lie there, but in the last verses of the 4th chapter of Jonah: verse 2nd—"For I knew that thou art a gracious God and merciful, slow to anger and of great kindness, and repenteth thee of the evil"; Verses 9, 10, 11—"And God said to Jonah, Doest thou well to be angry for the gourd? And he said: I do well to be angry even unto death. Then said the Lord: Thou hast had pity on the gourd, for the which thou has not laboured, neither madest it to grow, which came up in a night, and perished in a night; and should I not spare Nineveh (that repented), that great city, wherein are more than six score thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand and also much cattle?"

Dated 24th November 1884.

From—Babu Umesh Chundra Ghosh, Senior Pleader, Jessore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

I have the honour request the favour of your placing the accompanying memorial of the tenureholders of the Sadr Sub-division of Jessore in the hands of the members of the Legislative Council,

Memorial of Middle Tenure-holder of Sadr Sub-division of Jessore.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The humble memorial of middle tenureholders of the Sadr Sub-division of Jessore—

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH—That the question of middle holding forms an important element in the land law of the country; but, unfortunately, this question has not received a fair share of consideration at the hands of the authorities.

That, owing to such an inadequancy of consideration and attention to this question, the just interests and rights of the class of tenureholders to which your memorialists belong have not been duly cared for in the Tenancy Bill pending before Your Excellency's Council.

That Your Excellency's memorialists therefore crave leave to approach Your Excellency with this humble memorial, briefly stating the points on which the Bill, both by commission and omission, would inflict injustice on Your Excellency's memorialists and others of the same class.

First of all, Your Excellency's memorialists will humbly say that the system of middle holding as it prevails in the country is in no way harmful, and has nothing in it to deserve discouragement. On the contrary, it is a beneficial institution and deserves encouragement.

By this system, small groups of tenants are placed under small landlords of moderate pretensions; whereas in the absence of it the tenants are subjected to the evils which result from their being placed under the charge of mercenary agents of big zamindars.

There is a touch of sympathy between the tenureholders and the raiyats under them, for mostly they are in personal contact with each other, and thus a sort of personal kindly relation springs up between them.

It is thus that the system of middle holding in this country is conducive to the good of the society, and, accordingly, with the instinctive support of the society, it has become a deep-rooted institution of the country.

The British Government in India, however, has unfortunately never shown any sympathy towards this good institution. But Your Excellency's memorialists submit that never before was such signal injustice intended to be inflicted on middle holders as that contemplated by the present Tenancy Bill.

The existing law for protecting middlemen holders from undue exactions and arbitrary ejectments are to be found in section 51 of Regulation VIII of 1793 and sections 16 and 17 of Act VIII of 1869.

The Tenancy Bill would repeal sections 16 and 17 of Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.) as well as section 51 of Regulation VIII of 1793, reproducing them only in a very curtailed and restricted form.

Section 51 of Regulation VIII of 1793 is a general provision and is applicable to all middle tenures irrespective of the dates of their creation It runs thus:—

"The following rules are prescribed to prevent undue exactions from the dependent taluqdars:—

"(1) No zamíndár or other actual proprietor of land shall demand an increase from the taluqdárs dependent on him, although he should himself be subject to the payment of an increase of jama to Government, except upon proof that he is entitled so to do either by the special custom of the district or by the conditions under which the taluqdár holds his tenure: or that the taluqdár by receiving abatements from his jama has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

"(2) If in any instance it be proved that a zamíndár or other actual proprietor of land exacts more from a talupdár than he has a right to, the Court shall adjudge him to pay a penalty of double the amount of such exaction, with all costs of suit to the party injured."

Thus, there is nothing in the above section to restrict its operation to tenures which have been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, and to make it inapplicable to tenures which have been created subsequently to the Permanent Settlement.

The present Bill, however, would restrict the operation of it to tenures held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, as is seen in section 6 of the Bill, which is meant for a substitute for the above section of Regulation VIII of 1793. Section 6 of the present Bill runs thus:—

"6. (*1*) Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof—

"(*a*) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by local custom, or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

"(*b*) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

"(*2*) A reduction of rent granted to a tenureholder on account of diluvion or for land taken under the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes or companies shall not be deemed a reduction within the meaning of this section."

Thus, the first line in the section, namely, the expression "where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement," is a new addition which narrows the meaning of the whole provision as compared with the provision of the Regulation. By this addition, the

Bill would leave wholly unprotected all tenures which came into existence after the Permanent Settlement. This alteration destroys the very essence of section 51 of Regulation VIII of 1793, and no reasons whatever have been given to justify this alteration.

Such a change, Your Excellency's memorialists humbly submit, would be a fatal blow to the rights and interests of the class to which Your Excellency's memorialists belong.

Then, again, there is no reason whatever why the Bill would repeal sections 16 and 17 of the present Rent Act and would reproduce them with two restrictions limiting their operation.

Sections 16 and 17 of the present Rent Act run as follows :—

Section XVI.—" No dependent taluqdár or other person possessing a permanent transferable interest in land intermediate between the proprietor of an estate and the raiyat, who, in any province to which the provisions of this Act may apply, holds his taluq or tenure (otherwise than under a terminable lease) at a fixed rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, shall be liable to any enhancement of such rent, anything in Section LI Regulation VIII of 1793, or in any other law to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Section XVII.—" Whenever, in any suit under this Act, it shall be proved that the rent at which a taluq or other tenure is held in the said provinces has not been changed for a period of twenty years before the commencement of the suit, it shall be presumed that such taluq or other tenure has been held at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement, unless the contrary be shown, or it be proved that such rent was fixed at some later period."

The above two sections were the only provisions in favour of middle class holders in addition to section 51 of regulation VIII of 1793. Your Excellency's memorialists venture to say that to curtail them and to add conditions to them would be to destroy the little status the middlemen had, and this the Bill intends to do without any reason or without any complaint from any quarter against the said provisions.

The above two sections of the present law are reproduced in section 64 of the Bill, which runs as follows :—

" 64. (*1*) Where a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, the rent or rate of rent shall not be liable to be increased except on the ground of an alteration in the area of the holding.

" (2) If it is proved in any suit or other proceeding under this Act that a tenureholder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed during the twenty years immediately before the institution of the suit or proceeding, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that they have held at that rent or rate of rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement:

" Provided that, if it is required by or under any enactment that in any local area tenancies or any classes of tenancies at fixed rents or rate of rent shall be registered as such on or before a date specified by or under the enactment, the foregoing presumption small not after that date apply to any tenancy or, as the case may be, to any tenancy of that class in that local area which has not been so registered."

It will be seen the exception introduced in clause (1), that is, the words " except on the ground of an alteration in the area of the holding," is new. This exception would neutralise the effect of the section partially, and would unsettle the rents of old tenures and make them open to enhancement for the first time.

Again, the proviso to clause (*2*) threatens to undo entirely the presumption provided for by clause (*2*). This proviso is in fact a fatal blow to the rights and interests of your petitioners as a class.

Your Excellency's memorialists humbly submit that to make the alterations referred to would really be to destroy the vested rights of an important class of subjects.

The above are the complaints of your memorialists against the injustice which the new Bill would inflict on them by way of commission. Your Excellency's memorialists would, in the next place, mention some matters which constitute the defects of the present law as regards the rights of the middle holders. These defects your memorialists have good reason to ask Your Excellency to remove. The Bill by omitting to remove them would not be just to your memorialists.

One great defect of the present law with regard to tenure-holders is that, except in cases of tenures created by deed, unless a tenure be as old as the Permanent Settlement, at all events presumably as old, there is no express law to protect the holder of the tenure from ejectment.

If twelve years' holding by a raiyat adds to his rights, if a man holding land for twelve years by sheer wrong acquires absolute ownership, there is no reason whatever why a middleman who has been allowed to hold for twelve years without any express contract should not acquire some benefit.

The Courts have sometime felt the weight of the above reason. Accordingly, in some cases it has been decided that, where a middleman has held for twelve years as such, the zamíndár could not eject him. The case of *Ruttun Moni Davia* v. *Kamala Kanta Taluqdar*, reported in 12 W. R. 364, is in effect such a case.

Your Excellency's memorialists pray that a section be introduced in the present Bill providing that, where a tenure-holder has held for twelve years, he shall not be ejected from the holding so long as he pays a fair and equitable rent.

Then, as regards enhancement. For cases in which there is an absence of any contract or local custom to regulate the rent of a tenure, the legislature should provide an equitable and fair principle to regulate the enhancement of the rent. The present law does not provide any principle for such cases.

The present Bill has some provisions on the subject; but these are by no means adequate or fair and equitable The Bill provides that the enhancement must be so as to leave to the middleman holder not less than ten per cent. of the nett proceeds. This is not just, nor does this amount to providing a principle of enhancement.

The above provisions of the Bill proceed on an assumption that the tenure-holders have no right to the land which they hold, that they are mere collectors of rent. Your Excellency's memorialists need hardly say that this is a grievously mistaken assumption. The tenure-holders have a right of property, and, as having such rights, they should be protected against excessive and rackrenting enhancement.

Your Excellency's memorialists pray that some equitable rule of enhancement be laid down. It would be an equitable principle of enhancement to lay down that the enhanced rent shall not bear a higher ratio to the nett proceeds for the time being than the old rent bore to the old net proceeds, and also to lay down that no claim of enhancement shall lie except on the ground that there has been an increase of the nett proceeds otherwise than at the expense and labour of the middleman holder.

Without such a provision, the law would lead to hardship both to middlemen and cultivators. For, without such a provision, the Courts will be left to act arbitrarily as at present, and, in consequence, middlemen will be rack-rented, and they, in their turn, will naturally try to recoup themselves by imposing arbitrary cesses and *abwabs*. They will not resort to legal steps to enhance the rents of raiyats under them. For they will not be able to avail themselves of the fruits of such legal enhancement. They will therefore be driven to impose cesses. Your Excellency's memorialists pray that Your Excellency will remove the reasons which might lead to such an unsatisfactory result.

Your memorialist would humbly further pray that Your Excellency would be pleased to appoint in the Legislative Council a member who might represent the interests of the middle tenure-holders. Zamíndárs and raiyats are well represented in the Council. It will be, therefore, an act of justice, your memorialists humbly submit, to take in a representative of the middle tenureholders.

Your Excellency's memorialists earnestly pray that Your Excellency will take your memorialists' representations in Your Excellency's favourable consideration, and will be pleased to do utice to their rights and interests.

Dated 5th December 1884.

From—BABU RAJKISSORE MOOKERJEA, *Utterparah.*

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

I have the honour to submit herewith a memorial on the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, numerously signed by Bengal raiyats and addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, and I request the favour of your laying it before His Excellency. I also forward 70 spare copies of the memorial.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The humble memorial of the undersigned raiyats of Bengal.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists beg leave to refer in their present memorial to only one of the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill considering it to be of especial importance and not implying that they entirely approve of all the other provisions.

2. That your memorialists are anxious that with regard to the twenty years presumption in relation to tenure-holders and raiyats the existing law should continue unaltered and they crave leave to quote the following passage from the report of the Government of Bengal No. 1906 T—R, dated the 15th September 1884. "In the first place, then, the Lieutenant-Governor calls special attention to the enormous preponderence of evidence in favour of retaining the presumption as it now exists. The Patna, Burdwan Presidency, Dacca and Orissa Conferences are unanimously against any change. The Bhagulpore Conference (by a majority) and Mr. Lowis would allow a sufficient time for registration, and then annul the presumption. The Rajshahye Conference alone would give the raiyat two years in which to *sue* for the establishment of the presumption or forfeit his privilege—a proposition which the Lieutenant-Governor would absolutely reject as affecting a right which the ryots have enjoyed under the present law since 1859, and as tending to extreme litigation. Of the judicial officers, a very few would annul the presumption altogether, a larger proportion would modify it while a still greater number would retain it unchanged. Thus the Lieutenant-Governor feels himself fully justified in saying that the weight of authority is against any alteration."

3. That your memorialists notice with very great regret the recommendation of the Government of Bengal that the presumption aforesaid should run from 20 years before passing the Bill.

4. That your memorialists submit that if the recommendation aforesaid were carried into effect the principle of the presumption would be destroyed, for the burden of proof would in reality be shifted on to the shoulders of the raiyat. The Government of Bengal has rightly spoken of "the proverbial carelessness of most raiyats in preserving receipts" and the "case with which Zemindars can refute the presumption if falsely raised." If in order to avail himself of the presumption the raiyat must prove twenty years' possession previously to the passing of the present Bill, in course of time his difficulty of offering the proof would be about as great as if he had to prove actual possession at a uniform rate from the Permanent Settlement. For instance, if the Bill were passed this year, a raiyat in order to avail himself thirty years hence of this presumption would require to be possessed of receipts as old as fifty years. As years go on the difficulty will be enhanced. It therefore, appears to your memorialists that in a very short time the presumption will be practically inoperative and the burden of proof which now rests on the Zemindar will be passed on to the raiyat. To modify the presumption in the way recommended by the Government of Bengal would be in effect to take it away. The difficulty of proof which the raiyat will experience will be cumulative; and practically there would be an absolute bar to his claim to hold as a fixed-rate tenant.

5. That your memorialists having considered the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill with regard to record of rights feel bound to declare that those provisions afford no compensation to the raiyats for the loss inflicted on them by the taking away of the twenty years' presumption.

6. That your memorialists, while admitting the necessity of having a record of rights where the landlord or tenant desires it or where the preparation of such a record is calulated to settle an existing dispute or avert an impending one, are nevertheless convinced that a record of rights so far from giving to the raiyats a substantial advantage in substitution for the twenty years' presumption will produce injurious consequences. In support of this view your memorialists beg leave to quote the following passage from a Memorandum by Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, Officiating Commissioner, Chittagong, dated the 10th July 1884. "To introduce a settlement of rents and record of rights in Bengal generally will merely excite disputes and kindle litigation The normal relation of landlord and tenant in these provinces is one of compromise; it is true that rights are unadjusted, the balance of rent is undetermined, the current demand of rent is not fixed, the area of cultivation is often unknown; it is for the convenience of both parties that the claims of either are not put to the test and yet it is not the case that the ordinary relations between landlord and tenant are unfriendly. * * * All that was elastic and unsettled will, under the new procedure, be stereotyped and fixed, and both parties will struggle with one another to the utmost in the civil courts in order that disputes may be decided which would never have arisen if the Surveyor's rod and Settlement Officer's registers had not galvanised them into life. It is difficult to over-estimate the bitterness of feeling which a survey and record of rights will thus provoke. The evil I think will outweigh any administrative advances derived from it. I venture also to think that most persons who are competent from their experience and knowledge of these provinces to form an opinion on the subject, will be found to agree with me in this deliberate conclusion that a survey and record of rights, if it is calculated to settle disputes where they already exist, is equally calculated, where they do not, to call them into existence."

7. That your memorialists submit that having regard to the history of land tenures in Bengal it would appear that the provisions of Act X of 1859 which led down the twenty years' presumption did not merely declare a rule of the law of evidence, either arbitrarily or only upon considerations of convenience, but sought to put a bar to enhancement wherever rent had been paid at a uniform rate for twenty years. Para. 225 of Mr. Shore's Minute of June 1789 published as Appendix I to the Fifth Report says: "There are two other distinctions of importance also, with respect to the right of the raiyats. Those who cultivate the lands of the village to which they belong, either from length of occupancy or other cause, have a stronger right than others, and may, in some measure be considered as hereditary tenants, and they generally pay the highest rents. The other class cultivate lands belonging to a village where they do not reside; they are considered as tenants-at-will; and having only a temporary accidental interest in the soil which they cultivate will not submit to the payment of so large a rent as the preceding class, and when oppressed, easily abandon the land to which they have no attachment." It appears from the above that the maximum rents were paid by the tenants who had a "length of occupancy." Tenants who had held for a long time at a uniform rate could not have their rents enhanced, for they already paid the "highest rents." The legislators of 1859 made the requisite "length of occupancy" definite by fixing it at twenty years; and the presumption was intended to declare the immunity of raiyats who had enjoyed this "length of occupancy" from enhancement. If the presumption was irrebuttable the immunity would have been absolute; but in so far as it was left open to the zamindar to rebut it, it was only a partial protection that the raiyat obtained. A sort of compromise was thus effected. For the liability to enhancement newly imposed on the raiyat the only compensation or consolation that was given to him was that occupancy for

twenty years at a uniform rate would make it as difficult as possible for the zamindar to get an enhancement. To take away the benefit of the presumption now would be to deprive the raiyat of one of the very few safeguards which he enjoys against arbitrary enhancement.

8. That your memorialists, therefore, pray as follows: that the twenty years' presumption in relation both to tenure-holders and raiyats may be retained as it exists under the present law.

And your memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray.

No. 2002—1038L. R., dated 4th December, 1884.

From—A. P. MacDonnel, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 1906T.R. of the 15th September, I am desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to forward the accompanying statements, supplied by the Registrar General of Assurances, of the extent to which leases and mortgages of land held on occupancy-titles have been registered in the various registration-offices of the province of Behar.

Statement No. I.

Return of Leases of Land held under Occupancy Titles registered in the following nine districts of Behar during the years 1881—83.

Number	District.	1881.		1882.		1883.		Total.	
		Number of leases registered	Area leased (standard bighas of 14,400 sq feet).	Number of leases registered.	Area leased (standard bighas of 14,400 sq feet).	Number of leases registered.	Area leased (standard bighas of 14,400 sq. feet).	Number of leases registered.	Area leased (standard bighas of 14,400 sq. feet).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chumparun	1,860	75,981·9	1,888	1,60,986 5	1,797	71,254 7	5,545	3,08,223·1
2	Mozufferpore	494	3,572 5	838	5,075 5	1,087	7,740·2	2,493	16,388 2
3	Durbhanga	351	3,686 1	366	3,986 1	421	3,291·6	1,138	10,963·8
4	Sarun	46	684 8	75	953·1	147	1,115·8	268	2,753·7
5	Gya	58	1,714	37	460·2	52	521·4	147	2,695·6
6	Patna	69	562·1	47	605 3	72	604 4	188	1,771·8
7	Shahabad	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
8	Monghyr	85	1,201	105	1,565	67	705	257	3,471
9	Bhagalpore	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...
	Total	2,963	87,402 4	3,376	1,73,631·7	3,643	85,233·1	9,982	3,46,267·1

This Statement No. I includes *serpeghi* leases.

Statement No. II.

Return of Mortgages of Land held under Occupancy Titles registered in the following nine districts of Behar during the years 1881—1883.

Number	District.	1881.		1882.		1883.		Total.	
		Number of mortgages registered.	Area mortgaged (standard bighas of 14,400 sq feet).	Number of mortgages registered.	Area mortgaged (standard bighas of 14,400 sq. feet).	Number of mortgages registered.	Area mortgaged (standard bighas of 14,400 sq. feet).	Number of mortgages registered	Area mortgaged (standard bighas of 14,400 sq. feet).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chumparun	441	14,635·5	558	16,372·6	702	17,202·8	1,701	48,210·9
2	Mozufferpore	368	3,137·3	499	3,526 5	720	5,179·6	1,587	11,843·4
3	Durbhanga	261	3,113·9	200	2,577·7	295	3,883·3	756	9,574·9
4	Sarun	983	4,230·7	1,547	6,414 8	1,619	6,918·1	4,149	17,563·6
5	Gya	71	1,125 3	80	1,761·1	94	2,034·3	245	4,920·7
6	Patna	217	2.226	178	2,195 3	188	2,028·7	583	6 450
7	Shahabad	81	1,264 9	71	9,10·4	146	1 859·3	298	4,034·6
8	Monghyr	397	7,251	483	7,201	523	9,421	1,403	23,873
9	Bhagalpore	121	3,047·1	115	3,061·7	159	3,535·8	395	9,644·6
	Total	2,940	40,031 7	3,731	44,021·1	4,446	52,062·9	11,117	1,36,115 7

No. 2013—1041 L.R., dated 4th December 1884.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, the accompanying papers noted on the margin, containing the opinions of certain officers on a pamphlet by Bábú Mohiny Mohun Roy on the procedure sections of the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

Demi-official letter from Mr. J. Tweedie, dated 10th November 1884.
Letter No. 1116, dated 13th November 1884, from District Judge of Furreedpore.
" No. 1445, dated 20th November 1884, from Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.
" dated 21st November 1884, from 2nd Sub-Judge, Tipperah.
" No. 481, dated 21st November 1884, from District Judge of Sarun.
" dated 22nd November 1884, from Munsif of Serajgunge.
" No. 34, dated 22nd November 1884, from Sub-Judge of Burdwan.
" No. 9, dated 24th November 1884, from Sub-Judge of Backergunge.
" No. 75, dated 24th November 1884, from 1st Munsif of Sudharam.

Dated Arrah, the 10th November, 1884.

Demi-official from—J. TWEEDIE, Esq., District and Sessions Judge,

To—The Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Dept.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your demi-official note dated Darjeeling, the 21st of October, and of the pamphlet therewith sent. As requested in the note, I have to make the following remarks on the pamphlet.

As far as the author has reached in the two parts of his subject as yet treated of by him, he deals first with procedure connected with under-tenures—of which the "putni" may be taken as the principal and the type—and then with suits and sales in ordinary rent suits.

As regards the former, the main proposals are, first, that they should be registered by the court of the Subordinate Judge; and that thereafter—proceedings for arrears of rent shall be taken by an "application" for their realization, being treated as a "declaratoy decree" that they are due—all objections being heard finally by the court which executes, in the same way as courts now deal with objections in ordinary execution cases. The great advantage claimed for this procedure is that it will absolutely exclude any subsequent civil suit to set aside the sale.

I think that to make "registration" the work of judicial officers is a new suggestion which cannot be entertained unless Government is prepared to grant a large increase to our civil staff. Whatever may have been the case some years ago, it is not the case now that Collectors are overburdened with work. The press of work at the present day is on the judicial branch of the Administration. It would therefore be desirable, in order to avoid cause for increased expense on the civil side, to have "permanent tenures" registered, if they are to be registered, by the collectorate agency, with power to it to make a reference to the Civil Court as in registrations under Bengal Act VII of 1876.

As to the necessity of registering these tenures, I admit that I do not see it. I am a strong advocate for registration: but of all things which can be registered, I think these tenures least of all require registration, and that for the sufficient reason that no dispute, as a rule, ever arises as to their existence, extent, or the terms on which they are held..

Next as regards the state of things under the present (or proposed new draft) law; *vide* pages 6, &c., of the pamphlet. There we will find it said that Regulation VIII of 1819 "has worked very successfully." Why then disturb it? Again, we are told that the existing procedure by suit and decree results in this, that "in nine cases out of ten the amount of the decree is paid up" (page 7). What better result than this can be looked for from any procedure?

"In a few instances sale takes place, and then a proceeding or suit for setting it aside invariably follows. Take it that this is the "invariable" result. It is for these "few instances" that the new procedure has been elaborated, the author being forgetful of the risk of bringing into dispute the nine-tenths regarding which he has told us that the present law works satisfactorily, and that disputes are settled by the amount being paid out of court.

My own experience is not in accordance with that of the author of the pamphet, where, at the end of the first paragraph on page 7 and elsewhere, he says that a large amount of litigation springs from attempts to upset sales of permanent tenures. This litigation does occur; but it forms an infinitesimal part of the general body of litigation with which courts have to deal. The "one-tenth," therefore, of cases not settled without further litigation is not only a small fraction, but a small integer.

Then as to the chief aim and object of the author's suggestions, namely (as I take it) "*to leave no room or pretext for a future regular suit*" (page 8, line 17). This, I think, must fail under any principle hitherto recognised by the courts. And indeed the author of the pamphlet has himself seen this; for he provides (page 19) that while a sale once confirmed shall never be challenged, "*nothing herein contained shall debar the tenure-holder from obtaining equitable relief or damages against his landlord, on proof of fraud, in a civil suit, or against any other person party to such fraud.*" Now the only equitable relief applicable to such a case is the recovery of the "permanent tenure" fraudulently filched; so the sale under the circumstances put must be set aside, or our ancient equity must be suspended in favour of

fraudulent landlords of permanent tenures. Suppose this matter were put as a substantive provision instead of as an "exception"—the mode adopted by the author of the pamphlet—it would run thus:—"If the lessor of a permanent tenure can, by following the procedure hereinbefore laid down, manage by fraud on his part alone, or with the aid of accomplices, to bring any sale of an under-tenure to completion by the said sale being confirmed, the defrauded lessee of the said under-tenure shall, under no circumstances, recover the property out of which he has been cheated; but he may get, by civil suit, equitable relief or damages from the fraudulent lessor, or his accomplices or both."

This crude but correct form of the proposal of the pamphlet is, I submit, sufficient for the condemnation of the scheme as propounded, and I shall not trouble to criticise details.

I come now to the second part of the pamphlet. Two objections here stare us in the face, bearing on matters of principle; so that again I need not go into details.

The first is that the scheme is limited to one exceptional case, while a general law should apply to general cases. The exceptional case provided for is, when we have got a decree between A and B not more than ten years old (page 29, line 9), in which the "amount of annual rent and instalments" (page 28, line 12) have been determined. The second objection is that the procedure suggested, when we have got such a decree, is so similar to that already practically in vogue, as to be without advantage; while it has the unquestionable disadvantage of jumping at the conclusion that there is, and can be, no defence to the second or other subsequent suit—a conclusion which must be resiled from if the defendant appear. The court is also committed by this procedure to a false position if it proceeds to execute (page 29, line 26) before it knows whether or not a defence will be made. The procedure violates the universal maxim, which recommends *audi alteram partem before* taking adverse action against it.

Present procedure requires summons to issue on representation of plaint; if defence be raised, the matter is tried; if, as in 999 out of 1,000 such cases as the author would provide for, no defence is made, *ex parte* decree is obtained and execution issues on the basis thereof. All this it simple, natural, rapid and fair to all sides. It is far more simple than that proposed, which is as follows:—Show your previous decree: say that such and such a fresh sum is due: get an execution proceeding on your so saying, which, however, shall not be executed unless the court specially direct. But it may so direct, and then the court has an attachment on its hands before it knows what is to become of the case. For after all, our "execution proceeding" (page 28, line 17) is only a summons to "*show cause why the amount claimed in the petition should not be levied*" (page 29, line 24). So we get back to our present procedure: for if the party appears, the matter has to be tried: if he does not appear, an *exparte* decree or 'order absolute' is made in favour of the petitioner.

I can see no advantage in disturbing the ordinary and well known practice of the courts by innovations such as those suggested, which are absolutely devoid of advantage to any one.

On two points of detail I must also comment—First, my experience is quite the reverse of that of the author of the pamphlet where he says that the question of payment of rent rarely is in issue (page 27-3). I have elsewhere said, and adhere to the opinion, that a very large part of our rent litigation would cease if unquestionable proof of payment were granted by the payees and were preserved by the payers as the only mode of proof admitted by the court in support of an allegation of payment. Secondly, paragraph 1, page 28, makes it incumbent on the courts "*in every suit for rent*" to "find and specify in its decree the annual rent of the tenure or holding and the instalments in which it is payable." But every lawyer knows that at the present time courts try all necessary issues, and will try those above prescribed whenever they are necessary to the decision of any case under trial. To enact that courts shall try them, whether thus necessary or not, is again to diverge from our recognised judicial policy and practice, and therefore the proposal cannot be approved.

The terms of the demi-official letter under reply do not seem to invite an opinion on the remarks which begin under the words "judicial procedure" on page 30 of the pamphlet. I therefore say little about them, especially as I have had another opportunity of fully stating my views on the draft Rent Bill. Generally, I hold that the right of numerous appeals in rent-suit matters should be curtailed; and I would object to making a new ground of appeal out of the fact that a "decree or order has decided a question of the amount of annual rent payable by the tenant, or of the instalments in which it is paid" (page 31); and I think that the powers of supervision given to the Judge by section 160 of the draft Bill likely to be most salutary.

It is simply impossible to make "*all rent-suits*," &c., "cognizable by the court of the Subordinate Judge" as a court of first instance, unless such a revision is made among Subordinate Judges, District Judges and High Court Judges as would cost lakhs of rupees for every little benefit. For one Subordinate Judge could not hear an appeal from another Subordinate Judge; all cases up to Rs. 5,000 would fall on that already far more than overburdened labourer, the District Judge, to be disposed of on appeal. The work of the High Court would also naturally be increased by bringing the first court of original instance one degree nearer to it. The proposal, I think, is not likely to be entertained; so I merely further remark on it that, as a rule, litigants do not look for courts in which they have confidence. Many litigants would prefer to have courts in which "confidence" ought not to be placed, as might be shown from some passages of the pamphlet under consideration.

Payment by instalments (page 34) should always be allowed in the discretion of the courts.

I think local enquiries under the direction of the executive more likely to yield true results, and to be free from corrupt influence, than similar enquiries held even by an improved class of amins.

I need say nothing regarding "sales for arrears under decree," as the procedure advocated by me has been freely set forth in the draft "procedure" part of my general report on the proposed new legislation; and I adhere to what I have there expressed at length.

No. 1116, dated Furreedpore, the 13th November, 1884.

From—H. Beveridge, Esq. District Judge, Furreedpore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I have the honour to submit the report called for by your letter No. 2428R of 23rd October last.

2. In my opinion the views and proposals of Baboo Mohini Mohun Ray for altering the procedure of the Bengal Tenancy Bill are not of much value and ought not to be adopted. They appear to me to be the suggestions of a man who has practical ability, but who is not capable of taking a comprehensive view of a subject. He also labours under the difficulty of writing in a language with which he is imperfectly familiar. The Baboo begins his remarks by saying that it does not pay to sue raiyats, and he says that there is not much execution decrees in such cases Then he adds the observation that in a great many of such cases the raiyats make peace with their landlords after judgment and amicably pay rents. But it is clear that, if this statement is correct, a large proportion of suits are successful. The suits compel the raiyats to settle, and thus, the landlord gains the object for which he went into court. The writer seems to have forgotten the large proportion of cases amicably settled, when he remarked lower down that, if there were no ulterior objects to serve, a landlord would find it cheaper to forego his rents. He goes on to say that it pays to sue tenure-holders. Now if this is so, it seems to me that his whole case falls. If such suits pay, to use his words, that is, if such suits are successful, then the law must be working well, and there can be no need for altering it. The writer goes on to make two statements, both of which are opposed to my experience. The first is that the amount of the decree is rarely paid up till the issue of the sale proclamation; and the other is that, under ordinary conditions, the number of suits against tenure-holders is quite equal to that of suits against raiyats. My experience is that suits against tenure holders form a very small part of our rent cases, and that in many of them the rent is paid as soon as decree has been passed. I believe that many talukdars and other tenure-holders do not pay their rents because they like to put their zemindar to trouble; others don't pay out of a foolish feeling of pride; they think it beneath them to have dealings with their superior landlord or to acknowledge him in any way, They therefore wait till they are sued, and then pay as soon as process is taken out. They get an unimpeachable receipt in this way, and they do not greatly regard the extra cost of paying in such a manner. The bad feeling which prevents a tenure-holder from paying his rent is specially common among shareholders. The co-partners in a zemindari generally hold tenures in each others share, and being commonly on bad terms with one another, they wont pay until they are compelled. No legislation will put an end to suits which are the result of the perversity of debtors; they will go on as long as human nature is what it is.

3 The remedy proposed by Baboo Mohini Mohan is to have tenures registered. His scheme is given at page 21 of his pamphlet. Registration is to be optional, and application may be made by the landlord or by the tenure-holder. I can understand why the landlord should wish to register, but I do not see what the tenure-holder will gain by doing so, and I should think that he would be very unwilling to make his tenure subject to a new and very stringent sale law. It seems therefore that the only applications will be by the landlord. The writer further anticipates that by registrations being left optional there will not be many contentious cases. If this anticipation be realised, then there will not be registration in the cases in which it would be most useful. If there is only to be registration in friendly cases, the scheme will not be of much use. When there is contention, the investigation will often be long and troublesome, and will take up a great deal of the Subordinate Judge's time.

4. I do not see any advantage in making all suits against tenure-holders triable in the Subordinate Judge's Court. There are no Subordinate Judges at sub-divisions, and the parties will be put to needless trouble and expense by having to come into the sudder station. Many tenure-holders are poor, and the annual rents are often small; neither is there anything specially difficult about the rents of tenures. The proposal therefore will be unpopular, and will be expensive to Government from its unnecessarily taking up the time of their superior officers.

5. I do not see that registration will be effectual to prevent litigation. The mere fact of registration will be no guarantee of the truth of claim, and it would be monstrous to allow it to be followed by a summary procedure of sale. I must repeat that the proposed legislation seems useless, for the writer admits that the present law works fairly well. I beg to add

that, to use a phrase of Mr. Gladstone in speaking of the Franchise Bill, the Tenancy Bill has already as much weight as it can carry, and that, even granting that Baboo Mohini Mohan's scheme is a good one in itself, it would be wise to let it alone for the present. The thing to be done is to carry through a Bill which will relieve the tension now existing between landlords and raiyats, and to let alone everything not necessary for this purpose. Holding the view that it is inexpedient to complicate the rent question by adding provisions about the registration of tenures, it is perhaps not necessary for me to examine minutely the details of the learned pleader's proposal. I shall therefore only offer a few remarks. The procedure for sale is given at page 13. The draft speaks of months, and it is evident that the Baboo is thinking of Bengali months; but unless some express provision is made in the proposed Act, the courts would, I believe, certainly construe the word to mean months according to the British Calendar. They have already done so under the present Rent Act. I do not suppose that the Bengali months and sale days would suit in Behar and Orissa. The tenure-holder is to be allowed to contest the demand; but the sale is not to be stopped on that account unless the amount of the demand is deposited This provision is fully as objectionable and harsh as the proposal disapproved by the High Court, that no appeal by a raiyat be allowed unless the amount of the decree be deposited.

6. In section 11 it is proposed that the tenure-holder should not be allowed to bid at the sale. This seems to me to be unfair. If the tenure-holder is not to be allowed to contest the demand unless he pays up the arrear, he should at least be permitted to do all else that he can to save his property, and one of these means is to bid and buy in the tenure. Section 13 proposes to do away with the question of notice, but however unsatisfactory questions of the service of notice are sometimes, it would still be most dangerous and unfair to enact that a judgment-debtor should not be allowed to allege want of notice. At page 22 there is a note saying that pergunnah divisions are the best known divisions. This is not correct; and moreover the author has apparently forgotten that such divisions do not agree with judicial divisions, and that consequently it will often happen that the Subordinate Judge's jurisdiction for ordinary purposes will differ from that for the work of regi-tration.

7. I now come to Part II of the pamphlet. Here the writer is on firmer ground, and his remarks are more valuable; still it strikes one that he does not know so much about petty rent-suits. One of his first observations is that the question of payment is comparatively unimportant and is not difficult to try. No one would make a remark like this who had seen many petty rent-suits tried. Disputed receipts are of every day occurrence in Munsifs' Courts, and it is often extremely difficult to determine if they are genuine or forged. Questions about instalments are, according to my experience, of very inferior importance. Another strange remark is that the question of the court-fee is not of much importance in suits against raiyats. It may not be much to the zemindar, though I believe that they complain bitterly about it; but it certainly matters a good deal to the raiyat when he is cast and has to pay the cost of the stamp in addition to the amount of the rent. It would seem, too, that Baboo Mohini Mohun really thinks the question of the stamp to be important, for his scheme is little more than the substitution of a petition for a stamped plaint. According to my experience, successive suits against the same raiyat for the rent of his holding are not very common. When a raiyat cannot pay, and a decree is obtained against him, he is often ejected, and then of course there are no more suits against him; but when such cases do occur, the process is generally summary. The landlord files a copy of the old decree, and a decree follows almost as a matter of course, and with very little taking of evidence I don't think any more summary procedure would be safe. I am not aware that the zemindars have asked for the remedy suggested in the pamphlet, and if they have not, it is pretty good evidence that it is not required. The writer's remarks about the latter part of section 168 seem correct, and I also agree with him in striking out sub-section (*e*). This is an alteration which has, I believe, been already decided on. I do not think that sub-section (*b*) should be struck out. I think that he is right in objecting to the employment of revenue officers in local enquiries, but I would allow the courts to employ pleaders and other competent persons, and not restrict them to employing Civil Court ameens.

8. The remainder of the pamphlet does not, I think, call for much notice. It consists of a proposal to extend the writer's scheme for the sale of permanent tenures to all sales of holdings, and of suggestions, for doing away with the provisions for protecting registered and notified incumbrances, as an essential part of the special procedure is the registration of the tenures in the court of the Subordinate Judge. I do not see how it is to be applied to unregistered tenures, nor does the writer explain this He thinks that quarterly sales will be better than monthly ones. I do not think that landlords would agree with him about this, and there would be this evil, that the sales would go on for about a fortnight. All the sales of the courts at a station are conducted by one man, for the old system of having a nazir for each court has been done away with. A monthly sale now lasts at many stations for three or four days, and even longer. If they be made quarterly, the nazir will have three times more property to sell, and will take a correspondingly longer time to get through the work. The result will be that all his other work will fall into confusion. Pages 36 to 42 of the pamphlet are mostly taken up with quotations from the Bill. If the

sections had only been referred to, and not quoted at length, there would have been a considerable saving of space. The writer objects to the protection of registered and notified incumbrances, but I think he does so without good reason. The proposals in the Bill seem to have been carefully considered and to be perfectly fair and workable.

9. When this report had been partly written, I received your letter No. 1664—910 and I proceed to reply to it. For the reasons given above, I think that the procedure proposed would be unfair to the defendant, and I also doubt if it would materially shorten litigation.

10. As regards my making any suggestion of my own for the simplification of procedure, I must plead my incompetence to add any thing of importance to the rules laid down in the Bill. The great difficulty is about the proof of the service of summons. The Bill proposes apparently to remove this difficulty by allowing the courts to substitute a registered letter for the summons. This will no doubt remove all difficulty if proof that the latter was posted and registered be accepted as proof of service. But the courts are not directed to accept such evidence as sufficient, and I doubt if they would do so of their own motion. It would not be safe to do so. Few raiyats can read and write, and those who could, would in all probability refuse to accept the letter, or to give a receipt for it. The difficulty of serving processes, and of proving the service, is specially felt when the defendant lives out of the jurisdiction. If he lives in another district, or even in another munsifi, the process is served through another court, and the plaintiff has to send his man to point the defendant out. If this man does not appear, or even if he is a little late in coming, the process is returned without any attempt being made to serve it. This is a great hardship, and at least the plaintiff ought to get his process fee back, or be allowed a fresh process without payment. The piada not having gone into the mofussil, there has been no expense to Government, and consequently the fee, or at least a part of it, should be returned. But I do not see why the courts should not try to serve the summons even in the absence of the plaintiff's man. In many cases the defendant is a well-known man, and the piada could find him out with the greatest ease. A postman does not refuse to deliver a letter because no one is present on behalf of the writer to point out the addressee. Piadas, if kept at one court, get to know the people of the neighbourhood just as postmen do, and advantage should be taken of their local knowledge. If an Uriya bearer in the service of a member of a Council, or some other well-known Calcutta resident, owes two rupees of rent, it seems absurd that his landlord down in Orissa must send a man all the way from there to identify him, under penalty of having the summons returned unserved. If, however, it be said that we must have general rules, and that we cannot meet special cases of hardship, then I beg to suggest that the despatch of a registered letter be declared *primâ facie* evidence of the service of summons and other processes when the defendant lives out of the jurisdiction, or more than 50 miles from the court. I think that some such concession as this could be made *ex necessitate rei*; but at the same time I would allow the defendant to re-open all such cases on his depositing the amount of the rent and costs. I do not think this would be unfair to the defendant, for by sending a registered letter the plaintiff has shown a *bonâ fide* intention of serving the process. I would also enact that in all cases where a defendant was found to have received the process, and to have falsely denied having received it, he should pay 25 per cent. to plaintiff in addition to the amount of the decree and the interest thereon. I may point out that the substitution of registered letters for processes served by piadas will in many districts be a saving to Government. The High Court has ordered that the boat hire of process-servers is to be paid by the courts, and it has been found in this district that the 25 per cent. added to the cost of the processes is very far from recouping Government for the cost of the boat hire. But, of course, in order to get the full benefit of the saving, it would be necessary to substitute registered letters wherever service could only be made by boat. I am inclined to think that it would be well to pass such an order. It seems absurd to employ 50 boats and two or 300 men to serve the processes of a court for a month, when 2 or 3 dâk-boats would do the work as effectually. It might be occasionally useful to serve summons by telegram, and I would therefore add to clause *d* the provision that a telegram may, if the court directs, be substituted for any other mode of service. Of course, if the above suggestion is good for rent-suits, it should be equally so for other classes of suits. Munsifs often complain of the difficulty in disposing with despatch of Small Cause Court suits owing to the delays in serving processes out of the jurisdiction. The only other alteration which I would propose to make in the Bill is the removal of section 219. I do not see any good reason why a minor landlord should not have the benefit of section 7 of the Limitation Act. He has it, I believe, under the present law. With reference also to schedule 4, Part III of the Bill, I beg leave to call attention to the decision in Mamtazul Huq's case, I. L. R. 9 Cal. 711. The effect of this decision is to override the provisions of section 210 of the Civil Procedure Code about payment by instalments. The section is a very useful one to debtors, and the decision I have referred to will compel landlords to be harder to their tenants than they would be if the special limitation law were less rigorous. It is not an uncommon practice in zemindary management to evade the three years' limitation by taking bonds from their tenants for the rent due by them when the time for suing for rent has nearly expired. There can be no doubt that the stringency of our limitation law is answerable for a good deal of the litigation for which Bengalis are blamed.

11. In my humble opinion, the difficulty in collecting rents through the courts is not mainly caused by defects of procedure; it is the Court Fees' Act which is to blame, and there is also a great want of Munsifs. If sufficient courts are given, and the establishments are sufficient in number and are properly paid, rents can be collected with comparative ease and rapidity even under the present law.

No. 1445, dated Ranchi, the 20th November, 1884.

From—G. E. PORTER, Esq., Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letters marginally noted, forwarding copy of a pamphlet on the procedure sections of the Bengal Tenancy Bill by Baboo Mohini Mohun Roy, and asking for my opinion thereon.

No. 2427T—R, dated 23rd October 1884.
No. 1663—909LR, dated 4th November 1884.

2. I have read the pamphlet carefully, and am of opinion that the proposals made are well considered, and will do much to simplify the procedure in rent cases. I think the change proposed in section XIII, which is an important one, will tend to prevent litigation.

3 The only doubt I have is whether the Subordinate Judges' courts will be able to dispose of all the cases that may arise under the new Rent Law. Provisions should be made for the trial of such cases in Moonsifs' courts also.

4. With reference to the part II of the pamphlet, I am of opinion (*a*) that the procedure suggested would not operate unfairly towards the defendant in the suit, and (*b*) that it would materially shorten and cheapen litigation.

5. I have no modifications to suggest in the proposed procedure, except the one indicated in paragraph 3 of this letter. If Subordinate Judges are able to cope with the work, it would of course be better that the cases should be tried and decided by them; but this appears to me hardly possible, as in sub-divisions and outlying parts of districts there are no Subordinate Judges, and it would be hard on litigants to expect them to institute all their rent-suits at head-quarters.

Dated Comillah, the 21st November, 1884.

From—BABU AUGHORE NATH GHOSE, 2nd Subordinate Judge, Tipperah,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In obedience to your letter No. 2432T—R, dated the 23rd ultimo, and No. 1668—914LR, dated the 4th instant, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. Leaving aside the financial aspect of the question, and subject to the following amendments and objections, I approve of the "draft of an especial procedure for the sale of permanent tenures for arrears accruing thereupon," including "rules for the registration of tenures," made by Babu Mohini Mohun Roy.

(*a*) *Section IV of the draft.*—The following may be added to this section:—"The notices should be published by beat of drum, and a copy of the notice may, if the court so directs, be sent to the tenure-holder or (if there be more than one tenure-holder, to all or any of them by post in a letter registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866. And if the court so directs, the notice may be published in some official Gazette or local or other newspaper."

(*b*) *Section XIV of the draft.*—To the three exceptions specified in this section, the following may be added:—

(*d*)—Any under-tenure existing from the time of the permanent settlement.

(*e*)—Any under-tenure recognized by the settlement proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure, at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement.

(*f*)—Any lease of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories, or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship, or burning or burying grounds have been made.

(*c*) *Section XVI of the draft.*—The draft makes no provision for the disposal of the sale proceeds in ordinary cases. Section 186 of the Bill may, with necessary modifications, be made applicable to the disposal of such proceeds.

(*d*) *Sections XIX and XXII of the draft.*—I agree with Babu Mohini Mohun Roy in observing that "the registration of leases and counterparts is not absolutely necessary for the purpose of registering tenures." And I am of opinion that the provisions for the registration of leases and counterpart leases should be omitted. The registration of leases and counterpart leases is likely to add greatly to the work of the Subordinate Judge, to the detriment of other and more important work with which he is entrusted.

PART II.

3. I cannot approve of the suggestion that when in a civil suit a decree has been made for the rent of a holding or tenure, and the amount of annual rent and instalments determined, the tenant may be proceeded against by application, as in an execution proceeding for subsequent rents accruing upon the same tenure.

Addition and subtraction of lands, increase and decrease of the rental, transfers of holdings or tenures by operation of law or act of parties, are likely to make the plan suggested of not much practical utility. When the question of the amount of rental or of instalment is a *res judicata*, the suit, I believe, does not prove very troublesome to the court or expensive to the suitors. I think it is not necessary to lay down any special or extraordinary procedure for such suits. The decrease in most of such cases may be executed at once on the oral application of the decree-holder under section 256 of the Civil Procedure Code. The introduction of this section into the Bill, with a little addition, will enable holders of rent decrees to have their decrees executed without any delay. And as most of these decrees will be final under section 168 of the Bill, no inconvenience will, in the majority of such cases, arise in taking out immediate execution.

CHAPTER XIV OF THE REVISED BILL.

4. *Section 160 of the Bill.*—I cannot agree with Baboo Mohini Mohun Roy in suggesting that "all rent-suits and applications under the Rent Act" may be made cognizable by the court of the Subordinate Judge. I believe there are many districts in which there are villages more than 50 or 40 miles distant from the Subordinate Judge's court. It would be very hard on suitors, especially poor suitors, to be compelled to carry on original suits at any season at a place so far off from their homes and the homes of their witnesses, although it may not be so very difficult for a zemindar or the holder of a permanent tenure to carry on litigation connected with the registration or sale of such a tenure at such a distance.

5. *Section 168 of the Bill.*—I agree with Baboo Mohini Mohun Roy in suggesting that the following clause may be added to the exceptions to the rule contained in this section, so far as relates to the courts of original jurisdiction :—"Or unless the decree or order has decided a question of the amount of annual rent payable by the tenant, or of the instalment in which it is payable." I may quote here what I stated in my last report regarding this section. It is as follows :—This section may be retained with the addition of the following to paragraph IV :—

or a question of the amount of rental payable by the tenant. Sometimes the question of the amount of rental payable by a tenant is as important as a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent. It may not be necessary to retain the proposed addition after the expiry of four or five years after the passing of the Bill, and the consequent operation of the sections regarding receipts (sections 70 and 71); but until that time the proposed addition is urgently required." For the reason stated in the preceding paragraph, and having regard to the other important duties of the Subordinate Judge, it would not be desirable to make him try small rent-suits. This section may be so framed as to make his judgment, passed on appeal, final, when the amount claimed in the original suit does not exceed Rs. 100, notwithstanding that his judgment "has decided a question of the amount of annual rent payable by the tenant, or of the instalments in which it is payable;" but it should not be made final if it has decided a question relating to title to land or some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant. The adoption of the proposal to make the judgment of the Subordinate Judge final in all cases of the value of Rs. 100 and under, excepting those referred to in paragraph 4 of section 168 would be simply extending the authority which the District Judge already has under the existing law [section 102 of Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869] to the Subordinate Judge.

6. *Section 163 of the Bill.*—I agree with Babu Mohini Mohun Roy in submitting that sub-sections (*b*) and (*c*) of this section are objectionable. I beg to quote here what I stated in my last report regarding this section :—"It would be better to give the defendant the option of putting in a written statement. It would not always be easy for a Moonsif in a heavy chowki to take down with due care the abstract of the defence on the first day fixed for the hearing of the case, when the case has to be postponed. As a rule, the defence in a rent-suit is more complicated than the defence in money suits triable summarily by the Small Cause Court.

"I beg to object to the application of section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appealable rent-suits. It would be very difficult for a court of appeal, having to deal with facts, to come to a correct conclusion as to the merits of the case without having the entire evidence before it."

7. *Section 166 of the Bill.*—I do not agree with Babu Mohini Mohun Roy in saying that the principle of payment by instalments is inapplicable to rent decrees. It is true that "there is only accumulation of interest on other decrees for payment of money," and in the majority of cases of rent decrees the debt accumulates with interest and subsequent instalments of rent.

But it must be borne in mind that the raiyat's income depends on the produce of his land, and he has his bad year or consecutive bad years to meet. This section is a supplement to sections 164 and 165. I object to those sections themselves for the reasons stated in my last report (Extra Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, October 15th, 1884, page 488), and I am humbly of opinion that the provisions of section 210 of the Civil Procedure Code should be made applicable to rent-suits.

8. *Section 174 of the Bill.*—I agree with Babu Mohini Mohun Roy in suggesting that the local enquiry contemplated by clause 2 of the section may be directed to be made by a Civil Court amin.

9. *Chapter XV of the Bill.*—I do not agree with Babu Mohini Mohun Roy in making the special procedure proposed in his draft for the summary sale of under-tenures applicable to sales for arrears under decrees. The adoption of the special procedure with regard to patni taluks and other permanent tenures is very likely to materially diminish the number of sales of such tenures for arrears under decrees. The procedure for sale for arrears under decrees will be chiefly concerned with the ryoti or occupancy holdings. It is said that there will be a greater concourse of people interested in land on quarterly sale days, and larger competition and greater publicity than on sale days spread over 12 months in the year. But I beg to submit that candidates for the purchase of ryoti holdings are generally people of the village where the ryoti is situated, or of villages adjacent. Such candidates come to bid for a particular holding or holdings lying near their homes. The presence of such people is not likely materially to be affected by the decrease of the number of sale days in the year. In the result I am not prepared to say that the advantages to be derived from the presence of a greater number of people on quarterly sale days are likely to compensate for the disadvantage to be undergone by the landlord in the shape of delay in recovering his money, and by the raiyat in that of accrual of interest on his debt.

10. In cases of small ryoti holdings it is sometimes more desirable to have the sale held at the spot than within the court premises.

11. I think it is better to authorize the High Court to make rules for the guidance of the courts in the exercise of their duties with regard to sale for arrears under decrees than to lay down in the Act any inflexible rules regarding the time and place of sales. The enactment of a section similar to paragraph 2 of section 287 of the Civil Procedure Code, enabling the Hon'ble Court to make different rules for different courts, according to local circumstances, is likely to prove beneficial to both the landlords and the tenants.

12. As the holding is hypothecated for rent (section 77 of the revised Bill), it is not necessary to make it compulsory on the part of the landlord to attach the holding. Delay may be avoided by expressly authorizing courts to issue the proclamation of sale in the first instance.

13. I agree with Babu Mohini Mohun Roy in making the provisions of sections X, XIII, XVI, and XVII of his draft applicable to sales for arrears under decrees.

14. I am also of opinion that the sections regarding registered and notified incumbrances may safely be eliminated from the present Bill.

15. In conclusion, I beg to state that the proposal made by Baboo Mohini Mohun Roy for the trial of all rent-suits by Subordinate Judges would, as indicated above, operate unfairly towards defendants in the suit. Besides, his suggestion to allow appeals in cases in which the question of title, &c., or of the amount of the rental, &c., is involved, from the Subordinate Judge's decision, would enormously add to the appellate work of the District Judge, who, on the other hand, would be deprived of a great portion of the assistance he now gets from the Subordinate Judge in consequence of that officer's time being occupied in the disposal of all original rent-suits Furthermore, the engaging of pleaders in the Subordinate Judge's court in small rent suits would be more expensive and thus the plan proposed, far from cheapening litigation, would make it more costly. I am of opinion that the plan proposed of enabling landlords to apply for the recovery of arrears of rent under the rules for the execution of rent decrees, and of leaving the decision of objections to the execution department, is not likely to materially simplify matters, while it is likely to operate unfairly towards the tenant.

No. 481, dated Chupra, 21st November, 1884.

From—H. W. GORDON, Esq., District Judge of Sarun,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

With reference to your letter No. 2425T—R, dated the 23rd October 1884, and subsequent letter of the 4th instant, requesting me to submit an expression of my opinion on the views and proposals set forth in a pamphlet by Baboo Mohini Mohun Rai on the procedure sections of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, I have the honour to observe as follows:—

PART I.

2. The procedure proposed by the author in this part applies not to all tenures as defined in the revised Bill, but to permanent tenures only, such as *patnis* and the like, which largely

exist in the district of Bengal Proper. In Behar, I believe, permanent tenures, such as *mukarrari* tenures and the like, are not very numerous, and where they exist they are generally created by deeds, or are recorded in settlement proceedings in which the annual rental and instalments in which the rent is payable are clearly specified. The result is that disputes regarding these matters are exceedingly rare, and sales therefore of such tenures for arrears of rent seldom take place in this part of the country. Accordingly, the special procedure suggested in the pamphlet, even if it be accepted and adopted, would not materially affect Behar, or contribute to any appreciable extent towards the reduction of litigation.

3. Generally speaking, I cannot concur in the writer's proposals. I object to the civil court being made, so to speak, a court of registration, and so vested with executive functions. Further, these registration proceedings will, I believe, be mostly contentious. Disputes between the parties will have to be determined as in a regular suit, and after registration come the so-called execution proceedings in which the issue of payment will have to be tried and determined as between *zamindar* and tenure-holder. After sale other complications will arise, inasmuch as any person having an interest in the tenure voidable on sale may apply for compensation out of the surplus proceeds of sale, and all questions relating to the distribution of these proceeds will have to be dealt with and determined by the court. The procedure, instead of being simplified, will thus become cumbrous and complicated, and more time will probably be taken up in disposing of such questions than in the trial of separate suits. Instead, therefore, of reducing and simplifying litigation, the proposed procedure is, I fear, calculated to augment and protract it, as well as to increase expense. It is, I consider, a mistake to attempt to assimilate the special procedure of Regulation VIII of 1819 to the trial of ordinary rent suits. The *patnidar* is often a more wealthy and influential man than the *zamindar* himself, and there is little analogy between a *patnidar* and an ordinary raiyat. The summary procedure of Regulation VIII of 1819, which is embodied in Chapter XVI of the revised Bill, has, the author allows, hitherto worked very successfully, and no sufficient reason has, I submit, been made out for changing it. Indeed, in the interests of the *zamindars*, it ought, I think, to be retained.

PART II.

4. I am equally opposed to the procedure proposed in this part. That it will simplify matters and diminish litigation to any great extent I very much doubt. The court will merely have to enquire into and determine issues in the Execution Department, which would otherwise be disposed of in a regular civil suit. The question of payment of rent is not so unimportant a matter in a rent suit as the author thinks. In Behar especially, where printed receipts are at present rarely used, the controversy as to payment is in fact between the *patwari* on the one side, and the raiyat on the other, and it is no easy task to determine which of the two is speaking the truth. Such a matter ought not to be determined in the Execution Department. Further, other questions might arise between the parties, *e. g.*, the raiyat might deny the landlord's title, alleging that the land had changed hands, subsequent to the passing of the decree (the *onus* would of course lie on the raiyat under section 109 of the Evidence Act to prove this), and this is a question which ought to be determined in the ordinary way in a civil suit, and not in the Execution Department. Such a procedure would be opposed to the whole theory on which the trial of civil suits proceeds. Again, a decree obtained by a landlord against a raiyat, in which the annual rental (disputes as to instalments are rarely or never raised in rent suits in Behar) cannot in all fairness to the raiyat be treated as *res judicata* in subsequent proceedings between the same parties; yet this is what the writer's procedure would amount to. Such a decree would no doubt be *primâ facie* evidence against the raiyat in a subsequent suit, but he might allege, and with truth, that for some cause or other there had been a decrease in his rent since that decree was passed against him, and this matter, if tried at all, would, under the proposed procedure, have to be tried in the Execution Department in the same way as in a regular suit. Altogether, therefore, I am of opinion that the ordinary procedure by suit should be adhered to, otherwise the raiyats may be placed at a great disadvantage in defending their rights in an execution proceeding. There might perhaps be a saving of expense in the matter of court fees on plaints (these the writer thinks are small), but this would not compensate for the injustice that might be done to the raiyats in many instances; and even allowing that the author's proposed procedure might slightly cheapen litigation so far as the parties are concerned, it is very doubtful whether it would shorten it.

5. As regards the writer's criticisms of certain sections of the revised Bill, I think section 168 should be left intact. It is desirable that the District Judge should be vested with revisional powers in suits in which there is no appeal. If it be objected that the applicant can subsequently move the High Court, this difficulty might be met by adding to section 168—"such order shall be final." I am opposed to adding anything to the 4th paragraph of section 168. Disputes about instalments are rarely raised, and if appeals are allowed in all cases in which a question of the amount of annual rent payable by the tenant has been determined, then paragraphs (*a* and *b*) will be of no effect in checking appeals, as this is a question that is raised in most rent suits. I do not think sub-section (*e*) of section 163 should be struck out. If it be, then written statements might be filed in cases in which they

were not at all necessary. The court might be allowed to exercise its discretion in calling for a written defence, as suggested in paragraph 35 of my letter No. 320, dated 30th July 1884. Boundaries should, I think, be stated in the plaint as required by section 167. It will be to the advantage of both parties that this matter be decided between them once for all I agree with the author that payment by instalments is not applicable to rent decrees. I also think the local enquiry referred to in paragraph (2) of section 174 might be better made by a Civil Court Amin.

6. The writer's comments on Chapter XV of the revised Bill do not appear to call for special remark. The procedure he sugests will not, I think, simplify matters much. Quarterly instead of monthly sales will not be of much advantage to the parties concerned.

7. I object to the writer's proposal to vest Subordinate Judges with exclusive jurisdiction in rent suits. The only point in its favour seems to be that it will prevent disputes as to jurisdiction. But such questions will not be often raised, and they can easily be decided as in title suits by the court in which the plaint is filed. To entrust exclusive jurisdiction to Subordinate Judges will be to cause needless expense to the State and a great waste of judicial strength. The courts of Subordinate Judges are also courts of appeal, and competent officers can decide four or five appeals in the same time as they would take to try two or three rent suits. Further, at outlying Munsifees there are no Subordinate Judges. To carry out the author's scheme Subordinate Judges would either have to be posted to these stations at an additional cost to the State, or else suitors will have to come long distances into head-quarters to file their plaints, thereby entailing great hardship and expense on the parties concerned, as well as on the witnesses who may be cited on either side. Munsifs of approved experience and judicial ability are now appointed to each district to try rent suits exclusively. This scheme, I believe, works well and should be retained.

8. My views in regard to the cheapening and shortening of litigation are in accord with those enunciated by the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court in Mr. Bayley's letter No. 1986, dated August 1884, to the Secretary to the Government of India. To avoid delay, it is desirable to increase the judicial staff whenever an accumulation of arrears occurs, and to cheapen litigation the court fees might be reduced to what they were before the transfer of rent suits from the Revenue to the Civil Courts. The annual revenue derived from court fees is greatly in excess of expenditure, so that the State might well spare some of it to achieve the desired objects.

Dated Serajgunge, the 22nd November, 1884.

From—BABOO KAILAS CHANDRA MOJUMDAR, Moonsif of Serajgunge,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department

With reference to your letter No. 2433T—R, dated the 23rd October last, forwarding, for an expression of my opinion, a pamphlet by Baboo Mohini Mohan Roy on the procedure section of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, I have the honour to submit as follows.

Part I of the pamphlet.

A mere summary procedure is really defective. Such a procedure is, as the writer says, often the prelude to lengthy litigation. The proposal to transfer the sales of permanent tenures to civil courts is therefore a move in the right direction. This will avoid summary sales being followed by regular civil suits, and it will be to the beneficial interest of landlords and tenants, if the questions which arise between them should once for all be tried by the civil courts.

The suggestion to entrust the work of registration of tenures to the civil court is also, in my humble opinion, a good suggestion.

Registration of the lands of a proprietor under Bengal Act VII of 1876 is no evidence at all upon the question of title of a proprietor so registered, and does not relieve a proprietor from the burden of proving his title in a regular civil suit; but it would not have been so if this were once for all done by the civil courts.

The registration of tenures by the civil courts will thus be a boon to tenure-holders, and if the disputes are settled once for all, it will relieve the tenure holders of a great amount of trouble and expense.

To make the law complete in itself, these works should be transferred to the civil courts, and the division of jurisdiction between civil and revenue courts should, as far as possible, be done away with. The spirit of the proposals is therefore good, but the way in which the writer proposes to carry out the proposals is, in my opinion, objectionable.

The writer proposes to have these works done by the courts of the Subordinate Judge alone; but this will put poor tenure-holders, who live at a distance from the head-quarters of a district, to a very great disadvantage. The benefit of the law will, I fear not be availd of by these, and then the law I think will have practically no effect.

The difficulty which proprietors undergo in getting their lands registered under the Land Registration Act will be greater in the case of ordinary tenure-holders if they are put to the same trouble and expense in going to the Sudder and getting their tenures registered there.

The intention of the writer may, I think, be fairly carried out without any expensive machinery, if officers taken from the higher grades of Moonsifs are specially appointed for the purpose at every sub-division.

It will be convenient if the suggestion is modified in the above way.

The registration of tenures has been prosided for to bring tennres under the provisions of the "special procedure for the sale of permanent tenures;" but to give landlords the benefit of section 122 of the Bill, the rules for the registration of tenures might with advantage be extended to ryoti holdings also.

A registration law well devided on the lines of the Land Registration Act would be the greatest possible blessing to the agricultural community, and I think that the registration of ryoti holdings should form a part of the suggestion made for the registration of tenures.

The other changes proposed call for no remarks

Part II. With reference to this part, I have been called on to submit my opinion on two points—

(1). Whether the simplified procedure suggested for the trial of rent suits would operate unfairly towards the defendants in the suits; and (ii) whether it would shorten and cheapen litigation.

In my humble opinion the procedure suggested would operate unfairly towards the defendants, and that in this way.

In a simple suit for rent, the questions usually raised are not only the three mentioned by the writer, but there are others more intricate and important as mentioned in the ruling reported in I. L. R. 8, Calc. 238.

Even when in a civil suit a decree has been made for the rent of a holding or tenure, the defendants in subsequent suits are, under the law of evidence, not estopped from raising other questions, such as that the plaintiff's title has expired or has been defeated by a title paramount; that the defendant has been evicted by the plaintiff; that his occupation has been determined by relinquishment, and so forth.

If after a decree is obtained the landlord's title passes in to the hands of third parties, and a suit for rent for subsequent years is brought by a plaintiff claiming by a derivative title, the defendant is not even stopped from shewing that the title is really not in the plaintiff, but in some other person—vide the ruling cited above.

Thus it will appear that even after a decree is obtained the defendant is entitled to raise many intricate questions not taken notice of by the writer, and it will be to the disadvantage of the defendant if these questions are tried in the execution stage.

Any question tried in execution proceedings is usually tried hastily and perfunctorily. To have intricate questions tried in execution proceedings will therefore surely operate unfairly towards the defendants.

To abridge judicial enquiry in this way will not, in any opinion, be safe to the tenants.

The procedure suggested may have some application in cases in which the parties remain the same, and there is no dispute in other points; but the number of such cases is very few.

In a large number of cases, the simplified procedure will I fear lead to complication, and will be abused to the detriment of the interest of the defendants.

If the decrees are *ex parte* and unexecuted, which with designing landlords is generally the case, the suggestion is open to another objection, and that is, that these decrees cannot finally settle the question of rent. The defendants in such cases are entitled to dispute the rate of rent in subsequent suits— *vide* the ruling, I L R. 8 Calc. 275.

There is onother suggestion of the writer which is most objectionable, and that is to make all suits and applications under the Rent Law triable by the court of the Subordinate Judge.

This may be good in a zamindar's point of view, but if the view be adopted, necessary litigation will also be avoided. Advantage will then be taken of the helplessness of the ryots, and the doors of justice will in a manner be practically closed to poor landlords and tenants.

The writer seems to have left out of consideration the condition of the people of the remote mofussil, and how cheaply the poor landlords and tenants get relief in the courts of Moonsifs.

The heavy expense which a party seeking to obtain relief in the court of Subordinate Judges is put to, in addition to other charges which he cannot count as "costs of the suit," will not only shorten litigation, which is necessary, but will I fear be an absolute bar to suitors getting relief in courts.

If the public are consulted they will agree with me in thinking that the writer is not right in saying that "it will be far more simple and far less costly to entrust the jurisdiction to Subordinate Judges, &c."

Taking the period of service the Moonsifs may be less experienced officers than the Subordinate Judges, but that they, as a class, do not possess general confidence, is an assertion which I cannot persuade myself to believe. There are many in the higher grades of Moonsifs who I think are equally comptent to try rent cases with ability.

I should not say anything more on the subject, but this I cannot refrain from saying, that is, that the Moonsifs as a class cannot be said to be less efficient men.

In my humble opinion the execution procedure will present difficulty, and the defendants will not have a fair trial of their case if this procedure be adopted

The agricultural class will have a greater difficulty if all suits and applications under the Rent Law are tried by the court of the Subordinate Judge alone.

These suggestions of the writer are therefore unworkable.

The procedure which I beg to suggest is—

(i) That suits for rent up to Rs. 1,000 will be tried by officers taken from the higher grade of Moonsifs, and to be specially empowered by Government to exercise jurisdiction in these cases.

(ii) That one of the special officers appointed will be placed at every sub-division

(iii) That the ordinary procedure will be observed in rent cases of greater value and in cases in which issues are to be framed, but that simple suits up to Rs. 50 will be tried under the Small Cause Court procedure.

If possible, some Judges may also be made itinerant Judges.

(Suits for the rent of bastu lands and of lands situated in a town are now tried under the Small Cause Court procedure. This provision therefore might with advantage be extended to other rent-suits of smaller values, in which intricate questions are not involved.)

As a part of this a reduction of the heavy institution fees may be suggested, which will have the effect of changing plaints into petitions as proposed by the writer.

As difficulty does generally arise, specially at the time of sale, if a proper identification of the land held by the tenant is not given in the plaint, I think that it will be to the good of the tenants if in plaints the landlord give the boundaries, or state something which may identify the land held by the defendant as a tenant.

In cases in which the defendant pleads that he has been evicted by the plaintiff, or that his occupation has been determined by relinquishment, the question of boundaries of the land held by the defendant forms a very important question for trial in the rent-suit.

The other changes proposed may be accepted.

No. 34, dated Burdwan, the 22nd November, 1884.

From—Baboo Mohendro Nath Mitter, Subordinate Judge of Burdwan,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

With reference to your letters Nos. 2429T—R and 1665—911, dated the 23rd October and the 4th November, respectively, forwarding, for an expression of my opinion, a pamphlet by Baboo Mohini Mohan Roy on the procedure sections of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, I beg most respectfully to submit the following observations for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. Baboo Mohini Mohan Roy starts with the assumption that suits for rent against tenureholders form a large proportion of the rent litigation of the province, or at any rate, he believes that the aggregate amount of litigation in, and resulting from, this class of rent-suits is quite equal to the aggregate amount of litigation in, and resulting from, the class of suits for rent against ryots. This has led him to give undue prominence to his especial procedure for the sale of permanent tenures for arrears accruing thereupon, and one of his principal reasons for suggesting it seems to be that almost every Regulation VIII sale is followed by a harassing suit for setting aside the sale.

3. To show that Baboo Mohini Mohan is entirely wrong in his assumptions and statements, I have collected the following facts and figures from the sherista of the Maharajah of Burdwan, who has a great deal more to do with patni tenures than any other zemindar in Bengal.

Applications for the sale of Patni Tenures in the District of Burdwan made by the Maharajah of Burdwan in the years 1288, 1289, and 1290.

The years in which applications were made.		Number of applications.	Number of sales.	Number of suits for setting aside sales.
1288	Applications for sale at the beginning of the year . .	594	19	1
	Ditto in the middle of the year . . .	815	17	1
	TOTAL .	1,409	36	2
1289	Applications for sale at the beginning of the year . .	660	9	1
	Ditto in the middle of the year . . .	777	20	1
	TOTAL .	1,437	29	2
1290	Applications for sale at the beginning of the year . .	570	19	0
	Ditto in the middle of the year . . .	810	27	2
	TOTAL .	1,380	46	2
	GRAND TOTAL .	4,226	111	6

The above statement clearly shows that Regulation VIII of 1819 has worked very satisfactorily, and that the percentage of suits for setting aside patni sales during the last three years is less than six. In my last report I have already stated that this law ought not to be incorporated into the Tenancy Bill. It ought to be left as it is, and that if any amendment is necessary, it is only in regard to the service of notice of sale The uncertainty that hangs over this matter, and the controversy that usually takes place as to whether the persons attesting the service of a notice are substantial persons within the meaning of the law, may all be put an end to, if a separate sale notice paper be printed and published by Government twice a year for each district or Commissioner's division. The bulk of the existing Government Gazette will be periodically increased if these notices be inserted therein, and people interested in the notices only will feel it a grievance to subscribe to the Gazette for them. It would be desirable, therefore, that a separate sale notice paper should be issued by Government, and as many copies as may be subscribed for should be sent to each district or division by post. Four to eight annas annual subscription for a copy, besides the charges for the insertion of the notices, would re-imburse Government for all the expenses that may be incurred in the publication, and patnidars and other under-tenureholders, whose interest it will be to protect the superior tenure from sale, and intending purchasers, will be obliged to subscribe and will ungrudgingly subscribe, if it be enacted that the publication of notice in that paper shall be conclusive evidence of service. This is the only amendment that is required in the patni law in the interests of both the zemindar and his under-tenureholders.

4. There cannot be the slightest doubt that suits for rent against tenureholders form a very insignificant proportion of the rent litigation of the province. Such suits are mostly, owing to their value exceeding one thousand rupees, brought in the courts of the Subordinate Judges, and their number is very small compared to that of suits brought against ryots in the Munsifs' courts. I will take, for example, the district of Burdwan as its figures are at hand—

Year.	Munsif's Courts.			Subordinate Judges' Courts.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of—		Instituted.	Disposed of—	
		Contested.	*Ex parte.*		Contested.	*Ex parte.*
1881	6,106	1,446	4,597	44	9	32
1882	6,971	1,408	5,619	28	13	17
1883	6,639	1,354	5,644	44	15	29
Total .	19,716	4,208	15,860	116	37	78

It will be seen from the above table that Baboo Mohini Mohan's comparison between the two classes of suits is quite erroneous. He is also wrong in saying that ryots are seldom sued except when there is ill-feeling between them and their landlord. The large number of *ex parte* cases decided every year shows that ryots are sued even where there is no combination among them. They either neglect to pay their rents, or are, from various causes, unable to pay them.

5. The suggestions for simplifying the procedure for the trial of rent-suits made in part II of the pamphlet will practically prove ineffectual so far as the delay in the disposal of those suits and the harassment caused thereby are concerned. The writer simply objects to the proceeding that shall be held to hear and determine the ryots' objections on presentation of petition for recovery of arrears by the zemindar being called a suit. Such a procedure, moreover, would operate unfairly towards the ryot. It would be in the power of an unscrupulous landlord to oppress, harass, or ruin his tenant by not causing the notice to be served. The proposal for making all rent-suits and applications under the rent law cognizable by the court of the Subordinate Judge, set forth in page 32 of the pamphlet, cannot be seriously entertained. The present number of those Judges will have to be increased ten times to cope with the work, and the cost would be immense.

6. I am not prepared to recommend a novel and untried procedure for the sake of a change. It is far better that we should proceed on sure and tried ground. In my last report I have stated that the provisions embodied in sections 163, 165, and 168 of the revised Tenancy Bill will meet most of the requirements of both the landlords and their tenants. I would most respectfully invite attention to paragraphs 25, 27, and 28 of that report. There seems to be some difference of opinion in regard to the retention of clauses (*e*) and (*f*) in section 163 of the revised Bill. In my humble opinion if those clauses are struck out, the very essence of expedition would be destroyed.

7. The only other suggestion that I have to make for expediting the disposal of rent-suits is that the present judicial staff should be increased and their establishments strengthened.

No. 9, dated Barisaul, the 24th November, 1884.

From—BABOO BENI MADHUB MITTER, Subordinate Judge of Backergunge,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

With reference to your predecessor's letter No. 2431T—R (Revenue Department), dated the 24th October 1884, and with reference to your letter No. 1667-913 L—R, dated the 4th November 1884, I have the honour to state most humbly that the special procedure for the realization of arrears of rent from the permanent tenure-holders, suggested by Baboo Mohini Mohun Roy in Part I of his pamphlet, appears to be objectionable, in my humble opinion, on account of the following reasons:—

(*a*).—In a district like Backergunge, where there are about 15 grades of permanent under-tenures, and where there are many under-tenures which lie under three or four different superior tenures or under tenures as the case may be, it will be a very difficult and tedious affair to prepare registers like those proposed in the pamphlet.

(*b*).—The procedure which is not equally applicable to all classes of tenants does not appear to be a fair one.

(*c*).—If the special procedure mentioned in Part I of the pamphlet be introduced then the zemindars would be able to realize the rent due to them from the permanent tenure-holders very easily, but those permanent tenure-holders who are to realise rent from under-tenants who hold ryoti holdings, or whose tenures are other than permanent tenures, would be thrown into a great hardship, for their tenures would be sold if they fail to pay their rent speedily to their superior landlords, but they would not be able to realize so soon the rent which they would get from their under-tenants. It may be said that the summary procedure for selling the patnis under Regulation VIII of 1819 has been in force for a long time, and the patnidars have never complained of any hardship resulting from that procedure. Then why should the other classes of tenure-holders complain of any hardship if the proposed procedure, which in certain respects would be better than that prescribed by Regulation VIII of 1819, be introduced? But the patni tenures cannot be compared with the other classes of tenures. The patni tenures are created by the zemindars solely for the purpose of collecting rents, and the zemindar at the time of granting the patni allows some profit to the patnidar out of his own profit.

The under-tenures which exist in this district were originally created for the purpose of clearing the jungles and of making the waste land culturable, and the tenure-holders had to devote their labour and capital for the purpose of making the jungle-covered lands cultureable, that being so, the position of these tenure-holders should be better than that of the patnidars.

(*d*).—Under the special procedure, the tenure-holder would be obliged to deposit under section VIII the amount of the landlord's demand in order to stay the sale, although he might have already paid the greater part of that amount. It is not improbable that some unscrupulous landlord might apply for selling the tenures of their under-tenants, ignoring the receipt of the money paid by the tenure-holders.

(*e*).—The provision of section XIII would be very injurious to the tenure-holders, for if all sales be liable to be set aside indiscriminately, then very few bidders would come forward to bid, and consequently the tenures would be sold at a very low price.

2. The simplified procedure suggested for the trial of rent-suits appears, in my humble opinion, to be also objectionable because it would sometimes throw the defendants to a great hardship, for section III of part II proposes to give the courts power to issue process for sale of the defendant's tenure or for the attachment of the moveable and immoveable property belonging to him simultaneously with the issue of notice to the opposite party to show cause why the amount claimed should not be levied from him. It might happen that some unscrupulous landlord, in order to injure his tenant with whom he might be on bad terms, would sue for the rent which might have already been paid, and would throw obstacles in the way of his defending the suit by attaching his properties or by issuing a process of selling his under-tenure simultaneously with the issue of notice to the defendant. In some cases the tenure or the holding of the under-tenant would be sold even before he could be aware of it, if the notice be not served upon him properly.

3. If the latter part of section III of part II (which proposes to give power to the court to issue process for sale of the tenure of the defendant or for attachment of the moveable and immoveable properties of the defendant simultaneously with the issue of notice to the opposite party to show cause why the amount claimed should not be levied from him) be abandoned, then the proposed procedure might be introduced. It would materially cheapen litigation, and to a certain extent it would shorten it.

No. 75, dated Noakhally, the 24th November, 1884.

From—BABOO CHANDRA KUMAR ROY, M.A. and B.L., First Munsif of Sudharam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In reply to your letters Nos. 2434T—R and 1670-916L—R, dated 23rd October last and 4th November current, respectively, I have the honor to submit the following notes on Baboo Mohini Mohun Roy's pamphlet on the procedure sections of the Tenancy Bill.

2. My views on the summary sale and special procedure chapters of the revised Tenancy Bill were expressed in my report submitted on the 28th July last, published in pages 540-9 of the extra Supplement of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 15th October last, and need not be repeated here.

3. The Part I of the pamphlet (procedure for the sale of permanent tenures) should, in my opinion, be extended to the transferable holdings also; and in order to benefit the petty tenure-holders and ryots in districts of Chittagong Division, where the head-quarters is not within easy reach from all parts of the country, the place of registration and sale should be transferred to Munsif's Court, when their annual rent is not above Rs 100. The sale and registration of larger tenures may take place in the court of the Subordinate Judge or District Judge, where there is no Subordinate Judge as in this district. I am very much against the sale of small tenures and holdings at the head-quarters far away from the homes of the persons interested in them merely for the convenience of the zemindars, in order to relieve them of the petty costs and trouble of engaging an agent or pleader in every mofussil court It is practically seen that the same tenure fetches much higher price in the execution of decree sale held in Munsif's Court than in sale under Regulation VIII of 1819 in the Collector's office. The reasons are apparent.

4. On the simplified procedure suggested in Part II of the pamphlet, I beg to add that the petition mentioned in section 11 (page 28) for realization of subsequent arrears should either be verified or supported by an affidavit, and any wilful mis-statement in it should be subjected to summary punishment by the court to which it shall be made. This section may be extended to tenures and holdings created by registered deeds.

No. 1980—1024 L.R., dated 3rd December, 1884.

From—Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To—Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

In continuation of the letter from this Office No. 1906 T. R., dated the 15th September 1884, I am directed to submit copies of the letters noted below, regarding *utbandi* tenures.—

(1) Letter from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No 24 R. L., dated the 17th September 1884.

(2) Letter to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No. 2113 T. R., dated the 3rd October 1884.

(3) Letter from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No. 28 R. L, dated the 30th October 1884, and its enclosures.

No. 24 R.L., dated 17th September, 1884.

From—A. Smith, Esq., Commissioner, Presidency Division.

To—The Secretary to the Government, Bengal.

With reference to your telegram of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to give below an analysis reports of the district officers regarding *utbandi* tenures.

2. Mr. Stevens gives the following account of the *utbandi* tenures in the 24-Parganas. Such tenures prevail only in the northern part of the district, where lands in the khas possession of landlords are leased out to cultivators under verbal agreements. The tenancy ceases at the end of either the season or the period of the lease. The usual term is a year, after which the land may lie fallow on account of the exhaustion of its strength or because no one has come forward to take it. Hence the origin of the name *utbandi*. No occupancy-right grows in such tenures, and before the crop is reaped the landlord makes sure of the rent by watching that it is not taken away from the fields before his dues are satisfied. These tenures are known in the south of the district as *karfa* or *thika*.

From the very nature of tenures the ordinary incidents of a raiyati tenure cannot, Mr. Stevens thinks, apply to them, as there is an express understanding sanctioned by custom that the landlord will enter after the expiry of the term. But as land is becoming improved, and as there is an increasing demand for land amongst the cultivating classes owing to increase of population, the area hitherto classified as *utbandi* is daily becoming less and less, since landlords are quite open to make settlements with raiyats offering favourable rents.

Mr. Stevens does not think that the account of such tenures given by Dr Hunter in his Statistical Report of Nudden, as they stood in 1872, is in any way defective, but that the tendency is now towards a decrease in the arrears of such lands.

It is the opinion of Mr Stevens that, so far as *utbandi* and similar tenures in his district are concerned, the saving of customary conditions provided for in the Bill (section 214) is sufficient.

3 In Nuddea the *utbandi* systems prevails to a large extent. A full account of these tenures is given in Dr. Hunter's Statistical Account. Mr Tayler reports thus on these tenures: "The *utabandi*—the system under which uncultivated lands are brought under cultivation—and the actual area cultivated is measured and paid for at the rate prevailing in that

part of the country. Cultivators who take such lands are not obliged to cultivate them a second year, but as a rule they can keep them for certain for three years if they elect to do so. Generally the lands under this system are cultivated from one to five years, and then left fallow for the same period The cultivat rs acquire no right of occupancy, nor do they desire to do so. There being more lands in the district than are required by the cultivators, they prefer to take lands which have been lying fallow for a term of years, and which are consequently likely to yield the more, to retaining the same land and cultivating it for once 12 years. The zamindars, on the other hand, are reluctant to allow cultivators to retain such lands for any length of time, both with the view to prevent their acquiring occupancy-rights and to prevent deterioration of such lands. In some cases zamindars get *salami* when allowing new cultivators to take such lands.

Before the introduction of Act X of 1859 raiyats were in the habit of taking any portion of such lands without permission of the landlord, but now they give notice and commence cultivation after sanction has been received.

The lands available for *utbandi* cultivation include—

First, *Khamar* lands, which include all lands in estates under the direct control of the zamindar, whether cultivated or not and all waste lands.

Second, *naksau* or *jamai* lands relinquished by raiyats and not re-let to fresh raiyats.

Third, all new *char* lands. The rate of rent is fixed for each village, except in the case of the third kind, for which the rate is fixed by agreement between the landlord and tenant. Tenants holding *jamai* lands sometimes, when unable to cultivate the whole area settled with them, let them in *utbandi* at somewhat higher rates.

During the cold weather months, and sometimes after the crop has first made its appearance, amins are deputed to measure the lands thus cultivated, and subsequently the gumashtas collect the rents.

The system is very well known and apparently appreciated by the raiyats. At first sight it might be thought that these raiyats are not so well off as their neighbours who own *jamai* lands, but such is not really the case. They are continually cultivating renovated lands that require no manure, and have to pay for the area actually cultivated, whereas those holding *jamai* lands have to pay for their holdings, whether cultivated in whole or in part or not at all; and, if they cultivate the whole, they must generally go to the expense of manuring, or else expect poorer crops. There are zamindars who have extensive tracts of such lands, which they would be very glad to let in jama; but few can be induced to take them, notwithstanding that the rate of rent may be as low as 10 annas per bigha.

The Collector also refers to Dr. Hunter's Statistical Account of Bengal, and to the note made by Jogendra Chunder Mowlik under section 6 of Act VIII of 1869.

4. *Jessore.*—There are few tenures of this description in this district. They are generally confined to waste lands and bhil lands which are for the whole or the greater part of the year under water, and which are cultivated by the raiyats under special contract generally from year to year. These lands are taken at fixed or progressive rates of rent on terms agreed to by the raiyats. The landlord cannot, or at all events does not, enhance the rent, which should be payable in proportion to the quantity of land reclaimed and cultivated. The same raiyat can have the same lands for any number of years, but the custom is that he does not acquire a right of occupancy. As a matter of fact, the raiyat is not disturbed as long as he pays his rent and behaves himself well. The landlord does not enhance the rate originally agreed to if the raiyat refuses to pay such increase; but if there are conditions in the lease or conditions verbally agreed to, the rate is enhanced. The raiyat can be ejected at the will of the landlord, as the tenures are not *kaimi* or *pucca*.

The zamindar claims no rent for any year for land not cultivated, though it remains in the possession of the raiyat. The land is gradually cultivated by the raiyat, and after the crops are harvested the land is measured and the rent is assessed. The assessment is of course made at the rate originally agreed to.

With regard to applying the principles of the proposed rent law to *utbandi* tenures, the Collector is of opinion that the customs of the country are pretty certain to be good for the country itself. The people have done well enough with their customs, and, if there was not something radically good and sound in these customs, they would not live. He does not think that anything has been shown to justify interference with the usual customs in regard to *utbandi* lands and the extension of the principles of the Bill to them. He would let them stay as they are, and he does not think that much good can result from preventing the people concerned, who are the most interested, making their legal bargains in their own way.

5. *Khulna.*—The *utbandi* system is known only in one pargana (Khoraria), where the land is bad. The tenure is not a favourite one with the zamindar, as the sole risk is with him.

6. *Moorshedabad.*—*Utbandi* does not prevail to any great extent in this district, and is to be found only on the east side of the Bhagiruthee, chiefly in pargana Goas. The cultivator under this system, who has no rights whatever, either of occupancy or otherwise, takes the land by verbal permission of the zamindars, no written agreement being entered into, after which the holding is measured and assessed at the local rates as soon as it has been sown down and without any reference to the prospects of the crop. The rent so assessed is realized then and there, and this custom is observed in *do-fasli* lands each time the crop is sown, that is, twice in the

year, the reason being that the cultivator if left to himself would disappear immediately after harvest.

The Collector would deprecate any attempt at legislative interference here on the ground that the zamindar does not want it, and that if the cultivator is to be turned into a privileged person, possessing rights, and only to be ejected with difficulty, the result will be that the land will be allowed to remain waste to the mutual detriment of both parties. The arrangement is a fair and natural one; it is well understood, and the burden of proof is surely upon those who would replace it by something new, and not on the supporter of the perhaps antiquated policy of "let well alone."

No. 2113T.-R., dated 3rd October, 1884.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal,

To—The Commissioner, Presidency Division.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 24R.L., dated the 17th September 1884, with which you submit an analysis of the reports regarding *utbandi* tenures from the officers in charge of the districts of your division.

2. In reply, I am to call your attention to the manifest discrepancy between the account of those tenures now given by the Collector of Nuddea and that quoted from the same officer in the report of the Board of Revenue on estates under direct management in 1882-83. The Lieutenant-Governor is surprised that the latter account, which directly contradicts the former, should have been submitted to Government without any attempt being made either by yourself or by the Collector to reconcile the severe condemnation of the *utbandi* tenure contained in the one with the distinct approval recorded in the other. I am, therefore, to request that Mr. Tayler may at once be called upon to explain this, which is by no means a matter of slight consequence.

No. 28R.-L., dated 30th October, 1884.

From—A. SMITH, Esq., Commissioner, Presidency Division,

To—The Secretary to Government, Bengal.

With reference to your No. 2113T.R. of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to enclose copy of the correspondence noted in the margin.

Collector of Nuddea, to Commissioner, Presidency Division, No. 1577G., dated 21st October 1884.
Commissioner, to Collector, No. 94RL. of 24th October 1884.
Collector, to Commissioner, No. 1644 of 25th October 1884.

2. Mr. Tayler's remarks quoted in the Board's report on Government estates for 1882-83 were transmitted by my predecessor. Mr. Tayler's explanation is, practically, that the remarks quoted were written by him with reference to his khás maháls only, and from the point of view of a proprietor anxious to have all the lands of his estate tenanted. In his letter, the substance of which was given by me, he reported such facts with reference to the system as a whole as existed generally throughout the district.

3. In the descriptions of the *utbandi* system itself there is very little difference between the two accounts. In the latter letter the effects of the system on the land are not noticed at all. In the former letter Mr. Tayler says that the prevalence of the system has resulted in the inferiority of the soil. It is of course possible that, under a system of regular cultivation, with adequate drainage, irrigation and manure, the lands might be improved; whether under present circumstances they would repay the outlay is another question. It appears to me perfectly clear that it is the character of the soil, and the style of cultivation suitable to it, that have brought about the *utbandi* system, and not the system that has resulted in bringing about the character of the soil.

4. As the increasing demand for produce and rising prices permit the regular extension of cultivation to lands that will not now repay regular and steady cultivation, the *utbandi* system will be gradually replaced, wherever possible, by the ordinary system, just as in frontier districts lands formerly used by aboriginal tribes for jooming are now in many places steadily cultivated.

No. 1577G., dated 21st October, 1884.

From—W. V. G. TAYLER, Esq., Collector, Nuddea,

To—The Commissioner, Presidency Division.

With reference to your memorandun No. 86R.L., dated the 9th instant, have the honour to report that the account given by me, which has been quoted by the Board in their Report on Estates under Khás Management in 1882-83, had special reference to the khás máháls in this district under my management, and notably to those in the sub-division of Meherpore, and not to the system as a whole; that my No. 1354G., dated 6th ultimo, referred to the system generally, and even in it I reported that there were zamindars who would be glad to let in jama lands now held under the *utbandi* system.

2. In our khás máhals, and especially in those within the Meherpore sub-division, all the lands of the mahál are of an inferior quality, and great portions almost unfit for cultivation, and consequently raiyats are unwilling to take such portions in the place even of those which, though fit for cultivation, have been cultivated for some years, and consequently unfit lands are allowed to remain unfit. In zamindaris, on the other hand, these tracts are more or less cultivable. More pressure is likely, too, to be brought on raiyats than would be the case in lands under Government officers, and hence more or less changes occur even from good to less good lands.

3. In the one case I gave expression to my views as to the adaptability of the system to a particular class of lands, while in the other I simply reported such facts with reference to the system as a whole, as existed generally throughout the whole district.

No. 94R.-L., dated 24th October, 1884.

From—A. SMITH, Esq., Commissioner, Presidency Division,

To—The Collector, Nuddea.

Your letter No. 1577G., dated the 21st instant, on the subject of the *utbandi* tenures. It seems to me that the explanation furnished by you is not altogether satisfactory. Taking for granted that the account previously given had reference to *utbandi* tenures in khás maháls only, your observations as quoted in paragraph 36 of the Board's Report on the administration of Government Estates for the year 1882-83 indicate that the *utbandi* system *generally* was condemned. You wrote—"The prevalence of the *utbandi* system *in this district* has resulted in the inferiority of the soil." But according to the present account this system "is *appreciated* by the raiyats." I request that you will reconcile more clearly the discrepancies between the two reports by *return of post*.

No. 1644G., dated 25th October, 1884.

From—W. V. G. TAYLER, Esq., Collector, Nuddea,

To—The Commissioner, Presidency Division.

With reference to your letter No. 94R.-L., dated the 24th instant, I have the honour to state that the sentence quoted by you has not been completed; it should be "has resulted in the inferiority of the soil and the consequent neglected state *of such maháls* under khás management." This sentence refers only to *such maháls under khás management*, and not to the district in general.

2. In the district as a whole the system is appreciated by raiyats, especially in zamindáris, for the reasons already given; but I am still of opinion that in most of our khás maháls it would be better to introduce the *jamai* system, and, as I before stated, there are even zamindárs who are of the same mind as regards tracts of land within their zamíndáris.

3. I am at a loss to know what further explanation to give, and would only therefore state that, what is appreciated by the raiyat is not necessarily good for a mahál in a zamindár's point of view.

No. 52, dated 3rd December, 1884.

From - SURYA NARAIN SINGH, Secretary, Bhaugulpore Landholders Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

I have the honour to forward in a separate cover ten copies of a memorial (one copy of the memorial is signed by the president of the meeting) and notes on the Bengal Tenancy Bill on behalf of the zemíndárs and other landholders of the Bhaugulpore Division, in accordance with a Resolution passed at a public meeting held on the 25th July last, and five copies of the Resolutions passed at the said meeting, for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

Dated 1st November, 1884.

To—The Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The humble memorial of the Zemindars and other Landholders of the Bhaugulpore Division—

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists presented to Your Excellency a memorial, dated 9th January 1884, on the Bengal Tenancy Bill of 1883, in which they set forth their grievances against the provisions thereof.

2. That since the presentation of the said memorial the Select Committee which sat on that Bill have submitted their Report, together with an amended Bill known as the revised Bengal Tenancy Bill.

3. That your memorialists regret to observe that although the officers consulted by Government on the Bill of 1883, many consisting of Commissioners of Divisions, Collectors and others, had given their opinion that it contained provisions most revolutionary in their character and injurious to the interests of the landholding class the said provisions have been retained only with slight modifications in the revised Bill, and that other provisions have been added which tend to make the position of the zemíndár very uneasy and worse.

4. That your memorialists beg to submit that the result of the deliberations of the Select Committee could not have been otherwise than it has been, when it is borne in mind that the members of that body supporting the views of the zemíndárs were numerically weak and could be outvoted on any proposition having for its object the furtherance of their cause. Under these circumstances your memorialists pray that the said body may be so constituted as to remove the disadvantage which the zemíndárs necessarily labour under from its present constitution.

5. That with regard to the provisions of the revised Tenancy Bill your memorialists do not propose to enter here into a detailed examination of them, as they crave leave to annex hereto notes setting forth their views on the said provisions.

6. That as to the general feature of the revised Bill your memorialists beg to submit that it, like its predecessor, the Bill of 1883, tends to unduly interfere with the cherished rights of the zemíndárs conferred and confirmed by the solemn enactment of 1793, to oust the Civil Courts of their jurisdiction, and to centralise more power in the hands of the Revenue authorities against the express declaration of the Code relating to the Permanent Settlement; while it contains unworkable provisions and others which would lead to strife between landlords and tenants, it fails to secure the good of the actual cultivators of the soil by encouraging the growth of the middlemen class; and lastly, while fettering distraint with so many restrictions as to make it practically useless, it affords no facility to the zemíndárs for the speedy realization of arrears of rent.

7. That from the meetings held in various parts of the province it is apparent that neither landlords nor tenants are satisfied with the said Bill.

8. That under the circumstances humbly set forth in this memorial your memorialists pray that Your Excellency would be pleased to direct that the Bill be withdrawn.

9. That should Your Excellency in Council be still pleased to proceed with the Bill your memorialists beg to submit that, in so intricate and important a matter as the land questions legislation should be made after the fullest enquiry. In the present instance, your memorialist, crave leave to urge that such enquiry has not been made. Without meaning in any way to disparage the labours of the Bengal Rent Commission or the value of the official and other opinions obtained on the two Bills, your memorialists feel constrained to state that the said Commission did not proceed in the way generally adopted in such cases. The diversity of opinions expressed by responsible officers of Government and the non-official community and by public bodies and the press on the merits of the proposed legislation, and the need for further information felt by the Select Committee, as appears from their Report and also from the letter of the Government of India dated 5th May last, and of the Bengal Government dated 24th May 1884, fairly show that there is yet room for further enquiry, and the means heretofore adopted, namely, asking Government officials to report, is not the best plan of conducting such enquiry. Under these circumstances your memorialists pray that Your Excellency would be pleased to appoint a Commission consisting of non-official European and Native gentlemen with power to take evidence, and to suspend the proposed legislation until the said Commission shall have made its report.

10. That your memorialists have every reason to believe that the result of such enquiry would show how utterly unfounded are the charges generally preferred against them by those who advocate the present legislation, and would enable Your Excellency to do them that justice which they have a right to expect and which guides the British Government in its dealings with the various subject races that have been placed by Providence under its rule.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Notes on the Revised Tenancy Bill, 1884 by the Committee of the Bhagalpur Landholders' Association.

CHAPTER I.

Sec 3, Sub-Sec. I.—It appears that the definition of "Estate" is taken from the Cess Act of 1880 B. C., where in section 4 Estate is defined to be "land included under one entry in the general Registers of revenue-paying lands and of revenue-free lands prepared and maintained by the Collector of a district under the Land Registration Act of 1876 B. C. and any similar law for the time being in force."

The word proprietor is defined in the Bill to mean a person or a number of persons owning an estate.

The proviso attached to sub-section (1) is rather invidious. If Government cannot be called proprietor with reference to its own lands, then the position of the tenants under it would be most anomalous. A person holding land under Government will not be a raiyat within the meaning of the Bill, and will not enjoy the privileges of a raiyat, *vide* sec. 5, sub sec. 3. Again, if a person takes a farm of a Government mehal what would be his position? He cannot be called a tenure-holder as defined in the Bill, because a tenure-holder is one who derives his right from a proprietor or another tenure-holder, and as shown above Government is not a proprietor, neither is it a tenure-holder. The position of tenants holding under the Government lessee would be worse. They cannot be raiyats, because in order to be a raiyat a person must, according to the Bill, hold under a tenure-holder or a proprietor, and the Government lessee is neither the one nor the other. Consequently the position of tenants in Government estates would be rendered most deplorable.

Sec. 3, Sub-Sec. 2 & 3.—Would rent-free holders, whose lands are not registered in the Collectorate, be deemed to be proprietors or tenants or tenure-holders? They are not proprietors as they do not own an estate. They are not tenants as they do not hold under another person. Probably such persons are included in the definition of tenure-holders, but what if the rent-free holding should be anterior to the Permanent Settlement? What if the lakherajdar should himself be cultivating the land all along or now? In the latter case would the lakherajdar be a raiyat?

Sec. 3, Sub-Sec. 9.—The Fusli year commences in Asin, but for agricultural purposes in districts where the Fusli year prevails the year practically begins in Asar and ends in Jeyth. Hence under the present law all notices of enhancement are required to be issued in or before the month of Jeyth.

CHAPTER II.

The provisions of this chapter are liable to the following objections:—

(*a*) They will give rise to endless complications in the relation existing between landlord and tenant.

(*b*) They will tend to increase the number of middlemen.

(*c*) Sec. 37 instead of checking sub-letting will have the effect of encouraging it and will ultimately create a number of petty middlemen whose existence was previously unknown, and whose principal business will be to fatten on the soil at the expense of the actual cultivators. It is now proposed to deal with all these points together. It is said that difficulty is often felt in deciding whether a tenant belongs to the class of raiyat or tenure-holder, and hence the necessity of defining the position of these classes. The number of cases in which the question arises whether a particular tenant is a raiyat or a tenure-holder is not large; granting that such questions frequently come before the courts, it is inexpedient to lay down hard and fast rules by which the decision of the court is to be guided. When a question of this nature comes before a court for trial, the best thing it can do is to decide it according to facts that may be proved before it in connection with the case. The suggestions on this point made by Babu Surja Narain Singh, B. L., in this letter to the Commissioner of Bhagalpur, published in page 78, Vol. II. of the Report of the Bengal Government on the proposed amendment of the law of landlord and tenant are worthy of consideration. The definition of tenure-holder as given in the Bill may be correct in a certain sense, but it is hardly a definition in the proper sense of the word. It is true that a tenure-holder generally collects rent and does not himself cultivate the land, but at the same time it should be considered that a tenure is not granted simply that the grantee might collect rent. Mr. Beames, whose views, it appears, have been adopted by the Select Committee in the framing of the definition of tenure-holder, says that "when a zemindar lets land to a tenure-holder, he considers that he is granting, and the tenure-holder considers that he is obtaining, the right to collect rents from a number of cultivators already actually in occupation of the land so granted." But it is submitted with deference that this view of the origin of a tenure is not exhaustive. A tenure carries with it rights and privileges of a valuable nature and not a mere right of collecting rent, and it may be that this right of collecting rent might not have been in the estimation of the parties when the tenure was created. People generally speak of a Lakheraj tenure, Mocuraree tenure or a Brahmoter tenure. But it is very doubtful, whether when a particular tenure, say a Lakheraj tenure, was originally granted, the grantor simply meant that the grantee should make collections from the raiyats in occupation. It might have been the case that the land demised was not originally in occupation of tenants. The lakherajdar might have cultivated the land himself. Subsequently he might have settled the land with raiyats. Therefore it is not always the fact that tenure-holder means a person who has acquired the right from a proprietor to collect rent. That in a majority of cases he collects rent may be true, but that is no reason why the fact of collecting rent should be made the basis whereon to ground the definition of a tenure-holder. Of course in deciding whether a person is a tenure-holder or a ryot, the fact whether he collects rent or not may be among other circumstances taken into consideration. But no such inflexible rules as prescribed in the Bill should be laid down.

In the next place it is submitted that the provisions of section 37 will scarcely be sufficient to prevent sub-letting. On the contrary when occupancy raiyats see that by sub-letting more than half of their holding they would be able to enjoy certain immunities and privileges which

they could not have enjoyed as occupancy raiyats, they would all the more be encouraged to sub-let. The mere fact that certain rules may be framed for subjecting their holdings to summary sale procedure is nothing compared to the advantages that are held out to them. Then again suppose an occupancy raiyat of 2 bighas of land sub-lets 1½ bighas, he is immediately turned into a tenure-holder. This, of course, is absurd in the very face of it. A tenure-holder of 2 bighas is opposed to ordinary ideas on the subject. Lastly, the provisions in question will operate injuriously to zemindars, for an occupancy holding converted into a tenure will escheat to the crown on failure of heirs, which it would not have done had it remained a raiyatty holding.

The forcible conversion of raiyatty holdings into tenures is opposed to the customary law of the country, and has been almost uninversally condemned. The reproduction of such a provision, though in a modified shape, in sec. 5, sub-sec. 5, is highly objectionable. It will be better to cite here the remarks of Mr. Reynolds on the corresponding section of the Rent Commission Bill:—"The really valid objections to the principle of the measure lie on the surface. It is an arbitrary rule overriding custom and contract and placing a number of persons in a position which they never desired or intended to fill. It trenches upon the rights of the zemindar by creating tenures without their consent. It cuts the knot instead of untying it and sets aside the present law and existing engagements in order to provide for a class of cases which cannot after all be very numerous." The presumption created under sec. 5, sub-section 5, is not warranted by existing circumstances. Undue encouragement should not be afforded to the increase in the number of tenure-holders. Why should the relation existing between the landlord and his tenant undergo a change solely by the act of one of the parties without the consent of the other party, namely the landlord.

But the principal objection to the provisions of this Chapter and to sec. 37 is that they will increase the chain of middlemen between the proprietor and the actual cultivator of the soil. The position of the under-raiyats will be pitiable in the extreme. Of course, it is admitted on all sides that it is inexpedient to put a stop to sub-letting altogether, but that is no reason why facility should be given to the growth of so many sub-tenures of a novel kind.

CHAPTER III.

Sec. 7, Sub-Sec. 1.—The use of the word "customary rate" in this sub-section would create much confusion. As a matter of fact, customary rate, as it was understood in the Regulations, does not exist. It would be better to substitute the words "prevailing rate."

Sec. 7, Sub-Sec. 3.—The existing law relating to enhancement of rent of tenures should be affirmed. It is not expedient nor necessary to make any change in it.

Sub-Sec. 3, Clause (a).—It would be unjust to the landlord to apply the provisions of this clause, where the tenure was originally granted for clearance of jungles, and in consideration of which a low rent was fixed. In this case when a landlord subsequently demands an increase of rent it would not be fair to take into consideration as to who cleared the jungles, because the tenant took the tenure with condition that he would bring it into a state of cultivation, and for this he got a very low rate fixed.

Clause (c).—Would the cost of collection mean the actual cost incurred by the tenure-holder or the ordinary cost of collection generally incurred by landlord? If the former, it would not be just to the proprietor or the superior tenure-holder.

Secs. 8, 9, & 10.—These sections are very hard and unjust towards the zemindars. Tenure-holders are generally influential classes of persons, and they can well afford to pay the increase demanded. Besides, where a very low rent was originally fixed, as in the instance given in note on Sec. 7, Sub-Sec. 3 (*a*), it would be very unjust to limit the zemindar to double the original rent.

Sec. 11.—In the heading of the section are the words "other incidents of tenures," but the section deals with only permanent tenures. What are permanent tenures? Are they tenures contemplated in section 6 of the Bill? The Bill defines tenure-holders. It should also define what are permanent tenures, at least give illustrations of them. Permanent tenure as understood in this country is generally a tenure that is held in perpetuity and at fixed rents, and descends from generation to generation. Some such definition or description is necessary in order that raiyats converted into tenure-holders by provisions of the Bill may not put forward frivolous claims to be considered as permanent tenure-holders.

Sec. 15, Sub-Sec. 1.—"On the joint application of the transferer and the transferee."—Provisions should be made in case where, as between the transferer and the transferee, one party is willing and the other is not willing to apply to the zemindar for registering the transfer.

Sec. 21.—"Or any share thereof."—Section 28 of the present Rent Act (Act VIII of 1869 B. C.) guards against the division of rent which may be caused by the transfer of a portion of a tenure, by enacting "that no zemindar or superior tenant shall be required to admit to registry, or give effect to any division or distribution of the rent payable on account of any such tenure nor shall any such division or distribution of rent be valid and binding with-

out the consent in writing of the zemindar or the superior tenant." Section 97 of the Bill also makes provision against the transfer of a portion of a holding. The definition of the word "holding" would seem to include a tenure, but this should be made clearer.

CHAPTER IV.

Raiyats holding at a fixed rent or rate of rent.

It is unjust to promote these raiyats to the position of tenure-holders. It has been held by the High Court that the status of these tenants is not higher than that of the occupancy tenants. The only superior advantage they enjoy is that by the operation of the rule of presumption they are entitled to sit at fixed rates. In other respects their status is the same as that of occupancy tenants.

CHAPTER V.

S S. 25, &c.—It is important to remember how these sections came to be engrafted on the Bill of 1883. The Government of India originally proposed that occupancy right should attach to all raiyatty land and should be enjoyed by all settled raiyats, nomad raiyats and under raiyats being excluded (*vide* its letter to the Secretary of State for India, dated 21st March 1882, para. 62.) This most revolutionary principle was of course not sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, who, in his letter, dated 17th August 1882, despatched to the Government of India, thus observes:—"Your proposal, in the first place, annuls the distinction, deeply rooted in the feelings and customs of the people, not only in Bengal, but in most parts of India, between the resident or permanent and the non-resident or temporary cultivator. This, when your avowed intention is to restore to the raiyats their original position and rights, appears to me anomalous and undesirable." Then the Secretary of State proceeds to state how legislation on this point might be made without sacrificing the principle of Act X of 1859, and makes the suggestion that every resident raiyat shall have a right of occupancy in the land which he occupies and pays rent for, and that a resident raiyat shall be one who, or whose ancestor, has occupied any land in the village or estate for 12 years. It was thus that the above sections came to have a place in the said Bill. While every credit is due to the Secretary of State for India for his laudable desire to preserving the long standing distinction between khudkasht and pyekasht tenants, it must however be observed that this distinction is practically done away with in the Bill. The suggestions made by the Secretary of State himself are scarcely sufficient enough to keep the distinction, and of this the Government of India was well aware, for it thus observes in its letter, dated 17th October, 1882:—"Nor do we conceive that our proposal differs more widely "from the principle of Act X of 1859 than that which your Lordship has submitted "for consideration. That proposal, equally our own, *ignores (all distinction based on residence.*" Here it must be observed that the object of the Secretary of State was not to ignore the distinction, although the suggestions he makes to carry out that object has the effect of ignoring the distinction. It is not proposed here to discuss the rights and status of khudkasht ryots. It is a subject on which much can be said from the zemindars' point of view; besides it is admitted on all hands that whatever rights they had, have been lost in obscurity and now it is almost impossible to trace those rights. Mr. Justice Steers in the great rent case observes thus:—"To be a khudkasht ryot at all, implies that the ryot must not only be a cultivator of lands belonging to the village in which he resides, but he must be a hereditary husbandman. A khudkasht right is not acquired in a day, but is transmitted; and it has never, so far as my knowledge extends, been laid down what exact length of holding gives a tittle to a tenant to consider himself a khudkasht ryot." Mr. Mackenzie who takes so much pleasure in ridiculing Mr. Justice Steer, admits that "it is perhaps in the present day impossible and useless to attempt to rehabilitate the khudkasht or resident ryot." Then he says some prescriptive test of residence must be adopted, but in his opinion long time is not the essence of khudkasht ryot's title. What is necessary to see is that the ryot "gives reasonable evidence of his intention to cultivate permanently," and that three years is sufficient to raise the presumption of such an intention. So the right which in the opinion of Justice Steer is not acquired in a day, and which Mr. Mackenzie modestly says must take at least three years to acquire, is under the sections of the Bill given to a ryot the moment he touches the land. As to the opinion of Mr. Mackenzie, it is sufficient to quote what Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth, says on this point. Regarding questions of this nature, the opinion of one who wrote his minute only 28 years after the East India Company had acquired the Dewany should be more valued than that of a gentleman occupying the position of Mr. Mackenzie. Sir John Shore in paragraph 389 of his minute of June 1789 given in Vol. II of the Fifth Report thus says of the khudkasht ryot:—"It is, however, generally understood, that the ryots by long occupancy acquire a right of possession in the soil, and are not subject to be removed, but this right does not authorize them to sell or mortgage it, and it is so far distinct from a right of property." But Mr. Mackenzie cites another passage from the minute of Sir John Shore, which occurs in paragraph 225 and is to this effect.—"Those who cultivate the lands of the village to which they belong, either from length of occupancy or other cause have a stronger right than others, and may in some measure be considered as hereditary tenants and they generally pay the highest rent." Mr. Mackenzie lays much stress on the words "other" and contends that time is not essential to the acquiring of khudkasht tenure; but he does not explain what the "other cause" is, and

well might he omit to give any explanation of it, for the very affirmation of the existence of some other cause precludes the supposition that mere residence was enough for the conferring of the right of occupancy. The other causes not having been explained or being untraceable, the only ostensible ground whereon the right is known to exist is prescription. It appears from Mr. Mackenzie's quotations that pottahs to the khudkasht ryots, or those who cultivated the land of the village where they resided were given without limitation of period, the reason being that pottahs prescribing time would have been regarded, as Sir John Shore says, as diminishing the force of prescription which had established a right of occupancy in favour of the ryots. It is therefore wrong to say that length of time is not the essence of the right. This length of time was cut down to 12 years by Act X of 1859. Mr. Mackenzie was for shortening the period to three years, and the present Bill swept away time altogether.

VILLAGE.

Sections 25 & 27.—Mr. Justice Field thus remarks in his notes appended to the Rent Commission :—

"The village community, if it ever existed in Lower Bengal, has long been broken up, and the definition of a 'village' would raise insuperable difficulties. Doubtless this was felt by the framers of Act X of 1859, and influenced them to abandon the element 'residence in the village.'"

The definition given by the Bill of the word "village" does not remove the difficulties referred to by Mr. Justice Field. It would create a good deal of confusion. It might happen that the area of two or three villages belonging to different zemindars might be included in a village map of the revenue survey and thus form one village. The result would be that a ryot holding for 12 years ryotty land in a village belonging to one zemindar would acquire right of occupancy in the land of another village belonging to a different zemindar from the moment of his taking settlement of such land. Again the provision empowering a settled ryot in an estate to acquire right of occupancy to all lands held by him in that estate would create great difficulties, specially where large estates are concerned. The select committee are aware of this difficulty. It is submitted that the words "estate and village" in sections 25 & 26 be omitted, and in their place the word "*mauza*" be substituted.

Section 26, Sub-sec. 2.—In this sub-section it is laid down that a ryot should be presumed to be an occupancy ryot until the contrary is shown. In letter No. 54, dated 17th August 1882, already referred to, the Secretary of State condemned in strongest terms the proposal of the Government of India to attach occupancy right to all ryotty lands. According to the Secretay of State such a proposal was against the ancient custom and the existing law of Bengal ; yet the Revised Tenancy Bill adopts it in a somewhat modified form. If according to the Secretary of State a provision which lays down that all ryotty tenures are occupancy tenures, is against the customary and settled law of Bengal, then a presumption to the same effect is equally so. Besides it will not be easy for zemindars to rebut such a presumption considering that under the Bill, the holding of lands under other landholders included in the same estate, or in a common village map, or in different estates created since the 1st of January 1853, for a period of 12 years, would confer the status of a settled ryot.

Section 31, Clause (a).—This is a very wide provision. The powers given under it should be clearly defined. Suppose a ryot take land for the purpose of cultivation, can he grow orchard upon it.? It would seem as if under this clause, he could—but this would be injuring landlord's interest, and unduly favoring the ryots. The zemindar is deprived of his half share of the fruits which he could have got had he made settlement of the land for orchard purposes; he could also have got a higher rate of rent if the settlement had been a *Nukdee* one. It may be useful to cite the words of Sir John Shore on this point—speaking of the khudkasht ryots, he says that these "ryots who hold by this tenure cannot relinquish any part of the lands in their possession, or change the species of cultivation, without a forfeiture of the right of occupancy, which is rarely insisted upon and the zemindars demand and exact the difference." *Vide* the minute of Sir John Shore, paragraph 406, pp. 162—53, Vol. I. Fifth Report. One species of cultivation may be changed for another without rendering the land unfit for the purposes of tenancy, but this would be intefering with the rights of the zemindars.

Section 31, Clause (f).—Mr. Reynolds admits that "there are historical grounds for saying that the right was not originally transferable by sale, by gift, or by will, though no doubt the reservation made in 1793 would fully justify the legislature in declaring it to be so transferable now, if good reasons for the change could be assigned." The latter part of the passage is not based on valid reasoning. If the ryots had not originally a particular right, and the creation of it in their favor would affect the landholding class, ought not the latter to be compensated, and ought the right to be created unless there be very cogent reasons for it? It is said that it is for the good of the ryots that the right should be given to them, and that the Legislature is empowered by the reservation clause in the Permanent Settlement Code to confer the right. But there are many things which might do good to ryots, and yet it would not be reasonable or just to bring them about by legislation, specially when such legislation would trench upon the rights belonging to another class of the community. In the memorial submitted to Government from this Division in January last, the clause in question was

discussed, and therefore it is not necessary to dwell upon the subject in these notes. Granting that the Government has the power claimed by Mr. Reynolds in its behalf, it may be asked, is it good for the ryot that he should have this power given him. The arguments adduced by the Rent Commission against the power to mortgage apply with equal force to the power of sale. It is admitted that the ryot is improvident in his habits, that a wedding or a *sradh* turns his brain. "A bad season, sickness, or not uncommonly his own improvidence prevents him from repaying the loan, which is rapidly swelled by interest." Besides, from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of July last, it appears that sale of occupancy jotes by Sonthal ryots is bearing disastrous fruits in the Sonthal Pergunnahs; and there is not the least doubt that the evil effects will be felt throughout Bengal and Behar if occupancy ryots are given power of transfer.

Section 31, Clause (h).—"His right of occupancy shall be extinguished."—Why not retain the words of the Bill of 1883—"his right in the land shall go to the landlord."

Section 32, Sub-section 2.—The words "and any other particulars which it is necessary the purchasers should know," should be added after the word "incumbrances."

As a restriction on transfer, it may be provided that no holding should be transferred in respect of which arrears of rent are due.

Section 32, Sub-section 4—The words "on plain paper" should be inserted after the word "application."

The latter part of the sub-section is objectionable. It is difficult to see why all the procedure laid down in the former part of the section should be resorted to, if the ryot is simply made to abstain from selling the land.

Section 34.—The tenant, before he mortgages his holding to a third party, should be required to give notice to the landlord, so that the landlord might, if he so wishes, advance the money on the security of the holding. The notice should state why the money is required, and such particulars as a person advancing money should know, should also be inserted.

Section 35.—The landlord, as was provided in the Bill of 1883, should be given the power to purchase the holding from the donee.

Sections 37—38.—Remarks on "restrictions on subletting" have already been made, therefore it is not necessary to repeat them here.

Enhancement.

Sections 39—50.—The observations made on this head in reply to the letter of the Commissioner of this Division are reproduced here:—

"While the Committee admit that the omission of the gross produce limit is an improvement in the Revised Bill, they at the same time are bound to say that the effect of the improvement is rendered *nil* by the provision which would limit the percentage of increase. This limitation is against the customary law of the country. It has always been the practice that lands when they are in a state of reclamation, are let out at very low rates, but when cultivation is developed, full rates are charged for the same. Again, it appears from the minute of Lord Cornwallis that an assurance was given to the zemindars that they would reap the benefit of an increase which they might expect to derive by inducing the ryots to grow more valuable crops. But the Bill breaks the pledge by imposing an arbitrary limit on the percentage of increase. Again, by fettering the freedom of contract, the Bill prevents ryots, who would have most gladly agreed, in many instances, to an increase beyond the limits contemplated by the Bill, from doing so. All that a Court of Justice need see is whether a ryot is a free agent in any contract of enhancement. If in transactions of more complicated nature, a court can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on this point, it is not probable that there should be any great difficulty when the contract relates to matters of rent. The Committee fail to see why the legislature which would leave freedom of contract to poor and ignorant coolies when they engage to transport themselves to foreign and out-of-way places, should deny the same in case of ryots (many of whom, it is admitted, are more powerful than the zemindars) who would but gladly agree to an increase of rent in consideration of the profits they derive from their land. The Committee do not approve of the provisions laid down in sections 49 & 50. These would make enhancement practically impossible, regard being had to the already too many restrictions laid down in the previous sections."

In connection with this subject of the percentage of increase, it may be interesting to state how Government deals with its own tenants. The following will show what the rate of Government assessment is:—In reply to a question put by Mr. Woodal in the House of Commons on the 16th of August 1883, to Mr. Cross, the latter gentleman stated thus: "the average percentage increase of assessment effected by the revision is about in the North-West Provinces 14 per cent., in the Punjab 7 per cent., and in Bombay 32 per cent. * * * * * In Upper India, that is, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, the assessment is a proportion of the rental value of the estate. Under the expired settlement the proportion was two-thirds. Under the revised settlement it is half of the rental value. But the rental has increased so much that the lower proportion now yields more revenue than the higher proportion yielded formerly. There are three reasons for this increase—Extension of cultivation, rise of prices, and improvements such as canals made by the Government."

If the Government is entitled to reap the advantages of the conditions set forth in the concluding portion of the above extract, why should not a private person be similarly entitled.

Section 34, Clause (b).—To regulate rents with reference only to prices of staple food-crops would be very unfair to zemindars. The minute of Lord Cornwallis has already been referred to. There occurs the following passage in his minute dated 3rd February 1790:—

"The rent of an estate can only be raised by inducing the ryots to cultivate the more valuable articles of produce and to clear the extensive tracts of waste land which are to be found in almost every zemindary of Bengal" As a matter of fact, sugarcane and other valuable articles are grown in this district on lands producing staple food-crops; in such cases it would manifestly be unjust to the zemindar to make the adjustment of rents depend upon the rise in price of staple food-crops.

The second ground of the present law has been divided into clauses (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) of the Bill. But these clauses do not exhaust all cases; hence the omission of the latter part of the second ground of the present law, namely the words: "Otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot" is inexpedient. The Full Bench case of Poolin Behary Sen *versus* Watson & Co., reported in 9, Weekly Reporter, 150 F. B. gives instances governed by the latter portion of the 2nd ground of the present law. There it is said that an enhancement of rent can be had under the clause in question "where the increase has resulted from additional productiveness in the soil arising out of fertilising deposit or from increased facilities for disposing of the produce arising out of the construction of protecting embankments, or the introduction of railways, or the rise of new markets, or the generally increased facilities of communication which are caused by construction of ordinary metalled roads." It may be said that increase due to fertilising deposit is covered by clause (*d*) of the Bill. But what of the other illustrations given? Clause (*c*), section 134 of the Bill would hardly cover such cases, for its application is restricted to tracts where a table of rate is in force, and not to tracts where enhancement would be sought in the ordinary course. Therefore it is unjust to deprive the zemindars of the profit which they might expect to derive in cases not covered by clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of section 43 of the Bill. Such cases could come within the latter portion of the second ground of enhancement in the present law, and it is not fair to omit it in the Bill without inserting in its place any adequate substitute.

Sec. 44, clause (a).—Supposing an occupancy tenant pays 1 rupee per bigha, the prevailing rate is Rs. 2 per bigha; then why should the Court be debarred from decreeing more than 1 rupee 8 annas per bigha.

Sec. 46.—Cases might happen in which ryots would willingly pay higher rents if their landlords were to construct a particular work of improvement for instance, the digging of a canal or the raising of an embankment. In such cases it would be an act of grossest injustice to limit the landlord to the rate provided in section 41. As to section 46, sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of clause (*b*) would not certainly encourage landlord to undertake extensive works of improvement. It would but be a poor requital for all the trouble and expense he had undergone, to be told that the land is not capable of bearing a higher rent, or that the tenant has incurred so much cost for untilising the improvement.

Sec. 49.—The provision about progressive increase is a new one. If a tenure is legally enhanceable, there is no reason why the enhancement should be made to extend over five years till the limit prescribed by law is reached. There never occurred any case in which any such difficulty as contemplated by the section had been felt. No ryot ever made a defence in any enhancement suit to this effect, that he would be most glad to pay enhanced rent demanded, only that the Court might order him to pay the full rate in the fifth year. Of course now that the section is framed, there will be plenty of such defences. In short, this section creates difficulty where there was none.

Sec. 50.—15 years is too long.

PRICE LISTS.

Sec. 52.—Considering the fluctuation of prices and that the same crop that is sold for a certain price in a particular market is sold at a different price in another market only a few miles off from the first one, it will not always be safe to base enhancement on price lists. Besides, any attempt to verify the price lists of the last 15 years is not likely to be successful.

Sec. 53, sub-sec. 1.—No commutation without the consent of both landlord and tenant should be allowed.

Sec. 53, sub-sec. (a).—It is unfair to the landlord that in fixing the money-rent, regard should be had to the average money-rent payable by occupancy tenants for land of a similar description. This will tend to lower the rent which the zemindar used to receive before the commutation; when a long average is taken one does not see the propriety of referring to the money-rent payable by occupancy ryots for purposes of comparison.

CHAPTER VI.

NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS.

The principles underlying this chapter, like those of the proceding chapters of the Bill, are opposed to the customary law of the country. The Bill gives the tenants-at-will power which they never enjoyed under the ancient laws of the land. The relation between this class of tenants and their landlord was always left to be governed by mutual contract. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill of 1883, it is stated that "it is desirable to interfere as little as possible between tenants of this class and their landlords;" yet it is seen that the Bill interferes as much as it can between them. It is observed in the said statement further on that they (the tenants in question) should not be exposed to arbitrary rack-renting and evictions at the hands of their landlords. But where is the proof that these tenants are exposed to such treatment at the hands of their landlords? As to the charge of rack-renting hurled against Behar zemindars, the Committee would refer to the following extract which appeared in a local newspaper on the occasion of the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to this district in 1883. "A good deal has been said about rack-renting and the down-trodden and miserable condition of the peasantry in Behar. It would be satisfactory if His Honour were to make personal enquiry on these points by visiting the estates of some of the principal zemindars in Behar; the archives of the Bengal office contain more than one resolution of the time of his predecessor regarding rack-rent in the estate of Kharackpur belonging to the Baneli Raj, but we are informed by Moulvi Abdul Majid, the present Settlement Officer of that estate, who is a Government officer of much experience in settlement works and a native of the district of Burdwan, and also connected with landed property there, that rents in Kharackpur are not higher than in that district. And it is a well-known fact that rents are very low in North Bhagalpur, where there is a demand for cultivators, not for land. His Honour should know something, too, about the extensive estate of Dharampur in the district of Purneah, belonging to Raj Darbhanga, in order to decide whether there is need for a new Rent Law in this division."

Again, the provisions relating to compensation for disturbance which were inserted in the Bill of 1883 for the protection of tenants from the so-called arbitrary evictions were universally condemned. If they had been subjected to evictions, such an opposition to a provision meant for a check to eviction could not have been raised. Are these tenants in a worse position than their brothers in khas mehals? On the contrary, their position is infinitely superior. The opinions given by the officers of Government and other independent persons on the Bill of 1883 do not establish the necessity of legislation for this class of tenants. Of course if the Government wants to give rights of occupancy to any and every person who happens to take settlement of an inch of land, it is at liberty to do so. But why not say this in plain terms; why have recourse to such complicated devices as the provisions relating to compensation for disturbance or judicial lease are in order to create rights of occupancy? The whole of this chapter teems with provisions which are serious encroachments on the rights of the zemindars.

Sec. 60, sub-section 7.—The words "unless he has acquired a right of occupancy" should be omitted. The growth of the right of occupancy should be in abeyance during the period of five years prescribed in the section. Under the Irish Land Law Act, an ordinary tenant holding for 60 years under a judicial lease continues to be a tenant from year to year on the expiration of his term. It would be impracticable on the part of the zemindar to eject the tenant if occupancy right is allowed to accrue during the period prescribed in the section.

CHAPTER VIII.

It is now generally admitted that the rule of presumption laid down in section 4 of the present law and reproduced in Chapter VIII of the Bill works hard on the zemindar. It is now too late to insist on its total abolition, but it should be modified on the lines suggested by Mr. Reynolds. Most of the judicial officers of this district are of opinion that the presumption works very hard on the zemindars, who find it in many instances very difficult to rebut it, and that in the majority of enhancement suits the plea of 20 years' uniform payment is falsely set up by the tenant.

Section 64, sub-section (3).—With regard to section 64 (3) it is necessary to point out that as the presumption of 20 years is applicable to produce rents, it is worthy of consideration what the effect of commutation (section 53) at the instance of the tenant or at the instance of the landlord would be on the power of the latter to seek enhancement in the future. A tenant applies for commutation, but the zemindar is not willing that the produce rent should be commuted in money, the prayer is however granted; when produce rent was paid, the landlord used to benefit to the extent of his share by an increase in produce as well as by an increase in prices; the commutation having been made on the basis of prices and produce as obtaining in the past, would the landlord suffer for deterioration in the value of money, through the commuted rent being deemed to be non-enhanceable in future, or would an enhancement be permitted? If the produce rent had not been commuted, the landlord would have reaped the benefit of increased prices and increased produce. He should not lose this benefit because the grain rent has undergone commutation in money.

PAYMENT OF RENT.

Section 67 (2, 3, 4).—Provision should be made for the exemption of such areas from the operation of these rules, where the ryots and the landlords jointly apply to be so exampted. In the majority of cases the parties find it to their own convenience to settle the instalments in which rent is to be paid, and any inflexible rule framed by Government may work great hardship in such cases.

RECEIPTS AND ACCOUNTS.

These rules will tell hard upon petty landed proprietors. It is absurd to expect that a poor and ignorant Brahmin owing 25 bighas of brohmotter land would be able to comply with the provisions of these sections.

Section 72 (3).—This sub-section should be omitted. If a landlord does not keep a counterfoil, it will be to his own injury when a ryot pleads payment in a rent suit and produces fabricated receipt in support of his plea. This will be sufficient punishment for the zemindar, and he need not be fined at all.

DEPOSIT OF RENT.

Section 73.—The provisions of this section will encourage hostile tenants to harass their landlords with frequent deposits, even where there exists no real ground for making such deposits. The ryot should be required to put in a verified application for making deposit so that he may be prosecuted if the statements made in the application prove false.

Sections 81 & 82.—The provisions of these sections create innumerable difficulties in the way of realizing rents in kind. Of course when a new provision is made, people will not be found wanting to take advantage of it. But the question is whether there is any necessity for these provisions. As far as this division is concerned, disputes as to bhowli rent are not frequent. Landlords and tenants settle these matters among themselves. If any difference arises, of course they go to the Civil Court; but the present provisions do not pretend to make a final settlement of such disputes. On the contrary, it is seen that under section 82 (5) the Collector may refer any such dispute to a Civil Court. Then why all this expense for carrying out the provisions of sections 81 & 82? Let the matter be litigated once for all in the Civil Court; and if necessity arises, the Civil Court may send an Amin to make a division, or depute any other person to carry out its order. As to apprehension of disputes, it may be interesting here to cite the following from the report of Mr. Kemble, Collector of Gya, dated 20th January 1881. "As regards dispute about division of crop, no one has ever raised that objection to me. Disputes arise, no doubt, but I do not think they are so numerous or of so serious a nature as to be made a reason for changing a system."

Section 83.—A penal clause should be added if the tenant removes any portion of the crop before actual division. *Sub-section (4)* is not sufficient for the protection of the interest of the landlord.

CHAPTER IX.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Regard being had to the fact that all substantive improvements are made by the landlords the sections relating to improvements are not necessary. But as giving encouragement to tenants to undertake works of improvement, the Committee would retain the sections, but with modifications. The non-occupancy tenants who have no permanent interest in the soil should not in any case be allowed to make improvements without the permission of landlord. The occupancy tenants and tenants with fixed rates should, when they are desirous of making any improvement, apply to the landlord for permission to make such improvement. In case permission is not given, the tenant may apply to the Collector or any officer to be appointed by Government in this behalf for such a permission. The Collector or such other officer on receipt of the application shall call upon the landlord to show cause within a certain period why such a permission should not be given. If the landlord on the appointed day appears and shows sufficient cause why permission should not be given; the Collector or such other officer shall refuse permission; but if on that date the landlord fails to appear, or after appearing fails to shew any sufficient cause, the Collector or such other officer may grant permission to the tenant to make improvement. But in every case, whether permission is given by the Collector or by the landlord, the tenant should be required to furnish a substantial security to the landlord for any injury or damage that might happen to the land. For instance, the tenant in a fit of zeal might set to constructing a water-course or embankment, or digging a tank or well. After a short time his zeal subsides, or he happens to be short of funds, and he leaves the work incomplete, thus permanently injuring the land. Such contingencies, the Committee think, should be provided for, and the provision given in the Bill empowering the Collector to decide whether a particular work is improvement or not is not sufficient for the purpose stated above.

In this district the principal works of improvement are artificial water-courses and embankments, and these are invariably constructed by the zemindars, the ryots neither having the means nor inclination to undertake the same.

Section 87 (2)d.—When a ryot takes settlement of a land, it is but natural that he would, for the purposes of cultivation, reclaim any portion which was lying waste, or clear the jungle, or construct fences for security of the crops; and to give him compensation for this would simply be absurd—he might as well claim compensation for ploughing or watering his fields.

Section 87 (2)f.—How is dwelling-house an improvement? It does not fall within the list of improvements given in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act. Under the present law as interpreted in a long series of decisions of the High Court, a tenant cannot build without the permission of his landlord; but the Bill gives even the non-occupancy tenant power to build pucca houses without the permission of his landlord. This is highly unjust, and will entail loss on the zemindar, who might have given a building lease of that land to another person at a more favourable rate.

Section 91 (1).—Although the word "may" occurs in this sub-section, this section read along with section 46, clause (*a*), makes it virtually compulsory on the landlords to register improvements. It would be very hard upon zemindars if they are required to register improvements made long before the commencement of this Act.

ABANDONMENT.

Section 96 (3).—This section leaves the zemindar completely at the mercy of his tenants. The tenant may go away at any time he chooses; may again come back to claim possession. This of course will be harassing the zemindar and entailing loss upon him. The latter part of the sub-section will be hardly sufficient to protect his interests. Besides the payment of compensation, the recusant tenant should invariably be required to pay a certain sum of money as fine to his zemindar for re-entry, if the section should stand.

MEASUREMENT.

Section 99.—Why should not the landlord be entitled to measure his own lands except once in ten years? This is certainly unjust. Occasions may arise when it would be necessary for him to measure the land; for instance, when a neighbouring proprietor encroaches upon his land, or that his own tenants claim more land than what has been originally settled with them. In such cases it may be necessary to measure the lands.

Section 101 (3).—Provision should be made to enable the zemindar to file any objection to the rules, and move the Local Government for the alteration or amendment of any such rules.

MANAGERS.

Sections 102-109.—If the co-owners cannot agree among themselves they have remedy by applying for partition. It would be unjust to appoint a manager at the instance of one or more co-owners against the wishes of the other co owners. The latter would be but too glad to manage their own shares. These sections interfere with the right of enjoyment of property. If any difficulty is felt by the tenant in the way of paying rent, he may avail himself of the sections relating to deposit of rent. So there is no necessity for these sections There would be constant friction between the manager and the co-owner or co-owners against whose wish he may be appointed, and the estate would after all go to ruin.

CHAPTER X.

RECORD-OF-RIGHT AND SETTLEMENT OF RENT.

The Committee would remark that there can be no reasonable objection to the provisions relating to the preparation of record-of-rights, provided the expenses be borne by the applicant or applicants, at whose instance the record is to be prepared, or by the State. As to the particulars given in section 3, the Committee would suggest that in cases of tenure-holders, the description of the tenure might be added. For instance, whether it is a *mocurruree*, *putni*, or any other kind of tenure, or whether it is a tenure so created by reason of an occupancy tenant subletting more than half of his holding; also whether any improvement, as defined in the Bill, has been made on the land or not should be stated, and if any, by whom. As to the procedure laid down in case of disputed entries, it is in the opinion of the Committee rather a complicated and expensive one. It will necessitate on the part of the Government the maintenance of separate establishment, and add to the cost of the parties. All this might be prevented if power is given to the parties, in case of disputed entries, to bring a suit in the Civil Court for the rectification of any entry which they think to be wrong. The Civil Court have in many cases already to decide on many of the particulars stated in section 3; and in cases where personal investigation is necessary, the Court may send an Amin. The record should be amended according to the decree of the Civil Court, or the decree finally passed on appeal, where such appeal is preferred.

The provisions relating to settlement of rent are quite unnecessary. They will in many cases encourage litigation. The revenue officers are vested with large powers. It would

appear that under sub section 3, section 118, a revenue officer can lower existing rent. This is unjust and will tell hard on the zemindars. When the settlement officer comes to a particular area to settle the rents, the ryots are surely to apply to him to get their rents lowered, and this would lead to friction with the zemindars, who on their part would try to get the rent enhanced. It is unsafe to vest execute officers with judicial authority in such matters, especially where there are already provisions in the Bill for enhancement and abatement of rent. The Committee strongly disapprove of this dual procedure which would give concurrent jurisdiction to the revenue officers with the Civil Court in such important matters as settlement of rent, and would ultimately increase litigation and embitter the feelings of the zemindars towards their tenants and *vice versâ*.

Section 118, sub-section 3.—As has been remarked above, the revenue officer can lower existing rent if he thinks the lower rate to be fair and equitable. This is, of course, arming the revenue officer with extraordinary powers. What serious loss it would be to the zemindars if the revenue officer were to go on reducing the rents of entire villages.

Here also, instead of maintaining special Judges, power may be given to parties to get the order of the settlement officer amended, altered, or set aside by the Civil Court.

CHAPTER XI.

The provisions relating to table of rates have been declared by the Local Governmant in its letter dated 27th September 1883 to be unworkable. This chapter should be omitted from the Bill.

CHAPTER XII.

This chapter contains provisions revolutionary in their nature, inasmuch as they materially affect the proprietary rights of the zemindars. The plea for enacting these provisions set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, appended to the Bill of 1883, is as follows:—"Bearing this in mind, and having regard to the efforts made by landlords in some parts of the country, under the existing law to get into their own hands as large as amount of the ryotty land as possible and convert it into khamar land, it has been thought necessary to make it clear by the definition that the existing stock of khamar land cannot hereafter be increased, and further to enact (section 6) that all land which is not khamar land shall be deemed to be ryotty land, and that all lands shall be presumed to be ryotty land until the contrary is proved.

"In Behar, owing to large extent of the khamar or as it is there termed 'zeraat' land, and the persistent efforts made by the landlords and their lessees to increase its extent, the question is one of cardinal importance."

Two things are alleged in the above extract:—

(1) In some parts of the country, efforts are made by landlords to convert ryotty land into khamar land.

(2) That this practice largely obtains with the Behar zemindars.

Now as regards the first allegation, it is admitted that only in some parts of the country the practice complained of prevails. Then why make the chapter general in its application? The Bill proposes to legislate on the lines suggested by the Rent Commission, but no such provisions occur in the Bill framed by them. Chapter XII lays down some special provisions for Behar; but even that chapter does not lay down any distinction, or make any presumption, as is found in chapter XII of the Revised Tenancy Bill. After giving full consideration to the suggestions of the Behar Rent Committee, the Rent Commission in paragraph 156 of their report thus observe:—"It appears to us that the most important objects of legislation for Behar are to protect the ryots from illegal distraint, illegal enhancement, and illegal cesses, to enable them to maintain their rights of occupancy, and to suppress various modes of oppression incident to the collection of rent in kind. * * * We think that special provisions for Behar contained in chapter xii will, taken with the other provisions of the Bill, effectuate these objects as far as they can be effectuated by legislation." Had there been a dominant practice on the part of Behar zemindars to convert ryotty land into khamar land, it would not have escaped the observation of the Rent Commission. But there is no device in their Bill to prevent a zemindar from lawfully increasing the stock of his khamar land. The definition they give of ziraat land (*vide* section 81 of their Bill) certainly does not go that length. These revolutionary principles were first introduced by the Bengal Government in its Bill submitted to the Government of India (*vide* section 19 expl. iv. clause (f) proviso and section 75 of the Bill). In justification of the introduction of these principles, the Lieutenant-Governor, in paragraph 25 of his letter, dated 27th July 1881, submitting the Bill to the Supreme Government, thus observes:—"Now there are in many estates lands which are recognised as the proprietor's private lands known as khamar, nij-jote, or sir land in Bengal, and as zeraat in Behar. In these lands, under the present rent law, a ryot may not acquire a right of occupancy so long as the zemindar chooses to let him the land only for a term, or year by year. In such lands the zemindar can always prevent the accrual of rights of occupancy without making any special stipulations against this. Naturally, therefore, the zemindar would be glad to have as much of land in his estate as possible classed as khamar or private land. But there is nothing which village feeling resents more bitterly than the absorption of ryotty lands into khamar. So generally is the custom of

the country recognised in respect of such lands, that if a zemindar wants a plot of land in the occupation of a ryot for a garden or a house, he takes a formal sub-lease of it from the occupant, or purchases the right of such occupant, and enters himself in village papers as the ryot (not as zemindar) in respect of such plot or ground. The bold assertion now-a-days of high English notions of proprietary rights makes it, however, desirable to throw the shield of positive law over the ryotty lands of the village, and this has been done in the present Bill." Now this extract goes to show that the zemindar *would be glad* to convert ryotty land into khamar if he could. But any such act is bitterly resented by the people; and so jealous are they of their rights that when the zemindar wants a plot of ground for his house or garden he has to take settlement of it, or purchase it from the occupant, and then to enter himself in the village paper as *ryot*, not zemindar; and that the assertion of high English notions of proprietary rights has rendered the introduction of such a measure necessary. This testimony is of the greatest value, as it shows that as a matter of fact the zemindars do not convert ryotty lands into khamar, but that the provisions are laid down, in order to baffle any such future attempts on their part. Besides in the minutes written by the officials of the Patna Division which are published in the Report of the Government of Bengal on the proposed amendment of the law of landlord and tenant in that province with a Revised Bill, Volume II, pages 228-68, no such allegation is made against the Behar landlords. Thus it has satisfactorily been shown that the justification for chapter xii as given in the Statement of Object and Reason wholly fails. There may be some instances of unlawful ejectment and absorption of the holding into *zeraat*, but unless the practice were to be very general extending over all the districts, it would not be worth the while of the legislature to lay down any special provisions on the subject. This Division is classed with Behar for certain purposes, but the charge of changing and chopping the holdings of ryots and their conversion into khamar lands is not applicable to it.

The Revised Tenancy Bill has omitted some of the objectionable provisions of chapter ii of the Bill of 1883, but it retains in a modified shape the presumption laid down in section 6 of that Bill. Section 138 (2) of the Revised Tenancy Bill lays down that the Revenue officer "shall presume that land is not a proprietor's private land until the contrary is shown." Now it will be necessary to refer again to the Bengal Government letter dated 27th July 1881 from which extracts have been already cited. In paragraph 25 of that letter, His Honour thus observes on the origin of khamar land:—'*Khamar* was the waste unreclaimed or surplus land of the village which the zemindar was permitted to cultivate by contract for his own advantage during the term of his revenue engagement with Government, but which, as cultivators settled on it, became part of the ryotty land of the village. * * * There is no doubt that most of what is now admittedly ryotty land was originally khamar." So it is admitted that all lands were originally the zemindar's khamar or private land, although there is no authority for holding that the moment a ryot takes settlement of such land, it turns ryotty. Next it may be observed that sections 52 of Regulation VIII of 1793 gives absolute power to the zemindar to dispose of the "remaining land" in any way he pleases, meaning lands "remaining over and above the land held by the mokurraridars, istemraridars and dependent talookdars." Lastly, it should be seen what view the Government of India took in 1815 of the powers of zemindars in respect of such lands. In Revenue letter dated 7th October 1815, addressed to the Court of Directors, this observation occurs:—"In like manner, the zemindar in this country, in holding his estate subject to certain restrictions with respect to the right of the resident ryots, does not the less enjoy the power of managing those lands on which no resident ryots are established *in any mode he may judge proper*, of collecting the rents of the whole through what channel he may deem best suited to his convenience, of providing for the cultivation of waste lands, of improving the general condition of the estate, and finally of enjoying the surplus revenue, whatever it may be, after paying the regulated assessment to Government." Now if the Lieutenant-Governor admitted in 1883 that all lands were originally the private lands of zemindars, if the Government of India conceded in 1815 the absolute power of the zemindars over all lands not held by resident ryots, if the Permanent Settlement Code of 1793 gave absolute power of disposal to the zemindars as to these lands, why should the Revenue Officer presume that such lands are not the private lands of the zemindars? Lastly, the definition given in section 138 (1) of khamar lands is opposed, as is shown from the foregoing extracts, to the customary and settled law of the land. If the zemindar is the *malik* of all such lands situate within the zemindary, why should cultivation by him for 12 years be required to give them the character of khamar lands?

CHAPTER XIII.

DISTRAINT.

The committee think that there is no necessity for changing the present law on distraint There are sufficient safeguards in the present law against any abuse of the power of distraint; if they are held not sufficient, more stringent rules can be made. The procedure laid down in the Bill is a cumbrous one and partakes of the nature of a regular suit. First, an application for distraint is to be made, it is to be signed and verified as a plaint, the applicant is to file documentary evidence and is to be examined. All this is preliminary to the admission of the application This lengthy procedure would by its delay defeat the object of distraint. The Rent Commission have not given facts and figures to show in how many instances powers of distraint

have been abused. The Behar Rent Committee originally proposed the abolition of the law of distraint, and it may be interesting to state under what circumstances they did it. Some members were for simplifying and amending the law, but Mr. Gibbon proposed that the law of distraint be entirely abolished. The question put to the vote was whether in case a summary procedure for realisation of rent be extended to Behar, the power of distraint should altogether be abolished; and the majority were for abolition. So it was distinctly understood that a summary procedure was going to be introduced. Now in the Bill there is no summary procedure, and yet the law of distraint is practically abolished as the fetters and restraints imposed upon it would make it altogether useless.

CHAPTER XIV.

Judicial Procedure.

The Committee think that in suits for arrears of rent against ryots other than occupancy tenants, the zemindars should be allowed to sue any number of tenants residing in the same mouzah by means of a single plaint. Further, the Committee would suggest that instead of making it compulsory on the landlord to grant receipts in the form prescribed in section 70 and to keep counterfoils of them, the granting of receipts and keeping of counterfoils in the form prescribed ought to be permissive, and an inducement ought to be held out to landlords to have more frequent recourse to registered kabulyats and grant counterfoil receipts, by allowing them the advantage of obtaining decrees on the very day of filling the plaint on *primâ facie* proof that the balance is due by production of the kabulyat and counterfoil receipts, and by examining one or two persons in support of the claim, and on proof that before the suit was brought a notice had been issued on the tenant, that the arrears were claimed 15 days before the institution of the suit, and that no reply contesting the claim had been received. If, however, in such cases the tenant should contest the claim by the issue of a counter-notice, the Court instead of decreeing the claim should issue a short-date summons on the defendant and decide the case on the date fixed in the summons.

Section 168.—There should always be an appeal from the judgment of the Munsiff, whatever may be the value of the suit.

Section 170 (1).—"Reasonable time"—the time should be specified.

Section 171 (b).—Why should interest be paid on the value? The tenant is ejected through no fault on the part of his landlord.

Section 172 (2).—Express provision should be made in cases where the amount payable by the tenant to the landlord exceeds the amount payable by the landlord to the tenant. In such cases the court should pass a decree for the excess amount against the tenant, and it should be laid down that unless the amount decreed be paid at once, the tenant should not be able to enjoy any of the benefits promised under section 171, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), but be forthwith ejected. At the same time such a provision should not be a bar to the landlord to his recovering the amount decreed by execution or any other means provided by law for the realisation of decrees.

CHAPTER XV.

This chapter contains a most cumbrous and dilatory procedure, which will interfere with the speedy realisation of rent-decrees. The tenure should be sold free of all encumbrances except those that are protected. There is no reason for any change in the existing law on the subject.

Section 186 (c).—Suppose the tenant under section 171 (*d*) remains in possession of the land for more than six months after the decree, any rent due from him for this period should not be affected by the present clause.

CHAPTER XVII.

Contract and Custom.

This chapter proposes to fetter freedom of contract. This is most unjust and unnecessary. By the Contract Act every person of age and of a sound mind is competent to contract. There is no reason why a ryot should be disqualified from contracting. Granting that he is ignorant of his rights, and if left to his own free will may do what is not proper for his interest, still it is not a case for the legislature to interfere; for if the legislature were to interfere in cases of this nature, where would it stop? It would have to dog the steps of every private individual and see that he does nothing against his own interest. The remedy for this state of things is diffusion of education, and not legislative interference. But is it true that the ryots are so ignorant that by contract they are made to forego their occupancy rights? Certainly not. The late Hon'ble Kristo Das Paul in his speech on the occasion of the debate on the Tenancy Bill thus observes:—"The 12 years' rule, under Act X of 1859, has practically given fixity of tenure to the bulk of agricultural population of this country. Some estimate it at 90 per cent. &c. In Behar, too, though the ryot does not fully appreciate the right, the right is practically enjoyed by the ryot, as appears from the report of Mr. Finucane."

Section 214.—The tenures called *Sarabadi* and *Hustboodi* which exist in some parts of this district are allied to *Hal Hasili* and *Utbundi* tenures. The characteristic of these tenures is want of fixity, inasmuch as both land and rent vary every year. Rent is paid per crop at specified rates on the land that yields a harvest, and in some parts a deduction is allowed at certain percentage on the area measured in favour of the tenant. Every year, or rather every harvest, measurement is made, the crop grown is noted down in the khusra paper, and is then transferred on the rent-roll, and rent is charged at rates which exist in the village for the kind of crop which is cultivated. In such cases it is not possible to ascertain the quantity of land or the year's rent which a ryot has to pay until the year is over; and in face of the existence of these tenures, it is hard to see the propriety of the provisions occurring in section 70, which make it imperative on landholders to grant receipts in the form prescribed.

Section 216.—Leaving the incidents of homestead tenures to be governed by custom is a wise provision. The custom relating to such tenancies is, so far as this district is concerned, clear and well-defined, and it is hardly possible that any confusion or dispute can arise regarding the same.

Section 221.—The word "landlord" used in this section should expressly include a manager appointed under section 104.

Section 222.—The provisions contained in section 222 would work with great hardship on shareholding landlords. At present they can sue separately and do all other acts separately, provided the collection of their rent is separate from the other shareholders. The proposed section would work a revolution in the management of coparcenary villages. The result would be a complete dead-lock of work, as it would not be easy for all the shareholders to join in the appointment of a common agent. The existing law as explained in the decisions of the High Court should not be changed.

No. 2085-1075 L R., dated 10th December 1884.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of my letter No. 2013-1041 L.R., dated 4th December, 1884, I am directed to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, the accompanying papers noted on the margin* containing further opinions on a pamphlet by Baboo Mohini Mohan Roy on the procedure sections of the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

* Letter, dated 3rd December, 1884, from the Additional Judge of Bhagulpore.
Letter No. 1200, dated 1st December, 1884, from the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Dated Bhagulpore, the 3rd December 1884.

From—BABOO AMRITA LAL CHATTERJEE, Additional Judge of Bhagulpore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

With reference to your letter No. 2431T—R (Land Revenue), forwarding to me copy of a pamphlet by Baboo Mohini Mohan Roy on the procedure sections of the Bengal Tenancy Bill for opinion, I beg most respectfully to submit the following observations.

PART I.

I fully agree with Baboo Mohini Mohan in the general observations which he has made regarding the shortcomings of the summary procedure, and the risk which attends the service of the notice of sale, if such service is left in the hands of the proprietor. It would certainly be better if all questions arising out of such sales could be finally decided between all the parties concerned by a competent and efficient civil court. For certain purposes the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the district would very well do; but I doubt much if the Court of the Subordinate Judge, situate at the sudder station of a district, would be the one most convenient to the parties if all descriptions of tenures of a permanent character were brought within section 194 of the Bill; for tenures of a permanent character are not invariably in all cases large tenures yielding large profits. There are many small tenures of a permanent character situate in the interior of a district, the profits arising out of which are too small to attract the notice of purchasers residing at a distance from the places where the tenures are situate; and if the sales of such tenures were invariably to be held at the sudder station, purchasers from the locality where the tenure are situate, and who are likely to know the value and nature of the properties, would seldom think of attending such sales in consequence of the cost and trouble attended upon a distant journey. This would necessarily affect the price which the tenures would fetch at the sales, to the prejudice alike of the landlords and of the defaulting tenure-holders.

The Court of the Subordinate Judge located at the sudder station of the district will not, in my humble opinion, suit the convenience of the parties in cases of small tenures situate beyond the limits of the local jurisdiction of the sudder munsifee of the district.

If all small tenures of a permanent character be intended to be brought within section 194 of the Bill, the best course would be to select some of our most efficient munsifs, and to appoint them as rent-munsifs in the interior of a district, and to vest them with powers to act under this section, where the amount of arrears due in respect of the tenure is below a certain amount.

It looks very well on paper when it is said that questions arising in connection with the sale of tenures can be finally decided, once for all, when proceedings are commenced before a civil court. Generally speaking summary procedure is defective, only because the investigation allowed under it is short and its scope narrow I do not think that it is defective because the investigation is conducted by a Collector, and not by a civil court. Summary investigations from their very nature will be defective, whether they are conducted by a civil court or by a Collector. The investigation to be satisfactory must occupy time and embrace all the necessary points. I have some doubts on the point whether the procedure can be short and at the same time satisfactory. The writer sees his difficulty and tries to avoid it.

In section 8 of the proposed draft, the writer says that the court, on receiving a written statement from the tenure-holder, shall appoint an early day for hearing, and try and determine the issues on the appointed day; but that no sale shall be stayed by reason of the pendency of such trial, unless the tenure-holder deposit in court the amount of the landlord's demand.

I submit that the last clause is unfair to the tenure-holder. I do not see why in equity he should be compelled to deposit the amount of the landlord's demand before the sale is stopped, unless the landlord's demand is proved to be correct. The procedure proposed is here summary, and is herefore unsatisfactory.

Now, supposing that the tenure-holder is unable to deposit the amount of the landlord's demand, and, in consequence, the tenure is sold, and the trial of the issues takes more than 30 days after the date of the sale, but subsequently it is decided that a portion of the arrears claimed is due, and that the remainder is not justly due to the landlord—what is the remedy proposed? So far as I can see, none, for the last paragraph of that section provides that such decision will not interfere with, or affect the sale of, the tenure.

It is quite possible that a small amount of the arrears claimed is due, and that the tenure-holder was, either under a mistake of law or of fact, *bonâ fide* under the impression that no portion of the arrears claimed was due. Is it either fair or equitable to the tenure-holders that the sale should not, under these circumstances, be cancelled if the tenure holder pays in the amount?

Even if it were to be enacted that the sale would, under such circumstances, be liable to cancelment, would not the risk of the sale being liable to cancelment enter into the calculation of the intending purchasers in regulating their bids? Would not that circumstance tend to lower the price which the sale would fetch?

If one wants to do away with the summary procedure altogether, he must not bring it in when it would suit the convenience of the landlord and affect prejudicially the tenure-holder.

Although the writer calls the initiatory application an application only, it is virtually a plaint in a regular suit, and the question arising in that suit ought to be decided at least by one court before the sale could take place. I therefore strongly object to the last sentence of paragraph 1 of section 8 of the draft.

I have no objection to the proposal for registration of tenures in a civil court.

Section 13.—Five per cent. appears to be too high. All that the purchasers can reasonably claim as compensation is a fair rate of interest. When the tenure holder or any other person is required to pay within 30 days from the date of sale, 1 per cent. will be a fair compensation to the purchaser. If the landlord and the purchaser be both guilty of fraud, I do not see why a suit for cancelment of sale will not lie.

Section 17 of the draft.—Any person interested in the tenure will not, however, be precluded from bringing a regular suit for compensation within the time prescribed by the Limitation Act. The questions involved in such suits are not unoften complicated, and it may very well be that in many cases the period of two months is not a sufficient time for the collecting of materials necessary for properly conducting such cases.

If, however, such person does apply under this section, and his application is tried on the merits, it is proper that he should not be allowed to bring a fresh regular suit for the same subject-matter.

Section 207 of the Bill must be retained. It is not clear why this section has been omitted from the draft.

I think it proper to observe here that in all cases of arrears of rent due in respect of a transferable tenure, it should be incumbent upon the landlord to proceed against the tenure itself, in the first instance, if such tenure is in the possession of the judgment-debtor.

The draft is in a crude form. If it is approved, it will have to undergo some amendments in its language and details.

The draft does not say what course will have to be followed if the sale of the tenure does not satisfy the landlord's demand. Some provisions are necessary to enable the landlord to put up the defaulter's other properties to sale.

PART II.

The writer calls the application for enforcing the claim of the landlord for rent in certain cases "an application as in an execution proceeding," and thinks that by so giving it a name the procedure will be shortened. My impression is that suits for arrears of rent, in which the annual jumma is admitted or proved by former decrees, are, as a rule, decided within a very short time, and that for such suits no special procedure is needed. I would not, however, quarrel with the writer, if he would be satisfied with calling the plaint an application for execution.

Would the procedure proposed avail the landlord where a question of abatement of rent is raised by the defendant on the ground of diluvion or the like? The decision of questions like these will necessarily take time, and the application for execution will not enable the landlord to put up the ryot's property to sale before these questions are decided.

I have no objection to the proposal to make all rent suits triable by the Court of the Subordinate Judge exclusively, except this, that the cases are numerous in which the amount claimed is small, and which are not contentious, and it will be sheer waste of time of a highly paid officer like the Subordinate Judge if such cases be made exclusively triable by him. Again, the percentage of appeals from the decisions of munsifs, in suits for arrears of rent, where no question of the amount of jumma is involved, is, I believe, very small. I think that, under such circumstances, all suits for rent should not be made exclusively triable by the Subordinate Judge In my humble opinion, the best course would be to select some of the most efficient munsifs to try suits for rent falling within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the munsif.

Chapter XV of the Revised Bill.—There can be no serious objection to extending the sections contained in the special procedure to execution sales for arrears of rent due by ryots in respect of transferable holdings, so far as they can be applied. But I do not think that any sufficient ground has been made out for omitting the provisions regarding registered and notified encumbrances. The procedure is, no doubt, cumbrous in a certain degree; but the provisions contained in the sections, which the writer of the pamphlet wishes to omit, are intended to serve a useful end, and I submit they ought not to be abandoned simply with the view of shortening the procedure.

No. 1200, dated Calcutta, the 1st December, 1884.

From—C. B. GARRETT, Esq., Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

Referring to your No. 2426T—R and No. 1662—908LR, dated respectively the 23rd October and 4th November 1884, regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill, I have the honour to send the report therein called for.

2. Baboo Mohiny Mohan Roy's suggestions seem to me, on the whole, very good, and certainly approach to a successful solution of the extremely difficult problem of how to give the zemindars a simpler and cheaper means of realizing their rents from those tenants who can pay, and wont pay—facilities, which I think it is everywhere admitted, they ought to have without at the same time placing in the less reliable and scrupulous members of the class a weapon which they will certainly abuse to oppress and harass their tenants. The only thing, I fear, is that Baboo Mohiny Mohan Roy, whom I shall hereafter call the author, takes somewhat too roseate a view of the difficulties inseparable from the situation. The first 13 pages of the pamphlet are occupied with introductory matter. I propose shortly to make a few remarks on the matters dealt with therein.

3. I agree with the author in the remarks he makes about summary procedure. Summary procedure is, in my opinion, only an euphemism for a perfunctory and careless procedure. Every summary decision is, in general, pregnant with lengthened "regular" litigation, and such decisions generally serve only to embarrass suitors and add to the expenses of litigation. If, therefore, a system of registration of tenures is adopted, I trust that the officers appointed to carry it out will be invested with power to hear and decide finally all questions arising under it, and that none such will be open to be contested in any more formal suit.

4. I think also it is a good suggestion of the author that the system should be carried out by officers of the class of Subordinate Judges. It is obvious that, for some time at least, the introduction of a system of registration will lead to a very considerable increase of litigation, and will necessitate the employment of a large number of extra officers. It is, I think, highly desirable that these officers should have had a judicial training.

5. To entrust these duties to officers holding the position and drawing the salary of District Judges would be enormously expensive. In the Subordinate Judges we have an excellent judiciary, who command fully the confidence and respect of the people who are trained to very hard and careful work, and whose numbers might easily be enlarged by selection from the experienced munsifs of the new school.

6. Coming now to the details of the scheme set forth at page 13 *et seq.*, there are certainly some points on which I do not agree with the author. In the first place, it must be remembered that a summary sale for arrears is bringing up defaulting tenure-holders with a very round turn indeed. It would, I think, be a considerable hardship for a tenure-holder to feel that his tenure was liable to be put up to sale once in every three months.

7. It may be argued that this is the measure which the Government itself metes out to the zemindars, to which I can only reply thus—The zemindars in Bengal have got a very cheap bargain, far cheaper than most tenure-holders have; and that when people have got a very cheap bargain, they usually have to pay prompt cash. Instead, therefore, of permitting zemindars to apply for the sale of their undertenures once a quarter, I would propose that they should have this power of summary sale only when the rent for half a year was in arrear. As a matter of administrative convenience, I would allow such applications to be made in the first month of any quarter, but I would permit them only to be made when the zemindar could certify that not less than the rent of the last two preceding quarters was in arrear. Indeed, I think the author himself seems to feel that it is somewhat a hard case, for he says that practically no estate can be put up for sale more than twice in a year.

8. I do not quite follow the reasoning by which the author seeks to establish this proposition, for, inasmuch as such an application can be made in the first month of the quarter, an application may be made on the 1st Bysack. The estate might be lotted for sale on the 28th Sraban; but if the rents for the quarter, Bysack—Assar, were at all in arrear at the end of Assar, I see nothing to prevent the zemindars applying for sale on the 2nd or 3rd of Sraban, and getting it again lotted for sale on the 28th Kartick. If, therefore, before the 28th Sraban the tenure-holder had paid in everything due up to Bysack, he will still find his estate liable for sale on the 28th Kartick. This might be made a means of greatly harassing any weak tenure-holder.

9 I also deprecate the idea of extending the special and summary remedy to demands other than those for the current year. If you make it possible for a zemindar to allow a tenure-holder to get into his debt for two or three years' arrears of rent, and then suddenly to launch the claim on him with a power to sell up the tenure, if the tenure-holder cannot discharge the debt in three months, you permit him to store up a thunderbolt to crush the tenure-holder with. I would therefore strictly limit such special remedies to the recovery of the balances of the current year. It will probably be argued that by this means the zemindar will be forced into litigation for every trifling arrear, and that you will debar him from giving time and showing mercy to the tenure-holder if the latter be in pressure or difficulty. As regards the first argument, I would reply that if the zemindar did put the tenure up for sale for a trifling arrear, he would be very foolish, and the tenure-holder would probably find no difficulty in raising the money. To the other argument, I would reply that tender mercies, which simply consist in giving the tenant time until he is hopelessly involved and then closing on him, are cruel.

10. When a tenant is becoming unable to pay his rent, it is far better that the zemindar should sell him up at once, unless the zemindar intends to see him through his difficulties, which, *ex hypothesi*, the zemindar will not do in his case.

11. As regards the stamp fee leviable upon such application, I think it certainly ought not to be fixed as low as 8 annas. In the first place, 8 annas is not an equivalent for the work to be done: in the next place because, if fixed so low, I fear it might soon grow to be a custom for tenure-holders not to pay unless such an application was made solely in order to acquire by payment into court independent proof that they had paid the rent due. I would recommend that the stamp fee should be fixed at one-eighth of that necessary for instituting a suit with a minimum of 8 annas, but no maximum.

12. *Section IV.*—I agree with the author that the service of notices should be made through the court, instead of, as at present, on the responsibility of the zemindar. I think, however, that such notices should be served at least six weeks before the sale day. If notice was not served until 20 days before the sale day, a tenure-holder might find it very difficult to raise the money to protect his tenure.

13. *Sections V, VI, and VII.*—I have nothing to say on these sections.

14. *Section VIII.*—If summary sales are to be permitted for more than the arrears of the current year, rather say the rent of one year in all, I should most strongly deprecate making it a condition precedent to contesting the zemindar's demand that the tenure-holder should deposit the amount of claim. If not more than the rent of a single year is thus permitted to be realized, I think there might often be cases in which such a condition should be insisted on, that is to say, cases in which the tenure-holder was plainly disputing the claim simply to gain time.

15. I do not think any hard-and-fast rule should be laid down on this point. I think the courts should always have a discretionary power to hear such an objection without requiring a deposit of the amount claimed.

16. *Sections IX, X, XI, and XII.*—These sections call for no particular remark.

17. *Section XIII.*—I approve of the principle of this section, which gives the tenure-holders a sort of *locus penetentiæ* in case he fails to pay the amount of the claim. It will also, as the author points out, enable tenure holders to protect themselves from a ruinous sacrifice of their property by buying it back before the sale becomes absolute. I do not think, however, that there is any necessity for compelling the tenure-holders to deposit 5 per cent. on the purchase-money as compensation to the purchasee for the loss of his bargain. It is not much hardship on a purchasee if he is uncertain for 30 days whether he will get the estate or not, and practically I do not believe that such a condition would in any way deteriorate the value of the property; while, on the other hand, it would certainly be some hardship on the tenure-holder (who presumably would be a man in difficulty) to have to raise so much more on a tenure, perhaps already encumbered up to near its full value. I would propose therefore that the sale should be cancelled on repayment of the purchase-money, expenses, and interest on the whole at 6 per cent. per annum, and, in addition thereto, the payment of the zemindar's claim with expenses and interest subsequently accrued. Purchasers buying at such sales would understand that their titles were, so to speak, "ambulatory" for a month, and this once established it would have, I think, very little effect on the prices obtained at such sales. In one way I fear that this section may not work satisfactorily. Its provisions may have the effect, to some extent, of inducing dishonest people not to pay their rents even after an estate has been lotted for sale, trusting to being able to do so within the 30 days of grace.

18. *Sections XIV to XVI.*—No remarks.

19. I observe that the author entirely omits section 205. In a country where there is so much fraudulent and collusive litigation as in Bengal, it would not, I think, be at all safe not to provide some possible remedy for third parties injured by sales collusively brought about.

20. *Section XVII.*—This section is a slight modification of section 206 of the recent Bill. So far as it goes, it only substitutes an application for the suit permitted by the section. I think it is certainly doubtful whether it is any advantage to the sub-tenure-holder to have his remedy limited to the sale proceeds, and I do not think he will get his remedy more quickly. Whether you call it an application or suit, it must be regularly tried out, and the order of the first court made open to appeal. All things considered, I should prefer to retain section 206 unaltered.

21. I now come to deal with the sections laying down rules for the registration of tenures. Registration of tenures is evidently the keystone of the proposed procedure. The author himself proposes to make it applicable only to talooks which are registered, and if the proposed powers of summary sale were given without this restriction, it would be giving a most dangerous power to the zemindars

22. I agree with the author that the register he proposes will be sufficient for the purposes of this chapter. But the author has again omitted to provide any method for the investigation of the claims of third parties. It is, I think, a very appreciable danger that fictitious tenures will be registered collusively, and if there is no means provided by which third parties affected by such leases could come in and contest their genuineness, I fear a great many fraudulent and collusive leases would get registered, and much false evidence created, which it would be necessary for the persons affected to institute proceedings to set aside.

23. Especially I think would this be the case in the registration of leases and counterparts. Moreover, the author seems to suggest, at the top of page 24, that all disputed leases and tenures should be excluded from registration. The result seems likely to be that only those tenures will be registered which it is least necessary should be registered, namely, those in which the lessor and lessee are acting in unison, and in which there is consequently little reason to suppose that there will be any willing default in the payment of the rent.

24. It does not seem to me advantageous to introduce a system of partial registration, and if we are to attempt the Herculean task of of registering all tenures and all leases, we ought, I think, to make the registration complete, so that all questions arising with regard to registration, whether disputes between the ostensible parties to the registration, or raised by third parties, may be decided before the tenure or lease is brought upon the register. This will of course make registration a much more troublesome matter, but I see no advantage in an incomplete system of registration, which shall register only documents either admitted, or such that their genuineness cannot be contested, and shall exclude from registration documents about which there is contention.

25. *Section XXIII.*—This section makes it a condition precedent that the parent estate should be registered under the Land Registration Act. Of course in the case of a landlord, if he does not register under Act VI (B. C.) of 1876, he has only himself to blame if he is unable to register his undertenures: the remedy lies in his own hands, but what remedy has the under-tenure-holder, who desires to have his tenure registered against his landlord's wishes in a case where the landlord has not had his own name registered under Bengal Council Act VI of 1876? The question is perhaps of less importance, as I fancy tenure-holders will be forward to have their tenures registered.

26. *Sections XXVI and XXVII.*—I must say that these sections appear to me somewhat one-sided, and wholly in favour of the zemindars. Suppose a zemindar applies for the registration of a tenure, alleging it to be of a specified description. It may be that the tenure-holder may have the most valid objections to the description of the tenure as given by the zemindar, and in fact it may be impossible to permit it to be registered without a contest, nevertheless all the court will enquire will be—

1st, as to the admissibility of the tenure to registration;
2nd, as to the amount of annual rent payable thereupon;
3rd, instalments in which the rent is payable.

Now it is quite possible that on these points there may be no substantial contest, and the consequence will be that the tenure will be registered as a tenure saleable summarily, although the tenure-holder may, with the greatest justice, contest the correctness of the landlord's description in every point except these. This would, I think, be extremely unfair to the tenure-holder. I think the only fair course under such circumstances would be, when there was contention, either not to register the tenure until the dispute was decided, or to register it provisionally on the terms admitted by the non-applicant without prejudice to the applicant's rights to prove the tenure to be of a different character.

27. I now come to discuss the second part of the author's proposals—the procedure to be adopted for a more speedy realization of rent from ryots. The author's proposals seem modelled on the measures which he has already suggested in respect of tenures, substituting for registration a decree of court. The proposals are in themselves, I think, good and practical, that is to say, they would secure the object they aim at, and they are fair enough if they can be fairly worked. There appears to me, however, to be two very serious objections to extending this summary process to the case of ordinary ryots. The first is the vast mass of litigation with which it will flood the courts. Every ryoti holding, before it can be brought under the summary precess, must be made the subject of a suit; and as it will be very much to the interest of the zemindar to be able to put this summary remedy in force against the ryots, it is reasonable to suppose that every ryoti holding will soon be passed through the courts. In the next place, there is another objection, which I shall state roundly and without euphemism. It is notorious that zemindars do not very unfrequently induce ryots to sign kabuliyats or admit jummabundies, and so forth, at rates above those actually paid, promising the ryots that the rate admitted shall not be enforced; and no doubt so long as the ryots are obedient, the rates are not enforced. But if the ryots ever attempt to assert any right against their zemindar, or, as it is blandly put, become rebellious, the kabuliyats and the enhanced rates are promptly demanded, and it becomes extremely difficult for the ryots to establish the true state of the case.

28. The new scheme proposed, involving as it does a judicial decision on the amount of rent payable by every tenant, and the instalments in which it is payable, cannot fail to be an immense temptation to zemindars to resort to practices such as those described above. If, as I apprehend, a mass of suits will be brought against ryots by zemindars in order to detain the judicial decision which is a necessary preliminary to applying the summary procedure to their tenures, it is probable that a considerable number of them will be decided *ex parte* or by confession. As regards the decrees which will be given in these cases, it appears to me that there really is ground for great apprehension whether they will represent rent actually payable by the ryot, or some rates which the zemindars have prevailed on them to admit. It may be said that it will not be difficult for the ryots to rip up the transaction and expose the fraud if the zemindar ever tries to enforce rent at such rates; but the ryot will have to get rid of his own admission in the first place, and practically will, I think find great difficulty in resisting the zemindars' claim. If all cases could be contentiously decided, which is impossible, I should not see any objection to the author's proposals; but, on the whole, it seems to me that things are not yet ripe for the extension of the summary sale procedure to ryoti holding, and, on the whole, I deprecate the proposition. The case of tenure-holders is different; they are probably sufficiently able to take care of themselves; at least to take care that their tenures are properly registered. But in the case of ordinary ryots, I do not think that this could be generally expected, and I think that it is therefore undesirable to introduce the system of summary sales at least at present. I may add that, but for this difficulty on the threshold, I should have been much disposed to accept the author's propositions, and that I see little else to object to in them. I note a few points which occur to me.

29. Referring to provisos I and II, I should not allow this summary remedy for more than the arrears of one full twelve-month, nor would I allow more than a single application in any period of a twelve-month.

30. I understand section IV to mean this, that if any objection is made by the ryot to the zemindar's claim, the proceedings will take the form of an ordinary rent-suit, and no further execution will be allowed until the question at issue has been finally decided.

31. Coming now to the author's criticisms on Chapter XIV of the revised Bill, I agree with him that it is not advisable that a District Judge should have the power of calling for and revising the proceedings of a Subordinate Judge. If the author's scheme of a summary

procedure is adopted, it is certainly very essential that the addition he proposes to make to section 168 should be made. Otherwise it is not very important, as an ordinary rent decree at present decides nothing as to the future rate of rent.

32. *Page 36, Section 163.*—I agree with the author that on the whole it would be best to leave the requirements of the law *in statu quo* as to the descriptive particulars which the plaint ought to contain. I agree with him that if the boundaries and extent of the holding were necessary to be given, collateral issues would be raised needlessly in rent cases, which would only perplex and encumber the suit. I agree with the author also that sub-section "*e*" might be struck out.

33. *Section 166.*—I do not, however, agree with the author in thinking that the courts should not have power to order the payment of a rent decree by instalments.

34. In the case of a ryot indebted, as of any other indebted person, it may be possible for him by care, economy and self-denial to pay off his debt by instalments; it may be absolutely impossible for him to pay it off in one lump. I do not see that the fact that rent is accruing in respect of a subsequent occupation alters the case in either way. I agree with the author that there is nothing to be gained by transferring these enquiries from civil to the revenue courts, and that it is advisable that they should be conducted by the civil court ameens.

35. I have now come to the last chapter of the author's pamphlet. This contains the author's criticisms on Chapter XV of the draft Bill. On the whole, I dissent from the author's views. I agree with him that the sale procedure laid down in that chapter is somewhat cumbrous, but it seems to me that this cannot be helped.

36. At a sale for arrears, either of a transferable tenure or an occupancy holding, it is not sufficient to provide simply for the interests of the head landlord, or even the first tenure-holder. Subletting is so interwoven with the land system of this country that it is absolutely impossible to allow sales of tenures for arrears without providing some sort of security for the numerous under-tenants of different kinds whose interests will be affected by the sale; and considering the number and complexity of their interests, it seems impossible that the machinery for protecting them should be other than cumbrous. No doubt the procedure proposed by the author is simple and more expeditious, but their advantages appear to me to be gained by the sacrifice of the interests of all tenure-holders below the "protected" class. I say "sacrifice," because it appears to me to afford no efficient protection to many classes of subordinate holders who ought to be protected to provide that they can save their tenures by paying up the arrears before sale, or paying them up after the sale with a fine of 5 per cent. *Ex concessis*, these tenure-holders are not to blame; they have paid their own rents. No laches on their part has brought about the sale, and in such circumstances it is, I think, very hard on them to say that they can protect their tenures only by paying up the arrear of rent due to the principal landlord. This may be relatively to the resources of the tenure-holder a large sum, and it may be impossible for him immediately to raise it, in which case his tenure must be inevitably sacrificed. On the whole, therefore, as the simpler and speedier procedure proposed by the author is only detained by a sacrifice of interests which ought to be protected, I think that it is preferable to preserve the more cumbrous, but more equitable procedure laid down in Chapter XV.

37. I do not think I have any more remarks to offer on this pamphlet, which is herewith returned.

Dated 1st December, 1884.

From—BABU BEPIN BEHARI SIRCAR,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

I HAVE the honour to submit a few copies of a memorial adopted by the tenure-holders of Ramdea, Teetolia, Furreedpore and Beharpore, Sub-Division Goalundo, District Furreedpore, and request the favour of your submitting them before the Members of the Legislative Council.

Memorial of certain tenure-holders of Ramdea, Teetolia, Furreedpore and Beharpore, Furreedpore District.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The humble memorial of the tenure-holders of Ramdea, Teetolia, Furreedpore and Beharpore, Sub-Division Goalundo, District Furreedpore.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists and other persons belonging to the high castes in this part of the country hold tenures, which are called *joledári* tenures, under the pargana zamíndár.

That many of these tenures are very old, while there are other tenures of comparatively recent dates, which also, resembling the old *j tedári* tenures as regards the class of persons who hold them and the circumstances under which they are held, rank with the orderly tenures.

That many of the tenures mentioned above have no title-deeds to support them, and that even as regards their age and antiquity, it is not easy for the holders of the tenures to adduce sufficient and clear proof in all cases.

That as regards the question of uniform payment of rent for 20 years or upwards, even that is not within the means of many such tenure-holders to prove, as living in thatched houses which are exposed to fire and cyclone and such other accidents, they seldom can preserve all their *dákhilas*.

That notwithstanding the above difficulties, these tenures have remained hitherto undisturbed and intact.

That in fact a strong belief that such tenures are not disturbable has always existed in the minds of all concerned, and that by custom they have been treated as transferable and hereditary.

That the present Tenancy Bill has, however, filled Your Excellency's memorialists with anxiety and alarm as regards the security of the tenures mentioned above.

That while section 51 of the Regulation VIII of 1793 protected these tenures from enhancement, section 6 of the Bill, which is substituted for it, would not protect them unless they were proved to have been in existence at the time of Permanent Settlement.

That again supposing the rent of a certain tenure was liable to enhancement, the present law not having contained any clear provision for the enhancement, the zamíndár hardly thought of taking his chance by going into Court for the purpose; but the Bill in a manner invites the zamíndár to enhance the rent of tenure-holders by declaring his right to enhance such rents almost without limits.

That then again the present law had no provision declatory of the zamíndár's power to eject tenure-holders of any description excepting farmers; but the Bill, by sections 11 and 12 of it, by implication gives this power to the zamíndár in all cases except those in which the permanent character of a tenure will be shown on the face of it by documents, or where such a character will be admitted.

That in cases where the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in his tenure, the present custom is to regard the tenure-holder to have, in respect of such lands, at least all the rights of an occupying raiyat; but the Bill hardly makes any provision to recognize this custom, on the contrary, by sub-section (4), section 7, it ignores this custom.

That having submitted the above as regards the points on which, as rent-payers, Your Excellency's memorialists feel aggrieved by the Bill, they will, in the next place, mention one or two points to which, as rent-receivers, Your Excellency's memorialists think it their duty to draw Your Excellency's attention.

That Your Excellency's memorialists may not object to occupancy-rights being enlarged and being made general; but your memorialists feel bound to say that as sections 25 and 26 of the Bill stands, they will not only create confusion and chaos, but will be actually suicidal.

That Your Excellency's memorialists can understand that a khudkásht raiyat has rights of occupancy to lands which are included in his khudkásht tenure, that is, in the tenure in which his homestead is situated; but if every raiyat is to have rights of occupancy to every bit of land which he may casually or temporarily plough, this will be a fruitful source of confusion between raiyat and raiyat, and the result will be people will attach no value to the rights of occupancy.

That besides it should be remembered that it very often happens that when a khudkásht holding, with the homestead land appertaining to it, is vacated, the landlord makes a temporary settlement of it, pending the arrival of a new khudkásht raiyat to occupy the holding. Now, if the man with whom the temporary settlement is made be empowered to retain possession of the land when he is asked to make it over to a newly-coming khudkásht raiyat, that is, if he be empowered to refuse to act according to the contract made with him to that effect, the result will be that a few raiyats will monopolize the rights of khudkásht raiyat, while others will be homeless wanderers, and the zamíndárs shall not have it in their power to assist such homeless men.

That as regards the novel rules about enhancement, Your Excellency's memorialists will leave the task of criticising and discussing them to zamíndárs, who will be better fitted to do so.

That Your memorialists will humbly say one word with reference to section 48. This section is meant to give relief in cases in which the preceding sections might operate hardship to raiyats.

That if the legislature has misgivings as to the previous sections operating equitably with all cases, your memorialists humbly submit that the said misgivings should be extended towards the interests of the rent-receivers too.

That Your Excellency's memorialists can assure Your Excellency that there are cases in which the rent is so low as two annas per bíghá or four annas per bíghá. In such cases an increase of 25 per cent. of the rent will be nothing, and a landlord will be cruelly punished for the leniency and kindly feelings which actuated him in allowing the rent to remain so low.

Your Excellency's memorialists venture to submit that in view of such cases, section 84 should be worded so as to leave it to the power of the court to disregard the preceding sections in extreme cases of hardship to both the tenant and the landlord.

Your Excellency's memorialists will humbly pray that Your Excellency in Council will be pleased to consider their humble representations and to redress their grievances as set forth above.

Your memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray.

(*Signed*) BEPIN BEHARI SIRCAR *and 58 others.*

No. 2091—1077 L. R., dated 10th December 1884.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Letter to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 1725T—R, dated 4th September 1884, with endorsement.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 98R., dated 3rd December 1884.

Letter from the Opium Agent of Behar, No. 553, dated 29th November 1884.

With reference to the marginal note to paragraph 14 of the report from this Government No. 1906T—R, dated 15th September 1884, on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, I am directed to submit for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the correspondence noted on the margin. I am to observe that the real point at issue was whether the holdings of cultivating ryots who themselves cultivate the land are usually so large as 100 bighas (33 acres) in Behar. The letter No. 98R, dated 3rd December 1884, from the Commissioner of the Patna Division, seems to establish that such holdings are as a general rule less than 100 bighas.

No. 1725T—R, dated Darjeeling, the 4th September, 1884.

From—A. P. MACDONNEL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,

To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I am directed to call your attention to paragraph 4 of your Conference Report on the Tenancy Bill, in which the opinion is expressed that a ryot holding 100 bighas (33 acres of land) seldom sublets. That opinion is opposed to the general opinion expressed on the point in other portions of the country; and seeing that in most districts of Behar population is denser than in the majority of other districts, the opinion of the Patna Conference would seem to need either support or reconsideration. I am therefore to request that the various district officers may be instructed to make special enquiries on the point. It is hoped that your report communicating to Government the results of these enquiries may be submitted before the 1st December next.

No. 1726T—R.

Copy forwarded to the Opium Agent, Patna, with the request that he will, after consulting with his Sub-Deputy Agents, and after such careful examination of the records of each sub-agency as may be required, report to Government, before the 1st December, whether in the Opium Department the experience is that ryots holding 100 standard bighas of land do usually cultivate the entire holding or sublet portions of it.

No 98R, dated Bankipore, the 3rd December, 1884.

From—F. M. HALLIDAY, ESQ., Commissioner of the Patna Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

With reference to your No. 1725T.R., dated 4th September last, I have the honour to submit the following.

2. In paragraph 4 of the Conference Report of this Division, on the Tenancy Bill, the opinion was expressed that "a ryot holding 100 bighas (33 acres of land) seldom sublets." With reference to this opinion, the Government have observed that it is opposed to the general opinion expressed on the point in other portions of the country, and seeing that in most districts of Behar population is denser than in the majority of other districts, the opinion of the Patna Conference would seem to need either support or reconsideration, and have directed that the several district officers may be instructed to make special enquiries on the point and report the result.

3. The following is the substance of the reports received from the several district officers on the point:—

The Collector of Patna sends a note on the subject by Mr. Grierson, and states that the information he has received from other sources is to the same effect, the general opinion (in which he agrees) being that few ryots in the district hold so much as 100 bighas, and that, of those who have holdings of such extent, few sublet their lands.

In his note Mr. Grierson points out, in the first instance, that the Collector of Patna did not make such a sweeping statement. He said distinctly "except in the case of dearah lands." In dearah lands, Mr. Grierson says, subletting is certainly common. He still

adheres to the statement made in paragraph 4 of the Conference Report. It is the result of his own enquiries. The Court of Wards' Manager and Moulvie Abdul Jubber agree with him on this point. The reason is that subletting is rare because the landlords take such heavy *salamis*. No doubt, Mr. Grierson continues, in a district where the rent is principally paid in kind, and where the laborers who cultivate and cut the crops are paid by allowing them to take a certain portion of the crop as their share, is is difficult to say when a man ceases to be a laborer and becomes an under-tenant. But the idea of under-tenancy is perfectly well known in the district, and has special names such as *sikmi* or *kurthouli*, and the people quite understand the difference between a *sikmi* tenant and a *jan* or *banihar*, who is allowed to take a fixed proportion of the crop as his pay.

In the case of tenants paying rent in kind, he does not pay them to sublet. The landlord takes generally $\frac{9}{16}$ths of the cleaned grain and the ryot takes the straw, the refuse grain, and $\frac{7}{16}$ths of the clean grain. But this is not $\frac{9}{16}$ths or $\frac{7}{16}$ths of the whole crop, for before division a certain proportion of the whole crop is first set apart for the village gods, village servants, &c. Thus the tenant really gets a little over $\frac{7}{16}$ths (including the refuse grain and straw) and the landlord less than ^{9} ths of the gross produce. This ^{7} ths is the smallest proportion which it will pay a man to cultivate land for, and if he sublet it, the actual cultivator would have to give him something and get less than $\frac{7}{16}$ths himself; no one will take a sub-lease on *bhauli* land, and hence again subletting is rare in the ordinary rice lands in Patna.

Mr. Grierson, as Officiating Collector of Gya, in the same way writes that it is rare in that district for tenants holding 100 bighas to sublet. Land in this district if held principally on the *bhauli* system, and as the landlord gets as rent usually $\frac{9}{16}$ths of the net grain produce (after deducting expenses), it does not pay to sublet, as few sub-tenants would take land which gave them less grain profit than $\frac{7}{16}$ths of the crop. In the Government estates in this district only two instances have come to Collectors' notice. In one case the tenant sublets his land because he had become old and poor and could not manage it himself, and in the other case the tenant did so because he had a very large holding in another village. Mr. Grierson adds that as in the case of *bhauli* holding the labourers are paid a fixed proportion of the crop, it does not require the capital to cultivate it that is necessary in the case of a *nugdi* holding.

Mr. Nolan from Arrah states that he dissented from the resolution of the Conference as to removing from the Bill the presumption as to holdings of more than 100 standard bighas. He has seldom come across holdings of so large a size except where the tenant is an indigo-planter. Known the circumstances of the country, it is almost certain, Mr. Nolan thinks, that where as much as 100 bighas is entered against one ryot's name, he either sublets, or the land has been so distributed among members of his family as to be practically cultivated as several holdings. *Guzashta* tenures of 100 bighas are not very uncommon, and these are almost always sublet in part.

Mr. Norman reports that, except on dearah lands ryots, holding 100 standard bighas and upwards are exceedingly rare in the sudder and Hajeepur sub-divisions; so rare that probably they might be counted on the fingers. The cause is doubtless the pressure of the population and the great competition for land. In the Seetamarhi sub-division ryots of this description are not common, not being found at all in the majority of villages; but a much larger proportion of such holdings occurs there than in the other two sub-divisions.

Ryots with substantial holdings (including the few which amount to 100 standard bighas) very rarely sublet, and in the few exceptional cases where they do so, they have either sublet their whole holdings to indigo-planters on *kurthouli* leases, or have sublet small amounts, from 10 cottahs to 2 bighas, on the *bataya* system, to their own servants for good services rendered, or in lieu of wages. The exception to the above remarks is the case of the dearah lands, where subletting a large holding amounting to 100 bighas is common enough. Considerable portions of such holdings are sublet on annual *bhauli* agreements, frequently to low-caste labourers on condition of services. In this district the subletting ryot is generally the small holder who has to eke out his means by service or trade.

The Collector of Durbhunga reports that enquiries show none of the ryots having holdings of 100 bighas or more have sublet either a portion or the whole of their holding. Not a single ryot of this description who had given a sub-lease could be discovered. The enquiries made by the sub-divisional officers were naturally of a general character owing to the short time available for enquiry. In the main the enquiries made by them support the view held by the Patna Conference.

Mr. Price adheres to the opinion expressed by him at the Conference that ryots holding 100 bighas or more do not necessarily sublet part of their holdings. Subletting is perhaps more common in Lower Bengal than in Behar. The Government presume the prevalence of sub-leases of ryoti holdings in Behar from the existence of density of population, but it is in consequence of this pressure of population that men in direct possession of land in any capacity cling to it tenaciously and are loth to part with it under any circumstances.

Well-to-do ryots sometimers grant small pieces of land to their laborers to prevent their going to other employers, as notwithstanding the pressure of population, demand for labor becomes very great in particular seasons of the year. Ryots who have large holdings and cannot for some reason or other defray the expenses of direct cultivation, let out their lands in whole or in part temporarily in bataya; such cases are, however, rare. *Kurthouli* leases to indigo-planters are an exception to the general rule.

The Collector of Sarun, in the first place, observes that the number of such holdings is surprisingly small. In the large Hutwa estate there are only 14 such holdings, while in other fairly-sized zemindaries there are only a few individual instances. Of the 14 ryot holdings in the Hutwa estate above referred to, two of the ryots are said to have sublet any portion of their holdings; eight of them are reported to themselves cultivate the whole of their lands, while in the remaining four cases the holding is divided by private arrangement between the ryot in whose name it stands and his relatives.

The general consensus of opinion among other zemindars is that a holding of the size referred to is beyond the cultivating means of a single tenant (thus being at variance with the facts stated by the Hutwa Raj), and that unless the members of his own family or other near relations are sufficiently numerous to till the whole land, the holder sublets portion of it, sometimes to his own farm labourers and sometimes at *bhatai* or enhanced money rents to other sub-tenants. Judging from the reports, other than that of the Manager of the Hutwa Raj, which the Collector had received, he is inclined to say that the last is, in practice, the usual plan.

The Collector of Chumparun reports the result of the local enquiries held by him shows that 238 ryots have been discovered (in 15 out of 32 tuppas in the district) with holdings of 100 standard bighas or more. Of these 238 ryots, only 12 sublet. It further appears, the Collector says, that 9 out of these 12 subletting ryots held, until within the last few years, their land as *jaghir birt* or *mokarari* tenures. But the Maharajah of Bettiah having examined their title-deeds, and found them to be defective, resumed their lands as rent-paying, and settled them on favourable terms with the former occupants, some of whom reside in another district. It would appear from these enquiries that of actual cultivating ryots holding 100 standard bighas or more, less than two per cent. sublet their lands in this district.

No. 553, dated 29th November, 1884.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Opium Agent of Behar,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

With reference to your No. 1726T—R, dated 4th September, 1884, I have the honour to report that I have made enquiries through my Sub-Deputy Opium Agents on the point raised.

From all districts the same report has been received, that raiyats holding as much as 100 bighás as a rule sublet a portion of their holdings, as they found they cannot themselves manage to cultivate such a large area.

A Review of the Procedure sections of the Bill (No. II), and a few Suggestions for the simplification of Procedure, by Bábú Mohini Mohun Roy.

PART I.

ESPECIAL PROCEDURE FOR THE SALE OF PERMANENT TENURES FOR ARREARS ACCRUING THEREUPON.

Rent-suits may be divided into two classes, namely, suits for rent against raiyats, and suits for rent against tenure-holders.

Suits for rent against raiyats are generally for small amounts and in batches of large numbers. It generally happens that there is some common point in each batch of such suits the decision of which practically disposes of the batch. The reason why this is so is that raiyats are seldom sued except when there is ill-feeling between them and their landlord; and then we usually find they form combinations, withholding their rents in a body and resisting their landlord's claim on some common or analogous ground. There is not much execution of decree in this class of rent-suits. In a large proportion of cases the raiyats make peace with their landlord after judgment and amicably pay rents, and then the decrees are let alone. In other cases, where the raiyats hold out, the percentage of successful executions is by no means large. Some well-to-do raiyats are able to pay, and made to pay; of the rest it is commonly found, their good friend the mukhtár, who had volunteered his services against their landlord, had absorbed their little substance. They might now be lodged in the civil jail and entertained at the expense of their landlord; but an ordinary Bengal landlord would seldom be so hospitably disposed. He would not care to lay out more money upon his thankless raiyats, but would rather serenely contemplate with great inward satisfaction that he had obtained decrees in a Court of Justice under the British Government. In short, it seldom pays to sue raiyats. When raiyat and landlord fall out, suits have to be brought, and are brought. The process is necessary, and also useful in that it settles some question or point in issue between them, and tends to promote ultimate reconciliation by teaching lessons to, and partially ruining, both; but as a means or machinery for enforcing payment of rent from ordinary raiyats the process is, and will always be, a failure in a financial point of view. If there were no ulterior objects to achieve, a landlord would find it cheaper to forego his rents and let alone his recalcitrant raiyats.

It is widely different, however, in the other class of rent-suits. It does pay to sue tenure-holders,—that is to say, holders of permanent tenures. The rents are comparatively large and

the tenures valuable. The rents of some tenures are realized by summary process under Regulation VIII of 1819, but of the great majority the rents are realized by suit and proceedings in execution. The suits are wholly independent of each other and generally undefended, but there is execution in almost every case which has to be pursued through all stages leading to the sale of the tenure. In nine cases out of ten the amount of the decree is paid up, but rarely before the issue of the sale-proclamation In a few instances sale takes place and then a proceeding or suit for setting it aside invariably follows. This class of rent-suits forms a large proportion of the rent-litigation of the Province. It is unsafe to hazard a comparison in the absence of accurate statistical data, but the writer has always believed that in districts where the relations between landlords and raiyats are not exceptionally strained the aggregate litigation in, and resulting from, the one class of rent-suits is quite equal to the aggregate litigation in, and resulting from, the other class.

Can this litigation be reduced?

Yes, as regards tenure-holders it admits of very considerable reduction. The revised Bill, however, has done very little in this direction. On the contrary, many little things and formal matters have been invested with undue importance and made the *nuclei* of litigation wholly unknown before. There is a great deal of "pomp and circumstance" in the programme of the Bill. It seems that the ordinary civil tribunals are not sufficient, and the following high functionaries will take part in the administration of justice between landlord and tenant—

(1) His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (section 130);
(2) special judges (section 115);
(3) special revenue officers (sections 44 and 110);
(4) the Collector of the district (section 195);
(5) the Board of Revenue (section 129).

But the country does not care for a pageant. What the country requires and cares for is that justice between landlord and tenant should be efficiently administered at the least cost and trouble to them and at the least cost to the tax-payer. The framers of the Bill do not seem to have been fully alive to the importance of simplifying procedure and relations between the two parties they are legislating for. Their Bill, certainly, has a tendency the other way, and has rather complicated and embroiled what it ought to have simplified. It is calculated to promote and increase litigation, and increase of litigation means increase of perjury.

But there is little use in making general charges. The writer will now proceed to specifically point out what is faulty in the procedure sections, and how they might be framed. He will commence with the procedure for enforcing payment of rent from holders of permanent tenures. If a short and simple procedure be found for this class of rent claims, it will greatly reduce the rent-litigation of the province and be a boon to both landlord and tenant. By a short and simple procedure the writer means a procedure which, possessing the qualities of shortness and simplicity, should at the same time be a really efficient one for finally and effectually determining all matters or questions arising, or likely to arise, between the parties to the proceeding, and should leave no room or pretext for a future regular suit. A mere summary procedure is objectionable, because it does not really shorten litigation, but is often the prelude to lengthy and protracted litigation. Our Statute-book at one time was full of summary procedures, but most of them were swept away by the memorable Acts of 1859. We have now remaining Regulation VIII of 1819, which, it must be confessed, has worked very successfully. The secret of this success may be traced to the fact that, under the *in terrorem* process of the Regulation, patnídárs generally pay up their rents and very few sales take place—scarcely one in five hundred cases. If the sales were more numerous, there would soon be an outcry for amending the Regulation. Anybody who has studied the law literature of the country will readily understand what a Regulation VIII sale means. It means a heavy and harrassing suit for setting aside the sale which is fought pertinaciously through all the Courts and all the stages of appeal. Almost every Regulation VIII sale is followed by such a suit, and our Law Reports teem with cases of this class. The service of the notice of sale being left to the zamíndár, there is no presumption that there has been proper service; and the defaulting patnídár, who generally has some influence over his tenantry, can bring any number of them and his own amlá to swear to non-service. The purchaser, on the other hand, takes prompt action for obtaining possession, and tries to bring as many of the resident tenants under his control as he can. The zamíndár, who has to pay costs and refund the purchase-money in the event of the sale being set aside, generally sides with the purchaser; but he cannot do much to influence the result. He brings his peon, and sometimes a second person as having accompanied the peon, to swear to the service of notice; but the issue chiefly depends upon the testimony of the resident tenants. Here the fight is between the defaulting patnídár and the purchaser, and each side produces a long array of witnesses to outswear his adversary on a single question of fact. A great deal of doubt and uncertainty hangs over the result, and it is an even chance with any sale under Regulation VIII whether it would stand good or be set aside. This state of things necessarily enters into the calculation of a purchaser and influences the price; and the low price fetched becomes again an incentive to the defaulting patnídár to sue for the reversal of the sale. Curious points of law sometimes crop up in such suits. In one case, reported in 2 Weekly Reporter, page 188, the point was raised whether a tailor was a "substantial person" within the meaning of section 8, Regulation VIII of 1819 (section 196 of the revised Bill), which requires that the serving peon shall obtain the signatures of three substantial persons residing in the neighbourhood in attestation of the service of notice. Two

learned Judges of the Calcutta High Court held than a tailor was not a "substantial person" probably upon the principle that nine tailors make a man, although this obvious ground is not specially mentioned in their judgment.

The writer has studied the subject long and carefully. He begs to offer, for the consideration of the legislature and the public, a draft of an especial procedure for the sale of permanent tenures for arrears, in lieu of the sections contained in Chapter XVI of the revised Bill. This procedure will apply to permanent tenures of every decription and all matters or questions arising between the parties will be finally determined thereunder as in a proceeding for the execution of a decree. Its outline is as follows :—

1. Any permanent tenure may be registered on application made either by the landlord or the tenant to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the district, who shall prepare and keep a register for this purpose and enter therein the amount of annual rent, the instalments in which it is payable, and other particulars. Registration is left optional and not made compulsory.

2. Application may be made to the Subordinate Judge for the periodical sale of a tenure registered as above for arrears accruing thereupon. Registration of a tenure in the manner aforesaid in a Civil Court has practically the same effect as a declaratory decree, that the tenure is liable to pay as annual rent a certain amount in certain instalments. Any question of payment that may be raised by the tenant shall be tried and determined by the Court as in an execution proceeding.

3. The service of the notice of sale shall be made by an officer of the Court and not left to the landlord.

4. When a tenure is sold, the question whether the sale shall be confirmed or set aside shall at once be determined and finally set at rest.

5. When a sale is confirmed, all claims for compensation by under-tenants for the avoidance of their under-tenures, and other questions relating to the distribution of the surplus sale-proceeds, shall be tried and determined by the Court as in the case of an execution-sale.

The above sketch is a very bare outline of the scheme. The writer hopes every reader who takes an interest in the subject will carefully go through the sections in the draft, and the notes appended thereto explanatory of their objects and reasons. It will not be more than an hour's reading, whech it has cost many days to the writer to think out and put into presentable shape.

One essential feature of the scheme is that everything should be done by the Civil Court, and done once for all. The acts being of a judicial nature, they would be more efficiently performed by the Civil Court than by the Collector of the district. His functions are multifarious and leave him little spare time. If you give him extra work, it is just possible that it may be ill-done, and may at the same time act like the proverbial last straw upon the camel's back. Act X of 1859 invested him with jurisdiction to try suits between landlord and tenant. The experiment proved a signal failure. The Collector's decision never did, and never will, inspire confidence. There is another very serious objection to his being entrusted with judicial functions in any class of cases between landlord and tenant. You cannot give him power to decide finally. His orders and decisions will necessarily be open to revision in a civil suit, and the same work will have to be done over again in the Civil Court to the great cost and harrassment of the parties. This was the state of things before 1859. The Collector tried summary suits for rent under Regulation VII of 1799, and held summary sales of patni taluqs under Regulation VIII of 1819. Regulation VII of 1799 has been repealed, but the Collector continues to exercise the power of holding summary sales under Regulation VIII of 1819. The evils and defects of a mere summary procedure have already been pointed out, and they would be greatly aggravated if it were, without large modifications, extended to the other classes of permanent tenures. As our special procedure is not a mere summary procedure, but one under which all matters in contest between the parties would be finally decided, it follows that the Civil Courts alone could be entrusted with jurisdiction under the said procedure. But it must be a Civil Court possessing the following qualifications :—

(1) that it is presided over by an experienced Judge;
(2) that it possesses a record-room;
(3) that it has a public treasury close at hand.

The Court of the Subordinate Judge may fairly be said to possess all these qualifications. It is true he has not generally a separate record room of his own, but shares that of the District Judge. But this may be easily set right by allotting him a separate room in the court-building for his records. The Court of the District Judge does, no doubt, very well answer to our description; but the machinery is too costly to be put to such ordinary use. An Additional District Judge, if required, would cost three times as much as an Additional Subordinate Judge. Besides, according to our especial procedure, the services of the District Judge should remain available for certain purposes of appeal and general supervision. The Court of the Subordinate Judge, which is the principal Court of original jurisdiction in the Mufassal and commands general confidence, may safely be trusted to exercise jurisdiction under the especial procedure. It will involve a slight increase of ministerial establishment, and, in some districts, it may necessitate the appointment of an Additional Subordinate Judge; but this outlay will be counterbalanced by saving one or two extra Munsifs in each district, for the special procedure

will greatly reduce rent-litigation, and it may be confidently affirmed that two years after its passing there will scarcely be any suit for rent against a tenure-holder.

The writer will, in a future paper, review the other procedure sections of the revised Bill, and will now, without further preface, introduce the reader to—

A Draft of an Especial Procedure for the Sale of Permanent Tenures for Arrears accruing thereupon (in lieu of Chapter XVI of the revised Bill).

Section 1.—If default is made in the payment of the rent due in respect of a tenure registered under this Act in the manner hereinafter provided, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy given him by law, apply by petition in the Court of the Subordinate Judge for the sale of the tenure in accordance with the rules contained in the following sections of the chapter.

NOTE.—This is section 194 of the revised Bill slightly altered.

Section 2.—Such petition may be presented four times in the year, during the first month of each quarter, shall be duly verified and shall contain the following particulars:—

(1) name, description and address of the landlord;

(2) name, description and address of the tenure-holder;

(3) name of the tenure, its annual rent and registry number;

(4) name of the village and thana in or adjacent to which the tenure or a part thereof is situated, and where the notice of sale shall be served;

(5) specification of the balance due up to the end of the last preceding quarter;

(6) Statement of the instalments of rent and other demands (for example, public cesses) recoverable as rent, payable during the current quarter and up to the date of sale;

(7) prayer for the realization of the aggregate amount with interest and costs by the sale of the tenure

Proviso I.—No such petition shall claim rent at a higher rate than that entered in the Register.

Proviso II.—No such petition shall include arrears of rent barred under the rules of limitation contained in Schedule IV of the Act.

Proviso III.—No such petition shall be entertained unless it shews that a balance for the period preceding the commencement of the current quarter exists at the date of the petition against the tenure-holder.

NOTE.—The sales were half-yearly under Regulation VIII of 1819. The reason for making them quarterly is that it will distribute the work of the Courts more evenly and prevent a rush at certain seasons.

Under Regulation VIII of 1819 petitions were presented on the first days of Baisakh and Kartik, just one month before sale. Petitions may under this procedure be presented on any day during the months of Baisákh Sraban, Kartik and Magh, from three to four months before sale. The object of making this change is to allow ample time to the Civil Court to examine the petitions, to issue and serve the requisite notices, and to determine before the day of sale any question of payment that may be raised by the tenure-holder. It should be noted, however, that although petitions for sale may be presented during the first month of each quarter practically a tenure cannot be proceded against oftener than twice in the year, for a proceeding commenced in one quarter will run into the next, and prevent a second petition being put in until a fresh arrear shall have accrued at the end of the next quarter.

Under Regulation VIII of 1819 petitions could be made only for the rents of the current year This provision was made at a time when the limitation for a civil suit for rent was twelve years. The period of limitation is now three years—and short enough. There is no object now in prescribing a different and shorter period of limitation for petitions under this chapter. Suitors ought not to be compelled to resort to a Court of law more frequently than they consider it necessary or convenient. Under Regulation VIII of 1819, if the patnidar was in balance for a few rupees at the end of the year, the landlord was obliged to institude proceedings at once or to forego the summary remedy altogether. This is found extremely inconvenient.

There is one very important point for consideration in connection with this section, being a question of judicial finance. A petition in the Subordinate Judge's Court ordinarily bears a court-fee stamp of eight annas. Should a heavier stamp-duty be imposed upon petitions under this section? The writer believes that the eight annas stamp-duty will be sufficient to cover all additional expenditure; but, if it be deemed necessary to impose any special stamp-duty, it should be one-fourth of the stamp for plaints, with a maximum limit of ten rupees and a minimum limit of eight annas.

Section 3.—The days for the sale of tenures under this chapter shall ordinarily be the twenty-eighth day of the month following each quarter of the year during which the petition is presented; but if the twenty-eighth day of the month be a Sunday or a close holiday, the sale shall take place on the next open day.

NOTE.—The sale days will be the 28th Srában, the 28th Kártik, the 28th Mágh and the 28th Baisákh respectively, for petitions presented during the month of Baisákh, Srában, Kártik and Mágh.

The sale should take place during the first month of the next quarter and the title of the purchaser date from its commencement. This will prevent any complication of account between the landlord, the out-going tenure-holder and the purchaser. The twenty-eighth day of the month has been selected as allowing ample time for the service of notice and trial of any questions that may be raised by the tenure-holder, and also as approaching closely the well-known sale days under Regulation VIII of 1819.

Section 4.—On the presentation of the petition, the Court shall register it, appoint a day for the sale in accordance with section 3, and, on the payment of costs by the petitioner,

cause to be served and affixed in conspicuous positions at the following places, not less than twenty days before the day appointed for sale, notices for the sale of the tenure :—

(1) in the court-building;
(2) at the dwelling-house of the tenure-holder;
(3) in the village in or adjacent to which the tenure or any part thereof is situated;

Provided the Court, instead of proceeding as above, may, at its discretion, return for amendment or reject the petition, if it is not framed in accordance with section 2 or if it is in contravention of proviso III of the said section

NOTE.—A form of the notice should be given in a schedule. Among other particulars it should contain, for the information of the tenure-holder and the public, sections 6, 7 and 13 quoted *in extenso*.

Section 5.—On a return being made of the service of notice, the Chief Ministerial Officer of the Court shall forthwith take the affidavit of the serving peon and make a report in each case If there shall have been no proper service in any case, the Court may order re-service of notice, if there be time for re service, or stop the sale.

Section 6.—The tenure-holder may at any time before sale pay into Court the arrears due up to the date of payment with interest and costs. Upon such payment being made the Court shall record a proceeding and stop the sale of the tenure.

Section 7.—If the tenure-holder desire to contest the demand made in the petition, he shall within fifteen days of the service of notice file in Court a verified written statement of his case, together with all receipts and other documentary evidence in support thereof; but the Court may, upon good cause shown, allow such written statement to be filed after fifteen days of the service of notice.

Section 8.—The Court on receiving a written statement from the tenure-holder as aforesaid shall appoint an early day for the hearing of the case, give notice of the same to the landlord and try and determine the issues between them on the appointed day; but no sale shall be stayed by reason of the pendency of such trial, unless the tenure-holder deposit in Court the amount of the landlord's demand.

If the Court decide that there was no arrear due at the date of the petition, it shall dismiss the petition and stop or cancel the sale of the tenure, as the case may be.

If the Court decide that any part of the arrear claimed was not due, or that the tenure-holder has established no case for reducing the arrear claimed, it shall record its finding and reduce or uphold the landlord's demand accordingly. Such decision will not interfere with or affect the sale of the tenure.

NOTE.—See section 198 of the revised Bill.

Section 9.—The decision of the Court under the last preceding section shall be final, if the amount in dispute between the parties do not exceed Rs. 500. If the amount in dispute exceed Rs. 500, an appeal shall lie as an appeal from a decree to the District Judge or to the High Court, as the case may be.

NOTE.—The matters in dispute between the parties will thus be finally determined.

Section 10.—At the time of the sale, the tenures, with the exception of those which shall have been exempted from sale under any of the preceding sections shall be successively called up according to the order of the petitions for sale and put up to sale by public auction.

No lot shall be withdrawn from sale without the consent of the landlord, unless the whole amount of the arrears with interest and costs shall be paid into Court or to the landlord by the tenure-holder or any person who possesses an interest in the tenure which would be voidable upon such sale.

The sales of the tenures shall be continued from day to day until all the lots shall be sold.

Section 11.—Every one except the tenureholder shall be free to bid at such sale. The officer conducting the sale may refuse to accept a bid, unless he is satisfied that the amount required to be deposited is in hand for the purpose or will be produced within two hours.

NOTE.—Section 201 of the revised Bill.

Section 12.—Fifteen per cent. of the purchase-money shall be paid immediately after the lot is knocked down, and the remainder of the purchase-money on the eighth day.

If the landlord becomes the purchaser, he may set off the amount due to himself against the purchase-money.

If the fifteen per cent. is not paid in cash or Government securities within two hours of the sale, the lot shall be re-sold on the same day.

If the remainder of the purchase-money be not paid on the eighth day notice of re-sale to take place on the tenth day, shall be given on the following day by proclaiming the same by beat of drum through the bazar of the sadr station.

The lot shall be re-sold on the tenth day, as notified, at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit the deposit of fifteen per cent. and be further answerable for any sum in which the proceeds of the second sale may be short of the previous sale; such deficiency to be levied by the process for the execution of decree.

The forfeited deposit shall be applied to defray the expenses of the sale, and the surplus shall be credited to Government.

NOTE.—The second paragraph of this section enables the landlord, if declared purchaser, to set off the amount due to himself against purchase-money as in execution-sales. With this exception the section is section 201 of the revised Bill re-produced.

Section 13.—At any time within thirty days of the sale, the tenure-holder, or any person who possesses an interest in the tenure which would be voidable upon such sale, may pay into Court the amount due to the landlord, together with costs and interest and a sum equal to five per cent. of the purchase-money.

Provided that where the landlord is the purchaser the tenure-holder shall not pay five per cent. compensation on the amount which the landlord has set off against the purchase-money.

Upon such payment being made, the Court shall cancel the sale and forthwith refund to the purchaser that amount of the purchase-money, together with five per cent. on the said amount as compensation

If no such payment be made, the Court shall, on the expiration of the time allowed therefor, declare the sale to have become absolute, and grant a certificate to the purchaser specifying the tenure sold, and stating that the purchase shall have effect from the commencement of the quarter.

Except as provided above, no sale under this chapter shall be cancelled or set aside by suit or application; but nothing herein contained shall debar the tenure-holder from obtaining equitable relief or damages against his landlord on proof of fraud in a civil suit or against any other person party to such fraud.

NOTE.—This section introduces a very important change. The evils of a future civil suit to set aside the sale have already been pointed out. The Code of Civil Procedure enables a judgment-debtor to set aside an execution-sale upon proof of two things, namely:—

(1) that there was material irregularity in publishing or conducting it;

(2) that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity.

This last clause has been interpreted to mean that the property has been sold at an inadequately low price. The proceeding for setting aside the sale, which has to be commenced within thirty days and is generally brought to a speedy conclusion, is not so costly and harassing as a regular suit. But if we examine the principle of such proceedings and suits, it will appear that they rest upon a purely artificial basis. The purchaser is dragged into this litigation, which turns upon the service of the notices of sale and the market-value of the property sold, and in which there is commonly a great deal of perjury on one side or the other. It is intelligible that the debtor's property should not be sacrificed, and that a sale should be set aside which involved a sacrifice of the property. But then, why render it necessary for the debtor to prove non-service or irregularity in the publication of the sale and raise an issue so prolific of perjury?

The object of the provisions made in this section is to relieve the tenure-holder of the necessity of proving irregularity and to put him upon practical proof of inadequacy of price. It is by no means easy to ascertain the exact market-value, which varies from ten to twenty per cent., according to circumstances and according to the necessity of the seller and the eagerness of the buyer. It cannot be said that a property has been sold at an inadequate price which has been sold within ten or twenty per cent. of the price at which it can be sold under private contract. If the price fetched at auction be really inadequate, the tenure-holder ought to be able to raise money within thirty days by mortgage or sale so as to be able to pay five per cent. as compensation to the auction purchaser. The tenure-holder, again, ought not to get the sale cancelled without paying up the arrears due to the landlord. Thus we give the tenure holder an opportunity of recovering his property, without lawsuit and perjury, at a cost to himself of five per cent. upon the purchase-money, and deprive him of the questionable advantage of instituting a suit or proceeding to set aside the sale and spending ten times as much money on a doubtful issue.

There can be no doubt that the purchaser ought to be fully and sufficiently compensated for his risk, trouble, expense and detention of money. This should be fixed at not less than five per cent upon the purchase-money, and not left to the discretion of the Court. Both the tenure-holder and the auction-purchaser ought to be certain about terms upon which a sale might be cancelled. Purchasers will readily come forward if the law secure them five per cent. upon their money without dragging them into a costly and harassing litigation. In short, purchasers should not receive shabby treatment, as such treatment will ultimately injure the tenure-holders themselves by deterring people from purchasing at such sales.

Section 14.—The purchaser of a tenure under this chapter shall acquire the tenure with power to avoid, in the manner prescribed by section 184 for the avoidance of encumbrances, all liens, sub-tenancies, easements and other rights or interests created in the tenure by the tenure-holder or any of his predecessors in interest or any person claiming under him or them, except—

(*a*) a right of occupancy;

(*b*) a right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; or

(*c*) any right or interest created under a power expressly conferred by the written instrument by which the tenure was created.

NOTE.—Section 202 of the revised Bill.

Section 15.—The purchaser may apply for delivery of possession, and the Court shall thereupon put him in possession of the tenure in the same manner as in the case of a sale in execution of a decree.

NOTE.—See section 203 of the revised Bill.

Section 16.—The provisions of section 188 and, if the person making the payment is a tenant inferior to the tenure-holder, the provisions of section 189 also shall apply to payments made under section 10 or under section 13 by any person who possesses an interest in the tenures which would be voidable upon the sale thereof.

NOTE.—Section 204 of the revised Bill.

Section 17.—When a tenure has been sold under this chapter, any person having an interest therein which is voidable upon such sale may within two months of the date of the sale apply to the Court to be paid compensation out of the surpuls proceeds of the sale, if any:

Provided that no tenant inferior to the tenure-holder shall be entitled to make such application, if at the time of the sale any arear was due from him.

NOTE.—This is section 206 of the revised Bill slightly altered. There is no necessity for separate suits in respect of the claims to the surplus sale-proceeds. They may be dealt with by the Court on application, as in the case of an execution-sale.

Section 18.—When any day specified in the chapter is a Sunday or holiday, anything required or authorized under this chapter to be done on that day may be done on the next following day, not being a Sunday or holiday.

In this chapter "quarter" means a quarter of the agricultural year, each quarter consisting of three months reckoned from the commencement of the year.

Rules for the Registration of Tenures.

Section 19.—The following registers shall be kept in the Court of the Subordinate Judge:—

(1) a general register for each parganá of permanent tenures situated therein:
(2) an intermediate register for each parganá of changes affecting entries in the general register;
(3) a register for each parganá of leases creating permanent tenures or qualifying the terms thereof;
(4) a register for each parganá of counterpart leases creating permanent tenures or qualifying the terms thereof.

NOTE.—Of all local divisions, parganá divisions are the best known and least subject to change. The name of the parganá occurs in every lease and every rent-receipt. For facility of reference, some division of the registers is necessary, and division according to parganá seems to be most suitable. Thánás and sub-divisions are subject to frequent changes and unsuitable for our purpose.

Divisions according to class of the tenure will be attended with great difficulty. There are tenures which will not come under any class. Changes occur also in the class of the tenure, for example, a darpatni is commonly a tenure of the second order, but becomes a tenure of the first order on the proprietor purchasing the *patni*.

Section 20.—In the general register of permanent tenures the following particulars shall be entered:—

(*a*) name of the parganá;
(*b*) serial number of the tenure;
(*c*) name and address of the landlord;
(*d*) name and address of the tenure-holder;
(*e*) name by which the tenure is known in the landlord's papers;
(*f*) the amount of annual rent;
(*g*) the instalments in which the rent is payable;
(*h*) name of village and thánú in which the tenure is situated;
(*i*) reference to the register of leases and counter-leases;
(*j*) reference to entries made in the intermediate register after the preparation of the general register.

NOTE.—The above particulars will be quite sufficient. People should not be troubled for particulars not necessary for the purposes of this chapter.

Section 21.—In the intermediate register all changes in the names of the landlord and tenure-holder, changes in the amount of annual rent, whether by contract or decree of Court, and changes in other particulars shall be recorded in a convenient form.

Section 22.—In the register of leases and counterpart leases, the following leases and counterpart leases relating to tenures registered under this chapter shall be entered and authenticated by the seal and signature of the Subordinate Judge:—

(*a*) leases and counterpart leases which have been registered under any law for the time being in force for the registration of documents;
(*b*) leases produced by the tenure-holder which shall be admitted by the landlord or correspond to the counterpart lease produced by him;
(*c*) counterpart leases under similar conditions;
(*d*) leases and counterpart leases found to be genuine by a judgment of the Civil Court binding upon the landlord and tenure-holder;

and no others.

Such registers shall be "public records kept in British India of private documents" within the meaning of sub-section 2, section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

NOTE.—A register of this description is greatly needed It will save time and trouble to the Court and to the parties, who will be relieved from producing and proving their documents in every rent-proceeding It will afford protection to the heirs and transferees of both landlord and tenure-holder, who cannot always obtain the original documents. This register, together with the general register of tenures, will offer full and reliable information to intending auction-purchasers, who need not now buy in the dark.

But care should be taken to exclude spurious documents. The opportunity of registration would be eagerly seized to get in spurious leases and counterparts. If the Court were to go into evidence in the case of each document, it will open up an extensive field of litigation. The Court need enter only such documents as are of the descriptions mentioned in the section and undisputable.

It may be observed that the registration of leases and counterparts is not absolutely necessary for the purpose of registering tenures. Documents which are disputable may be excluded without producing any difficulty or incongruity.

Section 23.—Every landlord, being a proprietor, whose name has been registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876, and every landlord, being a tenure-holder, whose tenure has been registered under this Act, may apply for the registration of all tenures held under them. And every tenure-holder, whose landlord is a proprietor registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876, or whose landlord is a tenure-holder registered under this Act, may apply for the registration of his tenure.

NOTE.—Registration should not be made compulsory. People will readily come forward to register their own tenures and tenures held under them. Registration offers manifest advantages to both landlord and tenant, which will be quickly perceived and eagerly availed of.

Tenures may be registered on the application of either landlord or tenure-holder. The only condition insisted upon, and insisted upon for an obvious reason, is that the parent estate or tenure should be previously registered.

Section 24.—Every application for the registration of a tenure shall be presented in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, duly verified and accompanied by leases or counterpart leases relating to the tenure, if any. It shall contain the following particulars :—

(1) (*c*) to (*h*) of section 20 ;
(2) name and description of the immediately superior estate or tenure, and reference to its registration under the Land Registration Act, 1876, or this Act ;
(3) date and description of leases and counterpart leases filed with the application, if any.

Section 25.—The Court, on receiving an application framed as above, shall register the same and issue a summons to the opposite party, whether landlord or tenure-holder, to file in his Court a return duly verified, accompanied by leases or counter-leases relating to the tenure, if any, and containing the particulars specified in section 24.

If the opposite party do not file his return within the time appointed in the summons, the Court may proceed against him as against a recusant witness under the rules contained in that behalf in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Section 26.—The Court, on receiving a return under the last preceding section, shall appoint a day for hearing in the presence of the agents or vakíls of both parties.

Upon the day appointed for hearing, if the Court shall find, after reading the petition and return, and examining, if necessary, the agents or vakíls of the parties, that there is no difference between them on any of the following points :—

(*a*) admissibility of the tenure to registration,
(*b*) amount of annual rent payable therefor,
(*c*) instalments in which the rent is payable,

the Court shall record a proceeding and pass order for registering the tenure and any lease or counterpart lease filed by the parties which are admissible for registration under section 22 of this chapter. The Court may also note in the proceeding, and direct to be noted in the general register, any difference existing between the parties in other particulars. The tenure and the admitted lease or counterpart lease shall thereupon be registered, and a memorandum of such registration shall be endorsed upon such lease or counterpart lease under the seal and signature of the Court.

Section 27.—If after reading the petition and return and examining the agents or vakíls of the parties, the Court shall find that there is a difference between them on any of the points specified in the last preceding section, the Court shall record the points of difference, appoint a day for hearing and upon the appointed day try and determine the issues between the parties as in a declaratory suit.

Registration shall thereupon take place in such manner as the judgment shall direct.

Section 28.—An appeal shall lie from the judgment of the Court as an appeal in a declaratory suit.

NOTE.—Any dispute between the parties will thus be at once and finally decided. This is one great advantage of having the registration made by the Civil Court.

Section 29.—Any changes in the names of the landlord and tenure-holder, changes in the amount of annual rent, whether by contract or decree of Court, and changes in other particulars may be registered in the Court of the Subordinate Judge in a similar manner under a procedure following as nearly as possible the lines of sections 25 to 28.

NOTE.—It will be seen that the registration of tenures in the Civil Court under the above procedure will present no difficulty of any kind. In the large majority of cases there will be no difference between the landlord and tenant, and registration will be a mere formal matter. In some few cases differences will arise, and then they will be determined at once and finally between the parties. Registration being left optional, it is not likely that the parties will bring before the Court contentious cases in large numbers. People usually bide their time and do dot rush into Court with doubtful or disputed claims, unless compelled to do so by any rule of limitation

The writer humbly suggests that provision should be made for the repeal of Regulation VIII of 1819 two years from the date of this Act. Within that period all landlords should be able to register tenures held under them

The writer hopes he has sufficiently shown that the registration of tenures is not such a bugbear after all, and that it does not require a separate Act of the Bengal Council. Everything depends upon the manner of doing

it. It may be easily done under an easy and simple procedure without producing any appreciable friction between landlord and tenant. But it is quite possible to do it in a different manner so as to embroil landlord and tenant and to produce the greatest crop of litigation out of it. If that be the object, pass a long and cumbersome Act, make registration in great detail and of a large number of unnecessary particulars compulsory, and entrust the work to the Collector of the district.

PART II.

RENT-SUITS AND SALES FOR ARREARS UNDER DECREE.

In suits for rent, one or more of the three following issues usually arise for trial, namely :—

1. What is the annual rent of the tenure or holding ?

2. In what instalments is it payable ?

3. What payments have been made by the tenant ?

The third issue is comparatively unimportant, and its trial presents little difficulty. Payments are usually evidenced by receipts. Any false case on either side on this point is easily detected, and sometimes leads to criminal prosecutions. This acts as a sufficient deterrent, and very few cases occur in which there is any serious contest between the parties regarding payments ; but the other two issues are points of vital importance. The affirmative lies upon the landlord. He has to prove it in all *ex-parte* suits and in the great majority of defended suits, the line of defence commonly adopted being to join issue on the annual rent claimed by the landlord and to throw upon him the burden of proving it.

The especial procedure set out in Part I of this Review rests upon this principle, that where the Civil Court has, in the course of registration, determined the amount of annual rent and the instalments in which it is payable a formal suit for rent is needless, and the landlord may at once apply for the sale of the tenure as in an execution-proceeding, in which any question of payment raised by the tenure-holder may be as fully tried and finally determined as in a regular suit. The special procedure is, for obvious reasons, inapplicable to raiyats' holdings, and cannot be safely extended to tenures other than permanent tenures. When a raiyat makes default in the payment of rent, and the matter has to be brought into Court, it must, in the first instance, be in the shape of a proceeding in which the Court shall be able to fully try all or any of the three issues stated above which may be raised in the case. Such a proceeding, by whatever name you call it, is no other than a civil suit. The question of court-fee stamp is not of much importance in rent-suits against raiyats. The suits are generally for small amounts, and the stamp-duty that has to be paid forms a very small proportion of the actual costs that have to be incurred in such suits.

But when in a civil suit a decree has been made for the rent of a holding or tenure, and the amount of annual rent and instalments determined, there is no reason why there should be a series of suits for subsequent years against the same tenant. He may be proceeded against by application as in an execution-proceeding for subsequent rents accruing upon the same tenure, and in such proceeding any question of payment or other matter that may be raised by the tenant shall be tried and determined. This will save to the Court the civil suit, to the tenant the legal costs thereof, which ultimately fall upon him, and to the landlord the extra costs and two months' time, which is the usual period of gestation of an ordinary rent-suit. The writer thinks that the addition of a few sections on the following lines to the chapter on Judicial Procedure will eliminate a great deal of unnecessary and costly procedure, and be advantageous to both landlord and tenant :

1. In every suit for rent the Court shall find and specify in its decree the annual rent of the tenure or holding and the instalments in which it is payable.

2. When the annual rent of a tenure or holding, and the instalments in which it is payable have been determined and specified in a decree as aforesaid, the landlord may, on the accrual of subsequent arrears on the same tenure or holding against the same tenant or raiyat, apply by petition in the said Court that the amount of such arrears be recovered under the rules for the execution of a rent-decree.

Proviso (*1*).—No such petition shall claim rent at a higher rate than that specified in the decree, nor include arrears of rent barred under the rules of limitation contained in schedule IV of the Act.

Proviso (*2*).—No such petition shall be presented oftener than twice in the year.

Proviso (*3*).—No such petition shall be entertained after the lapse of ten years from the date of the decree.

NOTE.—Section 293 of the Code of Civil Procedure and Act VII of 1880 (B. C.) furnish instances of the application of the execution procedure without previous suit. There is nothing anomalous or incongruous in it.

To prevent the tenant being harrassed, and the Court being flooded by such petitions on default being made in every monthly kist, *Proviso No (2)* has been put in as a necessary safeguard.

Some rule of limitation, such as is contained in *Proviso No (3)*, seems also to be necessary. It is obvious that a decree specifying the annual rent and instalments should be renewed at certain intervals, in order to keep pace with the progress of time and the changes brought on thereby.

3. On the presentation of the petition, the Court shall register it and issue a notice on the opposite party to appear on an appointed day and show cause why the amount claimed in the petition should not be levied from him. The Court may, simultaneously with the issue of notice to the opposite party, issue process for the sale of the tenure if it be saleable, or for the attachment of moveable and immoveable property belonging to him ; but no warrant for the arrest of the opposite party shall be issued until after the expiration of the day appointed for his appearance to show cause.

4. If the opposite party do not appear and show cause, the Court shall make the rule absolute. If the opposite party appear and show cause, the Court shall hear the case in the presence of the parties. If the parties are at issue on questions of fact, the Court may adjourn the hearing and fix a day for the production of evidence and final disposal of the case. On the appointed day, the Court shall try and determine the issues between the parties, and record judgment which may be for upholding, reducing, or dismissing the claim of the landlord.

5. The decision of the Court under the last preceding section shall have the force and effect of judgments in rent-suits, and shall be open to appeal and revision under the rules and limitations applicable to decrees in such suits.

It will be seen that the recovery of rents by the execution procedure as sketched above will present no difficulty of any kind. The tenant, if he have any good cause to show against his landlord's claim, will have a full trial of his case. In short, nothing is excluded by this procedure except a needless formal suit.

The writer will now proceed to consider a few sections of chapter XIV of the revised Bill relating to Judicial Procedure, which, in his opinion, are especially open to objection, or on which improvements may be suggested.

CAPHTER XIV OF THE REVISED BILL.

Judicial Procedure.

Section 160. (1) *The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the recovery of the land in respect of which the relation of landlord and tenant exists between the parties.*

Section 168. An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in any suit instituted by a landlord for the recovery of rent, where—

(*a*) *the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees ; or*

(*b*) *the decree or order is passed by any other judical officer especially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees ;*

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant.

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, if it appears that the judicial officer has exercised a jurisdiction not vested in him by law, or has failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or has acted in the exercise of his jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity, and may pass such order as the District Judge thinks fit.

Sections 160 and 168 may be considered together. To allow no appeal from a decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal by a Subordinate Judge in rent-suits under Rs. 100, is a move in the right direction. But the exception to this rule should be extended by adding a clause to the following effect in the fourth paragraph of section 168:—

> " or unless the decree or order has decided a question of the amount of annual rent payable by the tenant or of the instalments in which it is payable."

It has been shown at the outset that these are questions of vital importance between landlord and tenant. Any decision on these issues goes a great deal beyond the scope of the suit in which they are raised, and seriously affects the position and rights of the parties in respect of future rents. Such decision should be open to appeal.

The last paragraph of section 168 should be omitted. It will do no good to give this power to the District Judge. The High Court has it under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and it ought not to be conferred upon an inferior Court. Any exercise of this power by the District Judge is sure to lead to a further application to the High Court, and it will be held as often as not that the Judge in setting the first Court right has himself, "exercised a jurisdiction not vested in him by law."

The writer has noticed section 168 first, because the provisions of that section would lend strong support to the following important suggestion which he would submit for the consideration of the legislature and the public, namely, to make all rent-suits and applications under the Rent Act cognizable by the Court of the Subordinate Judge. There is little advantage in having the small suits of this class tried in the first instance by a less experienced officer and then re-tried by the Subordinate Judge in appeal. The appeal may very well be saved by making

them triable in the first instance by the more experienced officer. Especial Judges and especial Courts mentioned in clause (*b*) of section 168 are not likely to prove successful. It will be far more simple and far less costly to entrust the jurisdiction to Subordinate Judges—a class of judicial officers who possess general confidence and stand well in public estimation. The Local Government should bear in mind that the appointment of Subordinate Judges is in its hands, and that it is more simple to appoint efficient men to preside over these established tribunals than to create especial Courts. It is also a point of great importance that there should be no doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Court. Section 160 as framed will render a much larger proportion of rent-suits cognizable by the Subordinate Judge than under the present law. This is good so far; but the jurisdiction will depend upon the value of "the land in respect of which the relation of landlord and tenant exists between the parties." The Subordinate Judge or the Munsif will have jurisdiction accordingly as the value of the land does or does not exceed Rs 1,000. This is a question of fact which will be frequently raised, and will have to be determined on evidence. All this unnecessary litigation may be avoided by giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Court of the Subordinate Judge.

Section 163, sub-section (b). The plaint shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the situation, designation, extent and boundaries of the land held by the tenant, or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the extent or boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification.

Sub-section (e). A written statement shall not be filed without the leave of the Court.

Sub-section (*e*) should be struck out. There is no reason why the tenant should be placed under any disadvantage in respect of making his defence. It is not at all likely that leave to file written statement will be refused in any case. This little clause will not do any good to any body, but simply put the tenant to the cost of making an application for leave, and put the Court to the trouble of hearing it.

Sub-section (*b*) is equally objectionable on the side of the landlord. In the large majority of estates it will be impossible for the landlord to meet its requirements. The matter was fully considered in the Rent Commission, and the old law was left untouched—see Mr. Field's Digest, paragraphs 149 and 185, and Bill prepared by the Rent Commission, section 167. If you make it compulsory on the landlord to state boundaries in the plaint, you will enable the tenant to raise a foreign issue in the case by alleging that there has been misdescription. It is not desirable that the trial of a rent-suit should be encumbered with an issue, to determine which a protracted enquiry would often be necessary, but which, when determined, would be wholly unnecessary for the decision of the suit. The annual rent of the tenure or holding, and the instalments in which it is payable, are necessary particulars in a rent-suit, and should be substituted for the boundaries.

Section 166. When a defendant is liable to pay money into Court under either of the last foregoing sections, if the Court thinks that there are sufficient reasons for ordering that the money be paid by instalments, it may take cognizance of the defendant's plea on his paying into Court such instalment as the Court directs.

The principle of payment by instalments is wholly inapplicable to rent-decrees. There is only accumulation of interest on other decrees for the payment of money, but in case of rent-decrees the debt accumulates with interest and subsequent instalments of rent.

Section 174. (1) The Court having jurisdiction to determine a suit for the recovery of land held by a tenant, may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant, determine all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by the tenant;

(b) the class to which he belongs,—that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat or under-raiyat, and if he is a tenure-holder, whether his rent is liable to enhancement; and

(c) the rent payable by him at the time of the application.

(2) If in the opinion of the Court any of these matters cannot be satisfactorily determined without a local enquiry, the Court may direct that a local enquiry be held, under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure, by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government, by rule, directs.

(3) The order on any application under this section shall have the effect of, and be subject to, the like appeal as a decree.

The writer does not see that any useful object will be attained by directing that the local enquiry should be made by a Revenue-officer. An experienced officer in the higher grades of the Revenue Department will not conduct this enquiry himself. He will depute an Amín or Sub-Deputy to make the local enquiry, which may be done with equal result by a Civil Court Amín. The passage of a case from a Civil Court to a Revenue-officer will be productive of very great harassment to the parties. It would be far more simple to improve the position and efficiency of the class of officers attached to the Civil Courts and known as Civil Court Amíns. This class of officers is practically self-supporting, and cost the Government nothing. The fees paid by suitors for the employment of such officers in local enquiries cover their pay.

Section 170, relating to forfeiture, and sections 171 and 172, relating to ejectment, do not properly come within the scope of this Review. They are the outcome of changes proposed to be made in substantive law, and not mere matters of procedure.

CHAPTER XV OF THE REVISED BILL.

SALE FOR ARREARS UNDER DECREE.

The procedure contained in this chapter is somewhat cumbrous, and not likely to work well in practice. When a decree has been obtained for an arrear of rent due on a saleable tenure, it may very well be brought to sale under the especial procedure dealt with in Part I, which, with a few slight alterations, may be easily adapted to sales in execution of decrees for arrears. A procedure for sale and, in fact, procedure for every matter arising between landlord and tenant, should be as simple as possible, and should contain nothing that is not absolutely necessary. To the landlord the application of the especial procedure will make this difference, that there will be a sale-day in each quarter instead of a sale-day in each month; but against it we may set off the manifold advantages of having sales on fixed days in each quarter. There will necessarily be a great concourse of people interested in land on such quarterly sale-days, and larger competition and greater publicity than on sale days spread over twelve months in the year. Publicity is a point of great importance in auction-sales, and is a more effectual safeguard against fraud than the terrors of a future civil suit. The writer would, therefore, humbly suggest that Chapter XV should be re-cast by making the especial procedure applicable to sales in execution of rent-decrees and incorporating therein the following sections of the revised Bill:—

Section 175. Where a transferable holding is sold in execution of a decree for arrears due in respect thereof, the purchaser shall take subject to the interests defined in this chapter as "protected interests," but with power to annul the interests defined in this chapter as "incumbrances".

Section 176. The following shall be deemed to be protected interests within the meaning of this chapter:—

(a) any under-tenure existing from the time of the Permanent Settlement;

(b) any under-tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(c) any lease of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship, or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(d) any right of occupancy;

(e) any right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(f) any right or interest which the landlord at whose instance the holding is sold, or his predecessor in title, has expressly, and in writing, given the tenant for the time being permission to create.

Section 177. For the purposes of this chapter (a) the term "incumbrance", used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created by the tenant on his holding or in limitation of his own interest therein, and not being a protected interest as defined in the last foregoing section.

Section 186. (1) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say:—

(a) There shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the holding to sale.

(b) There shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made.

(c) If there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale, but not more than six months after the date of the final decree.

(d) The balance (if any) remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (c) shall upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(2) If the judgment-debtor disputes the decree-holders' right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (c), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

Section 188. (1) When any person having, in a holding advertised for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be voidable upon the sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale,—

(a) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per cent. per annum, and secured by a mortgage of the holding to him;

(b) his mortgage shall take priority of every other charge on the holding other than a charge for arrear of rent; and

(c) he shall be entitled to possession of the holding as mortgagee, and to retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(2) *Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.*

Section 189. When a holding is advertised for sale under this chapter, in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord; and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, may, in like manner, deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

Section 190. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a holding is sold under this chapter may, without the permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the holding.

(2) *The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a holding so sold.*

The next matter for consideration is the scheme for protecting what are termed in this chapter "registered and notified incumbrances." It has greatly encumbered the procedure relating to execution-sales for arrears; but that alone is not a fatal objection. The idea of the scheme seems to have been borrowed from the law relating to revenue-sales (Act XI of 1859). It will appear, however, on close examination, that the conditions of the two sales are materially different, and there is no real analogy between them in respect of the point under consideration. The revenue-sale law allows no compensation for the avoidance of tenures and incumbrances; whereas the rent-sale law contains provisions for the payment of such compensation out of the surplus sale-proceeds. A tenure-holder's right to receive compensation is subject to a very reasonable condition. It is set out in the proviso to section 206 of the revised Bill, and is as follows:—

Provided that no such suit (for compensation) shall be maintainable by any tenant inferior to the defaulter, if at the time of the sale any arrear of rent was due from him.

If the especial procedure be extended to execution-sales for arrears, the holder of a voidable tenure or incumbrance will have the following remedies:—

(1) he may prevent the sale by paying into Court the amount of the arrears, and recover the same as a charge upon the salved tenure (sections 10 and 16 of the Draft Especial Procedure, in Part I);

(2) he may, after the sale, get it cancelled by paying into Court the amount of the arrears and five per cent. compensation to the purchaser, and recover the same as a charge upon the salved tenure (sections 13 and 16 of the Draft Especial Procedure);

(3) he may, at the worst, obtain a money equivalent for the loss of his tenure, provided he himself be not in arrear (section 18 of the Draft Especial Procedure).

The holder of a voidable tenure or incumbrance cannot, in reason and justice, ask for more. He knew very well when the tenure or incumbrance was created that it was liable to be cancelled upon a sale of the parent tenure for arrears, and presumably paid value accordingly. Upon principle also his claim for further protection seems to be wholly untenable. "The rent of every transferable holding shall be a first charge upon the holding" (section 77 of the revised Bill). To sell a holding for the discharge of the first incumbrance, and to allow subsequent incumbrances to remain upon the property seems to be a clear anomaly.

Numerous complications and disadvantages are sure to result from encumbering the procedure relating to rent-sales with rules for the protection of incumbrances. Sales of tenures for arrears will gradually become like sales of rights and interests in execution of money-decrees, which have acquired such fame for producing splendid crops of litigation. Fraudulent tenureholders will be enabled to register *bénámi* leases absorbing the profits of the tenure, and entrap purchasers. In short, the scheme is not at all likely to work well. It will add to the troubles of everybody, and produce a feeling of insecurity very undesirable in rent-sales.

If this scheme be abandoned, it will elminate the following sections of Chapter XV:—

Provisos (*a*) and (*b*) in section 175.	Section 181.
Sub-section (*b*) of section 177.	Section 182.
Sub-section (*a*) of section 179.	Section 192.
Section 180.	Section 193.

PART III.

PROCEDURE IN SUNDRY OTHER MATTERS BETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT.

(*To follow.*)

Dated 13th December, 1884.

From—Secretary, Behar Landholders Association, Gya Branch,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

I have the honour to request the favour of your laying before His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council the accompanying memorial, with the report annexed there

with, from the landholders of the District of Gya on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. I further beg to despatch by book-post five copies of the memorial and the report therein alluded to.

To the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The humble memorial of the landholders of the District of Gya,

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists have been greatly alarmed and distressed by the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and your memorialists respectfully submit that in spite of the changes made therein by the Select Committee, the Bill, far from improving or ameliorating the condition either of the landlords or their tenants, will powerfully tend to upset their present relations, and disturb the harmony which has hitherto generally existed between them.

2. That your memorialists beg respectfully to invite your Excellency's attention to the strange situation of the so-called landlords in this province under the laws at present in force. Their lands are subject to a summary sale law for arrears due to Government, and even their persons to arrest and imprisonment, under a summary certificate procedure law, and this for public demands upon their lands, not due by them but by their tenants, while for the realization of their rents they are obliged to have recourse to the cumbrous, dilatory, and costly procedure of regular suits in the civil courts. The injustice of this state of things has long been recognized, and so far back as the year 1876 a revision of the Rent Law, with a view to afford to the zemindar greater facility for the realization of his rents, was thought a pressing necessity. Your memorialists respectfully submit that the present Bill not only fails to provide any facility for the realization of rents, but by taking away from them the imperfect power of distraint which Act X of 1859 gave to them, will leave them in a more miserable position than before.

3. That your memorialists respectfully submit that the nature of ryotty tenures in this district, owing to the natural features of its land, differs radically from that of other districts in Bengal, and that the provisions of the Bill regarding settled ryots, right of occupancy, enhancements of rents, transferability and subletting of the right of occupancy, improvements and management, are quite unsuited to it, and will prove subversive of long established and customary rights of both parties, and most harmful both to the landlords and ryots of the district.

4. That no cultivation is possible in the district without the combined efforts and capital of both the landlord and ryot, and it is the bhowli tenure alone, under which both share proportionately the profit and loss under the effects of good and bad seasons that has encouraged them to join their labour and capital in the work of agriculture. The tenure benefits the landlord because, without the trouble and expense of enhancement, it enables him to get a just return for any labour employed or capital spent by him upon the improvement of the soil, and secures to him the prompt and punctual realization of his rents, while it benefits the ryot, since he has no rent whatever to pay on failure of the crops, which is an ever-recurring evil in the district. Your memorialists and their tenants naturally hoped that a tenure such as this, beneficial to them both, would receive all possible encouragement and support which the Government could give it by legislation; and it is disheartening to find that the present Bill aims at destroying it altogether. Your memorialists beg earnestly to submit that both they and their tenants look upon the provisions of sections 53, 81, 82, 83, and 220C of the Bill which they apprehend would have the effect of annihilating this tenure as the greatest misfortune and calamity that could befal the district. Such legislation was never desired either by landlords or ryots, and your memorialists respectfully solicit Your Excellency's pardon for saying that no justification for these provisions is to be found in the remote and delusive hope that the commutation of the rent now paid in kind into money may possibly increase the produce, and consequently the wealth of the country. The fear of your humble memorialists and that of the local authorities, based upon exact knowledge of the conditions under which cultivation is carried on, is that the result of such communication would be purely calamitous to the district and to the country.

5. That with the kind permission of the Collector of Gya, your memorialists beg to annex with this memorial copy of an official report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, submitted to him by Babu Bhoop Sen Sing, Senior Governmnment Pleader of Gya, and to solicit Your Excellency's kind attention to the several points therein discussed, as showing how injuriously the provisions of the Bill would affect this district.

6. That in conclusion your memorialists beg most respectfully to submit that, so far as they have been able to understand the provisions of the Bill, they believe that the passing of the measure into law would practically confiscate the rights which were guaranteed to them by the solemn promise of Government in the proclamation which imposed the permanent settlement upon them, and disturb the peaceful relations which have hitherto existed between the landlords and their tenants. A general confiscation of rights, so long recognized by such revolutionary means as the Bill contemplates, will not, your humble memo-

rialists fervently hope, commend itself to Your Excellency's just and benevolent Government; they respectfully pray that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased not to allow the Bill to be pased into law.

And your humble memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

No. 42, dated Gya, the 13th July, 1884.

From—BABU BHOOP SEN SING, B.A. & B.L., Government, Pleader, Gya,

To—The Collector of Gya.

I have the honour, as directed by you, to submit my report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, as revised by the Select Committee, with reference to the remarks contained in Government of India's letter No. 784, dated 5th May, and Bengal Government's letter No. 3T.—R., dated 24th May 1884. I regret that various other engagements, the voluminous papers connected with the subject which I had to go through, and ill-health prevented my submitting the report as early as I had intended to do.

2. The subject of the Bill is one of extreme difficulty and of the highest importance; and although my opinion thereon may, I am afraid, be not worth the paper it is written upon, yet in obedience to your order, I venture to put before you the conclusions which I have arrived at in consultation with those who take any interest in the matter, and after a careful consideration and discussion of the different questions raised in the Bill and the Report of the Select Committee.

3. Complaints from the actual cultivators of the soil that though the law had secured to them valuable rights in the land and given them protection from duress, illegal distraint, exaction, withholding of receipts, and arbitrary ejectment and enhancement, the patwari's *basta* changing and changeable at the will and pleasure of an unscrupulous landlord, and the costly and cumbrous procedure of the civil court which would keep them hanging about it oftener at times when they could more advantageously be employed in their fields, prevented them from asserting their rights, and compelled them to remain quiet at the mercy of the landlord; and on the other hand, equally just appeals from the landlords for protection from frequent agrarian disturbances and combination of tenants to withhold and resist the payment of rents; their repeated complaints that the law was weak and feeble to assist them in the exercise of their right of enhancement, and above all their loud cries for justice and fair play that, while their estates were liable to summary sale under the sunset law, and the summary certificate procedure for Government revenue, and other public demands upon lands, not only payable by them but by their tenants as well, for their own just dues, they were to maintain the highly expensive and dilatory procedure of regular suits in the civil courts, pending the decision of which their estates would either be sold or pledged at exorbitant rates of interest, pressed seriously upon the attention of Government, the necessity and justice of revising and re-casting the existing law. Both the parties expected the revised law to give to each the relief and protection he wanted against the other. The zemindars expected a summary and simple procedure for the realisation of their rents, facility for, and enlargement of the grounds of enhancement, and safe and secure enjoyment of all the emoluments, present and future, to which they were entitled by law without any curtailment. The actual cultivators of the soil in their turn expected an easy, speedy, and less costly procedure which would enable them to hold their own, and protect themselves from improper encroachment upon their rights and emoluments by a ruthless and unscrupulous landlord. An impartial lover of justice and fair play, acquainted with the wish and advice of the legislature, repeatedly expressed and made known from the time of the permanent settlement, that neither of the parties should look upon the other as hostile in interest, and that both should live in peace and harmony, working for their common weal and benefit, and for the improvement of agriculture upon which depended and depend the wealth and prosperity of the country, would naturally expect the revised law to take away nothing from, and add nothing to, the vested rights of both parties. Every one expected that the revision of the law, so earnestly desired by both landlords and tenants, would bring on peace and harmony between them, and inculcate upon each to love and regard the rights of the other as his own. But the present Bill, in its present form, forgetting the original complaints of both the parties, ignoring the reliefs they respectively prayed for, and declaring and creating new rights to the great detriment of the old and vested ones, would throw both the parties into a turbulent and boisterous sea of litigation, there to be wrecked on the rock of ruin and starvation.

4. The above is the impression which a close and careful perusal of the Bill, chapter by chapter and section by section, has left upon my mind, as well as upon the minds of those in this district, who have read it with some interest. So far as our district is concerned, the Bill is quite inapplicable and unsuited to its peculiar circumstances and its time-honored tenures, which do not seem to have been properly represented to the Members of the Council, or which appear to have escaped that amount of careful consideration which the importance and peculiar nature of such tenures absolutely demand.

5. Hilly tracts, sandy lands, and absence of navigable rivers make the relation of landlords and tenants, and the tenures themselves in Gya, very different from what they are

elsewhere, and legislation congenial to any other part of the country is and must necessarily be quite unsuited to this part of Behar. The nature of the soil and the physical features of the district make any improvement in agriculture, nay cultivation itself, without the cordial and combined efforts of both the landlords and the tenants, a matter of exceptional difficulty, if not of utter impossibility. In this district the capital of the landlords and the labour of his servants and those of the ryots have kept agriculture and cultivation a-going. The rivers and streams in the district, being dry all throughout the year, except during the best rainy season, every village has to maintain a large and extensive system of irrigation, in the shape of ahars (reservoirs) and pynes (artificial watercourses), at very heavy costs which are all borne by the landlords alone. The number of cases, both civil and criminal, in connection with water disputes, which crop up every year in this part of the country, and in which the landlord alone figures and bears the whole expenses of litigation, with all its concomitant evils and troubles, will satisfy the legislature that the Gaya zemindar, even where he is rack-renting and tyrannical, considers his interests as identical with those of his ryots, and is always ready to help them with men and money for their own welfare as well as for the improvement of agriculture. Any one unacquainted with the state of affairs in this district, and visiting any of its agricultural villages at any time during the months from July to September, will be struck with surprise at the strange sight of the zemindar, the rich by his servants, the poor himself, regardless of sun and rain, not unfrequently without an umbrella over his head, supervising the putting up, with his own money, of dams in rivers, cleaning the beds of pynes, conducting waters from place to place, filling up reservoirs with them, running from field to field, to see the proper distribution and economical use of the waters, so brought to the village, with hard labour and at heavy costs.

6. It is not unfrequently that the land lord, in hard years, supplies his ryots with seeds (*bihun*) and food (*khaihun*), to be returned to him within the agricultural year, with interest, at 2 annas per rupee a year, which is equivalent to 12½ per cent. per annum. But cannot the ryot do all these himself without the aid of the zemindar? My answer to this question would be an emphatic *No*. It is impossible for him to maintain the village reservoirs and the intricate water-courses, which are so many arteries and veins of vital fluid, supplying the life-blood to its whole agricultural community. But why? Because, in the first place, his holding being scattered in small plots and patches all over the village area, many at considerable distances from the ahars and pynes, he will not think it worth his while to spend any money upon the construction and repairs of the common reservoirs and water-courses; secondly because he has not the means, nor has he any credit with money-lenders, to raise the required sum by loan. Thirdly, because, in the present state of the country, the habits of the people, their ancient and inherited mode of thinking and their want of confidence in each other, so natural in monetary transactions among the ignorant and illiterate mass to which the majority of the cultivators belong, would make combination and raising up of subscriptions among themselves, creation of a joint common fund and the appointment of trustees for the proper management of such a fund, any thing but practicable within the bounds of possibility. Fourthly, because assuming even for the sake of argument the possibility of the creation of such a fund and the appointment of such trustees as aforesaid, the mob would be without a lead, and each ryot having paid for the common reservoirs and water channels, would claim the priority of irrigating his fields, and try to assert his rights or supposed rights, by means fair or foul, which would often lead to serious affrays resulting in the breaking of bones and shedding of blood, and sometimes terminating in murders and manslaughters. If not this, there would certainly be surreptitious cutting of reservoirs and diverting of channel-waters, by a ryot whose single field of a few kuttahs in some remote corner of the village land is drying up at a time when the whole village requires to keep them closed or in their proper course as the case may be, and thus all the water might be wasted to the immense loss and injury of the rest of the ryots. I might add here, as the result of many years' experience, that in joint estates, owned by several proprietors, irrigation works suffer a great deal for want of co-operation and union among themselves, in carrying out such works for the benefit of such joint estates. But the proprietors who were indifferent and careless when the estates were joint, would no longer appear to be so when the estates are partitioned. After partition has been effected and the lands marked out, the first thing that the proprietor of each plot takes up is the irrigation-work of his plot for which he spares neither pains nor money. In this district there are numerous pynes known under the name of *Dasiain*, running over several miles with numerous branches held in common by several villages. One of these from the Jumna river runs over more than 12 miles and irrigates about 60 villages, containing in all upwards of 10,000 cultivators; and if pynes like these were left in charge of the ryots, the result would be what can be better conceived than described, proving itself extremely disastrous to the ryots themselves and ruinous, to the cause of cultivation. The last, but not the least, reason is that the reservoirs and water-courses are subject to constant litigation between neighbouring villages, and have always been a fruitful source of serious riots and affrays. The cases, whether civil and criminal, thus cropping up require to be carefully conducted and properly managed, as upon their results depend the prospects of both the landlord and the tenants. It is highly desirable that the management and the looking-after of such cases should be entirely in the hands of that party which possesses better intelligence and superior understanding. There can be no doubt that the landlord is better than his ryots in point of intelligence and understanding. In the present state of affairs, the reservoirs and the water-courses are maintained at the exclusive costs of the landlords, who keep a vigilant watch

over them and exclusively control their opening and closing up. No ryot ever ventures to open them without his landlord's permission, which is never withheld unless when it would be injurious to the interests of the majority of the cultivators.

7. Having shewn the physical impossibility of making any improvement in agriculture, nay of keeping up cultivation in this district, without maintaining costly reservoirs and water-courses, and having also shewn that these cannot be well kept up and maintained by the ryots, individually or collectively, and that they have, from time beyond all legal memory, been kept up exclusively by the landlords at their own expenses, I next proceed to shew why the landlords have undergone, and are undergoing, so much troubles and expenses for their ryots. The preamble to Reg. II of 1793 desired both land lords and tenants to keep them on. Enhancement suits in Gaya have not been heard of. In fact, during my comparatively extensive practice at the Gaya Bar for the last 14 years, I never had a single enhancement suit to conduct or defend. Is it that the landlords have been making enhancement by underhand means and illegally out of Court? Doubtless, the Reyan class (the cultivators of inferior orders) who plough with their own hands and never engage hired labour, look upon their zemindar, not only as the lord of the land they till and cultivate, but as a divine being; and with them the landlord may do whatever he likes. Wallowing in the mire of ignorance, living from hand to mouth, and spending all their savings in the grog-shop, the cultivators of this order confound their *Gowan* (landlord) with their *Bhagowan* (God), against whom they will not and cannot go to Court. But the landlord's task is not so easy, nor his position so sacred and awe-inspiring with the superior class of cultivators, the Brahmans, the Babhans, the warrior and other classes who cultivate their lands through their servants or hired men and who form the bulk of the cultivators of this district. Many of these are the descendants of the proprietors of byegone times, and consider themselves by birth and in position, equal, if not superior, to their landlord. They are quarrelsome and litigious, and without fight, they would not yield an inch to him. They are a terror to him instead of he being a terror to them. He has met with difficulties and obstacles in realising his just dues from them, and it cannot possibly be maintained that he could enhance their rents so easily and quietly, without the aid of Court. The records of the Civil and Criminal Courts here will shew the number of cases and complaints that were and are brought by the cultivators of this class againts their landlords, as evidence of the fact that they would resist with all their might any, the least, attempt at an arbitrary or illegal enhancement. If the landlord has not been able to make enhancements in or out of Court, why, it may be asked, has he been spending so much money and undergoing so much trouble for his ryots and for the improvement of agriculture? My answer to this is that the nature of the ryoti tenures in Gya is such as would enable him to get a return and reward for his money and labour, without the necessity of enhancements, legal or illegal, and that his neglect to keep on these works of irrigation would cause loss not only to his ryots but to himself as well.

8. This brings me to the consideration of the tenures of various descriptions that prevail in this district. The first and the foremost among them is the Bhowli tenure, under which the greater part (more than four fifths) of the cultivated lands here are held. Its distinguishing feature is the payment of rents in kind, not in any fixed quantity but in a fixed proportion on the actual outturn of the crops grown. The rent paid or payable accordingly varies from year to year. The land is tilled and the seed sown is supplied by the ryot or at his cost—the costs of hoeing and transplanting, of weeding and clearing being also borne by him. But the water is supplied by the landlord at his own cost. The costs of gilandazi, throwing up of earth, division of lands into plots, by *ats* and *ails* (ridge-walls) according to their levels, for the storage of the necessary quantity of water, and of erecting embankments on the banks of rivers for the protection of the villages from being over-flooded, are exclusively paid by him. In dry years when water cannot be supplied from rivers and village reservoirs and artificial water-courses, he pays the ryots the costs of sinking wells. It is not only that the landlord supplies water for irrigation, but as the rise or fall in his income depends upon the increase or decrease in the produce of the lands, he naturally shews as much anxiety and takes as much care in the proper and timely ploughing thereof, as he would have done had he been a cultivator himself, and his servants are always found to be busy in superintending the tilling of the soil, the sowing of the seeds, the transplanting of the crops, and so forth according as the case may be. If the ryot's bullock happens to die in the ploughing season and the ryot is unable to procure one in its stead, the zemindar would come forward and help him with one, even at the risk of running into debt, if he is poor. Seeds are also supplied by him in the same way. For similar reasons, the landlord is interested in seeing that the best crops are grown upon the land it is capable of producing. No ryot has the right to sow any crop inferior to what the land is capable of producing, nor can he be allowed, without the express consent of his landlord, to grow crops which, by the custom of the country, Nekdi rent is paid for, or which is incapable of being appraised or stored in the *Khalihan* for division. From the time the crops are sown to the time they are appraised and stored, the landlord watches the crops with keen interest and protects them from being wasted or otherwise injured by men or cattle. For this purpose he has to maintain an establishment of Barahils and Goraits, the former of whom receive their salary from the zemindar and a share in one of the *abwabs* called *mangan*, while the latter are remunerated by the zeminder with *Jaggir* and *Pawbhi*, as well as with a share in the *notcha*, an abwab which will be described

hereafter. This kind of tenure, it may be remarked *en passant*, is a peculiar one and has not its like any where else either in Asia or Europe; and it would be a mistake to compare it with the European metayer system and to condemn it as having all the evils of that system without any of its advantages.

9. It would thus appear that in the rearing up of the crops, the capital and labour of both the landlord and the ryots are employed. The crops in the fields remain in charge of both. Both have vested rights in the land, and I fail to see why the crops should be considered in the possession of the ryot any more than in that of the landlord. Under the circumstances, both law and equity would consider not only the land, but the crops as well, as the joint property in joint possession of both. Such has always been our legal conception of the rights of the parties with regard to the possession of the crops. Both the ryots and the landlord have, from time immemorial, dealt with the crops of Bhowli lands as their joint property Neither party ever believed, nor does it even now believe, that the one can touch or remove the crops of Bhowli lands without the consent or permission of the other.

10. Having thus pointed out that the Bhowli crops are, by custom and the circumstances under which they are grown, regarded by the parties concerned as their joint property, we proceed next to ascertain what, under law and the said custom, have been the respective shares of the parties and how each has been taking and enjoying its share. The whole of the straw and the chaff, which are not without value, goes to the ryots. It is only out of the grain-produce, that the zemindar gets a share which, though everywhere more than half, is different in different pergunnahs, and almost in different villages, and which again varies with the different classes of ryots, whether *Reyan* or Surfa, the former delivering a higher and the latter a lower share; and we shall be very near the true figure, when we state that the zemindar's share, with the customary abwabs, is $\frac{9}{16}$ of the grain-produce. But if the value of the straw and the chaff which are in these days, as much valuable commodities as grains, be taken into consideration, the highest share which the zemidar gets in lieu of rent, would be much less than even half of the total gross produce. The value of the straw and chaff may fairly be assumed to be one-third of the grain-produce. It has been stated to me by cultivators that ordinarily 100 small bundles or 4 men's load of paddy would yield one maund of rice; and if the rice be sold for one rupee this straw might be sold for 4 annas to 6 annas. Thus out of the total gross produce of Rs. 21, while the zemindar would get Rs. 9, the ryot gets 12. I cannot vouch for the exactness of the figures given above, but I am assured by both zemindars and ryots that they can be taken as the basis of a fair comparison of the values of their respective shares in the bhowli crop. Paddy being the principle produce of bhowli lands, it would not be out of place to allude here to the proverb which is so common both among zemindars and ryots of Behar, *viz.*, "*sab dhan sarhe basis pasari*" all paddy twenty-two and half pasaris (one-eighth of a maund)." Twenty-two and half *pasaris* out of forty *pasaris* would correspond exactly with $\frac{9}{16}$ share of the landlord in the grain-produce of the bhowli land.

11. The mode in which the two parties take their respective shares of the crops is either by *Dana bandi* (appraisement) or *Agorbatai* (apportionment). I have already said that in the fields the crops are watched and protected by both the parties, neither of whom can touch them without the permission of the other. As soon as the crops are ripe for harvesting, the zemindar deputes an *Amin* (assessor) and a *salis* (arbitrator) to make an estimate of the grain-produce. In the presence of these officers, the ryots, the village *gomasta*, the patwari, and the *jeth* or the principal ryot, who generally knows to read and write, representing and watching the interest of the ryots; the village chainman called *Katha dhar* (holder of wood or bamboo) measures the field with the village bamboo which in this district is nowhere less than 8 feet, 3 inches, or more that 9 feet in length. The *salis* then goes round the field, and from his experience guesses out of the probable quantity of the grain in the fields, holds a consultation with the amin and the village amlas, and when the quantity is unanimously agreed upon, it is made known to the ryot. If he accepts the estimate so arrived at, the quantity is entered by the patwari in the *khasra* or field-book. If he objects, other ryots are called in to act as mediators, and if they fail to convince either party, a *partar* or test takes place. On behalf of the landlord, a portion of the best part of the crops is reaped, and an equal portion of the worst part is reaped on behalf of the ryot. The two portions so reaped are threshed and the grain weighed. On the quantity thus ascertained, the whole produce of the field is calculated and entered in the *khasra*. From the time the estimate is made, the zemindar withdraws his connection from the crops which are then left in the exclusive charge and possession of the ryots but their (the ryots') interest therein until reaped is still carefully watched by the budhwara or the watchman and the other village establishment. After the appraisement of the field, the ryot is allowed the full liberty of reaping the crops and taking them home at any time that may suit his convenience. Out of the estimated quantity, a deduction at the rate of two *seers* per *maund* is allowed to the ryot, which is called *chhut-ti* (let off.) I have not been able to ascertain the exact reason for which this allowance is made to the ryot from the joint quantity of grain. There has been a diversity of opinion on this point. But as in the *Agorbatai*, the reapers who also thresh out the grains are paid from the joint crop, I presume this is allowed to the ryot to meet the cost of reaping, gathering, and threshing. The landlord's share is then calculated on the quantity left after the *chhut-ti* has been deducted. The total quantity thus left is then equally divided, to the one-half is added what under the name of *daheak*, *neg*, or *hubub*, is called the bhowli pattah which, as already stated is different in different places and

with different classes of ryots. But so far as I have been able to ascertain from records of rent suits and from my own personal knowledge of my own estates, as well as from other zemindars and the ryots, this *daheak* is in no case less than 1¼ seers or more than 4 seers per maund calculated on the other half. To this being added the *pauseia*, the *nocha*, the *badhwara*, the *partal* and *mauserhi* of which I shall speak hereafter under the heads of abwabs, the zemindar's total share would come to, in some cases, a little less, and in others, a little more than $\frac{9}{16}$ which is called the *ain* as distinguished from the nakdi-rent called the *mal*. The word *ain* means "something" and as a matter of fact the landlord gets his share in the same kind of crops that are grown in the field.

12. Under the *dana-bandi*, the ryot is bound to deliver the zemindar's share at the kutchery; and if the grain is spent or otherwise used by the ryot he is charged with money value of the grain so spent or used. If the parties do not agree to *dana-bandi*, the crops are reaped under the supervision of both, and gathered in a common threshing floor, called *khalian* where too they are carefully and strictly watched by both the parties. Threshing does not take place until the whole crops of the village have been thus gathered in the *khalian*. Neither party is allowed the use of the crops which remain in the joint possession of both, till the grains are threshed out, weighed and divided. During the reaping period, the ryot, at the end of each day, gets what is called *lorha* (the ears of corn accidently dropped at the time of reaping) and *denowia* and *chhokowti*, in certain varying proportion in every village and perganah, as daily wages of the reapers. From the joint crops, the village barber, washerman, potter, blacksmith, carpenter and the tanner who have worked all the year round for the ryots and occasionally for the zemindar, receive their fixed *bojhas* (bundles) and *panjas* (half bundles) in lieu of which in *dana-bandi*, it is said, some of them pluck the ears of corn from the fields at the time of appraisement. When the heap of grain is ready for division, the grain which is blown away with the chaff, is all left to the ryot, and is commonly known by the name of *agar*. Then again out of the common heap, certain fixed proportions known by the name of *agaoon* (offering for family God,) *bishun pirit* (offering to priest) and *bhut kuri* (spirit's share,) are set apart in honor of the family and village gods of the ryots, and are given to the ryots for holy purposes. Out of the grain thus left in the heap, the zemindar gets his share and what is left at the bottom of the heap, mixed up with dust and is called *tari*, is all left to the ryot. The *tari* and the *agar* too are allowed in a fixed proportion, so also the *agaoon, bishun pirit and bhutkuri*. The fees of the village amlas are also paid from the joint heap. This system is called *agorbatai*. The items mentioned above, are not allowed in the Danabandi system, as the ryot, there takes the chance of the rough estimate, by way of contract, which is less troublesome and may give him more than *agorbatai*.

13. The *agorbatai* has the appearance of more fairness than the *danabandi*, but is disliked by both landlords and tenants. By the landlords, because it entails upon him a great deal of trouble, and by the tenant, because it prevents him from using and enjoying the produce of his fields in proper time and keeps him under the suspicion of the landlord's servants and leads to friction between them. There is also a good deal of wastage in the *batai*, as the parties hurry over the reaping. The crops which under the *danabandi*, would go to the ryots house, in the months of *Poos* and *Magh*, at the latest, cannot, under the *agorbatai*, with all possible haste, be divided and removed from the open *khalian*, till the end of *Fagoon* or the middle of *Chait*, at the earliest.

14. It would thus be very clear that the straw and chaff all going to the ryot, and he taking, at least $\frac{1}{16}$ of the grain produce in the shape of *chhut-ti* in *danabandi* and of the several items, alluded to before, in *batai* from the joint heap of grain, and the zemindar's highest share being $\frac{9}{16}$ of what is left after due deductions, as detailed above, there could be no ground for the remark, once made by the Bengal Rent Commission, that the bhowli tenant who pays as rent so much as half the produce must have the option of cultivating only so much of his holding as he likes, especially when the zemindar pays out of his own share, the costs of the establishment so essential for the interest of both, and has to meet the enormously high expenses of supplying water, erecting embankments, &c.; I have tried above to give as full, faithful, correct and accurate an account of the bhowli tenure, with all the main and important incidents of this peculiar tenure, of a peculiar nature; of the rights and liabilities of the parties thereunder and the mode of its working, as, with my limited knowledge and local experience, I could. However, ill-featured and ugly, looking as a relic of primitive ages long gone by, and, however, cumbrous and unmanageable, in practice, it may appear to the civilized people of this enlightened age, to the people of Gaya, at least, it presents a quite different and more agreeable and attractive aspect, as a tenure which is and has always been, the source of the greatest blessings to them. If it were not for this tenure, poor as the people of this district are, they would surely have been far worse off. Having to pay, as rent, only a definite and fixed share in the actual out-turn of his fields, and nothing more than that, if there be a failure of crops, whether total or partial, an event which is of very frequent occurrence in this part of the country, the bhowli tenant has never felt and will never feel the rigour and horror of famine and scarcity so much as his nakdi neighbour who has not only to provide against starvation, but to meet the relentless demand of his unsympathetic landlord for rent which he must pay whether there has been a total or partial failure of crops. I may here state, without fear of contradiction, that no system of tenure could be more advantageous and beneficial to the tenants who are generally so thoughless and improvident in a country where famine and

scarcity pay periodical visits, than the one, like the bhowli, under which the liability to pay rent varies with the variation in the rainfall and grain-produce of the land. In famine and in years of scarcity a nakdi ryot may be, and as a matter of fact is frequently, compelled to pay rent by selling his holding and sometimes his cattle and homestead too, but not so the bhowli tenant, not even for the road and public works cesses, which having been assessed upon the estate will be paid up for him by his landlord, who will not recover those Cesses from him, as the ryots liability (*vide* Section 41 of IX of 1880) depends upon the rent payable by him, and as failure of crops will relieve him from his liability to pay rent he will be relieved of the cesses also. The tenure is not beneficial to the landlord inasmuch as it enables him to promptly realise his rents without the trouble and barrassment of a suit or without distraint, legal or illegal, and as it enables him to give immediate return of any capital or labour spent or bestowed upon land improvements, without the expenses and embarrassments of enhancement suits. The paucity of rent-suits between landlord and actual cultivators in the districts and the total absence of enhancement and abatement suits, are due entirely to the nature and incidents of this tenure. If it is desirable as the declared policy of every civilized and enlightened Government undoubtedly is and has always been from the time of the Roman Republic, that it is to the interest of the people that litigation should cease, it is nowhere more desirable than among the agricultural classes of Behar in general, and of Gaya in particular, who proverbially poor as they are, would better and more advantageously spend their savings on agricultural improvements than squander them away in litigation which brings them no earthly good in return, but heartburning, distress and destitution. And no tenure is so pre-eminently well constituted and calculated to work as an effective bar to such litigation, as bhowli tenure unquestionably is with all its so-called ugly features and relics of primitive ages. Devoid as the district of Gaya is of all those resources of agriculture which nature has so bountifully bestowed upon the more favoured parts of the province, what tenure can be more suited to the soil and congenial to the people of the district than the one which would encourage the landlord to lay out all his capital and spend his energy and intelligence, to supply, by human skill, art and labour, and would thus give an impetus to the progress of the agriculture which is so devoutly wished for by all. This the bhowli tenure certainly is. The fear of loss, if the landlord neglects or omits to maintain the irrigation works and to attend to the improvement of the land and the hope of gain of which he is sure, if he directs his attention and energy to, and spends his capital upon them, have both combined to operate as a good and stimulus to unite his capital and care with those of his tenants for the benefit of agriculture. It will I trust, be now conceded that this tenure being so beneficial to both landlords and tenants and being so favourable to the cause of agriculture, requires all the support which a benign and benevolent Government can give by legislation. But it is a matter of deep regret that such an important and beneficial tenure escaped the notice and consideration of the legislature, from the commencement of legislation by British Government in Bengal, and it is really painful to see that the first attempt at legislation in this direction, aims a deathblow to this tenure which have survived all the vicissitudes and revolutions that time has wrought. But I confess that this tenure, like all others, has been, in its working, attended with abuses which are attributable more to the neglect of the legislature to give in protection for upwards of a century than to any inherent defects in the tenure itself. All that was required to be secured and protected by legislation was (1) to provide for a timely reaping and enjoyment of the produce by both parties, (2) to secure fairness in *danabandi* in time of dispute, (3) to preserve a proper record of appraisement and division when they were on good terms in order to prevent future disputes and institution of false suits and setting up of false defence, regarding such appraisement and division, that is to say, that if the landlord had made an *agorbatai* he might not be able to see on the allegations of a *danabandi*, and similarly if the ryot had accepted a *Danabandi* and enjoyed the crops, he might not be allowed to set up a defence of *agorbatai*, (4) to prevent the ryot from neglecting the proper and timely cultivation of his fields, (5) to prevent each of the parties from forcibly and surreptitiously removing the crops from the fields or *khalyans* to the detriment of the rights of the other; and (6) if practicable to define the respective shares of both parties in produce. But in my humble opinion the remedy which the Bill provides is worse than the disease. This brings me to the consideration of the different provisions of the Bill regarding the bhowli tenure, at the outset of which, I might say that matters connected with this tenure which urgently required legislation, in order to protect the rights of the parties and to improve and to strenghrhen its working, have not received that amount of consideration which their importance demanded. The provisions of the Bill regarding this tenure are to be found in sections 53, 81, 82, and 83, section 53 gives a right both to an occupancy ryot and his landlord, to effect, by application to the Collector, or any settlement revenue officer, a forcible conversion of the bhowli tenure into a nakdi one. This provision, revolutionary as it is in its character, is altogether new and uncalled for as neither the landlord nor the tenant ever demanded it. Instead of improving the position of either the tenant or his landlord, the section would involve them in those heart-burning disputes regarding enhancement and abatement, which have hitherto been altogether unknown. Besides it is open to the objection that it encroaches upon the rights of both the parties. The zemindar has enjoyed, from time immemorial, the right of availing himself of the increase in the yearly produce of the land and of the rise of the market value of the grain, and thereby profiting himself by such increase and rise, while the ryot, on the other hand has enjoyed the privilege of paying no rent at all when there was total failure of the crops, or of paying such rent only as the actual produce of the land would permit in

certain fixed properties already alluded to before. This provision would thus be very distasteful both to the landlord and to the tenant, and would be looked upon with distrust as it might be used by either of them as a handle to harass the other, under circumstances which may chance to be favourable to the one and unfavourable to the other. An ease-loving and indolent zemindar, would only be too glad, if he be able, to force upon his tenants a fixed money-rent, thereby relieving himself of the duties and care of a bhowli landlord. Similarly a well-to-do ryot, who, having other sources of income, does not care for the cultivation of his land so much, and happening to entertain some ill-feelings towards his landlord, would not scruple to take advantage of this section and by inducing other ryots to join him, to use it against a hard-working and active zemindar who spares neither pains nor energy to improve the agriculture of his estate, and thus to reduce his income and emolument even below the habilities which his estate is subject to. However, at the same time, I must candidly confess, that this ancient and time-honored tenure, held as it is in high estimation by both landlords and tenants, in this part of the province, would render this section a dead letter with those landlords and tenants who, mindful of their interest and anxious to improve the agriculture, never consider the interest of the one as clashing against that of the other, and always work and co-operate with one another for the furtherance of the cause of cultivation. But it may be argued that if the section would remain inoperative as a dead letter, why raise any objection to it? To this my answer is, that if the section be allowed to stand on the statute book an unscupulous landlord or a revengeful ryot will ever try to use it as as a weapon to injure the interest of the one or the other, as the case may be. Then again the commutation of the bhowli tenure into nakdi one is surrounded with many difficulties. The principles laid down in clause (4) of the section, for determining the sum to be paid as money-rent, are neither so easy nor practicable as they might appear at first. The bhowli and the nakdi lands are so situated in any estate in this district and are so different and dissimilar with each other in their productiveness and the kinds of crops grown upon them, that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to determine the money-rent of the former by the light of that of the latter in the vicinity with any degree of fairness to the emoluments of the parties concerned. It may here be observed that in this district, nakdi rent is fixed upon crops grown on the land and in the majority of cases it was fixed with reference to the crops then grown, at a time when grains were so cheap for more reasons than one, that it would be very unjust and hard upon the zemindar who has never altered the nakdi rent of his estate to compel him to convert his his bhowli into a nakdi estate, on the principle laid down in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (4) of this section which would reduce his emoluments to at least ½ or ⅓ of what it at present and the bhowli system is. Then again how ruinous it would prove to the interest of a ryot the rent of whose Nakdi land, or of that of his neighbour, has of late been enhanced by a a rack-renting and unprincipled landlord, if he be forced to pay money-rent for his bhowli holding determined on the principle referred to above.

15. The principle laid down in sub-clause (*b*) which contemplates the determining of money-rent of of bhowli lands, on the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding ten years, is as untenable and impracticable, as the other. "The preceding ten years" may either be a period of uninterrupted prosperity and plenty of crops in the agricultural community or just the reverse. If the former, the ryots are ruined in hard years, if the latter, the landlords are ruined for ever. But the difficulty is how to ascertain the average value of the produce for the preceding ten years.

16. Where to find a faithful and trustworthy record of the actual produce of the lands during that period. Can any reliance be placed upon that perennial spring of mischief, the patwarie's basta, for such a record, after what has repeatedly and strongly been said of it from every quarter? Will a dishonest and intriguing landlord ever scruple to fall back upon it, for the purpose of showing that the lands, during the preceding ten years, produced more than what they actually did, and can any ryot be safe from being rack-rented, if his holding is made a victim to that strange and fearful basta, which on the other hand may as well be turned against weak and honest zemindar, by the ryots combining and colluding with the patwari. Instances of such collusion with the patwari being not rare.

17. Thus both the principles for commutation of rent payable in kind as laid down in the Bill being open to serious objections in other principle or principles can be possible or practicable under the peculiar incidents of the tenure paying rent in kind. Even the wise suggestions made with regard to section 53 by the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds in his memorandum of dissent is far from being sufficient to make the section free from any of the objections that I have ventured to point out in the foregoing paras.

18. With all due deference to the opinion of such an able, wise, learned and experienced legislator, I humbly beg to submit that while those suggestions seek to protect the interests of the ryots, they fail to extend that degree of protection to the interest of the landlord which justice and fair-play entitle him to. Altogether ignoring the material injuries which the interests of the landlord would suffer if this section be allowed to stand as it is, and be fully taken advantage of by vindictive and unscrupulous ryots, the suggestions proceed further to shape the section in such a manner as would undoubtedly make it exceedingly objectionable in the eye of every bhowli landlord, as it would stand in the way of all his future prospects and legitimate emoluments arising out of his personal exertions and care to improve the agriculture of his estate. The proposal that the money-rent should not in any case exceed

the rental at which the holding is entered in the landlord's road-cess returns may, at the first sight, appear to be just, but a little careful consideration would at once show that the basis on which the proposal is made is anything but just and fair to the landlord. For it is well-known that these road-cess returns are not what they profess to be and are far from being true and reliable. These returns were made at a time and with motives which would at once render them quite unfit, if not utterly unsafe, to be treated with any degree of weight or importance. These returns invariably underrate the actual rentals to which they relate as they were made with interested motives. It is not the object of the present Bill to punish the zemindar for what he might have done long ago; and yet it is proposed to inflict a heavy penalty upon him for the returns being not what they ought to have been. In many cases the zemindars who made them are no longer in possession of the estates, and in accepting the rental entered in them as the maximum limit of money-rent for a bhowli holding the income of such zemindars would not only be lowered, but it would be punishing them for the faults of those upon whom they could have no control. Even assuming that these road-cess returns are correct, they cannot and ought not to be taken into consideration in calculating the money-rent of a tenure paying rent in kind, as nearly ten years have elapsed since they were first made, during which period vast improvements have been made and the value of the holdings have increased. It is also noteworthy that these returns showed the average rentals of the years 1280 and 1282 F. S. corresponding with September 1873 to June 1875, years in which this district was visited with famine on account of ailure of crops. No return since then has been made in the district.

19. Nothing can be more unjust and nothing at the same time can be more detrimental to the interests of a zemindar than to lay down such a hard and fast rule that the money-rent shall not in any case exceed the rental at which a holding is entered in the road-cess returns. While thus the income and emoluments of a tenant will increase with the increase in the productive powers of the soil and rise in the price of grains, those of the poor landlords are attemped to be curbed and curtailed in many cases below his liabilities and are allowed to proceed so far and no further.

20. It is no wonder therefore that the zemindars of this district look upon such a suggestion with feelings of alarm and despair. The proposal to make a substantial deduction in favor of the ryot "in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by" him tends only to add gall to bitterness. If such a deduction be allowed to the ryots, would not the zemindars be justified in demanding that a substantial addition should be made in their favor in consideration of the benefits and advantages which the ryots will derive from the existing improvements which were chiefly effected by their capital and exertions? Considering, then, the peculiar nature of the bhowli tenure and the benefits which are derivable therefrom, considering also that this tenure has been in existence from time immemorial and that both landlords and tenants thereunder have always regarded it as highly beneficial to the interests and welfare of both, any attempt to do away with this ancient tenure, sanctioned by long usage and accepted by the people as a source of blessings to them, is not only uncalled for, but is detrimental to the cause of agriculture and subversive of the rights of the parties. Any such attempt should be given up as hopeless, as it is not possible to devise any practical principles of commutation, fair, just, and equitable to the parties concerned. No possible apparent good, either to the landlord or to the tenant, does the provision of section 53 secure; but it appears to have been introduced into the Bill simply with a view to remove the seeming anomaly which this tenure, notwithstanding its intrinsic and inherent virtues, present in comparison to tenures prevalent in other parts of Behar and Bengal. But as we cannot possibly alter the natural features of this district and its peculiar circumstances under which this tenure has lived and grown up, we cannot, by any legislative enactment, remove the anomaly without causing immense injury. In my opinion, therefore, which I share with the other landlords and the tenants of the district, the provision of section 53, together with that of clause (*b*) of section 210, which seems to have been made with a view to strengthen it, should altogether be eliminated. The conversion or otherwise of this tenure had better be left in the hands of that powerful, but silent and quetly working legislator—Time.

21. The provisions of section 83 read with section 220, clause (*c*) and section 99 sub-section (2) are more revolutionary and destructive than those of section 53. have already shown that the crops, being grown on the lands in which both the landlords and the tenants have vested rights, and being protected and reared by the joint capital and combined labor of both, ought to be, as they have always been, considered as their joint property in their joint possession, and that both of them have, from time immemorial, treated and dealt with them as such. The principles of law and equity which govern the enjoyment and possession of joint property ought to regulate, as they have hitherto been doing, the crops of the bhowli lands. But the provisions of section 83 place the bhowli crops, whether subject to appraisement or division in the exclusive and entire possession of the ryot, in total disregard of the rights of the landlord to the joint possession therof. The penalty clause (*c*) of section 220 of the Bill, would make the landlord's interference with the cutting or removing of the crops, an offence of the criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; while section 99 would prevent the zemindar, without the consent of the tenant or the written permission of the Collector, from making any measurement except in certain cases specified therein. The exceptions

attached to sub-section (2) would only cover measurements when the rent varies with the area affected by alluvion or diluvion and varying from year to year, and when the rent depends upon the area under cultivation, and such area varying from year to year. But none of these exceptions are explicit and wide enough to cover the measurement of the bhowli lands for the purpose of appraisement where the rent depends not so much upon the area under cultivation as upon the actual produce of the lands. The provisions of these sections, while they contemplate to give every protection to the ryot and to create new rights for him, deprive the landlord of his rights to enter into fields for the purpose of making appraisement and superintending the reaping, gathering, or dividing of the crops and of preventing the surreptitious or fraudulent removal of them before appraisement or division. If these rights of landlord, which he has so long enjoyed without disturbance and interruption and without any prejudice to the interests of the ryots, be so suddenly and summarily taken away, he will be thrown off and placed at the absolute mercy of his tenants with regard to the timely reaping and gathering of the crops, and will be rendered utterly powerless in protecting himself from fraud and other acts of bad faith on the part of his ryots. When the rent payable to the landlord depends upon the actual produce of the fields, and when the increase in such produce mainly depends upon his care and capital, could any thing be more unjust and hard upon him, more distressing and disheartening to him, than to take away from him the right of protecting himself and his interest from foul play and fraudulent act, and of seeing that his legitimate income and just emoluments do not suffer at the mere will and pleasure of his tenants, who, being in absolute and exclusive possession of the crops can do with them as they please, without any fear of immediate and effectual interference on the part of the landlord. There are many crops grown in the bhowli lands yielding edible pods and peas which require a great deal of care and vigilance for protection from being eaten up by men, while they are yet unreaped and unremoved from the fields. With regard to the proper protection of such crops the landlord is left at the tender mercy of his tenants. It is notorious that, in spite of the vigilant watch which is kept over such crops while they are in the fields both by the tenants and the landlords' men, they are not safe from being eaten up by greedy passers-by, and from being plucked off by the children and women of those tenants themselves who are far from being well-to-do. Can the interests of the landlord with regard to these crops be properly guarded, when they are in danger of being devoured up at an early stage, not only by other men, but by the tenants themselves, and when the landlord dares not for fear of criminal prosecution, interfere and rescue them from such waste and misappropriation. While the poor landlord is liable to be criminally prosecuted for trespass if he prevents or attempts to prevent the ryots from "*otherwise dealing with any produce of a holding*" what penalty is provided for for the tenants if they commit, as being thoughtless and improvident they are sure to do, any acts of bad faith with respect to the crops that are henceforth to be left in their exclusive possession, except the vague and soothing provision of sub-section (4) of section 83, which will sound well in theory, but will scarcely work satisfactorily in practice? Is this fair dealing and meting out even-handed justice to the parties concerned? Mark the words italicised above. Let the tenant deal with the produce of his holding as he likes, the landlord shall not interfere; if he feels himself aggrieved or injured by any acts of his ryots, he must go to the civil court and undergo all the expenses, anxieties and embarrassments of a litigation before his grievances can be redressed and his injuries remedied as against the ryots. The landlord is to be handed up before the criminal court, even for the slightest attempt on his part to exercise his hitherto undoubted rights on his own property, while the ryot's body is not to be touched even for the grossest misappropriation of the crops. If the tenant removes any portion of the crops before appraisement or division, all that is left to the landlord for the remedy is to sue for his share in the crops so removed which shall be deemed to have been as full as the fullest crop of the same description appraised in the neighbourhood on similar land for that harvest. So if the zemindar attempts to touch the crops he must be dragged to the criminal court; if the tenants actually remove them, he must be forced to go to the civil court, where he must prove, before he can succeed, that there has been a removal and that similar land in the neighbourhood produced a certain quantity of crops of the same description. If he satisfactorily discharges the burden of proof that would thus lie upon him, right and good, but if he fails to do so, or if his case is knocked down on some legal technicalities, he must not only lose his share of the crops, but must be saddled with all the costs of the litigation. That the landlord, when the ryots combine against him, must fail is any thing but certain. In the event of such combination, how difficult it would be for him to procure evidence on those points which he must establish before he can make out *primâ facie* case against his tenants. What can be the best of proofs on those points, unless it be the evidence of some of the neighbouring ryots, and how can he expect to avail himself of such evidence if the ryots rise in a body against him, with the intention of causing material injury to their landlord. Instances of such rising among the ryots of the Surfa class are not wanting. Then, again, the sub-section (4) though it appears to assume the garb of a penalty clause and a preventive measure, would rather encourage, than put down, the removal of the crops, before appraisement or division on the part of a ryot, in cases in which the land of that ryot happens to produce the best, fullest and most plentiful crop in the neighbourhood, as such removal would unquestionably lead to his advantage and gain, even if he be sued in the Civil Court to contribute towards the share of his landlord. Having obtained more, he will not hesitate nor feel to give less to his landlord. While the section

recognizes the *agorbatai* system of appropriation of the bhowli produce by both the parties, the essence of which being that the crops should be reaped, gathered and thrashed under the watch and supervision of both, and that neither of them should, before division, remove or appropriate any portion of them, section 220, clause (*c*) by making the zemindar's interference, as a criminal offence, gives full liberty to the ryot to bring only as much as he wishes to the *khalian* and to take as much as he pleases to his home, in which case the zemindar would have greater difficulty, in availing himself of the benefit provided for in sub-section (4). This section in the hand of an unscrupulous and oppressive landlord, may be worked to the ruin of the tenants of the *reyan* class. Such a zemindar having allowed appropriation by *danabandi* or *agorbatai* may yet go up on alleged removal of the crops without his consent by the ryot and force him to pay up in accordance with the measure provided by sub-section (4). Such an unscrupulous landlord, fond of litigation and calculating upon the support of some of the ryots of the superior classes either of his estate or of a neighbouring estate might always find it to his advantage, to seek the benefit of sub-section (4) to compensate the loss to him, by deficiency of crops, which might be due to his own negligence or indifference to maintain the irrigation works, rather than to any fault on the part of his tenants. The difficulty of successfully supporting his claim under the said sub-section might compel a zemindar, who has hitherto been honest, to fabricate evidence and to commit perjury. These provisions seem to have been introduced either as a measure to compel the landlord by making his position as difficult as possible, to apply for commutation into nakdi, the impolicy and evil consequences of which have already been pointed out, or with a view to ensure timely reaping and appropriation by the ryots, of their share in the produce of the bhowli fields; which have been well provided for in sections 81 and 82. Magistrates and sub-divisional officers are supposed, during their winter tours, to visit almost every village, and where they would see that, in consequence of any dispute between the parties, the reaping of the crops has been delayed, they can, with or without the complaints of the parties, move the Collector for an order under those sections. But for whatever reasons introduced, these provisions which tend to encourage smuggling and misappropriation on the one hand, and perjury and forgery on the other, and are at the same time subversive of the rights and detrimental to the interests of the parties, and opposed to long established custom, should find no place in a Bill which seeks to secure and protect the rights and guard the interests of either of the parties against the aggression and encroachment of the other.

22. It may here be noted that the Bill does not provide for the insurance of the genuineness and authenthecity of *danabandi* papers prepared when the parties are on good terms, to prevent the possibility of the landlord suing the tenants on papers forged subsequently for the purpose, and to restrain the ryot from setting up a false plea of *batai* (division) when he had really accepted *danabandi*, or the landlord from suing on *danabandi*, when there was an *agorbatai*. Disputes, false suits, and false defence, of this nature are of more frequent occurrence than the actual disputes regarding the propriety and fairness of appraisement or of division.

23. The land-lord's rent depending upon the actual produce of the field for which, as shown before, he annually spends large sums of money and undergoes hard labour and endless trouble, it is but just and fair that he should have the power, which he has under the custom regulating the tenure, of preventing the tenants from neglecting cultivation or growing indifferent crops The ryot not being liable to pay rent for any portion of his land left uncultivated, may, if evilly disposed, leave the land fallow or throw bad seeds out of time, with a view to diminish the profits of the landlord, and cultivate only so much as he requires for his own purposes. At first sight, it might look absurd that a ryot could do an act which would cause loss to him. But cases of such neglect of cultivation have actually occurred among ryots of the superior classes, many ryots of the Brahman, Babhon, Rajput Pathan or Malik caste having an extensive *Jote* would not care leaving a good portion uncultivated, if by so doing, they could reduce the *Juma* of the village and compel their landlord to quietly walk out of the village or the estate. Many of these being descendants of former proprietors, do not like to bear the yoke of the landlord not of their own kith and kin. The serious riots which followed the execution sale of the Kowa Koll estate in this district, by the ryots combining with the Tekait family, to prevent the purchasers from getting a footing in the estate, must always be fresh in our mind, as illustrative of the strong feeling of aversion which certainly this class of ryots entertain against new proprietors. If the old records of the Criminal Court be turned over, Kowa Koli would not be the only and solitary instance of this. When the ryots are told and made to understand that they have the option of cultivating only as much as they wish or please, without any risk or liability, they would find an easy and convenient means of getting rid of an obnoxious landlord. In lieu of the hard struggles and fights for the purpose at the risk of going to jail. Instances of well-to-do ryots, who can well afford to purchase the estate in which they live, are not rare. Bhowli landlord, unwilling to sell, may thus be forced by these ryots and their brethren omitting or neglecting to cultivate for no longer period than 2 or 3 years. Again a neighbouring landlord might, by purchasing a few tenants' right of occupancy, do the same.

24. The Behar Rent Commission made a suggestion to provide against such acts and omissions on the part of the tenants, so prejudicial to the interests of the landlord. But it did not find favour with the Bengal Rent Commission who, not foreseeing the loss and annoyance

to which the landlord might be put, and led away by an erroneous supposition that the bhowli ryots paid rent as high as half the gross produce of his fields, held that he should have the option of cultivating as much as he likes. A provision like this would be dangerous to the landlord and place him at the tender mercy of the designing, turbulent and litigious ryots of the superior class, whose number in this district, as stated above, is large enough. The interest of the landlord required some provision like the one suggested by the Behar Rent Commisson or any other, to enable him to exact from the tenant timely and proper cultivation. But it is alarming and distressing to find that the provisions of section 31, clause (*a*) and section 58, clause (*b*) taken with the absence of any provision to the contrary give both to occupancy and non-occupancy ryots, the option of cultivating any portion of their holdings or growing any crops they would like. I might add that such a provision regarding bhowli land might lead the landlord to neglect or be indifferent to, the irrigation works which in the present state of the district will be extremely harmful.

25. This district is dissimilar with other parts of Behar and Bengal, not only with regard to its bhowli tenure, but it presents features of dissimilarity with regard to its *nakdi* tenure as well. The nakdi tenure here is of two descriptions, *shikami* and *chikuth*. *Shikami tenure* is that under which the landlord has not, or at any rate, is presumed to have not, any power of enhancement irrespective of the period for which the tenant might have been in possession thereof. The money-rent is not fixed upon the land but upon the crops actually grown, varying with the nature of the soil and the class of tenants whether *Surfan* or *Reyan*; the former having a lower rate to pay than the latter. The lands which are generally cultivated under *shikami* tenure are the best land lying on the boders, of the inhabited portion of the village, called *dihans* land; and crops grown thereon pay the higher money-rent than the same crops grown upon fields more distant from the village site. It is for this reason that almost every village in Gaya has fixed rates of rent for different kinds of crops with reference to the different part of its land and different classes of tenants inhabiting it. Crops generally grown under the *shikami* tenure, are those of the *bhadoi* (autumn) and *rubbi* (spring) harvests. Hence every village for every class of ryots and for every plot (*kita*) of land has a fixed rate of rent per *bigha*, for *murua* and *posta*, and an inferior rate for *murwa* and *rubbi*. For example a Babhun ryot growing *muroua*, *marhua* and *posta* on a particular land reserved as *shikimi* in a particular year, would pay the rent, at the rate for *marhua* and *Posta* fixed for ryots of his caste, but he should be liable to pay an inferior rate of rent, if on the same land, he would grow *murhua* and *rubbi* the next year; and *vice versâ* similarly a ryot of the inferior class would pay a higher rent for the same kinds of crops grown upon the same land. Every ryot of an estate has a fixed quantity of *shikam* land, partly at the rate of *murhua* and *posta* and partly at the rate of *marhua* and rubbi. If the ryot grows, with the consent of his landlord, poppy upon a bhowli field, he pays for one harvest bhowli rent and is liable to pay nakdi rent for the poppy (*posta*) at the rate fixed in the village for the particular class of ryots to which he belongs for poppy grown under such circumstances. There are certain crops which from their nature cannot be the subject of either appraisement or division under the bhowli system, such as sugar-cane, and cotton (*banga*) and as they cannot thrive if grown on the same land for consecutive years, they are generally, with the consent of the landlord, grown upon different plots of bhowli lands in different years. Every village has thus a sugar-cane rate for each class of ryots and for every plot, and similarly a *banga* rate. The ryot must pay for sugar-cane and banga, the sugar-cane and banga rates of his village fixed for his class of tenants even when he grows those crops upon his *shikami* or *chikuth* land which he seldom does. In some villages there is also *dhan shikami*, the quantity of which is small. In addition to these crops, there are other crops called *jethwa*, or summer crops for which, so far as I have been able to ascertain only one rate prevails throughout the district without reference to the class of ryots, *viz.*, one anna per *cutha* or $\frac{1}{20}$ of a bigha which is $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as large as a Bengal *bigha*. He has to pay for the jethoon crops, only when he grows them upon the bhowli lands, but not when he grows them upon his *shikami* or *chikuth* land. Thus it would be clear that the so-called Nakdi land of Gaya is not really so but only a form of bhowli paying money-rent for crops, which, from their nature, do not admit of being delivered in kind. Every ryot of whatever class, whether he has held his *jote* from the time of the permanent settlement, or whether he has recently settled in the village and commenced cultivation, has to pay for such crops, the same rate of rent which is fixed for his class of tenants in that village; and the custom which regulates this kind of tenure does not recognize any right in the landlord to alter the village rates of the different crops for which under the custom, money-rent is payable. Thus a ryot, whether he has acquired the estate of a ryot holding his jote from the time of the permanent settlement or that of an occupancy ryot or not, enjoys, as regards enhancement, all the rights and privileges guaranteed by Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.) to a ryot holding at fixed rates from the time of the permanent settlement. The records of the courts here will show that no landlord ever brought any suit to alter the established village rates of any crops against any ryot, new or old. But the custom has not been so with reference to the *chikuth* tenure, which is a temporary settlement of waste or uncultivated but culturable lands, for limited terms of years, at nominal rents for the purpose of reclaiming or bringing them under cultivation. This tenure is governed and regulated by the terms of the contract between the parties. The ryot can never claim the right of occupancy in them, nor protection from enhancement after the expiry of the terms. When such lands are thus properly reclaimed and brought under cultivation, and

become capable of producing any crops as full as those of the surrounding, or neighbouring bhowli or *shikami* lands, the landlord, at the end of the temporary settlement, is entitled under the terms of the contract to settle them, as a rule with the same ryots as *shikami* or *bhowli*, or with others when the former, as is seldom the case, do not wish to cultivate them under the bhowli system or at *shikami* rates as described above. If one term be not sufficient to render the lands fit for proper cultivation, the settlement is renewed from time to time till they become capable of yielding full crops. It may here be mentioned, in passing, that packa wells for irrigation of *shikami* crops or *chikuth* lands, are constructed by the landlord at his cost. It might also be added that no rent in this district is charged for pasturage or for homestead lands of actual cultivators. *Motaharfa* or rent for homestead land is taken from shop-keepers and other inhabitants of the village who are not of the Surfa or the favoured class and who have no cultivation whatsoever.

26. The above description of the tenures which prevail in this district, was necessary for the purpose of of properly understanding the bearing of the various sections of the Bill upon them and the manner in which they are affected thereby. I have already examined the provisions of the Bill regarding the bhowli tenure which is the most vital structure in the whole agricultural system of the district, as briefly as, with due regard to the importance of the subject and the gravity of the questions involved, I possibly could.

27. In addition to what I have said on the several sections bearing directly upon the bhowli tenure I now beg to offer such remarks on the other parts of the Bill as have suggested themselves to me. The definition of "*estate*" as given in section 3, sub-section (I), read with the provisions of chapter V, sections 25 and 26, is rather inconvenient and open to objections. In this district, as well as in other parts of Behar, land, registered under one entry in the Revenue Register, prepared under Act VI of 1876 (B. C.) includes several villages. Lot Snibnagar registered under one entry contains about villages extending over an area of square miles, situated in different parganahs. Taluka Bilkhora has ninety main villages, besides as many hamlets or more. Unless it is meant that a ryot, having a right of occupancy in one of these villages, should have that right with reference to the lands in all of them, the word "estate" should either be removed from sections 25 and 26, or its definition modified.

28. The popular conception of a tenure-holder is that which is combodied in the provision of section 5, sub-section (1). But the Bill proposes to include two other clauses under it which are altogether new, *viz.*, (1) a ryot who has sub-let more than half of his holding; (2) a ryot who holds 100 standard *bighas* which in these districts would mean $\frac{400}{9}$ (or $44\frac{4}{9}$) bighas, and who has sub-let whole or part thereof. There seems to be no reasons to give such ryots as these the name or position of a tenure-holder. Notwithstanding this name the Bill subjects them to the same rules of enhancement which an ordinary occupancy ryot is subject to. It is suggested in the Government of Bengal's letter that it would exercise as a check upon sub-letting, but in my humble opinion it would rather encourage it than discourage it. Any temporary farmer of any estate might succeed in purchasing all the royti holdings and by sub-letting convert himself into a permanent tenure-holder and prevent the landlord from ever getting *seer* or direct possession of his estate. Thus while these new provisions confer no benefit upon the actual cultivator of the soil, and rather tend to make their position worse, they trench upon the rights of the proprietor. No ryot holding 100 bighas or more has, as is wrongly assumed in the Government of India's letter, ever been regarded as a tenure-holder.

29. Tenures in this district, as defined in section 5, sub-section (1) are only such as have been created by contracts between the parties and are governed by the conditions and terms therein stipulated. They are not subject or liable to enhancement or cancelment, except under the conditions of the contracts. Whether temporary or permanent, they are transferable, some under the terms of the contract and others by local custom. I do not therefore possess sufficient information so as to be able to express any opinion as to the fairness or otherwise of the rules of enhancement laid down in sections 7 to 10 in the Bill.

30. The descriptions which I have given above of the tenures in Gaya will bring all its ryots without reference to the period of their cultivation as regards their bhowli and *shikami* land within the class of ryots holding at fixed rates as defined in section 4 sub-section (3) clause (*a*), and confer upon them whether they are occupancy ryots or not, indiscriminate and unlimited power of alienation which it is not deemed necessary or expedient to confer even upon occupancy ryots. Clause (*b*) of section 23 would protect even a ryot who has succeeded very recently in getting any portion of either *shikami* or bhowli lands against eviction, even if he would render the land unfit for the purposes of tenancy, and his holding would under section 182 be sold, subject to incumbrances and even in execution of decrees—privileges not enjoyed by ordinary occupancy ryots. The classification of ryots, hithereto recognized, both by law and in practice, consists of three classes of ryots, *viz.*, (1) ryots holding at fixed rates from the time of the permanent settlement; (2) ryots not so holding but having right of occupancy; and (3) ryots neither so holding nor having any right of occupancy. This classification is an exhaustive one and should not be interfered with and sufficient provisions having been made for the protection of all these classes of ryots, section 23 might be omitted without any detriment to the existing interests and rights of the tenants, as far at least, as the Gaya ryots are concerned.

31. The difficulties which generally attend a ryot in carrying on cultivation, and the inconvenience to which not only he but his landlord or landlords are put if he possesses lands in different villages or under different proprietors, as well as the detriment which is occasioned to the cause of agriculture by his holding lands in various villages under as many proprietors, should make it highly desirable that a ryot having a right of occupancy in a village must be made or induced to reside in that village so that his interests may not suffer, and that timely and proper cultivation may not be delayed or in any way prejudiced by any possible friction between the rival landlords of the different villages. As a rule, a ryot attaches more importance to his interests in the village where he has residence than to those in other villages where he has his cultivation only. It not very unfrequently happens that in disputes between his several landlords regarding water and irrigation works, he would take the side and embrace the cause of that landlord in whose village he has both his residence and cultivation, whether that cause is just or unjust, to the great deterioration of cultivation in those villages whose cause he has left or neglected. Instances have also occurred of a ryot who holding his *jotes* under two proprietors who are on fighting terms with each other, has been actually influenced and induced by the landlord in whose village he resides, to neglect his cultivation in the village of the rival landlord and thereby has caused loss to the latter, without incurring the liability of paying rent for the lands so neglected as they are mostly under the *bhowli* system. For these reasons, based as they are on local knowledge and experience, the Behar Rent Commission deemed it not only expedient but indispensably necessary to make residence as an important and essential element in the acquisition of the right of occupancy by a ryot. Residence therefore should not be lost sight of as an essential condition to the acquisition and maintenance of the right of occupancy by the ryots, if not of whole Behar, at least of Gaya, which differs materially from other parts of Behar in the peculiar nature of its tenure and agricultural circumstances. But Chapter V of the Bill which treats of occupancy ryots have introduced changes in the existing law regarding landlord and tenant, which although they shower innumerable benefits, hitherto unenjoyed, upon the ryots, would tell very hard not only upon the landlords, but would also under peculiar circumstances prove injurious to the interest of the ryots themselves. The provisions of sections 25 and 26 as they stand at present would tend, as soon as the Bill is passed into law, to convert all lands held by ryots as such, whether they have occupancy rights in them or not, into holdings with occupancy rights permanently and inseparately attached to it. There could have been no serious objections to these salutary provisions for the ryots had they not threatened to demolish some of the long-established and vested rights of the zemindars and strengthen the position of the former by undermining that of the latter. No provisions, how beneficial soever it may appear or prove to a particular section of the community, should find favour with a just and benevolent Government, as our Government undoubtedly is, which seek to ameliorate the condition of the one at the sacrifice of the cherished interests of the other but equally important section of the same. The definition of "settled ryots" as given in section 26 is so sweeping and comprehensive as to include and take in within its wide and almost unlimited range every class of ryots, however small and insignificant their holdings may be, provided they have held a bit of land as such in any village or state, giving them the benefit of extraordinary presumption, as specified in sub-sections (2), (3), (5), (6), and (7), only one of which (sub-section 21) being rebuttable. In many cases it would be extremely difficult for a zemindar to rebut such a presumption, as he might not be in possession of all the evidence required for the purpose, especially when an estate is owned by several proprietors not on good terms with each other. The presumptions which are not irrebuttable would operate with redoubled hardship against the bhowli landlord, especially those in sub-sections (6) and (7), as they would prevent the landlord from settling the land abandoned by a ryot with any other ryot for at least three years, and he will fail to induce any ryot to accept such a temporary settlement for so short a time; for section 96 gives the ryot so abandoning a right to bring a suit within the time prescribed therein. This section 25 with the definition of "settled ryot" as given in section 26 would confer rights of occupancy upon all settled ryots, not only in the lands held as such by them in a village or estate, but in those also which they may hereafter acquire, no matter how and where, provided only that they may hold such land as ryots. Henceforth all that would be requisite for a ryot to acquire a right of occupancy in lands in a village or estate that may come into his possession subsequently after the passing of the Bill is to hold only a *dhoor* of land in that village or estate as a settled ryot. The provisions thus do away not only with the residence of the ryot in a village, but with the 12 year's rule, as well as the essential and guiding principle in the acquisition of the rights of occupancy in the lands held by him in that village. What the evil effects of these sweeping provisions would be are not far to see. They would inevitably give rise to disputes between the parties, of a novel but alarming character, by creating a feeling of jealousy and ill-will against each other, and destroying that peace and harmony between them which are so indispensable for the furtherance of the cause of agriculture in the interests of both. These provisions would also go very deep to sap the very foundation of the tenure which is known in this district under the name of *chikuth* lands, which have already been described, and with respect to which, no ryot, whether settled or not, has any right of occupancy, and which from the operation of the terms of contract regulating the grant of such lands are liable to enhancement of rent from time to time, until they are capable of yielding the ordinary full crops produced in the bhowli or shikami lands in the village, and are converted into either of those descriptions of lands, unless the provisions of section 212 be so warded and

extended as to govern these *chikuth* lands with retrospective effects. Under section 31 of the Bill, right of occupancy is transferable and capable of being sublet; and under sections 32, 33, and 34 the landlord (a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, or any other tenure-holder expressly authorised in that behalf by section 36 clause (*a*)) is allowed to exercise the right of pre-emption on voluntary sale or sale in execution of occupancy right, and to take the place of mortgagee on foreclosure when such occupancy right is subject to mortgage. But on the principle that inferior title merges into a superior one the moment the landlord's title on purchase, pre-emption or foreclosure, is completed, the right of occupancy would at once cease under section 28. But if the landlord having thus acquired land with the right of occupancy, settle it with a "settled ryot" of his village or estate, that ryot would at once acquire right of occupancy therein by the operation of section 25. Section 12 would prevent him from settling it with any "settled ryot" of his village or estate on any higher rent than what was paid by the former tenant except on conditions mentioned in section 41. The case would appear to be otherwise if the land be let out to one who is not a "settled ryot," or if it be sublet by a purchaser other than a landlord. If the purchase be made by any person other than the landlord of the village or estate in which the land is situate, the right of occupancy would not be extinguished, and section 62 would give him the power of settling by a registered contract at 50 per cent. on the rent paid by him to his landlord. The landlord beyond keeping out a stranger from his village or estate, gets no benefit out of the trouble and expenses of making the purchase. It amounts to this that, he must not purchase or exercise his right of pre-emption at all, or if he does, he should not give it to any "settled ryot" of his, although that ryot might be in great need of land for cultivation and ready to take it on any reasonable terms. The landlord would give it to him only who would pay him the highest rent, or cultivate it himself if he be able to do so. That such restrictions would be more injurious to a bhowli landlord, needs no further demonstration after what was already been said of the bhowli tenure. I have only to remark, while on this part of the subject, that after having given it the best and most careful consideration that its importance deserves, I fail to see why different rules should regulate the rights of purchase when made by different classes of men, and deprive a landlord purchaser of those rights which a common purchaser would enjoy.

32. On the right of transferability and sub-letting, I have to say that I was once in favor of it. But further consideration has induced me to change my opinion. It was at one time believed that in this district at least there was custom of transferring. But evidence, both oral and documentary, given in a case which arose in this district in connection with one of the escheated estates, and the finding of the courts thereon have satisfied me that that custom is uncertain and not fully and clearly established. One Sital Pershad, a mukhtar of the criminal courts here, was for some time the ticcadar of a small share in the village Simuarah. During the time of his lease he managed to purchase some tenantry rights and sub-let them to some of his vendors, as well as to other ryots of the village at very high and exorbitant rates of rent, both bhowli and nakdi. When Government took possession of the estate under a decree of the civil court, it refused to acknowledge Sital Pershad's purchase, as by it he had converted himself into permanent tenure-holder between Government, the proprietor, and the actual cultivators of the soil. The arrangement was ruinous to the ryots. Sital Pershad instituted a civil suit against Government and the ryots, claiming to justify his purchase by a custom which was alleged to sanction alienation of occupancy rights. The suit was defended by Government on the plea that no such custom did ever exist. Sital Pershad brought forward a good deal of evidence, oral add documentary, to prove the alleged custom, but the evidence could not show a single instance of alienation of occupancy rights made without the knowledge or consent of the landlord, notwithstanding that such evidence stood unrebutted, Government depending mainly on facts elicited in cross-examination. The courts held that the custom alleged by the plaintiff did not exist, and that the plaintiff's suit should be dismissed as against Government. Mr. Porter, while disposing of the appeal in his judgment, which has since been confirmed by the High Court, after reviewing the evidence, remarked":—It seems to me therefore, the plaintiff has entirely failed to prove the custom which he pleads, *viz.*, that rights of occupancy are transferable in this district without the consent of the landlord. There is no doubt that the rights of tenants are sold as well privately as in execution of decrees. In the latter case they are usually purchased by the lessees or the landlord, as the case may be, and in the former by other ryots or by speculators, but in all such cases it depends upon the good-will of the landlord whether the transferee is recognised or not." Further on, in answer to the complaint of the learned Counsel for the appellant that it was hard upon his client, a *bonâ fide* purchaser, he said :—"Moreover it would be much greater hardship if speculators or lessees were allowed to purchase the rights of occupancy from the cultivators and without themselves cultivating the same, form another link in the chain of middleness between the landlords and the tenants. I need hardly point out the annoyance and harassment to which a landlord might be subjected by a custom of this kind." This was the only case in which this point was raised and judicially decided. This case, which was so hotly contested, affords clear evidence of the extent to which the abuse of this power of transferring and sub-letting might be carried, not only to the "annoyance and harassment" of the landlord, but to the ultimate extirpation of the peasantry and the creation of "vicious" class of middlemen. There can be no doubt that these middlemen who would have to pay all the liabilities of the former tenants would, with their sub-lessees, try to make as much profit as they can by means lawful or unlawful. In the case of money-rent, the Bill (section 62) gives to such middlemen the power to demand

profit to the extent of 50 per cent. on the rent which they have or shall have to pay to their landlords. The Bill has made no provision, however, limiting the extent which the bhowli rent might be raised by them. Assuming that they would only take half of what they would have to pay, the actual cultivators would have only $\frac{5}{32}$ or 15½ per cent. of the grain-produce besides chaff and straw. If this be deemed a sufficient share of an actual cultivator under a middleman, why not of a cultivator under the zemindar direct? But a cultivator who would only get $\frac{5}{32}$ of the grain-produce, would hardly find any encouragement to keep on cultivation. The creation of such middlemen which the Bill contemplates, prejudicial both to the landlord and the actual cultivators, increase the cause of dispute and discord which may tell seriously upon all agricultural improvements, especially in a bhowli country. It is curious to note this power of transferability is not to be exercised by the ryot unless he transfers the whole of his holding (*vide* section 97). The extravagant and heedless habits of the people, whether ryots or landlords, which make them spend large and enormous sums on marriages and other social and religious ceremonies, should always be kept in mind in disposing of this subject. Notwithstanding the strict provisions of the Mitakshara and the Mithila Law restraining alienations, how many families after families have been ruined by extravagant expenses. The cases of Babu Gouri Dyj Nath and Ramratan Neogi, each of whom, till lately, commanded a princely income from landed estates, and who having within a few years had everything sold off, were reduced to extreme poverty, the one dying a beggar, and the other still going a-begging from door to door, are well illustrative of the danger which may arise out of this power of transferability. What assurance have we that the ryot, who is admittedly more ignorant, more thoughtless, and more improvident than his landlord, would not bring destitution and starvation upon himself and his children by the reckless exercise of this power?

33. Section 32 of the Bill provides, as a safeguard to the landlord against being put to annoyance and harassment, for the exercise of his right of pre-emption, and thus prevents the ryots' holdings from falling into the hands of money-lenders and other adventurers obnoxious to the landlord. This right, however, can only be exercised by a rich landlord. But how many of the landlords are so? Are not many of them over head and ears in debt, who are compelled to borrow, at exorbitant rates of interest, for paying Government revenues and other public demands, not to speak of petty landlords and shareholders? Where shall these get money to pre-empt? Even if they do, does not sub-section 4, of section 32, which gives power to the tenant to refuse to sell after the pre-emption proceedings have been carried on at a heavy cost, leave them at the mercy of the tenants? This right of pre-emption will, I beg to submit, give no effectual protection to the landlord. But what provision has the Bill made to protect the tenants themselves against making reckless transfers? None whatever. The bar, which section 37 and section 38 contemplate to provide against sub-letting, *viz.*, that a ryot, who sub-lets more than half his holding, shall be converted into a tenure-holder, and that his sub-lease shall not inure for a term exceeding seven years, is in my humble opinion, no bar whatsoever. Shorten this period of the lease, the more advantageous it would be to the lessor. The conversion into tenure-holder would protect the tenant against evictions even in cases in which an ordinary occupancy ryot has no protection. Under chapter XV, the tenure if sold, would be sold subject to encumbrances. A transferee, who is not a *bonâ fide* cultivator would rather immediately on getting the transfer, at once sub-let, under section 62, the whole of the holding purchased by him in order to get the position and advantages of a tenure-holder. No doubt he would be creating a right of occupancy against himself in favor of the under ryots, but that is no loss to him, when we find that theryots of the real tenure-holders and landholders have rights of occupancy. Thus the provisions of chapter V, by taking away the rights of the landlord do not confer any corresponding benefit upon the actual cultivators, but at the sacrifice of the interest of both of them, "tend to increase the link in the chain of middleness." In this district ryots for want of means of proper cultivation do sub-let from year to year, with the consent of the landlord to the cultivators living with them in the same village. It would be unwise and inexpedient to stop sub-letting altogether. In my humble opinion it had better be left alone, to be governed by the custom prevalent in each district or estate. So, if it be deemed necessary to put upon the right of occupancy the incident of transferability it should be confined to the cultivators living in the same village with the transferar. To prevent land from falling into the hands of one persons more than he is capable of cultivating, the landlord might also with certain restrictions be allowed to pre-empt.

34. The peculiar nature of the ryotty tenure in Gaya does not at all embarass us with any question of enhancement. We would therefore look to the provisions of the Bill regarding the enhancement of the rents of occupancy ryots with an air of indifference. But as the Bill proposes to turns our tenures and the relation which have hitherto existed between landlord and tenants *topsy-turvy* into such a state as we have never been familiar with, the question of enhancement is forced upon us for the first time in the annals of the administration of the rent law in our district. It appears to me at first sight that the restriction, which the Bill imposes upon contracts between landlords and ryots is not based upon any sound principle, the only justification being the supposed inequality between the parties in all matters. I have already said that in this district, there are two classes of ryots, the superior and the inferior class, the former of whom, forming the bulk of the cultivators of this district, are certainly not on terms of inequality with their landlord. Then again, why the ryots, who are supposed to be

free agents in all ordinary dealings specially with relentless money-lenders, should not be left free to contract with the landlords? The parties should be left, as much as practicable, to come to amicable terms among themselves rather than be forced to go to court. Yet the provisions of section 41, and sections 43 and 44, are such as would tempt the landlord to go to court in preference to an amicable settlement for enhancement of rent, and subject himself and his impoverished tenants to the trouble and costs of litigation. To an unscrupulus landlord wishing to avoid the trouble and expense of going to court, the provision of section 41 throw a temptation of falsifying his records in order to make a private settlement advantageous to him. This section also throws upon the Registrar a duty of satisfying himself as to the fitness of the ryot to enter into the contract which he would be asked to register, a duty, which he would neither have time nor means to discharge. On the principles of enhancement I have to say that there seems to be no apparent reasons why a less rate of increase should be allowed in private contracts than that which can awarded by the court. The limit of 7 or 15 years according as the increase made is 2 annas or 4 annas per rupee seems to us to be quite arbitrary. When increase is asked for, for increase in price, the ryot is certainly entitled to a deduction for the increase in the cost of production. But as the Bill limits enhancement on the ground of a rise in the price to only 25 per cent, in would be necessary, if this limit be allowed to stand, to make any deduction for increase in the cost of production, as that limit would leave three-fourth of the increase to the ryot. On the other principles, limits, and rules of enhancement, I do not possess sufficient information so as to be able to give any opinion. Nor is any Gaya landlord or tenant able to give any information or opinion on the soundness of the principles of the Bill on this subject. It appears to us a mystery why the enhancement principles should be based on the value of the staple crops only, and not of the other crops, which are equally and some times more valuable.

35. The occupancy ryot acquires right in the land by occupation for a certain period of time which the non-occupancy ryot, who is a mere cultivator without any interest in the land, does not, and there is no equity on the side of the latter to entitle him to obtain an equalisation of the rules for the enhancement of his rents, with those of the occupancy ryots.

36. On section 69 of the Bill I have to observe that the case laws have hitherto recognized the landlord's rights to appropriate payments made towards the satisfaction of his arrears first, but section 69 leaves it to the option of the ryot to have the payment made appropriated to the arrears or to the current rent. Such an option to the debtor is injurious to the interests of the creditor. The practice among landlords and tenants had also been to appropriate payments first towards arrears, and then the balance towards the current rents.

37. I had formerly shared the popular belief, and followed the current of supposed authorities on the subject of the imposition of the abwabs, and, in accordance with what I then erroneously thought of the subject, I expressed, in the year 1877, my opinion that the abwabs were illegal cesses, and could not be upheld either by substantive law or case law. But on reference being made to me on the subject by Babu Bimola Charan, Deputy Magistrate, with regard to the escheated estates, I went as thoroughly into the subject as I could, and made a most sifting enquiry into the papers that might help the material solution of this knotty problem. The result of my careful and deliberate re-thinking of the subject and the examination of the papers of several villages for years and years led me to subsequently change my opinion and to come to the conclusion that, at least in Gya, the imposition of abwabs was not only illegal and unjust, but legal and justifiable. I then found on a close re-examination of law-books that there was nothing in the statute or the case laws against my changed view. The zemindars of Gya not only take abwabs, but make certain concessions to the ryots which are not elsewhere made. No rent is here charged for pasturage, nor is any charge made or contribution asked for water-work from the ryots. Then again throughout the district the ryot gets in sugar-cane and *banga* (cotton) Shikami lands cultivated by him, a deduction of 2 kattahs per bigha for which he has no rent to pay, and in some estates and villages he gets a similar deduction out of the chikuth lands. With reference to Shikami *Marooa-posta* and *Marooa-rubbi* lands he has to pay for every 2 kattahs per bigha at the rate of one rupee less than his ordinary rates of those crops. To the landlord he pays, in addition to the amount calculated on the crop-rates fixed for him, a *Dustoor* generally of one anna and sometimes of half an anna per bigha which is taken by the Malik, and *hujtana* or the Patwari's fees for receipts at the rate of one anna per cultivator, besides the fees of the ordinary village establishment, namely, that of the amin, gumashtab, weighman, &c., who, as shown above, all work both for the landlord and the tenants in a certain portion either per bigha or per rupee, varying in each village and pergannah. In all these rent discussions we have had questions about standard pole and standard bigha always raised and mooted, but none up to this time about the coin in use among the landlords and tenants in the calculation and settlement of their yearly accounts. The coin in use among them in the district of Gya is the sicca rupee, which they convert into the current coin by adding exchange rate under the name of *batta mal*, varying from ⅛th of an anna to ¾th and ½ anna in different villages per sicca rupee, and batta company varying from 1 to ¾th and ½ anna in different villages on the total sicca rupees, plus the total *batta mal*. The coin which was current in the country before the year 1773 was the coin which was struck in the time of Shere Shah and adopted by Akbar and his successors. It was considered the purest of all coins, and consequently, when in the year 1773, the Calcutta sicca coin, known as the Murshedabadi, was introduced, a certain exchange rate called *batta mal* was levied to

equalise the value of the new coin with that of the old one. Mr. Wilson says that 100 sicca rupees was equivalent to 116 current rupees. At the time of the Regulation of 1793 rent must have been paid in the coin then current with the *batta mal*. Any subsequent change of coin would necessitate the levy of exchange rate upon it to equalise with the substituted coin. Act XVII of 1835 introduced the Company's rupees into the country, the value of which under section 4 of that Act is $\frac{15}{16}$th of the Calcutta sicca rupees, *i.e.*, to say, a sicca ruppee was considered equal to $1\frac{1}{16}$th Company's rupee. This change led to the levy of further exchange rate called *batta company*. The realisation of the exchange rates cannot therefore be considered as an illegal cess; on the contrary, it is a just and legal one, being part of the rent. Neither are the cesses realised as contribution from ryots by the landlord for the payment of the necessary expenses of the establishment illegal, inasmuch as the establishment must be kept and maintained for the benefit both of the landlord and tenant. The abwabs on the bhowli stand on a far different footing as above referred to. I might add that my present views of the abwabs have been accepted by the District and the Subordinate Judges' Courts. Decrees are now being awarded for the so-called abwabs, nakdi and bhowli, as being part and parcel of the rent. One of these hotly-contested cases went up in appeal before Mr. Porter, the then District Judge, and his finding and judgment on the question of abwabs, and generally on the bhowli tenure, and peculiar circumstance of the district are so full and conclusive that I cannot resist the temptation of quoting a good portion from the same here: "On the nakdi rents the plaintiffs claim the following cesses, namely, Hujootana, a fee of 1 anna per head, payable by the ryot towards the patwari's salary; batta company 3 pice per rupee in the rent. These two cesses have been admitted by the defendants and allowed by the Lower Court. In addition to these I find the following batta mal at 3 pice per rupee. Dustoor at ½ anna per bigha. Sonari or allowance payable to the village weighman, ½ anna per rupee. Rusti Dak (or post cess) at 5 annas per cent. The plaintiff has proved by the evidence of the patwari and some of the other ryots of this village that these cesses have been paid for many years, and there can be no doubt that such cesses are prevalent in this district. The question is whether such cesses can be legally recovered as part of the rent. This depends on evidence of custom (see I. L. R., 1 All., p. 440). As a rule I am averse to allowing the realization of these cesses in addition to the rent payable in cash, as it was undoubtedly the intention of the Legislature that landlords should incorporate these cesses with the rent, and abolish them as far as possible, and many instances have come to my notice where the landlords after incorporating and adding these cesses to the rent and consolidating as required by the regulations, have still continued to levy the cesses on the ryots. But, on the other hand, there are many instances where the ryots have opposed any such consolidation of the rent and have preferred to pay at the old rates, plus the cesses which have been collected from time immemorial as part of the rent. It is not the defendant's case in the present suit that the cesses now demanded have ever been consolidated with the rent, but his case is that these cesses have never been paid. I am clearly of opinion, from the evidence adduced by the plaintiffs, that this allegation is utterly false. It is not probable that the other head ryots of the village would have admitted the payment of these dues, if they had not been in the habit of paying them, and where custom is proved, I think that even in nakdi rents the tenant is bound to pay. Two of the cesses claimed, *viz.*, the Hujootana and the batta company are admitted, the other cesses come to a little more than an anna in the rupee, and against this it is shown that the landlord makes an allowance of 2 kattas in the bigha in sugar cane and chikuth lands for which he charges no rent. If a calculation were made and the full rent charged on the 2 kattas per bigah, which are excepted, and all the abwabs or cesses claimed were disallowed the ryot would be in a worse position than he is now. This system of account appears complicated to the uninitiated, but it is the system which has been prevalent in the district from time immemorial and must therefore be recognized by our courts. The evidence given in this case satisfactorily establishes the custom, and I am of opinion therefore that the plaintiffs are entitled to the cesses which they claim on the nakdi rents. As regards the bhowli tenure the matter stands on a somewhat different footing. The point to be decided is to what share of the produce is the landlord entitled under the custom prevalent in the village The history of the bhowli tenure in this district has yet to be written, but as it is calculated that nearly ⅔th of the cultivated area of the district is held under this peculiar tenure, it is a matter of no little importance to both landlord and tenant to determine what share of the produce is payable as rent Unfortunately the term abwabs has acquired in the courts an erroneous signification. It is generally translated to mean illegal cesses whereas there is nothing in the word itself which imports that meaning. A cess may be legal or illegal according to the circumstances of each particular case as applied to those dues claimed by the landlord. Under the bhowli system the term abwab may more correctly be translated manorial dues, *i.e.*, the dues which the landlord is entitled to under the established usage and custom of the country. Of course these dues vary in different villages and in different estates, but as a general rule it may be laid down that the landlord's share of the grain is seldom less than $\frac{9}{16}$th, and the ryot's share seldom more than $\frac{7}{16}$th. This fact is recognized by the people who have a proverb to the effect than the landlord's share is 22½ out of every 40 passaris. It may be asked why the landlord should get more than half of the grain-produce and the cultivator less? To answer the question would involve a long disquisition on the peculiarities of the bhowli tenure, but I may notice a few of the salient features of this system. In the first place the landlord does not in reality get a half share of the produce. He only gets a share of the grain. The straw, chaff, &c., is appro-

priated entirely by the cultivator. It will be noticed that the lower Court offered the defendant to divide the whole produce equally between him and the landlord, but this offer was refused, and why? Because it has always been the custom for a ryot to take the straw, &c. If so, the landlord should surely be allowed to plead that he is entitled to the dues he claims because the ryot has always been in the habit of paying them. Again the expenses connected with the maintenance of irrigation works on which depend the crop fall on the landlords; they also have to defray the costs of any litigation connected therewith. The very existence of the crops in the district depends on an artificial system of irrigation which has to be kept up at much expense. If system of payments in kind were converted into one of payment in cash the landlords would neglect to keep up these works, which under the present system it is for the mutual advantage of landlord and tenant to keep in good repair and working order. It must also be borne in mind that the landlord has to pay his Government revenue punctually in cash whether the season be good or bad, whereas the ryot having to pay in kind is not to the same extent affected by bad seasons. These and many other circumstances have to be taken into consideration in discussing the question of the bhowli system, and if a proper calculation were made it would be found that the $\frac{9}{16}$th of the grain produce, which I fix for the sake of convenience as the maximum usually leviable by the landlord, does not as a fact represent half of the gross produce. In other words if the $\frac{7}{16}$th which represent the cultivator's share, plus the value of the straw, &c, were placed on the one side and the value of the $\frac{9}{16}$th of the grain, which represents the zemindarce share, minus the expenses incurred by him in the maintenance of irrigation works, establishment, interest on Government revenue paid in cash, &c., on the other, it would be found that the tenant had little cause of complaint. Applying the above general principles to the present case let us examine the dues claimed by the landlord (or lessee) and the proportion they bear to the grain-produce. The plaintiffs claim the following, *viz.*, the neg or landlords' due of 1 seer 4 chattaks per maund, the pansaras or harvest fee of 5 seers, the Budhawara 2 chattaks per maund for payment of the wages of the village watchman, the *Pahbi* 4 chattaks per maund for payment of the wages of the priest, the nocha, 8 chattaks per maund for payment of the wages of the village establishment, *viz.*, the putwari 2 chattaks, the gumashta 2 chattaks, the amin 2 chattaks, the salis 1 chattak, the nawisinda (clerk) 1 chattak, the *mangun* 30 seers per plough, the sidha 10 seers per plough (putwaris' due.) The putwari and Jeth ryots examined on behalf of the plaintiffs give clear account of all these dues and depose that they have been paid from time immemorial. The defendant Chullun Mahton actually has the assurance to depose that he has never heard of any of them! The aggregate of these dues comes to a little more than 2 seers in the maund, so that out of every 80 seers of grain produced the landlord claims a little more than 44 seers, leaving the tenant a little less than 36 seers. If the landlord claimed $\frac{9}{16}$th as his share he would get 45 seers out of every 80 seers, so that it is clear that in this case his claim is not more than the maximum which I have fixed as the landlord's share of the produce *in grain*. Of course in some cases it may be shewn that the landlord is not entitled to so much, in others he may, under peculiar circumstances the onus of proving which would rest on him, be entitled to more. It is quite impossible to lay down any hard-and-fast rule. Every case must depend on the evidence adduced by the parties, but there can be, I think, no doubt that if the tenants are led to believe that they can evade their just dues by calling them Abwabs in spite of the fact that they have been paying them from time immemorial the relations between the landlords and tenants in this district will become so unsettled that there will be no end to the litigation. It is the duty of the Courts to look carefully into these cases and not lightly to disregard on the one side the landlords' dues based on the established custom of the country, and on the other the ryots' remonstrances if they can show that these cesses are exorbitant and have only recently been imposed. In the present case the evidence adduced establishes two facts, 1st, that these dues have been collected and paid from time immemorial, 2nd that having regard to the peculiarities of the bhowli system they are not excessive. In the case of Budhua, Orawan Mahton (defendant) appellant, *v.* Jamadar Baboo Jugeshar Dyal Singh, plaintiff (Respdt.) XXIV W. R. P. 5, it was held by the High Court that certain payments which were not so much in the nature of cesses as of rent in kind and which were fixed and uniform, &c., had been paid by the ryot from the beginning according to local custom were not illegal cesses, and so in this case. I find that these so-called abwabs are not illegal cesses, and I may here notice that in many cases which have been tried by the Collector the putwari has succeeded in establishing, as against the zemindar, his right to these dues, and I hold, therefore, where the custom is proved, that the zemindar is entitled to levy a half share thereof from his tenants."

38. The above extract from the judgment of such an eminent, learned and experienced Judge as Mr. Porter, who had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the manners and customs of the people and affairs of the district, is not only important on the question of abwabs, but also indicative of the great danger which would attend the commutation of bhowli into nakdi.

39. In another case, the hearing of which occupied two months in recording evidence as to the prevalence of the custom in the district, legalising abwabs, the present subordinate Judge of Gaya, Babu Kali Prasanno Mukerji, came to the same conclusion, both on law and facts, at which the District Judge had arrived. The following passages in his judgment are worthy of notice and consideration :—

"Then I take up the 4th and 6th issues which raise the question of abwabs. The abwabs are claimed by the plaintiff both for the nakdi and bhowli lands. The nakdi

abwabs are following: (1) dustoor at one anna per bigha, (2) hoojutana or putwari's fees at one anna per ryot, (3) batta mal at 16 dams per rupee, (4) batta company at one anna per rupee. (5) Negdaree at 8 dams per rupee. The bhowli abwabs are (1) neg, (2) pasera, (3) sonaree, (4) badhwaree, (5) mangun, (6) nocha.

"Now with regard to the nakdi abwabs, the plaintiff claims them as part and parcel of the rent, and the collection papers show that the juma plus the Abwabs being taken together, the consolidated sum is shown as the nakdi rent of the ryot. Then the question arises whether these abwabs are legally recoverable or not, and whether the plaintiff can recover them from the defendant. It is argued on the defendant's side that these abwabs are prohibited by law. Now the statutory provisions with regard to the abwabs are to be found in sections 54 and 55, Regulation VIII. of 1793, and section III., Regulation V. of 1812. Now section 54, Regulation VIII. of 1793 says: 'The impositions upon the ryots, under the denomination of abwabs mohtot, and other appellations from their number and uncertainty having become intricate to adjust and a source of oppressions to the ryots, all proprietors of land, and dependant talookdars shall revise the same in concert with the ryots, and consolidate the whole with the asal into one specific sum.' This section does not prescribe any penalty if no consolidation is made of the abwabs with the asal juma. Section 55 only prohibits the imposition of new abwabs upon the ryots under any pretence whatever. Section III, Regulation V of 1812 says:—'That nothing herein contained shall be construed to sanction or legalize the imposition of arbitrary or indefinite cesses, &c.' Then it goes on to say 'the Courts shall enforce * * * payment of such sums as may have been specifically agreed upon between them' (parties). The present Rent Act (VIII of 1869 B.C.) in section XI. only prohibits the exaction of abwabs. So looking to all the statutary enactments it seems to me that the abwabs, as claimed by the plaintiff, are not prohibited by law. The plaintiff alleges that these abwabs have been paid by the ryots from ancient times. The evidence adduced on the plaintiff's side proves the existence of a long standing custom in this part of the country to take these abwabs from the ryots. In fact they are treated as a partof the rent. The whole sum including these abwabs is entered in the books as the ryots' rent. They are certain and definite in proportion, and there is no difficulty in adjusting them. They are not new impositions on the ryot, for they have paid and acquiessced in by the parties concerned from days of yore. It would not be incorrect to say that they have been consolidated with the juma. For the consolidated sum appears in the papers as the ryots' rent and the items are separately mentioned only for the sake of adjustment and calculation. These abwabs have a customary sanction for them; and it would be a disturbance of an established state of things, if the court of justice should raise their hands against them now. Custom, I should observe, is a part of the law of a country, and court of justice in administrating the laws of the land, ought not to interfere with the custom. The evidence on the plaintiff's side shows that these items have been all along realised from the ryots as well as from the defendant. This would show that they were acquiesced in both by the zemindar and the ryot, and it would be disturbance subverting the existing relation between those parties were the court to stop those dues now for the first time. I should therefore observe that there is no reason why the plaintiff should not recover the abwabs claimed. They are neither new impositions nor indefinite cesses. For they have been in existence from older times, and their proportions are fixed. So they would not come within the statutory prohibitions abovementioned. The plaintiff indeed calls them as abwab, but there is nothing sinful in a name. For call them as abwab or any other thing they have always been regarded both by the landlord and the tenant as a part and parcel of the rent. In fact the whole consolidated sum including them as shown in the papers as the ryot's total rent. Under such circumstance I do not see why they should not be recoverable as rent. The law gives no other defination of rent than this that what is given to the landlord by the tenant in return for the use of his land as rent and when the ryots have from the begining been paying these items as a portion of their rent to the landlord in return for the use and occupation of his land, I do not see how they can be regarded otherwise than as rent. I am, therefore, of opinion that these abwabs are not illegal and are recoverable at law, and when it is proved by evidence that the defendant has all-along paid them, I think the plaintiff is entitled to recover them from the defendant. The bhowli abwabs stand on a higher footing. For they are only certain proportions of the produce of the land. There is no legal enactment in force prescribing the landlord's share of such produce. The evidence on the plaintiff's side proves that according to the custom of this country half share plus the items called abwabs together represent the landlord's share in the bhowli produce, and this would make the landlord's share more than half. It is also proved that the defendant has all along paid this larger share to the plaintiff I am therefore, of opinion, that when custom sanctions this larger share for the landlord and the defendant also paid the same share in the previous years, the plaintiff is certainly entitled to recover it. The defendant does not say that these abwabs were levied after the permanent settlement or that they are now in a position. He says that these were never paid by him. This is certainly a false statement of the defendant."

40. Apart from my individual opinion, the judicial findings of these two learned judicial officers of considerable experience are sufficient to show that the so-called abwabs, nakdi and bhowli, in Gaya at least, are really part of the rent payable or deliverable to the landlord. Section 85 which contains a too general prohibition against abwabs, would have the effect of doing away with the so-called abwabs which are really part of the rent as pre-

velent in this district. While the ryots would continue to get the concessions and deductions which have been made in their favour, the landlord, under this section, will be deprived of a good part of his rent for no other fault than that he had allowed them to be entered in the village papers as a separate item, for the convenience of calculations and keeping up of accounts.

41. The provisions of sections 87 to 94 are altogether new and quite unsuited to the present condition of the peasantry and the agricultural requirements of the district. I have already shown that irrigation and other works of improvement in this district are constructed and maintained by landlords only, and, that it would be dangerous to put them into the hands of the ryots. The provisions of sections 88 and 89 will work very harshly upon a bhowli landlord, and by introducing a source of dispute in a matter on which there had hitherto been no difference, may ultimately lead to a collapse in agricultural improvements. The provisions for registration of improvements and recording of evidence as contained in sections 91 and 92, however, desirable in theory, will not work well in practice. Considering the number of improvements that are daily made almost in every village, the Collector or revenue officer, appointed for the purpose, will be flooded with applications under these sections, and the proper, effectual and timely working of these sections would necessitate in our district the appointment of as many officers for the purpose as there are sub-divisions, and tax heavily the already drained purse of both landlords and tenants, and at least, these registers and records of evidence will only be corroborative evidence in the civil court whenever any question of improvement would arise between the parties in which the landlord will have to prove the improvements made by him by positive and direct evidence. So the game will not be worth the candle, while section 46 of the Bill imposes a sort of penalty on the landlord in that his suit for enhancement will be dismissed if he omits to register the improvements. The ryot is placed under no such disability for omission to register the improvements, if any, made by him. Section 90 gives power to non-occupancy ryots to construct suitable dwelling houses for himself and his family with all necessary out-offices, and section 87, sub-section 2, clause would make the construction of such buildings as improvements, and section 93 entitles such ryots, when they commit such acts as would make them liable to eviction to demand compensation from the landlord. There is no limit as to the nature of the building such ryots are to erect. They may erect a good costly pucca building and demand very heavy compensation for the same, which, in most cases the landlord might not be able to pay and thus be unable to seek ejectment, even where the law gives him the right to do so against a ryot who might have committed the grossest breach of contract and rendered the land under his cultivation quite unfit for the purposes of tenancy. There are many well-to-do persons of the class of mohajuns, mukhtears and amlas living in villages who do not care so much for cultivation as any how to annoy and trouble the landlords with a view to compel them to sell their estates to them. These sections therefore might, in the hands of unscrupulous ryots of this class, be made to work unjustly against the landlord. It will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the Collector to take the construction, maintenance and management of the irrigation works of this district, which, as detailed above are too numerous and intricate to be managed by Government officials, with that comparative cheapness and care with which the parties interested have done and will do.

42. In districts where, as in Gaya, lands, whether bhowli or nakdi, are measured every year, such a yearly measurement being absolutely necessary for a satisfactory settlement of accounts between the landlords and the tenants. The provisions of section 99 sub-section (2) which prohibits the landlord making any measurement within 10 years without the consent of his tenant or the written permission of the Collector, the exceptions (*a*) and (*b*) not being sufficiently explicit and wide to cover such yearly measurement, would seem to throw difficulties on the settlement of the annual accounts between the parties. The standard of measurement, prescribed in section 101, would fall far short of the standards which have prevailed in this district from time immemorial. There are two standard measurements prevalent in the district one for the Tikari Raj called the maharajee or *see purd* standard bigha which is equal to (180 feet × 180) and the other for the other estates of the district called the *zuptee* which is equal to (165 feet × 165 feet).

43. In a country where the Hindoo and the Mahomedan Laws of inheritance are prevalent every estate or tenure which is not joint now, is liable within the course of a few years to come under the joint possesion of the several heirs of its present single proprietor or holder, and as a matter of fact, such estates or tenures under single proprietors or holders are very few in number in this district. Thus the effect of the provision of Sections 102 to 108 which provide for the appointment of managers for joint estates tenures, would be to deprive the owners of about all the estates and tenures of their natural right and power to manage their own affairs, and to place them under the management of the Court of Wards, Collectors or Managers appointed by the District Courts.

44. The provisions of these sections will be seized by large and rich shareholders to reduce the income of their petty co-sharers with a view to compel them to give up or sell their shares, as the works of such management, must necessarily be very heavy and prove a great burden upon the estates or tenures most of which are already so encumbered. Owners of estates might avoid the appointment of managers under the Partition Act, but tenure-holders have no remedy whatever. Extremely emergent cases in which it might be necessary

to interfere by temporary attachment or otherwise, are sufficiently provided for, by Sections 26 and 27 of Regulation V. of 1812 and Regulation V. of 1827, and the Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter VIII., has given all Magistrates full jurisdiction to prevent breaches of peace; and Sections 73 to 76 of the Bill would enable any ryot, in cases of disputes between cosharers, to protect his own interests by depositing rents. There is, therefore, no justification either in the interests of the public or in those of the tenants and the joint landlords, for the introduction of such a measure as the one under consideration, which having the effect of depriving individual owner and tenure-holders of the right to manage their own estates or Tenures, will not, it is fervently hoped, commend itself to the Government of Lord Ripon, who is so eagerly anxious and benevolently disposed to confer the boon of local self-government upon the people of India.

45. It being now an open secret as admitted on all hands that the majority of the landlords and tenants of this part of the country, who besides the payment of revenue or rent, as the case may be, in regular and strict instalments, have to meet other public demands upon their hands by way of cesses and taxes, are in straitened circumstances and drowned in debts, they cannot be in a position, and ought not to be made to bear all the expenses incurred by Government in preparing the record of rights, table of rents and record of proprietors' private lands, however desirable and expedient the provisions bearing upon these points may be. To saddle them with the costs of such preparation would be like placing the last straw on the camel's back, the cost incurred in preparing the record of rights and table of rates being recoverable from the parties as arrears of revenue due by them. What the legal, not to speak of the *illegal*, costs of such preparation would be, can better be imagined and inferred from what is incurred by the parties in carrying on the butwara proceedings under Act VI. of 1876 for the mere partition of their estates by metes and bounds.

46. On the subject of distraint I take the liberty to submit that it is not, as is wrongly believed, the offshoot of the English Law. In the Hindu period not only distraint and imprisonment but assaults and tortures as well, as is well-known from history, were resorted to for the realization of debts, whether rents or any other. This practice was kept up by the Mahomedan rulers. The British Government could not tolerate the inhumanity and cruelty practised, either in the Hindu or Mahommedan period, stopped the old practice to which the people had been inured; but at the same time seeing that without some sort of coercion it was next to impossible to realize rents or revenue and "as the delay that must necessarily attend the institution of a law process for the recovery of every arrear would encourage persons destitute of good faith to withhold the public dues and render the collection of them a source of endless litigation," passed on the 1st of May 1793 Regulation XIV of that year, authorizing sales of lands with the sanction of the Governor-General and empowering Collectors to commit, under orders of the Civil Judge, defaulting proprietors to Civil Jail, and to place their estates under attachment until the arrear was paid off, leaving it to the proprietor to contest the justness of the demand and to prosecute the Collector, if he proceeded illegally, for false imprisonment, by suit in the Civil Court. On the same day, Regulation XVII of 1793, was passed prohibiting land-holders and farmers, under the penalty of criminal prosecution from confining or inflicting corporeal punishment on their rent-payers. But as the language of the preamble of that Regulation shows "it being as essential to the prosperity of the country and the punctual collection of the public revenue, that landholders and farmers of land should have the means of compelling payment from defaulters without being obliged to have recourse to the Courts of justice, and incurring the delay and expense necessarily attending a law process for the recovery of every arrear" expressly sanctioned and recognized the zemindars' power of distraining without sending notice to any Court of justice, or any public officer, "the crops and other products of the earth of every description, the grain, cattle and all other personal property, whether found in the house or on the premises of the defaulter or in the house or premises of any other persons" and of selling the same through Cauzee or District Court, subjecting them at the same time to heavy penalty on the complaint of the ryot, if their demand turned out to be unjust, and their procedure contrary to the rules therein laid down. Regulation III. of 1794 took away from the Collector the power of confining defaulting proprietors, but confirmed the power of summary sale of their estates, with the sanction of the Governor-General, for the realization of the arrears due from them. Regulation XVII of 1793, however, failed to afford landlords that facility for realization of rents, which they required to enable them to discharge their liabilities to Government. The necessity for further legislation becoming apparent Regulation XXXV of 1795 was passed. Beginning with the preamble "Government not admitting of any delay in the payment of the public revenue recoverable from proprietors and farmers of land, justice requires that they should have the means of levying their rents and revenues with *equal punctuality*," in addition to the power of distraint which it improved, it provided for the realisation by landlords, of rents by a summary application to the Judge, after serving notice of demand on the defaulter, for any sum exceeding 500 rupees which could not be recovered by distraint of the personal property of the defaulter. Still the above provisions both as regards the payment of Government arrears by landlords, and payments to the latter of their rents, were found ineffectual, so much so that in July 1799 some of the members of the Board of Revenue "recommended," says Mr. Field in his introduction to the Regulations page 80, "and strongly urged a recurrence to the former practice of confining the "the landholders for enforcing the payment of arrears." Accordingly on the 29th of August 1799 Regulation VII. of that year was

passed. Its preamble ran as follows. "The powers which landholders and farmers of land paying revenue to Government are at present allowed to exercise for enforcing payments of rents due to them from their under-tenants, having in some cases been found insufficient, a considerable delay having also of late occurred in the payment of the public revenue due from many of the landholders which though ascribable in some instances to the cause above mentioned can in others be imputed only to a want of good faith on the part of certain of the zemindars and other landholders who taking *advantage of the delay with which the process of disposing of their lands unavoidably attended, have withheld the payments of their instalments until the day appointed for sale.*" By this Regulation, therefore, the rules and power of distraint as laid down in the Regulation XVII. of 1793, were considerably improved and simplified so as to expedite the recovery of rent by that process, and so also the rules for summary application to the Judge under Regulation 35 of 1795 were amended, the Board of Revenue got full power of ordering sales without reference to Government, and the Collector the power of attaching estates of the defaulting proprietors. The sale procedure underwent further modifications in the subsequent Regulations and Acts and with it also the landlord's summary procedure of realising rents. A careful perusal of the Regulations and Acts, repealed and unrepealed, down to the year 1859 would establish beyond all doubt that any improvement in the law effected to secure to Government prompt and timely payment of revenue, was attended with corresponding changes and improvements enabling landlords to realize their dues from the rent-payers under them with like promptitude and punctuality and, that from the very beginning the legislature saw and recognised the injustice of driving landlord to the necessity, in every case, of bringing ordinary regular suits in the Civil Courts, while Government itself possessed and enjoyed a simple and summary sale procedure of recovering arrears, of revenues from them — an injustice which it always anxiously sought to avoid. But the year 1859 witnesses a sudden change in this wise and long observed policy of Government. By Act XI. of that year the summary sale procedure for the realisation of Government Revenue, is made more simple and expeditious than before, but Act X. of that year does not only deprive landlords of the right of summary suit, or application which they had enjoyed ever since the year 1795, but, crippled and mutilated very much the power of distraint which they had exercised from time immemorial, both before and after the passing of Regulation 17 of 1793. The Laws and Regulations which it repealed had given to the landlords power of distraining all the personal property of their defaulting tenants wherever placed or removed, but section 68 of Act VIII. of 1869, B. C. (which is re-enactment of Act X. of 1859) makes only the *produce* of the *land*, for which the rent is due, as liable to distraint, and only for one year's arrear. Section 72 compels him before distraining, to serve a notice of demand upon the tenant, and section 75 gives him liberty to seek the assistance of the Court in cases in which he apprehends resistance. After service on the tenant under section 73 of a list of the property distrained, section 78 entitles him to apply to Court for sale within five days after distraint, and section 80 leaves no discretion in the Court but to depute an officer to hold sale, and to serve notice upon the tenant either to pay or institute a suit to contest the demand within 15 days. If no payment be made or no suit brought within that period, the sale must proceed. A ryot resisting or forcibly or clandestinely removing is liable under section 101 to imprisonment for six months in the civil jail, or until he pays off the arrear for which the distraint was made. None of these provisions were new, but only re-enactment with material modification of the provisions of the repealed Regulations. Sections 80, 81, and 82 give the ryot power of contesting the demand and of getting the sale suspended by a suit in which the onus of proving the correctness of the demand lies, under section 95, on the landlord. A ryot who omits to sue, within the period of 15 days, may yet bring a suit for damages under section 97. Section 98 also gives him the right to sue for damages where the powers of distraint have not been exercised in accordance with provisions of the Act, while section 99 subjects an authorized distrainer to damages, as also to a penalty of a fine of 300 rupees or imprisonment for two months. These provisions of the present law secure to the tenant greater protection against abuses of the power of distraint than he had under the Regulations. Since 1869 circumstances have altered and new liabilities have been imposed upon the landlord so as to necessitate the sengthening of his power of distraint rather than taking away or weakening it. The landlord now is not only responsible, and his property liable to sale, not only for Government revenue, but for road and public works cesses, whether payable by him, or by his tenants. "Government not admitting of any delay in the payment" of public demands payable by proprietors, not only on their own account, but on that of their tenants as well, "justice requires" now as it did for a period of upwards of sixty years before the passing of Act X. of 1859 "that they should have the means of levying their rents and revenues which *equal punctuality*;" and the reason that "the delay that must necessarily attend the institution of a law process for the recovery of every arrear would encourage persons destitute ofgood faith to withold the rent due from them and render the collection of them a source of endless litigation" is stronger now than it was before. The "delay and the expense necessary attending a law process for the recovery of every arrear" having now increased by more than three times, it is more "essential to the prosperity of the country and the punctual collection of the public revenue that landholders and farmers of land should have the means of compelling payment from defaulters without being obliged to have recourse to the courts of justice" by regular suit, now than it was then. But it is disappointing to find that the Bill by sections 139, 140, and 141, compels the zemindar to go to Court for an order for distraint, and prove

his claim with such evidence as he would have to adduce in regular suit, and gives to the Court a discretion either to grant or refuse his application, or even delay the proceedings by which the object of distraint might be defeated, as the ryot might in the meanwhile remove the crops for which he would have strong temptation. The issue of a prohibitory order against the removal of the crops pending the proceedings is also left to the discretion of the Court. Such a distraint as this, in my humble opinion, is no distraint at all. It will neither save the landlord from expense of litigation nor give him the means of recovering his rents with that "punctuality" which would enable him to discharge the public demands upon his lands. In my humble opinion the present law of distraint which protects the interest of both the parties should be left as it is. If any revision is desired it should be more in favor of the landlord whose liabilities have increased than in that of the ryot. The experience of the past has clearly shown that without some coercie measures, "it is impossible to secure punctual payment. The number of persons "destitute of good faith" is not less among the Behar peasants than in those of elsewhere, and it is only the law of distraint, as it is in the law in force, that operating as a moral force, has helped the realisation of rents. The position of a landlord with a summary sale law and certificate procedure, hanging over his head threatening to sell all, and, with tenants under him, having the power and option the Bill proposes to give then, of withholding and delaying punctual payment of rents, and subjecting him to the trouble, vexation and expense of going to Court for every arrear, is certainly a miserable position. The power of distraint has no doubt been abused and sometimes carried beyond its legitimate objects, but that is due more to the ignorance of both the the landlord and tenants, that to any defect in the law itsef. There is hardly a landlord or tenant in Guya, who knows any thing of the law governing the relation of landlords and tenants. Both parties have been acting and conducting their affairs on traditions and long standing orthodoxical, and conservative beliefs and habits. And what appears to us as tyrannical and illegal is not considered so by the real actors and the actual sufferers. The present state of things which the Bill tries to improve can only be remedied by spread of education and knowledge.

47. I might be permitted to add that the more easy and simple the position of a landlord is made by legislation, the more likely he would be to treat his tenants with kindness and justice. Nothing short of a simple procedure for realising his rents, whether nakdi or bhowli would better his condition and his relation with his tenants. Having considered the chapter of the Bill on judicial procedure in the light of the experience which I have gained in the trial of rent suits, I have been persuaded to think that suits for arrear of rents based upon registered documents or other reliable and trustworthy writings such as printed counterfoil receipt, bound and regularly paged printed form of measurement, laggits, and danabundi papers, might with advantage be governed by the Small Cause Courts Procedure, Negotiable Instruments, or, by re-enacting with necessary modifications and provisions for summary applications for realization of rents, which were in force before the passing of Act X of 1859.

48. If there have been oppressions and extortions on the part of the landlords, there have been equally systematic temptations and combinations on the part of the ryots to withhold and delay the payment of rents unless compelled; and if in justice and fairness ryots are entitled to legislative protection against oppressions and extortions, the landlords are equally entitled to legislative assistance for recovery of rents with *punctuality* and *promptness*.

49. I might here be permitted to take this opportunity of stating in plain and unmistakeable terms that the views which I have expressed in this report are in strict consonance with what I have entertained on the subject from a long time, and are in no way inconsistent with, or antagonistic to, what I have given expression to from to time regarding the necessity of revising the Rent Law, and of thus removing a misunderstanding or misinterpretation of my views, which seems to have prevailed in some quarter by the publication of a solitary and isolated piece of extract from my report of 1877. In that report as well as in those which preceded and followed it, I did not only describe the miseries of the ryots of the *Ryain* class, but also the difficult situation of landlords with respect to the turbulent fighting and intriguing ryots of the Soorfa class, and showed that both ryots and landlords required legislative protection against each other.

50. In conclusion I have only to observe that although I am not blind to the necessity of a revised Rent Law, which will serve to redress the grievances of both land lords and tenants, yet I am more alive to the fact that the more complex and intricate the law relating to landlord and tenants is made, the greater the difficulties of agriculture, and expense of litigation, and the worse therefore, the condition of both. No legislation, however, strong, well-meaning, and clearly defined it may be, will help to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural community unless it tends to promote good-will and cordial feeling between the landlords and the tenants.

51. Lastly I have to offer you my best and warmest thanks for the honor you have done me by giving this opportunity of expressing my views on a subject of such grave importance, and to solicit your indulgence for the many defects and shortcomings, which are undoubtedly to be found in this report, but which are attributable, not to any want of zeal or interest on my part in the subject, but to a feeble and failing health which is gradually undermining my constitution.

No. 123, dated 29th December, 1884.

From—Secretary, Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar,
To—Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department.

I have the honour to forward herewith the memorial adopted at a general meeting of the landholders of Bengal and Behar held at the Calcutta Town Hall on the 19th instant, and to request that you will submit the same for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The memorial of the Zemíndárs, Taluqdárs and other Landholders of Bengal and Behar, in meeting assembled—

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists are the descendants, or the representatives, of the zemíndárs, as they are called, with whom the Marquis of Cornwallis made in 1793 what is known in history as the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

2. That much discussion has taken place as to the actual *status* of the zemíndárs at the time when this settlement was made, its opponents generally maintaining that the zemíndárs were mere collectors of the land revenue and held no proprietary rights in the soil.

3. That without entering upon this discussion, your memorialists believe that it is now generally admitted that, while this contention may have accurately represented the *status* of a small number of the zemíndars, the great body of these gentlemen were the owners of the land in the only sense in which ownership thereof was recognized by the Muhammadan law, which prevailed in the provinces, and had prevailed for centuries, before their administration was transferred to the East India Company.

4. That that transfer was made by the Mogul Emperor Shah Alum in the year 1765 by an express grant under an Imperial firman bearing date the 12th August.

5. That the nature of the land revenue, the right to which was made over in perpetuity by that firman to the Company, was very imperfectly understood until long after its acquisition.

6. That all doubt upon the subject has been cleared up by the researches in particular of the late Colonel Galloway, the late General Briggs, and Mr. Neil, B. E. Baillie, author of "The Muhammadan Law of Sale," "The Muhammadan Law of Inheritance," and "The Land-tax of India, according to the Muhammadan Law," the authority of whose writings has long been considered unimpeachable in the Law Courts of the Empire.

7. That the last-named of these authorities opens the preface of the last of these works with the following impressive statement :—

"The most important of the rights acquired by the East India Company by cession or conquest from its predecessors in the Government of India is the *khirâj* or land-tax, which has existed in that country from early times, and was probably imposed upon it soon after its conquest by the Muhammadans. In Bengal the right to this tax was conferred on the Company by an express grant from the Mugal Emperor Shah Alum, under a firman bearing date 12th August, 1765; and neither in that presidency, nor in any other part of India, have the East India Company, or their Local Governors, ever pretended to any greater rights in respect of this particular tax than belonged to the preceding Governments under the acknowledged law of the country. It has, therefore, always been considered a matter of importance to ascertain as correctly as possible the nature and limits of that tax according to the Muhammadan Law, which was not only the general law of the country, but was more especially that which determined the rights of the Government and the people to each other."

8. That it was this law which the East India Company undertook to maintain and administer under the Imperial Firman of 1765, and to which they were required to adhere strictly by 24 George III, Chapter 25, section 39, under which Act the Court of Directors were required to give orders for settling and establishing "upon principles of moderation and justice, according to the laws and constitution of India, the permanent rules by which the tribute, rents, and services of the *Rájás*, *Zemíndárs*, *Polygárs*, *Taluqdárs*, and other native landholders should be in future rendered and paid to the Company."

9 That in obedience to the orders of Parliament thus registered, Lord Cornwallis, after protracted and earnest enquiry into the assets of the land and the rights and privileges of dependent tenure-holders and cultivators of the soil, determined to commute the immemorial State claim to a share in the produce of the soil at a money rental amounting to about three crores of rupees, admitting of no alteration, and fixed permanently upon the soil itself; and in the firm belief that he would thereby best promote the interests of all classes of the people and the interests of the East India Company's treasury, declared the zemíndárs, *whatever they were before*, the proprietors of the soil, His Lordship's avowed intention being to preserve, or to create, in the Bengal Provinces a landed aristocracy after the model of the same great body in his own country.

10 That the Regulations which embodied this settlement, as it was called, defined the rights of the different classes of dependant tenure-holders and cultivators of the soil, and declared that, subject to certain prescribed restrictions regarding lands in the possession of the then resident raiyats or cultivators, "the zemíndár or other actual proprietor is to let the remaining lands of his zemíndari or state," &c. &c., "in whatever manner he may think proper." The Regulations further declared that they, the zemíndárs, "would enjoy exclusively the fruits of their own good management and industry," and that "no power will then exist in the country by which the rights vested in the land-holders by the Regulations can be infringed or the value of landed property affected.

11. That owing to the assessment imposed upon the zemíndárs being fully ten-elevenths of the gross rental payable to them, and to economic and other causes, this fixed annual payment was far beyond the power of the zemíndárs to bear. These causes were the complete exhaustion of the provinces by the long period of misrule which preceded the Company's acquisition of the Díwaní as it was called, in 1765, and the remorseless exactions which followed on the part of the Company's servants; partly also from mistaken estimate of the resources of the people; partly from the cruel extortions of the men to whom the revenues had been "farmed" for collection; and partly from the dreadful famine which desolated the provinces in 1770, and in which ten millions of the people are believed to have died of hunger or disease, with the effect of reducing two-thirds of the cultivated area of the provinces to jungle.

12. That the assessment proving too grievous to be borne, the result of the settlement was speedily seen in the ruin of masses of the zemíndárs within seven years, and the threatened extinction of the entire class, their estates reverting to the Government. So great, indeed, was the extinction thus effected of old families of landholders, that the number of zemíndárs of the present day with whose ancestors the settlement was made, represents an insignificant fraction of the total, the great body of landholders having come into the possession of their estates by subsequent purchases.

13. That your memorialists have recalled these facts only to show that, although conceived with the most benevolent intention, the settlement which was thus made with their ancestors and predecessors was not one of their own seeking, or for their own advantage, but was imposed upon them to the immediate ruin of a multitude of old families in the provinces of whom your memorialists are survivors or successors.

14. That happily for your memorialists, the blessings of peace which followed upon the establishment of the Company's rule in these provinces led very rapidly to a great increase in the population, and to a wide extension of the acreage under tillage. Land which had relapsed into jungle, and wastes that had never before been cultivated within the memory of man, under the assistance and encouragement of your memorialists were brought under the plough, until the assessments which were at first ruinous to them became lightened by being spread over a wider area of tillage, and by the great change which has gradually taken place in the value of money during the century of years that has gone by.

15. That your memorialists having represented the manner in which the settlement was made, have now to solicit your Excellency's regard to a short history of the measure which threatens to interfere seriously with the rights and privileges secured to them by that settlement.

16. That since the trial of rent-suits was transferred in 1868 by an Act of the local Legislature from the Revenue Courts to the regular Civil Courts of the country, landholders have experienced great difficulty in recovering arrears of rent by reason of the heavy expenses and delays incidental to the procedure of such Courts. When, therefore, Government imposed upon them in 1870 an obligation to collect the road-cess from their tenants, and to make good to Government all deficits in collection of the same, Government promised to enact a law for giving them summary powers for the recovery of both rent and cess. This promise was repeated in 1875, when a similar obligation was imposed upon landholders for the collection of the public works cess for Government.

17. That in the year 1876 Government brought a Bill into the Local Council with the avowed object of giving landholders facilities in the collection of rent and cesses, but the objection was then raised for the first time that no such facilities could be given without making changes in the substantive law regulating the relations of landlords with their tenants. The Government at last appointed in 1879 a Commission for the purpose of drafting a Bill relating to landlord and tenant, on principles which might appear to them just and proper. This Commission, known as the Rent Commision, drew up a report upon the subject in 1880 and drafted a Bill embodying the recommendations contained in their report. The Bill was designated the Rent Bill, but upon publication its provisions were found to be based upon such obvious delusions as to facts, and so subversive of the interests in which it professed to be drafted, that it was abandoned almost immediately. Since then Bill after Bill has been drafted with no better result; and at last a Bill has been introduced into the Viceregal Council, known as the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which subverts the vested rights of your memorialists, ignores altogether the authority and the accepted interpretation of the old regulations and innumerable deliverances of previous Administrations and of Her Majesty's Judges on the

subject, and which is so opposed to the economic conditions under which cultivation is carried on in Bengal, and so violates immemorial customs, usages and rights to which the people cling, that the measure will, if it becomes law, plunge the provinces into inextricable confusion, and produce a sea of litigation such as the world never before witnessed.

18. That your memorialists now find themselves in this position, that after nearly a century of supposed proprietorship of their estates the Bill practically confiscates their proprietary rights altogether. Their ancestral rights, extending back in a multitude of cases to time immemorial, as well as the rights which were forced upon them in 1793, are by this Bill to be legislatively declared non-existent, or to be swept away on the monstrous pretence that they have been oppressive, rackrenting and evicting landlords, the notorious fact being that so unwisely low have been the rentals they have levied, that a great mass of middlemen have grown up between them and the cultivator, who are living upon the margin of the rental which your memorialists had abandoned to the cultivator.

19 That these grave charges are so wholly unfounded that they could never have been framed had any inquiry whatever preceded the measure. Enquiry would have shown that so great—they may say truthfully so mischievous—has been the moderation with which they have asserted their rights, that the cultivator (raiyat) has long become the virtual landlord over wide districts of these provinces, and that your memorialists find great difficulty in collecting the rent admitted to be due by him. That the Government is well aware of this fact, and has itself experienced so much difficulty in realising or enhancing the rents due to itself on the estates that still belong to it, that it has had to pass Act after Act on its own behalf to enable it to beat down the opposition which the cultivator raises to the payment of any just rent whatever, however moderate.

20. That your memorialists cannot speak the sense they have of the wrong that is being done to them by branding them with oppressions that have never been practised by them, and that the slightest enquiry would show to be imaginary. That your memorialists believe the Government itself has at last become aware of the delusions under which Bill after Bill has been brought forward, only to be shown to be practically impossible and abandoned That your memorialists appeal earnestly to Your Excellency to arrest the present measure, and to compel the institution of those enquiries which your memorialists affirm will show at once the delusions under which the measure has been drafted.

21. That your memorialists claim, as a matter of unquestioned right, to be entitled to collect in perpetuity under the settlement, and on their own behalf, what they were collecting before that settlement on behalf of the Government. That Lord Cornwallis himself forced them into this position by imposing the settlement upon them, exacting from them as its price the perpetual annuity which they are still paying in consideration thereof. And that your memorialists have used the rights conferred upon them by the settlement with conspicuous moderation is susceptible of the simplest and most conclusive proof.

22. That should the measure be preserved with and become law under the strange delusions in which it has been conceived, it will not only be, your memorialists submit, a breach of faith, but will confiscate numberless rights in the soil which have existed from time immemorial, and been respected by every conqueror thereof, will unsettle the relations of every man with his fellow, and plunge sixty millions of people into a boundless sea of litigation. That your memorialists, therefore, implore Your Excellency that before this measure goes any further, the question of the rights vested in your memorialists by the settlement of 1793, and of the power, if any, reserved to Government for interfering with those rights, be submitted to Her Majesty's Judges for adjudication after hearing counsel, and that a Commission of Enquiry may be appointed publicly to receive evidence of the charges which have been brought against your memorialists and assumed to be true in the teeth of every reasonable presumption that could be given that they are wholly and altogether false. Your memorialists are to be ruined, their estates confiscated, their character traduced, and ancient institutions concerning the land abolished, which are to this hour the economist's "ideal" in Europe on the gratuitous opinion of a small number of officers under the Government of Bengal, that it would improve the relations that now exist between your memorialists and their tenantry were these officers allowed to recast them all upon certain views of what they call "tenant-right," the tenants of your memorialists themselves praying earnestly that the customs, rights, and usages which this measure sweeps away may be preserved as vital to their continued well-being.

23. That your memorialists crave reference to the many memorials and petitions which they have heretofore submitted to the Government of India and to Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council for India with reference to this Bengal Tenancy Bill. They have therein shown that no cause of necessity has been made out for any radical changes in the land-law of the country; that the Settlement Regulations do not warrant the assumption by Government of a power to take away by legislation, in the way they purpose to do, the rights vested by that settlement; that the Bill rests on an entirely erroneous view of the status and rights of landholders before and after that settlement; that if passed into law it will prove a source of endless litigation between the zemíndár and raiyat; and that the effect of its operation on the economic condition of the people will be disastrous in the extreme.

In the full conviction that Your Excellency will listen to their reasonable prayer for an opportunity of vindicating their rights, and for an enquiry into the charges against them, upon which the Bill rests, your memorialists humbly pray that Your Excellency will, after taking into consideration the facts and arguments above set forth, be pleased to suspend the further consideration of the measure until the representations of your memorialists have been considered by an impartial and competent tribunal.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

LAKSHMESHWAR SINGH, OF DURBHUNGA,

Chairman.

To His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

The humble memorial of the Khas Mehal ryots of Government Estate Jalamuta, villages Paikbhera, Harmasah, &c., District Midnapur.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH—That the rights which khas mehal ryots as well as other ryots have to the land they cultivate are recognized by custom all over the country. That the British Government too has repeatedly recognized these rights, specially by the Regulations of 1793.

That it may be safely asserted to be a fact, that these rights embrace all the incident of full proprietary rights subject only to the customary land tax due to the State.

That notwithstanding these facts, in the case of khas mehals, the Government has practically ignored the rights of the ryots by placing itself beyond the powers and jurisdiction of the courts of law.

That in all cases of conflicting interests between the Government and khas mehal ryots, the present law is, to leave the settlement of such matters to the discretion of the executive officer of Government, who represents only one of the parties to the disputes in these cases. That, in short, the settlement officer is his own law as regards the justice or injustice of act done by him.

That such a state of things is not reasonable and proper, your Excellency's memorialists need hardly say. That however well-meaning or discreet a person may be, he can never be expected, nor can he himself honestly trust, to keep the balance of justice evenly between him and another person to whom he is opposed.

That it may be thought, in comparing between settlement officers and zemindars in relation to the ryots that the former are disinterested, and the latter interested in oppressing and rack-renting ryots. That it is not quite correct to think so. For if the zemindar is interested in taking as much from the ryot as possible. his permanent relations with the ryots cannot but inspire him with a great measure of sympathy for the ryots, while the settlement officer has, on the one hand, no cause to feel that sympathy for the ryots, but on the other, he has nearly the same sort of motive to rack-rent the ryot as the zemindar, the difference being that the motive of the one is to please himself and that of the other to please his superiors

That the Government itself in 1793 was earnestly anxious to prevent the evil which your Excellency's memorialists are complaining. That this will be apparent from the following extract from the preamble to Regulation of 1793 :—

"The collectors of the revenue must not only be divested of the power of deciding upon their own acts but rendered amenable for them to the Courts of Judicature and collect the public dues subject to a personal prosecution for every exaction exceeding the amount to which they are authorized to demand on behalf of the public and every deviation from the Regulations prescribed for the collection of it."

That according to the present law, the foregoing principle of justice and equity enunciated by the Legislature of 1793 stands violated on two points of vital importance to your Excellency's momorialists, *viz.*, on the point of adjustment and enhancement of rent and on the point of the realization of rent.

That Act VIII of 1879 and VII of 1880 have only to be referred to to show how flagrantly these two Acts violate the principle mentioned in the Regulation.

That as regards the working of Act VIII of 1879, your Excellency's memorialists trust that your Excellency is already aware how in the case of your Excellency's memorialists and other khas mehal ryots of Midnapur, the said Act has been worked to reduce your memorialists to destitution and ruin by enhancing their rents far above the prevailing rates of the neighbouring private zemindars, and all this, while the Government is fully aware of the unfertile and arid condition of the lands your memorialists occupy and also of the fact that they always live with the apprehension of famine before them at the least failure of a crop.

That Your Excellency may have been informed that some of the brother khas mehal ryots of your memorialists appealed to the High Court, while the majority including your memorialists were too poor to carry on litigation and have been compelled to put up with the state of destitutions to which they have been reduced by the settlement proceedings in question.

That your memorialists are bound to say that khas ryots of other quarters may feel themselves somewhat relieved, seeing that the present Rent Bill intends to repeal Act VIII of 1879. But your memorialists most humbly submit that the repeal of Act VIII of 1879 comes too late for your memorialists, as that Act has already done its work of destruction as regards themselves.

That Act VII of 1880, to which your Excellency's memorialists have referred, gives the Revenue Officers powers of a peculiar character. Whenever they have any claim against a ryot for arrears of rent, they can convert that claim according to their pleasure into that solemn and irrevocable instrument of justice called a decree. That no doubt the law requires a notice to be served upon the ryot to apprize him of the intentions of the Collector. But as a matter of fact, it is well known that such notices as a rule are not served. That in many cases the tenant learns of the proceedings when all his properties, moveable and immoveable, are about to be hammered down to a stranger.

That the outrageous character of such proceeding will be apparent when your Excellency kindly considers that generally the responsibility of the proceeding does not rest really on the Collector or Deputy Collector but on patwarees or petty collecting sarkars. That men of this class are no better than patwarees under zemindars and are by no means above temptation such as might lead them in many cases, not to give full credit to the ryots for payments made. That the Collector's records are made on the faith of these men. That yet the ryot is placed by the above Act in such a hopeless position to contest the correctness of the demands made on such a basis.

That your memorialists earnestly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to provide for your memorialists all the safe-guards to protect the rights of your memorialists against the arbitrary acts of settlement officers, which Government has justly thought its duty to provide in the case of ryots of private zemindars.

That, in short your memorialists pray that the Government will be pleased to extend to khas mehals all the rules and provisions contained in the present Rent Bill in favor of ryots by repealing in addition to Act VIII of 1879, also Act VII of 1880 and such other Acts.

That the points on which there should be a difference between the case of the ryots of private zemindars and that of those of khas mehals are points on which, according to reason and justice, there should be a difference in favor of khas ryots, and that, on such points, more favorable provisions should be made in the case of khas mehal ryots than in the case of zemindari ryots.

That your memorialists will mention two such points:

First, that in khas mehals, all ryots whatever should be declared occupancy ryots, as there is no reason to make any distinction as regards khas mehal tenants between some ryots and others, dividing them into occupancy and non-occupancy ryots. That such a distinction does not in fact exist.

Second, that inasmuch as Government, unlike private zemindars, does not, in many cases, resort to enhancement proceedings to raise the rents of individual and isolated ryots only, but it proposes to raise the prevailing rates of a whole mehal whenever it has recourse to settlement proceedings, the interval which the law should require to elapse between one settlement and another should be extended at least to 30 years, though the interval may be only 15 years, in the case of zemindari ryots, in whose case wholesale enhancements of entire mehals is not usual.

That Your Excellency's memorialists would also venture to submit that the chapters in the Rent Bill empowering Government to make records-of-rights and settlement of rents should be omitted from the Bill.

That your memorialists earnestly urge this, as they have by bitter experience learnt that the executive officers of the Government failed to exercise powers like these with any degree of satisfaction, your memorialists' prayer is that the Government may be empowered to constitute temporarily judicial Boards presided over by judicial officers to exercise the said powers.

That Your Excellency's memorialists also submit that the ground of enhancement based on an increase of price is not a proper ground. Because high prices mean great distress to men of the class of your memorialists who, for portions of the year, have to buy food grains. That then again, if there is a tendency to a gradual rise of price of food-grains your Excellency should kindly remember that there is also a tendency of the soil becoming less productive. That therefore setting the one tendency against the other, the law should remove this ground of enhancement which is a creation of recent times.

That your memorialists also beg to submit that, by long existing custom and tradition, tanks and reservoirs of water as well as common pasture grounds which used to be left in each village as khas pateet, were not assessable with rent. That recently, settlement officers have begun to assess such lands, that your memorialists beg to say that this is improper and unjust. That by the common law of the country and by the provisions of Hindu law the king should not levy land revenue on lands of the above description.

Your Excellency's memorialists earnestly crave your Excellency to consider your memorialists' grievances and kindly to remedy them. Your Excellency's memorialists pray that Your Excellency will order a reasonable reduction of the extraordinary high rates to which the rents of your memorialists have been raised by the cruellest rack-renting process, and also that the Rent Bill be amended so as to meet their grievances.

Dated 27th December, 1884.

From—Babu Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhyay,

To—Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

I have the honour to forward herewith a memorial signed by myself and my brother landholders of the district of Rungpore, and to request that you will be pleased to submit the same to His Excellency the Viceroy for his orders.

Memorial of Proprietors and Taluqdárs of Rungpore District.

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The humble memorial of the undersigned Proprietors and Taluqdárs of the District of Rungpore in the Province of Bengal.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That the rumour that a Bill, contemplating radical changes in the law which governs the relation of landlord and tenant in the provinces of Bengal and Behar has been introduced by Government, has so much disturbed the agrarian economy of the part of the country to which your memorialists belong, that the tenants have been emboldened to withhold payment of rents and deny their yearly rentals in many instances, and generally to assume an unsatisfactory and hostile attitude towards them.

The changes contemplated in the Bill which is now before a Select Committee of the Legislative Council are all in the direction of the expansion and enlargement of the tenant-right to the derogation of the rights of your memorialists.

That although hitherto, with the exception of a short period, the judicial determination of disputes and the adjustment of relations between landlord and tenant were left, as a part of the general administration of justice, to the constituted tribunals of the land, and the system has worked eminently well from the time of Lord Cornwallis downwards, still it is contemplated in the Bill to vest in the executive officers of the Crown semi-judicial functions of deciding questions relating to the status of tenants, the nature of their rights, the fixity of their tenures, and, what is still more a matter of grave anxiety to your memorialists, the validity and fairness of contracts on behalf of the tenants; and the most important of these functions will have to be performed not by the chief executive and presumably most experienced officer of each district, but by subordinate agency in the Revenue Department.

That the Bill proceeds mainly on the assumption that the tenantry of these provinces are rack-rented and subjected to wholesale eviction at the hands of the landlords; that the assumption is wholly disproved by forensic statistics.

Your memorialists would beg humbly to invite Your Excellency's attention to the figured statements given every year in the Report of the Administration of Civil Justice, recorded and circulated to the subordinate courts by the Honourable High Court of Calcutta.

That they find that from 1875 to 1880, a period of six years, the total number of ejectment-cases instituted throughout Bengal and Behar was only 10,799, which gives an average of nearly 1,800 per year; dividing this number by the number of districts under the Honourable High Court, the yearly average of ejectment-cases for each district is about 43.

Your memorialists further beg most respectfully to bring to Your Excellency's notice that it would be found on enquiry that the rate of rent in all parts of Bengal and Behar is invariably moderate, and in the majority of instances extremely low; and they earnestly submit that a thorough enquiry by a duly constituted Commission should have preceded the introduction of the Bill.

But your memorialists regret that not only was there no enquiry on this vital point, as also on other matters on which legislation has been based, but oppressive conduct on the part of your memorialists in enhancing rents and evicting tenants having been postulated, and certain doctrines and principles with regard to the nature of the rights of the tenants having been postulated, the Bill proceeded in the lines of the aforesaid views and proposed supposed remedies; that although long subsequent to the introduction of the Bill, the executive officers of the Government of Bengal and a few judicial officers were consulted, the reports submitted by these gentlemen were based, not on the results of investigation, but on their individual views and sentiments; that His Lordship, the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, as also another Judge of the same august tribunal, the Honourable Justice Field, two of the most eminent and learned Judges of the Honourable Court, both condemned the main provisions of the Bill.

That the leading and well-informed newspapers of this Presidency have also strongly disapproved of the Bill.

That under the above circumstances your memorialists respectfully but earnestly entreat Your Excellency to abandon the Bill, as it is wholly uncalled for, as it threatens to embitter the relations between your memorialists and the tenantry which were hitherto entirely satisfactory, and as it threatens to open the flood-gates of protracted and ruinous litigation and also be the resources of the nation in law expenses amongst an impoverished people.

And your memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Dated 8th January 1885.

From—BABU RAJKISSORE MUKERJEA, Utterpara,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

I have the honour to forward herewith a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy signed by me and a number of vakils of the High Court practising at the High Court and Hooghly

in connection with the Tenancy Bill now under consideration of His Excellency's Legislative Council.

Sixty spare copies of the memorial are herewith submitted.

Hoping you will lay it before His Excellency and his Council.

To the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The humble memorial of the under-signed tenants of Bengal.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists notice with great regret that no provision has been made in the Bengal Tenancy Bill with regard to *bastu* lands or homesteads. The only section which refers to such lands is section 216 which runs as follows: "When a raiyat, holds his homestead otherwise than as part of his holding as a raiyat, the incidents of his tenancy of the homestead shall be regulated by local custom."

2. That your memorialists have always felt it as a great grievance that the law relating to homesteads has never been formulated by the legislature, and that it has been allowed to be shaped entirely by judicial decisions based on judicial discretion.

3. That your memorialists have under the circumstances above set forth never been able to ascertain the law relating to homesteads and it has always appeared to them a pure matter of accident how a particular Judge will decide a particular case involving the law of homesteads.

4. That in consequence of the exclusion of *bastu* lands from the class of lands over which occupancy right could be acquired, men who have been holding *bastu* lands for two or three generations have been arbitrarily ejected upon the mere service of a notice on them by the landlord.

5. That your memorialists have found very often that English Judges when they have to decide cases in regard to *bastu* lands regulate their judicial discretion by their conceptions of English law. They regard all tenants as tenants-at-will unless there is clear documentary proof to the contrary, and in the absence of any specific contract they hold the landlord entitled to eject his oldest tenant upon the mere service of a notice. In Bengal, however, tenancy-at-will and its necessary consequence arbitrary eviction have never been recognised. The rent which the raiyat pays is only a land-tax, and he cannot be ejected so long as he pays his determined rent. This principle was recognised by the authors of the Permanent Settlement. The idea of evicting a raiyat from his holding on any other ground than non-payment of rent was foreign to the authors of the Regulations. In Act X of 1859 also, sections 21, 22 and 78 authorize the cancellation of leases and actual eviction only on non-payment of rent. The English lawyer, however, has always insisted that the landlord has an inherent right of eviction and that the only defence to a suit for ejectment would be a specific agreement.

6. That your memorialists have been greatly alarmed by the judgment of the Calcutta High Court in *Prosunno Kumari Debea* vs. *Sheik Rutton Bepary* reported in the Indian Law Reports, 3 Calcutta Series, page 696. The judgment gives some indication of the previously unsettled state of the law, but it practically settles the law by declaring that for whatever length of time a man may have held *bastu* land he may be turned out any day upon being served with a notice. Your memorialists submit that such a view of the rights of the *bastu* tenant is seriously detrimental to the interests of the entire body of the Bengal peasantry. It is extremely difficult to prove the existence of a custom satisfying the conditions which would make it valid in the eyes of a Court, and practically a man would have no defence if the most capricious attempt were made to turn him out of his ancestral home.

7. That your memorialists in view of the danger of leaving the law relating to *bastu* land unsettled and in view of the ruinous consequences of the ruling of the High Court above referred to, beg leave to submit that the law may be definitely settled by Your Excellency's Council and specially they pray that it may be provided in the Bengal Tenancy Bill that rights of occupancy shall accrue in all *bastu* lands.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

No. L.9-301, dated 7th January, 1885.

From—His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department

As the greater portion of my estate is let out in putni, I cannot but feel deeply interested in any Bill which proposes to amend the Putni Law. I therefore beg to send the accompanying Notes, and request the favour of your laying the same before His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council for favourable consideration.

A few Notes on the amendment of the Putni Regulation and its proposed incorporation with the Rent Law.

1. No good, I submit, can be gained by the incorporation of the Putni with the general Rent-law. It seems, on the contrary, desirable that the Putni-law should be kept separate and distinct. All the provisions on the subject should be embodied in a separate Act, thus preventing the confusion and difficulty which is likely otherwise to arise from the incorporation of the one law with the other. To putnidars especially, with their imperfect acquaintance with law, the incorporation cannot fail to be objectionable as throwing in their way difficulties likely to prevent them from distinguishing which provisions will apply to putnis and which not.

2. It is more than sixty years since Regulation VIII of 1819 was passed, and experience has shown how satisfactorily it has worked. It cannot be doubted that it is one of the most successful instances of legislation which the present statute book of the country can boast. In their report on the first Bill, the Rent Commissioners, in speaking of the Putni-law, bore testimony to the fact that the procedure is seldom abused, and "that it is extremely rare to hear even the allegation that a tenure has been brought to sale without arrears being *bonâ fide* due." The general and principal features of the existing law, therefore, ought to be kept unaltered; but certain additions and alterations here and there are necessary, and deserve careful consideration. Some of the amendments I am about to propose may be regarded as part of the existing law on the subject, based as they are on the rules of the Board of Revenue and long established practice. But there are others which are new and necessary, and the effect of which would be to check unnecessary litigation and place things on a more satisfactory basis. It is these especially which I am desirous to bring forward for the consideration of the Legislature.

3. Although the present Rent Bill cannot certainly be characterized as on the whole a happy attempt at legislation, yet its proposed provisions with regard to the registration of transfers of, and succession to, tenures would be undoubted improvements upon the existing law. The importance and the necessity of landlords knowing the names of persons whom they are to consider as their tenants, and whom they should look to for payment of rent, cannot be called in question. As to putnidars, it cannot be denied that they have hitherto as a rule neglected to register their names in the zemindar's *sherista*. The necessity of some provision more adequate and stringent than those already existing for compelling registration of tenures in the zemindar's sherista follows, therefore, as a necessary corollary from the above. That zemindars have often to suffer on account of the disinclination and neglect of the putnidars to register their names, is a fact too obvious to need any illustration. For a putnidar to register his name in the zemindar's sherista is very rare, and unless certain penalties and disabilities are attached to non-registration, this unsatisfactory state of things is likely to remain unaltered. At present a putnidar considers it his interest not to have his name recorded in the zemindar's sherista in the place of the old tenant. If the latter is dead, it is his interest to keep the zemindar ignorant of the fact, that he may, in case of a sale of his taluq under the Regulation, for default in the payment of arrears, be able to put forward as a ground for reversal of the sale that the proceedings had been conducted in the name of a dead person. In the present state of the law a technical objection of this nature, independent of any loss caused to the putnidar in consequence of the irregularity complained of, would be a sufficient ground for setting aside a sale. When, therefore, a putnidar finds that the notification of sale does not run in his name, he need not pay the arrears, for he knows that the sale will be set aside; and he will be able to recover from the zemindar costs of the suit—costs which may exceed those he really incurs. For he may in such a suit engage a single junior pleader paying him less than half fees, while recovering the full amount of pleaders' fees as prescribed by law. Thus the putnidar in such cases takes advantage of his own wrong, and for this reason, amongst others, putnidars are not at all anxious to enlighten zemindars as to the present ownership of their tenures.

4. As regards holdings and tenures other than putnis, it is to a certain extent the interest of the tenant to have his name registered in the zemindar's sherista, because otherwise a suit for arrears of rent may be brought against the registered tenant and a decree obtained against him, and perhaps in some cases, *e.g.*, where the tenure is sublet, it may be sold without the tenant coming to know of it. This cannot occur with respect to putni tenures. Putni-sales are periodical, and it is well-known when they take place. The fact that the sale-proceedings take place in the name of the registered tenant cannot affect the putnidar in the least. Why should a putnidar, then, be anxious to seek for registration and pay the prescribed fee when he has nothing to lose and something to gain by pursuing a contrary course? The necessity of additional provisions attaching certain penalties and disabilities to non-registration is, therefore, obvious. I would, therefore, propose that to the provisions on registration already existing in Regulation VIII of 1819, the provisions contained in sections 15 to 22 of the Rent Bill should be added. There should be a further provision embodying the principle of the ruling laid down in *Gossain Mongal Dass* v. *Roy Dhunput Sing* in Vol. 25 W.R., p. 152, that where a putnidar has omitted to register his name in the zemindar's sherista, the zemindar is not bound to recognize him as a tenant, and the latter has, therefore, no right to bring a suit against the former to set aside a putni sale. An exception ought to be made where the zemindar is guilty of fraud in any matter relating to the sale.

5. In setting aside a sale held in execution of a decree of a Civil Court, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting it, it is necessary to prove—(1) that there were material irregularities in that respect, and (2) that substantial loss has been caused to the applicant by reason thereof. The law is different with regard to setting aside a putni-sale. As the case law now stands, a mere irregularity though not material, and without any proof or even allegation of any substantial loss having been caused thereby, would be a sufficient ground for the reversal of a sale. The wording of the Regulation, however, that a sale should be set aside on the pŭtnidar's "establishing a sufficient plea," seems to me to be susceptible of a different construction from that which is now adopted. Why the law for setting aside a putni-sale should be different from that for setting aside an execution-sale, it is difficult to understand. Where a putni-sale has taken place for default in paying the arrears in accordance with the express terms of the lease, it is but fair to the zemindar that substantial loss to the owner of the putni on account of the irregularities complained of should be insisted upon as a condition precedent to the reversal of the sale.

6. Another point which ought to be noticed as needing amendment is the mode of publishing the notifications of putni-sale. The present law requires the publication of three notifications. One in the Collectorate, another at the zemindar's cutchery, and a third at the cutchery, or at the principal town or village in the land of the defaulter. The non-publication of the two first mentioned notices has seldom, if ever, been the ground of a reversal of a putni-sale. It is the publication of the third notice therefore which only need be now considered. The existing law on the subject as administered in the Courts has proved a source of very great hardship to the zemindar. The law requires that the third notice should be published by being stuck up at the cutchery, or at the principal town or village upon the land of the defaulter; that the peon who goes to serve the notice should bring back the receipt of the defaulter, or of the manager of the property, or in the event of inability to procure this, the signature of three substantial persons residing in the neighbourhood, in attestation of the notice having been brought and published on the spot. If it appears from the tenor of the receipt or attestation in question that the notice has been published at any time previous to the 15th of the month (Bysack or Kartick as the case may be), it is a sufficient warrant for the sale to proceed on the day appointed. In case, the villagers object or refuse to sign their names in attestation, the peon must go to the cutchery of the nearest Munsif, or, if there be no Munsif, to the nearest thana, and there make a voluntary oath of the same having been duly published,—a certificate to which effect must be signed and sealed by the said officers and delivered to the peon.

7. That the publication of the notice is the real thing aimed at by the Regulation admits of no question The object of the receipt, as laid down in the law, is to enable the zemindar to produce before the Collector some evidence which *primâ facie* would be sufficient warrant for the sale to proceed. Where the actual service of notice is satisfactorily established, a technical objection to the receipt, based on the ground of non-compliance with any of the formalities laid down in the law, ought not to be held a sufficient justification for the reversal of the sale. In the recent case between myself and Tarasunderi Debi and others, reported in 9 I. L. R., Cal. Series, p. 619, it has been held that where there is a controversy as to the service of notice, an objection as to the form of the receipt would be a sufficient ground for setting the sale aside. If by this is meant, that where there is not sufficient evidence to justify the Court in holding that notice has been served, the sale ought to be set aside, no one could with propriety complain. But if, on the other hand, what is meant is that whenever the service of notice is called in question, an objection as to the form of the receipt, if established, would be a sufficient ground for a reversal of the sale, then the precedent above cited would operate as a very great hardship on zemindars. The putnidar himself is seldom present in the taluk. The peon who goes to serve the notice in the mofussil may not personally know the manager of the property, and some deception may be practised upon him—a thing unfortunately not rare. The peon who in many cases does not know the gomasta or naib of the property after causing due publication of the notice sometimes obtains the signature of some person purporting to be that of the talukdar's naib or gomasta, and comes away under the *bonâ fide* impression that he has got a document evidencing the fact of the due publication of the notice of sale in the handwriting of the proper individual. But it sometimes happens that the putnidar's men to provide against the contingency of a putni-sale for default to pay the arrears, studiously puts down in the receipt as the putnidar's manager of the property and attesting witnesses the names of dead or fictitious persons; or, if the name of the real manager is given, it is by arrangement between the putnidar's men signed by somebody else. The peon generally a stranger to the place and parties, is unable, for obvious reasons, to detect the deception so practised, and the result is unfortunate for his employer. When such a receipt is produced in a Court to negative the allegation of non-service, the defaulting putnidar comes forward with proof that the attesting witnesses are dead or fictitious persons, or that the naib himself has not signed it, and with the receipt, the zemindar's case falls to the ground. The oath of the peon counts for nothing, and instead of being pronounced, as is very often really the case, the party deceived, he is charged with having palmed off upon his employer a false receipt. That the receipt itself is a very important piece of evidence in determining whether or not a proper service of the notice has been effected is admitted; but a mere technical objection or flaw with regard to it should not be made a ground for the reversal of a sale where actual service of the notice is otherwise sufficiently proved.

8. Such being then the present state of the law, let us now see whether, in lieu of the existing provisions for the service of notice in the mofussil, others could be substituted which, without prejudicing either party, are calculated to bring about more satisfactory results.

9. For this purpose, it would be necessary to see what were the objects of the legislature

in providing for the publication of a notice in the mofussil. The objects are (1) to give notice to the defaulter of the intended sale, (2) to give notice to purchasers, and (3) to give notice to under-tenants to enable them to protect the taluq by depositing the arrears.

10. It is obvious that intimation of the intended sale ought to be given to the above-named persons. This object, however, I beg leave to suggest, may, as a matter of fact, be sufficiently attained by the 1st and 2nd notices provided for by law More than half a century has elapsed since the time when Regulation VIII of 1819 first came into operation, and under it half-yearly sales are held all over the country at stated intervals. It is, I submit, simply absurd for any man to say now, that he could not pay the rent, because he knew not when the sale was to take place. Besides, if a defaulting putnidar, or subordinate tenure-holder, or an intending purchaser wishes to ascertain whether a particular tenure has been advertized for sale, he has simply to go to the zemindar's cutchery or the Collector's office to assure himself of the fact. The *istahars* (sale notifications) hung up there will furnish either side with unimpeachable testimony of the fact as to whether a particular putni has been advertised for sale.

11. To take up one by one the three above-mentioned objects which were intended to be secured by service of the sale notification in the mofussil, I submit that, in order to give notice of the sale to the defaulters, a notification in the mofussil is not, for reasons already stated, at all necessary. The reasons which render a notice to tenant essential in a rent suit do not apply to the case of sales of putnis under the Regulation. A zemindar is at liberty to bring a rent suit at any time within three years from the last day of the Bengali year in which the rent is due. There is no knowing when such a suit will be brought, and a notice therefore is necessary. But putni-sales are periodical, and it is well-known throughout the length and breadth of the country when they are held. In a recent case, Mr. Justice Maclean observed "the putnidars in the Burdwan raj know very well that there is generally no neglect to bring the putni tenures to sale on the appointed day;" and further on, "that it is as certain as Aughran follows Kartick, that a sale would take place if rent is due, and there are numerous methods for the acquisition by plaintiff of knowledge that the sale would take place besides the affixing of a notice at Salmula, and the owners might be credited with the knowledge that, as they had certainly not paid their rent, they must do so to save the sale." It follows from the above that a notice of putni sale to the defaulter is not necessary.

12. As regards the second object of the notice in the mofussil, *viz.*, to give notice of the intended sale to purchasers, this, also, for reasons already stated, is hardly necessary. On every day fixed for the sale of putni taluqs, a large number of purchasers, putnidars, &c., are collected at the place of sale. That there is no lack in the number of purchasers must be admitted by everybody who knows the real state of things. In the Burdwan district more than 500 men are collected. Putnidars, too, prefer to give up their tenures at these sales, because they generally fetch a higher value there. Publication of a notice on the defaulting taluq has not, I think, the effect of adding to the number of purchasers. Everybody who is able and willing to purchase putni taluqs attends the Collectorate on sale days. There old friends meet, and the landed aristocracy of the district is gathered. Men who have acquired money in service or as merchants or in any other profession, and want to invest it in landed property, look forward to these sales as offering opportunities for the accomplishment of their wishes. In fact, at no other sale are so many purchasers gathered together. A notice, therefore, in the mofussil is not necessary so far as purchasers are concerned.

13. Thirdly, with regard to under-tenants, a reference to either of the first two notices would enable them easily to ascertain whether any particular putni has been advertized for sale. The rents of most of the putni taluqs are paid generally between the date of the application for sale and the date fixed for the sale, and the under-tenants have, if disposed to deposit the arrears, to ascertain from the zemindar's cutchery whether the arrears have been paid. The absence of the third notice will not, therefore, impose on them any additional trouble or place them in any worse position. Besides where a putni-sale has taken place, an under-tenant may bring forward his claim to the price he may have paid for the tenure, or for a just compensation for the loss sustained by him in consequence thereof by a regular suit. Clause 5 of section 17 of Regulation VIII of 1819 contains provisions for paying the under-tenant any sum, to which he has established a right, out of the surplus sale proceeds. There is, therefore, a sufficient guarantee against the under-tenants suffering pecuniarily on account of the default of the putnidar. The absence of any privity of contract between the zemindar and the under-tenants of the putnidar should relieve the former from the obligation to give notice of the default to the latter. The putnidar being in privity with his under-tenants, and being liable to them for any loss resulting from the sale, the duty of giving the notice of default to the under-tenants ought to rest with him.

14. For the above reasons, I am of opinion that the notice in the mofussil is superfluous. I beg leave to point out that there seems to be no reasonable ground for drawing a distinction between a sale under this Regulation and one for arrears of Government revenue. Every putnidar knows very well when his taluq will be brought to sale if he makes default in the payment of rent, in the same way, as every holder of an estate paying revenue to Government knows when it will be brought to sale for his default in the payment of revenue. It is no more necessary to inform the putnidar of the liability to sale in the one case than in the other. The notifications which are held sufficient in a revenue-sale for the protection of the interests of parties concerned, ought also to be held sufficient in the case of putni-sales. Under Act XI of 1859, when an estate falls into arrears, the Collector is required to issue notices under sections 6 and 7 of the Act. It has been held by the High Court in the case of *Shajedunnessa*

and the Collector of Burdwan v. *Juggobundu Bannerjee*, that a revenue-sale ought not to be set aside for irregularities in the publication of notices under section 7, as these notices are simply intended as orders to the tenants prohibiting their paying rent to the defaulter. I may, therefore, leave section 7 out of consideration. Under section 6, where the revenue of an estate or share of an estate is below Rs. 500, two notices have to be issued, one to be stuck up in the District Judge's Cutchery, and the other in the Collector's Cutchery. When the revenue exceeds the said amount, a third notice has to be published in the Official Gazette. I would humbly suggest that, instead of the third notice for the sale of a putni tenure being served in the mofussil, it should be published in the Official Gazette, and in one or more of the local newspapers, if the Collector of the District so directs. If the proposed provision be adopted any one may, by purchasing an issue of the Gazette or local newspaper, obtain the desired information with the advantage of obtaining in a collected form the notices of all the tenures advertised for sale. This provision will be an effectual substitute for the provision for service of the notice in the mofussil. If, however, for any reason, which I do not at present appreciate, a notice in the mofussil should be deemed indispensably necessary, I would suggest that the third *istahar*, instead of being, as now, posted at the cutchery of the defaulter, should be posted at the Police thana within the limits of which the defaulting tenure is situate. This method, if adopted, will enable the defaulters, the under-tenure-holders, and the intending purchasers to learn without any appreciable difficulty what tenures within the limits of that thana are advertized for sale. Such an arrangement is calculated to commend itself to all parties, as by it neither side gets any undue advantage over the other. The putnidar will not suffer from the laches of the zemindar's agent, and the zemindar will not be made to suffer for the putnidar's cunning.

15. Section 14 of Regulation VIII of 1819 provides that it shall be competent to any person desirous of contesting the right of the zemindar to make the sale, whether *on the ground of there being no balance due or on any other ground*, to sue the zemindar for a reversal of the sale, and upon establishing a *sufficient plea* to obtain a decree with full costs and damages. It seems from the wording of the above section that it was not the intention of the Legislature that a sale should be set aside on merely technical grounds.

16. In the corresponding section of the present Bill (section 205) the language has been changed. It says—"any person aggrieved by a sale of a tenure effected under cover of the provision of this chapter, but not warranted by those provisions, may institute a suit," &c. Different constructions may be put upon this section if passed into law. The words "any person" are objectionable. The right to set aside a putni-sale ought to be given only to the registered tenant. Any one who is not the putnidar, or one of the putnidars, ought not to be allowed to sue. It is not meant probably by section 205 of the Bill to give any tenant or under-tenant of the putnidar a right to bring a suit for the reversal of a putni-sale, as there is no privity of contract between the putnidar's under-tenant or tenant and the zemindar: the former, if a loser by the sale, has a right of action against the putnidar for any damages sustained by him in consequence thereof. The words "any putnidar" ought therefore to be substituted for "any person" in section 205 of the Bill. The words "any party" in section 14 of the Regulation, considered along with the other words, are, I believe, always taken to mean any of the putnidars,—*i.e.*, any of the parties to the *Ashtum* sale. I am not aware of any instance of a putni-sale having been set aside at the suit of a person other than the putnidar. Reading the whole of section 14 of the Regulation, it seems to me that it was not the intention of the framers of the Regulation that any under-tenant or third party should have a right to set aside a putni-sale. For the above reasons the ambiguity contained in the words "any party" in section 14 of the Regulation ought to be avoided by substituting the words "any putnidar" in their place.

17. Do the words "not warranted by those provisions" in the above section mean that a technical defect as to the form of the receipt would be a ground for setting aside the sale? A technical defect like that ought not to be held to be a ground for setting aside a sale. The section ought to be made clearer.

18. The words "provided no sale shall be set aside unless it is proved that substantial loss has resulted to the plaintiff on account of a non-compliance with the provisions of this chapter" ought to be added after paragraph 1 of section 205 of the Bill.

19. Another matter which ought to be considered is the question of awarding costs when a putni-sale is set aside. This question, I think, ought to be left to the discretion of the Judge to be settled according to the circumstances of every particular case. Where the zemindar has acted fraudulently, the costs of the putnidar and the damages sustained by the purchaser ought to be decreed against him. But where fraud cannot be attributed to the zemindar, and the sale has been brought about by the default of the putnidar in payment of rent, it would not be fair to the zemindar that he should be made liable for the costs of the purchaser and the putnidar in every case. The question of costs ought, I think, to be left to be settled according to the circumstances of every particular case. The discretion of Courts ought not to be fettered in this respect.

20. There is no express provision in the law to the effect that if the 1st of Kartick or the 1st of Bysack, the dates fixed in the Regulation for the presentation of applications of half-yearly putni-sales, be a Sunday or a holiday, the applications may be presented on the day on which the Collectorate opens. The want of an express provision of law on the point is at present supplied by a rule of the Board of Revenue, authorizing the presentation of these applications on the next day which is not a Sunday or holiday. This latter provision of law ought to be embodied in the Act itself. A similar provision is necessary as regards the date of sale. Section 208 of the Rent Bill has been framed for that purpose.

21. Then a further question arises, *viz.*, as to whether when, in consequence of the Collectorate remaining closed on the 1st of Kartick or the 1st of Bysack, applications for sale are presented on the day on which the Collectorate opens, the sales are to be held a month or thirty days thereafter or on the 1st of Aughran and 1st of Bysack respectively. The rules of the Board of Revenue enjoin that the sale shall take place a month after. The want of a definite rule on the point in the law itself leads sometimes to that want of uniformity of practice which it ought to be the object of the law to secure. The established practice, based on the above-mentioned rule of the Board of Revenue, is to hold sales a month after the Collectorate re-opens, and this rule ought to be embodied in the law itself.

22. If the suggestion made above be adopted, considerations of convenience would require a slight modification in another portion of the law. The law lays down that the notices in the mofussil should be served previous to the 15th day of Bysack or 15th day of Kartick, as the case may be. The object of the Legislature is, it has been held in the case of *Huronath Gupta* v. *Juggunnath Roy*, reported in 11 W. R., p 87, to give fifteen days' notice to the defaulter. Consequently, instead of the words "previous to the 15th day of Bysack," in section 8, clause 2, the words "previous to the 15th day before the date of sale" ought to be substituted. The want of such a provision frequently occasions very great difficulty to the zemindar. It sometimes happens that, owing to the Collectorate remaining closed on account of the Durga Puja holidays, applications for sale have to be presented on the 10th, 11th, and even sometimes the 12th day of Kartick. It then becomes a difficult thing for the zemindar to have the notice with reference to all the taluks served before the 15th, especially as it is not until the Collector fixes the date of sale that notices can be issued.

23. Where a Collector rejects an application for a putni-sale without sufficient cause, and his order is reversed by the superior Revenue Authorities after the date fixed for sale, the usual practice is to sell the tenure on another day fixed by the Collector. This practice ought to be recognized by the law; at any rate where it is found that the Collector has rejected the applications for the sale of a number of putni taluks without sufficient cause, and such a procedure is likely to cause hardship to the zemindar, power ought to be given to the Board of Revenue to fix another day for the *sale* of which due notice should be given in two successive issues of the official Gazette, and in such other manner as the Board thinks fit. Where the zemindar has to pay a very large sum of money as Government revenue, and most of his estates are let out in putni, there can be no doubt that it would occasion very great hardship to him, if the Collector were without sufficient cause to refuse to sell all or a large number of his taluks. The zemindar ought also to be allowed to include in the next half-yearly sale, the amount of any demand which, though made on the occasion of the preceding half-yearly sale, was on insufficient grounds not allowed to be summarily realized.

24. An express provision of law allowing putni-sales to take place if the zemindar dies during the pendency of the application for sale, is also necessary. Where the zemindar dies shortly before the date of sale, and an application is made by his heir for the substitution of his name in the Collector's towji, the petition for sale ought to be entertained. Meanwhile, the Collector should decide before the date fixed for sale, whether the petitioner has the right to have his name substituted in the towji in place of his predecessor in interest, and if he comes to a conclusion in favour of the petitioner, the latter ought to be allowed to proceed with the sale.

25. A zemindar should be allowed also to include dâk cess in his petition for sale under the Regulation in cases in which the putnidars have by express stipulations in the kabuleat bound themselves to pay the same. The amount of dâk cess is always small, but the costs of instituting a suit in Court and executing the decree obtained thereupon often exceeds six times the amount. The putnidar would be a gainer in a pecuniary point of view, if such a provision were inserted in the law, as the greater portion of the costs of the suit fall ultimately upon him; while the zemindar would be saved the trouble of instituting petty suits, as also certain expenses which he has to incur for the purpose, but which he cannot recover from the defaulter, *e.g.*, the cost of sending a man to file a plaint, paying a Muktear, &c. It might even be enacted that where the tenant objects, and the zemindar is not able to produce and file a decree either against the putnidar himself or his predecessor in interest establishing his right to dâk cess, or where the terms of the kabuleat do not establish beyond a doubt the liability of the putnidar to pay it, the amount claimed as dâk cess should be deducted from the *Ashtum* petition.

26. Why zemindars are still made liable to pay dâk cess, it is difficult to understand Section 4 of Act VIII of 1862, B.C., provides that no zemindari dâk shall be established or maintained between any two places between which a Government post for the time being exists. It happens, however, to be the case that almost all the lines which are now maintained out of the zemindari dâk fund, are between places in which there are Government post offices. It is time, therefore, that the dâk cess should be abolished.

27. The Bill does not anywhere define in what mode the jurisdiction of the Collector to entertain an application for the summary sale of a putni taluk is to be determined. The Regulation is also silent on this point, but Act VI of 1853 provides that an application for the sale of a putni taluk is to be presented in the Collectorate within the jurisdiction of which the putni is situate, and if a putni taluk is situate within the jurisdiction of different Collectors, then in that Collectorate within whose jurisdiction the greater portion of it is situate. The last portion of the provision frequently occasions very great difficulty. Considering that even Government

officers, with all the facilities they possess for obtaining information on any point, often feel a difficulty in ascertaining the locality of particular mouzahs, it may be readily imagined how difficult it would necessarily be for the zemindars to determine not only their locality but acreage. I would, therefore, propose that applications for the summary sales of putni should be ordinarily made in the Collectorate on the revenue roll of which the estate within which the putni is situate is borne, provided that where applications for the sale of a particular putni have been made for a certain number of years in a certain Collectorate, it shall be ordinarily made in that Collectorate. To the higher Revenue Authorities may be reserved the power of directing, for any sufficient reason, that any particular tenure should, for the future, be sold at any Collectorate other than that above indicated, and when such a direction is given, it should be published in two successive issues of the Government Gazette.

28. There ought further to be a section similar to section 8 of Act XI of 1859, declaring that no claim to abatement or remission of rent, unless the amount of the same has been settled by a Court of Justice or by the parties in writing, nor any other claim which a putnidar may have against the zemindar, shall bar or render void or voidable a sale under the Putni-law.

The converse of the last mentioned provision might also be enacted, precluding a zemindar from demanding in an application for summary sale any enhanced rent, notwithstanding that he may be legally entitled to such rent, unless the amount of it has been decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or admitted by the putnidar by a duly stamped document executed by him in favour of the zemindar.

No. 126, dated 14th January, 1885.

From—C. A. WILKINS, Esq., Offg. Registrar, High Court, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

In continuation of Mr. Bayley's letter No. 2943, dated 20th November 1884, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a minute by the Honourable Mr. Justice O'Kinealy on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

Minute by the Hon'ble, J. O'KINEALY.

1. BEFORE discussing the merits of the present Bill, which has been forwarded for the opinion of the Judges of the High Court, I shall give a summary of the relations which, under the Permanent Settlement and subsequent Regulations and under the rulings of the courts, existed between the zemindars and ryots up to and after the passing of Act X of 1859. It is only through such an examination of the law that we can arrive at a due appreciation of the duty imposed on the civil courts of Bengal by Regulation VII of 1799, namely, the duty of determining the rights of every description of landlord and tenant, whether the same be ascertainable by written engagements or defined by the laws or regulations or depend upon general or local immemorial usage.

2. In legislating, according to the customs of this country, one of the chief difficulties to be contended with is the erroneous ideas of the cultivators' rights which follow from paying too much regard to the relative rights of landlords and tenants in England. Forgetting that the system of land tenures in England is peculiar to that country, some seem to imagine that in India also a zemindar must hold of the Crown and that all other rights in the soil must be carved out his tenure. There could, however, be no greater mistake than this.

3. The rights of the people of India in the soil must be determined by the laws and customs of India and not of England, and for the only authoritative declaration of what those laws and customs were, we must refer to the laws themselves. What then was the law and custom in India regarding the right of the Government in the soil? The answer to this question is to be found in Regulation XLIV of 1793 and XLI of 1795, where it is declared that—

"By the ancient law of the country, the ruling power is entitled to a certain proportion of the produce of every beegah of land (demandable in money or kind, according to local custom) unless it transfers its rights thereto for a term or in perpetuity, or limits the public demand upon the whole lands belonging to an individual, leaving him to appropriate the difference between the value of such proportion of the produce and the sum payable to the public whilst he continues to discharge the latter."

4. This is a statement of the law as it existed up to 1793. Under it Government, it will be observed, claimed no *estate* in the land. Its rights were limited to the receipt of a land tax. If then by the ancient law of the country the right of the State was so limited, the question occurs, was the soil the property of the zemindars or of the ryots? The answer to this question as far as concerns the zemindars is found in Regulation II of 1793, in which it is declared that—

"*The property in the soil was never before formally declared to be vested in the landholders.* Nor were they allowed to transfer such rights as they did possess or raise money upon the

credit of their tenures without the previous sanction of Government. With respect to the public demand upon such estate, it was liable to annual or frequent variation at the discretion of Government. The amount of it was fixed upon an estimate formed by the public officers of the aggregate of the rents payable by the ryots and tenants for each beegah of land in cultivation, of which, after deducting the expenses of cultivation, ten-elevenths were usually considered as the right of the public, and the remainder the share of the landholder. Refusal to pay the sum required of him was followed by his removal from the management of his lands, and the public dues were either let in farm or collected by an officer of Government.

5. This passage is conclusive on the point that the soil was not the property of the zemindars. The zemindar had an interest in the soil just as the State had. He had a profit issuing from the land which however he could neither sell nor mortgage. An estate in the soil out of which the ryot's interest was carved he certainly had not. Consequently the ryot's interests are in no way dependent under the common law of India on those of the zemindar.

6. If, then, neither Government nor zemindar had an *estate*, in the English sense of that term, in the land, the only conclusion is that if such an estate existed at all under the customary law of Bengal, it belonged to the third party interested, namely the ryots. They did not hold from or under the zemindar, and what rights they possessed they held by law—the custom of the country. To show what those rights were, I gave three examples referring to Northern, Western, and Eastern Bengal.

7. In 1793 Behar was settled by Mr. A. Seton, who wrote an interesting report, describing the nature of the ryots' holdings in that district. Among other things he said :—

"It is also understood that a ryot has a *sort of prescriptive right* to continue on the ground thus occupied by him while he adheres to the rates expressed in the village pottahs; inasmuch as I do not recollect an instance of a zemindar having attempted to remove a ryot who had not been guilty of a *breach thereof*"

8. At page 529 of the Fifth report, it is stated in regard to Midnapore :—

"The poorest ryots are tenants, and by the custom of the country they are considered as a *sort of proprietors*, entitled to a perpetual lease.

9. Lastly in the Selections from the Bengal Government, No. 11, the tenures of Assam in 1839 are thus described :—

"The ryots are now considered to have *full proprietary* rights in all their lands of all description * * * * I consider all the estates in Assam, of all description and sizes, to be *freehold*, and held subject to the only condition of paying the Government tax on the land; and all occupants are, with little exception, freeholders."

10. I will only give another reference. In 1851, a memorial was addressed to the Legislative Department by Sumbhunath Pundit, subsequently a Judge of the High Court, Unnodaprasad Banerjee, now Government Pleader of the High Court, Hurrish Chunder Mookherji, Secretary to the British Indian Association, and others. It will not be denied that these gentlemen were conversant with the rights of the ryots, nor asserted that they were biassed in their favour. They said :—

"*It has, we believe, not yet been denied that the interest of a khoodkasht ryot is transmissible by sale, gift, and succession, and that his right of occupancy does not terminate by any of those acts or omissions which determine the rights of leaseholders generally. In certain points of view, a khoodkasht tenancy constitutes the highest title* to real property known to the laws of this country."

11. In the opinion expressed in this extract I concur; and the remarks I have already made support it. They go to shew that the rights of the ryot did not flow from the zemindar, nor were they carved out of his estate. On the contrary, the interests of the ryot were antagonistic to those of the zemindar; the rights of both depended, in their nature and extent, on the customary law of the country, but while the right of the zemindar was a share in the profits, the right of the ryot extended to the land.

Such being the relative position of zemindar and ryot under the common law of the country, the question is how far the position was affected by the Statute Law. For the solution of this question I turn to the Regulation as the chief source of information. They limited freedom of contract, and invalidated all custom opposed to them. Let us then see what rights under those Regulations were granted to the zemindars and what limitations were thereby imposed upon them. Section 54 of the Permanent Settlement (Regulation VIII of 1793) is as follows :—

"The imposition upon the ryots, under the denomination of abwab, *mohtote*, and other appellations, from their number and uncertainty, having become intricate to adjust, and a

source of oppression to the ryots, all proprietors of land and dependent talukdars shall revise the same in concert with the ryots, and consolidate the whole with the assul into one specific sum. In large zemindaries or estates the proprietors are to commence this simplification of the rents of their ryots in the pergunnahs where the impositions are most numerous, and to proceed in it gradually till completed, but so that it be effected for the whole of their lands by the end of the Bengal year 1198 in the Bengal districts, and of the Fush and Willaity year 1198 in the Behar and Orissa districts, these being the periods fixed for the delivery of pottahs, as hereafter specified."

Section 55 enacted that:—

"No actual proprietor shall impose any new abwab or mahtote on the ryots on any pretence whatever."

12. Sections 56 and 57 describe the variations which the form of the pottah may assume, and section 58 enacted that:—

"Every zemindar, independent talookdar, or other actual proprietor of land, and every dependent talookdar, shall prepare the form of a pottah or pottahs conformably to the rules above described, and adapted to the circumstances of his estate or talook; and after obtaining the Collector's approbation of it (which approbation shall be signified by such officer superscribing the form with his name and official appellation) he is to register a copy of the form or forms in the Dewany Adawlat of the zillah, and to deposit a copy in each of the principal cutcheries in his estate or talook. Every ryot shall be entitled to receive corresponding pottahs on application and no pottahs of any other form shall be hereafter held valid."

And section 65 enacted that:—

"No proprietor or dependent talookdar shall contract any engagement with any underfarmer or authorise any act contrary to the meaning or spirit of the regulations."

13. From this it is clear that no zemindar had power to compel his ryots to enter into any contract which had not been approved of by the revenue officers of Government. These officers were invested with the widest powers of control, and were empowered not only to decide whether any given form of lease was contrary to the Regulations, but also whether it was suitable to the particular zemindar's estate. If the lease offended in either respect, it was void. Freedom of contract in the sense that a landlord had the power to impose any restrictions he desired on his ryots without the sanction of the executive officers, or as it is now called "power to let his property as he liked," was entirely unknown. The conception was wholly foreign to the Permanent Settlement Regulations.

14. So much in regard to covenants in leases. Now let us see what rules prevailed, as to their duration and as to the rents secured by them. The former point may be briefly dismissed by the statement that under section 2 of Regulation XLIV of 1793, zemindars were not entitled to issue pottahs, even when sanctioned by the revenue authorities, for a term exceeding ten years. The latter point, that regarding rent, will be made clear by a reference to section 6 of Regulation IV of 1794, which laid down rules for determining the rates of the pottahs granted under the Permanent Settlement Regulation. The section is as follows:—

"The approbation of the Collector required to be obtained to pottahs by section 58 Regulation VIII of 1793, is to be considered to extend to the form only. If a dispute shall arise between the ryots and the persons from whom they may be entitled to demand pottahs, regarding the rates of the pottahs (whether the rent be payable in money or kind), it shall be determined in the Dewany Adawlut of the zillah in which the lands may be situated, according to the rates established in the pergunnah for lands of the same description and quality as those respecting which the dispute may arise."

And in section 7 it is stated that the rules in section 6 not only apply to those pottahs which the tenants were entitled to obtain under the Regulation of 1793, but also to the pottahs which they were entitled to receive after the expiration of the first ten years It runs as follows:—

"The rules in the preceding section are to be considered applicable not only to the pottahs which the ryots are entitled to demand in the first instance under Regulation VIII of 1793, but also to the renewal of pottahs which may expire or become cancelled under Regulation XLIV of 1793. And to remove all doubts regarding the rates at which the ryots shall be entitled to have such pottahs renewed, it is declared that no proprietor or farmer of land, or any other person, shall require ryots whose pottahs may expire, or become cancelled under the last-mentioned Regulation, to take out new pottahs at higher rates than the established rates of the pergunnah for lands of the same quality and description, but that ryots shall be entitled to have such pottahs renewed at the established rates upon making application for that purpose to the person by whom their pottahs are to be granted, in the same manner as they are entitled to demand pottahs in the first instance by Regulation VIII of 1793."

15. Therefore the relative positions of the zemindar and the ryot were as follows:—The zemindar was bound to respect an existing arrangement, but if he found a resident ryot holding at less than the established rates, he could, under section 60 of the Permanent Settlement Regulation, cancel his pottah and assess him at the pergunnah rates, but could not dispossess him as long as he agreed to hold. Further, the zemindar was restricted from forcing on the ryot any lease unless it had been previously approved of by the Revenue officers of Government, and even then for no longer term than ten years. Furthermore the ryot had power to demand a perpetual renewal at the expiration of each term at the pergunnah rate of rent. In other words, the rate at which the zemindar could demand rent from his ryots, of whatever denomination they might be, was simply the established rate of the pergunnah for lands of the same quality and description, the imposition of any cesses being at the same time strictly prohibited.

16. Such was the position given to ryots in Bengal under the Permanent Settlement, a right to hold at the customary rates for ever. What is his position now? The answer to this question is to be found in the forms of kabulyats referred to by Sir Steuart Bayley and Mr. Ilbert in their speeches on the introduction of the Bill, The answer is that the cultivator has no right to occupy the land or is rapidly contracting himself out of his right; that he cannot claim to hold or renew at the customary rates, which no longer exist, but at the amount demanded by the zemindar; that in many cases he pays the taxes imposed by Government on the zemindar, although this is by law expressly declared to be illegal, and in some he is clogged by arbitrary restrictions of the most childish nature.

17. I have seen it urged as a reason against the necessity of the proposed law that the zemindars are merely acting within their rights. No doubt this is to a certain extent true except in the matter of the exaction of taxes or cesses. The action of the courts, and occasionally of the Legislature, since 1793 has had the effect of obscuring, if not of abrogating the ancient rights of the ryots; but it affords no answer to the claim, enforced as it is by lamentable experience, that the law should be changed so as to prevent ignorant cultivators from giving up their rights under pressure and placing themselves wholly in the power of an unjust zemindar.

18. Again it has been urged that the leases referred to in Select Committee were isolated examples, and that the exaction of oppressive engagements has not yet grown into a general custom. Granting this, it would to my mind form no sufficient answer, for what may be done by one bad landlord may be done by another. As a matter of fact, however, the assertion is not true. Some time ago I made a collection of leases in force in different districts, and as a rule they contain oppressive restrictions. I give some examples from districts representative of all degrees of advancement or backwardness in Bengal. The following is from Burdwan:—

"Should you fail to pay according to the specified instalments, you shall be liable to pay interest at the rate of half anna per rupee per month (37½ per cent.). No objections as to too much drought or rain will be entertained, nor the objection that the land was left fallow or that you have incurred loss therefrom will be considered. If you fail to pay rent according to the specified instalments, the said land shall be let to other tenants. *Further, in future if there be any new cesses, you shall be liable to pay the same.*"

The next is from Jessore:—

"You will make no objection on account of dearth or inundation; you will keep up the boundaries, and *yourselves prepare dams and embankments.* On default the arrears will be recovered with interest at ½ anna per rupee a month and costs of suit. You shall pay in addition to the fixed jumma the present *road and public works cess* and *whatever cess may hereafter be levied.*"

The following is from Bogra:—

"If you default in payment you shall pay interest on the amount of the arrear at the *rate of ½ anna* per rupee per month from default till the date of realization. If you default twice in succession *we shall of our own authority eject you* and recover the arrears of rent and hajut with interest as above and costs, * * * *and neither you nor your heirs shall object, or prefer any claim to possession* of the jote. * * * . You shall not cut down or sell trees of any sort without written authority. If you do so or allow others *you shall pay without objection ten times the value of each tree, and if you object* the amount shall be recovered with costs. * * * *You shall pay in addition to your rent all cesses that may be imposed by Government.* Neither you nor your heirs shall, during the period the jote remains in your possession, claim abatement of the gross rental or the rate assessed. *On the determination of the term* you shall *withdraw from the jote* * * *. If *any new tenant, intending to settle in the village of Amjhoopee wishes to take certain plots occupied by you, you*

shall give up the same without objection. If you do not, any loss ensued to us we shall recover the amount by suit with interest and as above and you shall not object."

I shall finish by giving the conditions exacted in Mymensingh :—

"I shall take a new settlement at the end of this term; if not, I shall have no concern with the land. *Whatever rent shall be settled* after survey and assessment I shall agree to pay. If I fail to pay any instalment, I shall pay interest at the rate of 1 anna per month to date of realization. I shall not cut down any tree or allow any other person to do so. *I shall pay separately and without excuse whatever road cess, public works cess, and any other taxes or expenses which I shall be asked to pay by Government or yourself.* If I lease the house and land and remove to any other place, or if I farm, mortgage, sell, make a gift, or alienate it in any way or any portion of it, you shall be competent by order to take possession, and having dispossessed (the new-comer), settle the land with others. *After such settlement my heirs shall have no right or concern with the house or land.* Any claim or objection advanced by my heirs to a right of occupancy shall not be accepted."

19. I continue my examination of the Regulation law. The first Regulation passed in this century which exercised an important effect on the regulation of landlord and tenant was Regulation V of 1812. Section 3 of that Regulation repealed such portions of Regulation VIII of 1793 as required that the proprietors of land should prepare forms of pottahs, and that such forms should be revised by the Collectors, and that engagements for rent contracted in any other mode than that prescribed by the Regulations in question should be deemed invalid. It also empowered zemindars to grant leases to talookdars, under-farmers, and ryots in such form as the contracting parties might deem most convenient and most conducive to their respective interests; provided, however, that they (the zemindars) shall have no power to impose arbitrary or indefinite cesses, whether under the denomination of abwab, muthote, or any other denomination. The meaning of this section was apparently doubtful, but any doubt which might have arisen was cleared away by section 2 of Regulation XVIII of 1812. This Regulation introduced a new ground of enhancement of the ryot's rent. Section 6 of Regulation V of 1812 declared that where the established rates existed, those only could be obtained by the zemindar; but section 7 laid down a different principle for cases where no pergunnah rates existed, and ran as follows :—

"In cases in which no established rates of the pergunnah or local division of the country may be known, pottahs shall be granted, and the collections made according to the rate payable for land of a similar description in the places adjacent; but if the leases and pottahs of the tenants of an estate generally, which may consist of an entire village or other local division, be liable to be cancelled under the rules above noticed, new pottahs shall be granted and the collections made at rates not exceeding the highest rate paid for the same land in any one year within the period of the three last years antecedent to the period at which the leases may be cancelled."

Section 10 referred to notices to enhance the rents of the cultivators and enacted as follows :—

"Unless such notification be duly served, no greater rent shall be exigible by process of distress or confinement of person, nor recoverable by suit in court, than the cultivator or tenant was bound to pay under his previous engagements; and if more be levied from him, he shall be entitled to a refund of the excess with damages, on proof of the circumstances before a court of justice."

20. The effect of this Regulation on the scheme of the Permanent Settlement is given in construction No. 234 of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut issued in answer to a letter from the Judge of Rungpore in 1816. The letter ran as follows :—

Paragraph 4.—"The number of summary suits instituted annually since the year 1810 is exhibited in the margin. The increase is to be attributed to the operation of Regulation V of 1812, which seems to have been understood by the farmers and zemindars as authorizing them to consider the ryots, on the expiration of their leases, as tenants-at-will, and has consequently led them to demand enhanced rents in most parts of the district. The provisions of section 15 have also induced many who had demands against their tenants on old engagements to substitute summary prosecutions for the former mode of distraint.

Paragraph 5.—"By far the greater number of summary suits preferred last year were for arrears of rent due on kabuliuts, but many of those that have lately been instituted are consequent to the more general operation of section 10, Regulation V of 1812, and are preferred either by the ryots after releasing their property from distraint, or by the farmers or zemindars to recover increased rents on the grounds of having served their tenants with the notice described in the above section and Regulation, the general principles of which, although it is professedly enacted for the guidance of persons purchasing lands sold for arrears of revenue, appear to be applicable to all cases where no written engagements exist, as the respective rights of the proprietors and the ryots, considered independently of their mutual agreements, cannot be supposed to be altered by the mere circumstance of the sale of the estate.

Paragraph 6.—"On first view of section 10, Regulation V of 1812, it might be inferred that the zemindars or their representatives possess the power of exacting, in the first instance, by distraint or by a summary process, whatever amount they may have thought proper to insert in the notification required to be conveyed to their tenant, the latter having only the option of resigning his land, or continuing to hold it subject to paying the enhanced rent, until he can prove the injustice of the demand by a regular suit. Such an interpretation, however, does not seem to be easily reconcilable with that part of section 7, Regulation IV of 1794, which, being declaratory of the rates at which the ryots were entitled to demand pottahs, and, of course, to continue in possession of their lands, cannot be considered as abrogated by section 3, Regulation V of 1812, and I have hitherto deemed it necessary to require zemindars and farmers, prosecuting summarily for enhanced rent, or defending suits instituted against them under section 15, Regulation V of 1812, to show that the amount demanded in the notification served on their tenants was conformable to the pergunnah rates and the actual extent of land.

Paragraph 7.—"Should this construction of the Regulation be correct (and I beg the favour of your informing, should the Court consider it otherwise), it is evident that in the generality of suits denominated summary, it will not be necessary to adduce evidence to prove the pergunnah rates, the quality of the cultivator's land, and frequently the quantity thereof, all of these points being usually disputed, and even the last very frequently remaining doubtful until actually measured, in consequence of the fraudulent reduction made by the zemindars before the decennial settlement in the nominal extent of every farm or jote on their estates for the purpose of imposing upon Government and obtaining their lands in perpetuity on favourable terms."

The answer of the Court was as follows:—

"The Court entirely concur in the construction of section 10, Regulation V of 1812, stated in the 6th paragraph of Mr. Scott's letter dated the 28th July 1815, and resolve that he be informed accordingly. The Court observe that the written notice required by section 9 of that Regulation, when no written engagement may have been entered into, expressly refers to tenants subject to an enhancement of rent under subsisting Regulations, including, of course, the unrepealed provisions in section 7, Regulation IV of 1794, relative to the renewal of pottahs at the established rates of the pergunnah."

21. Thus it is clear that after Regulation V of 1812 was passed, every ryot was entitled to demand from his landlord a pottah at the established rates of the pergunnah, if they existed, and to obtain a renewal of it on the expiration of the term. But where there were no pergunnah rates, the ryot was liable to pay the same rate as was paid for lands of a similar description in the places adjacent. I think there was no point on which the members of the Rent Commission came so nearly to the same opinion as on the right to hold at the customary rates. I held the opinion strongly. Mr. Field and Mr. Mackenzie agreed in asserting—

(1) That the authors of Act X of 1859 did not intend to effect any radical change in the rights and status of the cultivating classes.

(2) That according to law, up to 1859, the only class of ryots recognised as entitled to hold at specially privileged rates were those ryots whose rates were fixed for ever.

(3) That on a correct interpretation of the Regulations and Acts before Act X of 1859 no landlord was *legally* entitled to raise the rents of any village ryots above the pergunnah or customary *nirikh* or rate.

Baboo Peary Mohun Mukerji said:—

"On no one point are the early Regulations more explicit than on this, that with the exception of certain privileged ryots the general body of ryots were liable to pay rent at the established rate, which was understood to mean fully as much as they could afford to pay."

I adhere to the opinion, an opinion in which we all concurred, that a zemindar could not *legally* demand more than the pergunnah money rates. But the law was not powerful enough to defend the ryots, while the zemindars succeeded in breaking the rates and in obtaining from their ryots what they had no legal right to demand.

22. In regard to talukdars the rule was somewhat different, and they were liable to assessment under section 51 of Regulation VIII of 1793, which had no application to ryots.—(See *Ram Chunder Dutt* vs. *Jugesh Chunder*, 12 B. L. R., p. 229). This section was soon found defective. In the case of *Bunchanund* vs. *Hurgopal Bhadoory*, 1 Sel. Rep., p. 192, decided in the year, a talookdar was sued for arrears of rent at an enhanced rate. There was no doubt that his tenure was liable to enhancement, but the difficulty was to determine the proper rate. The decision was as follows:—

"The court entertained no doubt of the lands being held by the respondent at a variable rent, or of their being that description of tenures on which the zemindar is entitled to

demand an increase of rent in proportion to the ascertained assets; and as there did not appear to be in the pergunnah any settled rates of rent for similar tenures, according to which the proper rent could be adjusted, it was determined that the rent demandable from the respondents should be settled by an actual survey and assessment, to be made at the expense of the appellant, unless the parties should come to an adjustment between themselves. In the event of no adjustment being made by them, it was directed that the Zilla Judge should cause a measurement of the lands, and estimate their produce, and after deducting 10 per cent. as the customary rate of the talukdars, together with the actual charges of collection, should fix the residue as the annual rent by the appellant for future years, as well as the rate at which the arrears of the period specified in the claim of the appellant should be adjusted."

23. The reason of this decision is best given in a note by the Judges, in which they say: "There being no rule expressly applicable to the adjustment of rent in this case, the decision was passed upon an equitable consideration of the right of the zemindar to receive a variable rent, proportionate to the produce of the lands which formed a constituent part of his zemindari, and of the right of the talookdars, as holders of hereditary though subordinate tenure, to participate in the RENT produce of the lands comprising it."

This is the first case I can find decided on equitable principles, and it formed the basis of section 8, Regulation V of 1812, which gave a new legal ground for enhancing talukdars. This ran as follows:—

"In case of a dependent talookdar, if the rents of the lands be compared according to the rates payable by ryots or cultivators for land of a similar quality and description, a deduction shall be allowed from the *gross rents* in the adjustment of the jumma of such dependent *talook* at the rate of ten per cent. of the talookdar's profits, or income, over and above reasonable allowance for charges of collection according to the extent of the talook."

Neither the decision nor the Regulation referred to the value of produce of the land in the ordinary sense. They only referred to what the Judges call the "rent produce." It will futhermore be observed that neither the Regulation nor the decision based on it has any bearing on the law of enhancement applicable to ryots. That law provided that ryots' rents should be limited by the perganah or customary rates, while talukdars were liable to pay the full mofussil collections less the customary deductions. It is essential that this distinction should not be lost sight of. To confuse rules of enhancement relating only to talukdari tenures with rules which are applicable to ryoti rents is to do the ryots' interests a grave injury.

24. The next law affecting the Permanent Settlement Regulation was Regulation VIII of 1819, and the effect of this Regulation was considered in Construction 1205 of the Constructions of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut of the North-Western Provinces, which was confirmed by the Calcutta High Court on the 12th of April 1839. In that Construction the Sudder Dewany Adawlut of the North-Western Provinces held as follows:—

"They (that is the Court) remark that under the provisions of clauses 4 and 5, section 18, Regulation VIII of 1819, the landholder must first establish by a suit, either summary or regular, the existence of an arrear before he is at liberty to cancel the lease of an under-tenant; while as regards khoodkhast ryots, they have also the power of immediately paying into court any sum adjudged to be due from them before they can be ejected."

The importance of this decision on the *status* of the non-occupancy ryot before Act X of 1859 will be at once perceived. Its importance lies in the fact that such a ryot could only be ejected for non-payment of rent. As far as I understand, the Bengal Government, in its recent report on the Tenancy Bill, is therefore well within the mark, as far as the law before 1859 stood, when they claim that restrictions shall be put on a landlord's power of capriciously ejecting a non-occupancy ryot. And this view of the law is enforced by abundant evidence of a later date. In the first place it is confirmed by a case decided in 1845 in which the nature of the tenure of a ryot in Bengal was discussed before three Judges of the Supreme Court, namely, Peel, C.J., Grant, and Seton, JJ. Their decision was as follows:—

"On the first ground the plaintiff must be non-suited. The ryot here has a better tenure than a lessee in England, and one not nearly so precarious as that of a tenant-at-will."

25. This decision was followed by a decision of a Full Bench of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut in 1855. In that case the question was, what was the nature of a ryot's tenure in Bengal? The Judges say:—

"The plaintiff has not shown that his vendor, whose rights only he bought, was a holder of one of the tenures excepted in the five clauses of section 26, Act I of 1845, nor does he prove in what particular class of ryots he is included. We therefore consider the plaintiff's claim to possession, without permission of the zemindar, invalid. He bought, as he thought, something: the principle *caveat emptor* strictly applies, and it was for him to look to the

certainty of getting a consideration for his purchase-money. The party whom he succeeded had no equivalent to offer: he had merely a right of occupancy so long as he paid his rents; failing to do so, either from inability or from unwillingness, the possession returned to the proprietor, the contract between him and his ryot being no longer in force. Such is the custom of the country, and none but the tenures referred to in Act I of 1845, or in case where a *bonus* has been given, thereby creating in the ryot a right in the property to that extent, are considered tenures transferable by the ryot."

What the court here decided was that, according to the Regulations and custom of the country, an ordinary ryot had a right of occupancy so long as he paid his rent, although he was not within any of the privileged classes of ryots described in section 26, Act I of 1845.

26. It seems, therefore, according to the Regulations and according to the decisions both of the Supreme Court and the Sudder Dewany Adawlut, that up to 1859 ryots had a right to retain possession of their land so long as they paid the customary rate of rent and were not liable to ejectment on a notice to quit. This view of the matter is strengthened by the forms of ejectment prescribed by the Regulations. In May 1828 the Calcutta Sudder Dewany Adawlut, in Construction 482 of the Sudder Constructions, laid down as follows:—

"The Court are of opinion that all differences between landholders and their tenants or ryots involving the question whether the landholder can legally oust the tenant or ryots from the lands which the latter considers himself entitled to occupy should come under the provisions of Regulation XLIX of 1793 or Regulation VIII of 1819."

And in 1839 the same court, as I have pointed out above, held that before a landholder was entitled under the Regulation VIII of 1819 to oust his ryot, he was bound to prove the existence of arrears of rent. Regulation XLIX of 1793 only referred to possessory actions. It was subsequently repealed by Act IV of 1840, and is now embodied in the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the possessory action given in the Specific Relief Act.

This would appear exhaustive. If all actions for ejectment were to fall under one or other of two Regulations, and neither of these Regulations give any colour to the idea that an ordinary ryot could be ejected on notice, while he paid rent, the only conclusion is that no such action would lie; and as a matter of fact, although two editions of Mr. Marshman's digests of the civil law in Bengal were authoritatively recognised as text-books in the Lower Provinces up to the year 1859, no trace of any such action can be found in them.

27. In 1850 the question of enacting or re-enacting in one law the old Regulations in regard to ejectment was pressed upon the Supreme Government. What then were the Regulations under which it was declared that a tenant could be ejected? They are set forth in the preamble to the Bill, which runs as follows:—

"Whereas by clauses 6 and 7, section XV, Regulation VII of 1799, clauses 2 and 4, section XVIII, Regulation VIII of 1819, of the Bengal Code, and section 26, Act I of 1845, rights are given in certain cases to attach under-tenures, to cancel leases, and to eject under-tenants or occupiers of lands whose titles have ceased, but no means are provided by which persons claiming to exercise those rights can obtain the assistance of the Civil Courts for that purpose, except upon a decree obtained in a regular suit; and whereas in like manner no means, except a regular suit, are now provided by law for giving the assistance of the Civil Courts to persons claiming to eject tenants after the determination of their tenancies, or to eject agents after the determination of their agencies; and whereas the enforcement of such rights without the assistance of the Civil Courts is likely to cause affrays and breaches of the peace, and it is expedient to provide a more summary mode for the trial of such rights, it is enacted as follows," &c.

28. Thus so far back then as 1850, admittedly the only rights which zemindars, even if auction-purchasers, had to eject under-tenants or occupiers of land were those given by clauses 6 and 7, section XV, Regulation VII of 1799, clauses 2 and 4, section 18, Regulation VIII of 1819, and section 26 of Act I of 1845. Under Regulation VIII of 1819, as I have already pointed out, the zemindar could not eject any tenant unless there were arrears of rent due. Section 26 of Act I of 1845 referred to the rights not of an ordinary zemindar but of an auction-purchaser, which were of a special nature in order to protect Government. Clauses 6 and 7, section 15, Regulation VII of 1799, referred to cases in which a zemindar instituted summary suits for arrears of rent, or where the tenant defaulted in payment.

29. This Bill was circulated and printed in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 1852, and though it was ultimately abandoned, it shows most distinctly that at that time an ordinary proprietor of land in Bengal could only

determine the tenancy of an under-tenant or cultivator when arrears were due.

When the Bill which afterwards became Act X of 1859 was drafted, the substantive part of the law of ejectment was inserted in clause 5, section 17, and section 19 of the draft Bill. Clause 5 ran as follows :—

"All suits to reject any ryot or cultivator, or to cancel any lease on account of the non-payment of arrears of rent, or on account of a breach of the condition of any contract by which a ryot or cultivator may be liable to ejectment, or a lease may be liable to be cancelled."

Section 19 said—

"If any zamindar or other person in receipt of the rent of land requires assistance to eject any cultivator not having a right of occupancy, or to eject any farmer or other tenant holding only for a limited period after the determination of his lease or tenancy, or any agent after the determination of his agency, or to enforce any attachment or ejectment expressly authorised by any Regulation or Act, he shall make application to the Collector, and the Collector shall proceed thereupon to enquire into the case and pass orders in the manner provided for suits under this Act. Provided that no such application for the ejectment of a farmer on the determination of a lease shall be received if the lease be of the kind denominated ticca zur-i-peshgee or the like, in which an advance has been made by the lease-holder, and the preprietor's right of re-entry at the end of the term is contingent on the repayment of such advance either in money or by the usufruct of the land. In all such cases the parties must proceed by suit in the Civil Court."

30. These sections formed part of Act X of 1859. They give no new powers to eject, and left the landlord in the position he held under the Regulations. But the effect of these sections reproducing the substance of the Regulation Law was perverted by an oversight in the drafting of Act X of 1859, namely the failure to distinguish between ordinary zemindars who could only eject for arrears of rent, and those who purchased at auction sales for arrears of revenue who had wider powers of ejectment. The preamble of the Bill in 1850 had carefully set forth the different regulations empowering zemindars to eject, and carefully distinguished between the smaller powers of an ordinary zemindar and the larger powers of an auction-purchaser. The draftsmen of Act X of 1859 struck out the mention of the Regulations and left the rest of the section as it stood in 1850. On the passing of the Act, the Regulations were repealed and soon forgotten. The amalgamation of the Supreme Court and the Sudder Dewany Adawlut assisted the tendency to bring in the theories of English law. During this decay of local knowledge and spread of notions based on English property law, this section still remained; a section evidently recognising the ejectment of a ryot by some class of zemindars, but not stating the class. What wonder is it that lawyers of the Supreme Court, not conversant with the history of Bengal, should follow the analogy of English law and declare that not merely an auction-purchaser, but every zemindar could eject when in any case he desired to get rid of his tenant.

31. When the Bill of 1850 was circulated, Mr. C. Steer, the then Judge of Hooghly, but afterwards a Judge of the High Court, proposed that a ryot should be allowed to relinquish his holding by notice—a power which up to that time had never been afforded to tenants. In his letter dated the 26th November 1851 he said—

"*Para. 7.*—There is no disputing that the ryots are horridly oppressed; to what degree is only known in its full extent to their tyrants. At present ryots are quite at the mercy of their zemindars. There is no legal means open to them of getting quit of any bad lands they may have acquired. The remedy the Court propose is not enough. It will be no benefit to the ryot to register his resignation if it is left in doubt what effect such registration has, nor will a clear opinion alone on this point be of any service to him, unless other measures are also taken to secure to him the advantages which registration is designed to afford. Nothing less than shutting up the door to endless and vexatious lawsuits under that frequently availed source, the summary regulation, and allowing the ryot to depart from his relinquished lands and tenements with his property safe in his possession, can be regarded an adequate measure for the relief of a ryot suffering under the evils of a taxation he can neither bear or escape from.

"*Para. 8.*—I repeat that nothing but placing the ryot completely out of reach of the zemindar's touch, and declaring him liable only to a regular suit for any claim posterior to the registration of his resignation will render him safe from the prosecutions of his zemindar. If he is not allowed the protection of the police to remove his property, and if summary actions and attachments are not barred, his resignation tendered to the Court will profit him

nothing. His property will be seized, be the act sheer plunder, or under colour of attachment, and the ryot will find it impossible to get it back. If he should complain to the Magistrate, the zemindar will plead an attachment. If he should appear before the Collector and seek the release of his property from an unjust attachment, the zemindar will reply that there has been no attachment at all. So that if left without aid to remove his property, he will leave his old habitation a beggar without a pice to support himself or his starving family, and without a bullock or plough or any other means to cultivate any new farm. Thus he is in a state of thraldom to his zemindar. worse than slavery. The only remedy for these things is to declare summary suits and attachments on account of any tenure barred after the resignation of it is filed. No mischief or injury can accrue to the zemindar by the prohibition of summary suit or attachment, as a regular suit is just as effectual to enable him to recover his dues as the honest application of the summary laws and attachment can be; but the evil lies in these enactments being always abused on every occasion when it serves the purpose of the zemindar. They give him a handle to seize a poor fellow's property, and its recovery is about as probable as if it had fallen into the hands of dacoits.

"*Para. 9.*—There is no occasion I feel satisfied when so much oppression is practised as when a ryot is known to be meditating the relinquishment of his jote. As the law now stands, he has two alternatives, to remain and bear as best he can a grinding taxation, or to fly a beggar and a vagabond. Such a state of things ought not to be tolerated by a just and benevolent Government; and is it going beyond the point to a attribute to it a great deal of one species of crime which prevails all over these provinces, without which the overtaxed poor would find it impossible to feed themselves and to feed their rapacious landlords. To enable him to do both dishonest measurement will be resorted to, and the power which enables a zemindar to exercise such a tyranny over his tenants, is therefore a fruitful source of much of the crime which now exists."

32. On account of this and other representations a section was introduced into the Bill which subsequently became Act X of 1859. That section ran as follows:—

"Any ryot or cultivator who desires to relinquish the lands held or cultivated by him shall be at liberty to do so, provided he gives notice of his intention in writing to the persons entitled to the rent of the lands in or before the month of Jeyt of the Bengal year in which, or of the Fusly year preceding which, the relinquishment is to have effect. If he fail to give such notice, and the lands are not let to any other person, he shall continue liable for the rent of the lands. If the person entitled to the rent of the land refuse to receive any such notice, and to sign a receipt for the same, it shall be served upon him by the Collector, on application for such service being made by the ryot or cultivator within the time above mentioned."

No section giving the zemindar a corresponding power to terminate a tenancy by notice was entered in the Bill or ever made law, and this strongly corroborates the position I have explained in the preceding remarks, namely that, except on a few doubtless important points, Act X of 1859 did not really change the old regulations.

33. The British Indian Association in their comments on the Bill noticed the section just quoted and entered a strong protest against it. In section 21 of their letter to the Government of India, dated the 14th February 1859, they wrote as follows:—

"When the ryot is readily invested with the rights of relinquishing his land, equity demands that the zemindar should have the privilege of ejecting his ryot, whether with or without engagement, when reason for so doing exists. Your petitioners are, however, aware of the consequences which this state of things would lead to, and they therefore recommend that no right fraught with such mischief should be conceded to one party to the prejudice of the other."

To this extract I invite special attention. It is a distinct admission by the exponent of the zemindari interest that so late as February 1859 the right to eject ryots at will was not a right claimed by zemindars at large.

34. So far therefore it appears clear that neither the framers of the Act nor the people most interested in Act X of 1859 ever contemplated that the zemindar had any right to put an end to the tenancy by notice. The British Indian Association representing the zemindars of Bengal asked that the privilege of ejectment at will might be conferred as an equivalent for the ryot's right of relinquishment, and this request was refused. It was during a later period when the preamble of Act X of 1859 had been swept away by the repealing Act, when the history of the old Regulations was forgotten, and cases were decided by officers imbued with the spirit of English law, that by degrees the theory was established that under Act X of 1859 and Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869 the zemindar could treat a tenant in Bengal as a landlord could treat a yearly tenant in England, and was

entitled to dispossess him not on a half-yearly notice, but on what was called a reasonable notice to quit.

In a previous note I said in reference to this question that—

"Whoever enquires into this last attempt of the zemindars to extend their powers of ejectment will be astonished to find how modern it is. The first recognition I can find is that given at page 548 of XXII Weekly Reporter in a case in which the judgment was delivered in 1874 by Phear and Morris, JJ."

35. I have heard it urged that whatever the position may have been under the Regulations, still as the Judges have decided under Act X of 1859 and Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869 that a ryot can be ejected with notice, it is impossible for the Legislature to return to the old state of things. This seems to me a monstrous proposition to maintain. Surely the fact that for a few years past a certain number of decisions have set up an erroneous principle seems not of such importance as to bar a return to the law of the land as declared by the Legislature and the courts for a period of upwards of sixty years. We have not to deal with the interpretation of a statute which has lasted for a century or for a long period, and there ought to be little difficulty felt by the Legislature in restoring things to the position which, under a correct construction of the law, they occupied up to 1874.

A point somewhat similar to this was brought before the House of Lords in the case of the trustees of the Clyde Navigation against Laird and Sons, in which Lord Watson in delivering his judgment said—

"I have only to add that in my opinion such usage as has in this case been termed *contemporanea expositio* is of no value whatever in construing a British statute of the year 1858. When there are ambiguous expressions in an Act passed one or two centuries ago, it may be legitimate to refer to the construction put upon these expressions throughout a long course of years by the unanimous consent of all parties interested, as evidencing what must presumably have been the intention of the Legislature at that remote period. But I feel bound to construe a recent statute according to its own terms, when these are brought into controversy, and not according to the views which interested parties may have hitherto taken and in determining the true import of such a statute it appears to me to be quite immaterial to consider whether it was passed in the year 1858 or in 1883."

36. If then, as has been declared in the House of Lords, a wrong interpretation of a statute for twenty or thirty years would have very little effect on them in deciding as to the purport of the statute, surely there can be no reason why this incorrect interpretation of Act X of 1859 should not now be set right by the Legislature and the rights of under-tenants and occupiers be correctly and carefully defined. From the time of the Permanent Settlement Government has constantly asserted a determination to legislate for the people of the country according to their ancient rights and customs. Is it to be debarred from redeeming its often-repeated pledges because of decisions manifestly wrong, which have sapped all the long-established rights of the tenants?

This then appears to me to be the policy which should be followed in any Tenancy Act, and so far as the provisions of the present Bill are in accordance with that policy I approve of them. So far as they depart from it by injuriously affecting the position of under-tenants and of the cultivating ryots I dissent from them. The aim and object of the Government should be not to create new relations between landlord and tenant, but to respect and clearly define the old, for the old are not only the best, but are what the people are morally and equitably entitled to possess. It seems to me that the recommendations of Mr. Rivers Thompson in his report of the 15th September last tend towards that end, and I consider them fair and just to both parties.

37. I pass on now to notice a few of the more salient portions of the present Bill. I see that some doubts have been raised as to whether the Secretary of State for India in Council will be bound by the Bill. I trust that if there is any doubt on this point it may be removed. At the same time I must say that I do not hold the opinion that, unless the Secretary of State is expressly named in the Act, he will not be bound by it. This view seems to me to rest altogether upon a misconception of the position of the Secretary of State in this country. He is exactly in the position of the old East India Company, and from the very beginning the Company was bound by the Regulations and Act X of 1859, though you may search in vain to find its name in them.

38. There is some danger in the attempt to define the different kinds of tenures. The circumstances of the country are so varied that it is very difficult to obtain a perfect definition; and if the definition turns out to be imperfect, serious inconveniences must of necessity ensue. This is not a new difficulty, nor can I see any reason why the present framers of the Bill could be blamed for not doing what we never have been able to do since the time of the Permanent Settlement. None of the old Regulations undertook to define the different kinds of tenures, or to distinguish them from one another, nor did Act X of 1859, nor Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869. I am strongly of opinion that after all it might be a much wiser course to leave this matter to the courts. It has been left to them since 1793 to decide what is and what is not a ryotti tenure. I think it would be as well if the power is allowed to remain with them.

39. I observe that it has been objected to section 26, sub-section 2, that a presumption in favour of an occupancy right is contrary to the spirit of the Indian law and unjust. I confess I can see nothing wrong or extraordinary in this presumption if viewed with reference to the law of property in India, but if the English standpoint is taken, namely, that a ryot has nothing but what he gets from his landlord, the conclusion would of course be different. We are not however warranted in applying English theories to the construction or interpretation of an Indian Tenancy Act. In Bengal, the tenantry have always had rights in the soil not *under*, but *adverse* to, the zemindar. The right of the Bengal ryot to his holding, while he pays a fair rent, is a right *anterior to*, not a right carved out of, that of the zemindar. This fact is, by the common law of this country, indisputable. Why, then, should it be presumed that these rights, which we know to exist, do not exist, and that the tenant holds only from year to year. It is fair to presume that they do exist until the contrary is proved. The contention adverse to this presumption becomes more unreasonable when we are told that the persons holding under a statutory title form the majority of tenants. Presumptions of a somewhat similar nature are recognised by the Regulations. By section 60 of Regulation VIII of 1793, no landlord in Bengal could demand a higher rate of rent from a resident ryot unless he proved that the ryot had held for three years under the pergunnah rates. Under section 51, Regulation VII of 1793, no zemindar could enhance the rents of a talook unless he proved that it was liable to such enhancement by the custom of the country. If this is the spirit in which the founders of the Permanent Settlement legislated, I do not think there is any objection to extending the protection of a reasonable presumption to ryots who, as a class, are much less able to protect themselves than talookdars. Surely it is not intended that when no such tenancy exists the presumption should be that all ryots hold from year to year. In the North-West it has been decided that there is no presumption that a particular tenant's holding is not transferable without the zemindar's consent (Meer Hedayat Ali *vs.* Baboo Lall Singh, 1869, page 37), and this is a much stronger presumption than that now proposed.

40. In regard to occupancy tenures I think the proposal to render them transferable in Bengal is unobjectionable. Under the law before Act X of 1859 the tenure of khudkast or kadimi ryots could be transferred without the consent of the zemindar. In addition to these there were many other holdings transferable by custom. I may note as examples the jotes of Rajshahye and the guzashta tenure of Shahabad. When Act X of 1859 became law, the highest tenure known to the law was a right of occupancy, and in course of time this became the general description covering all these more ancient tenures. It is, I think, a mistake to suppose that the custom of selling occupancy tenures has arisen since Act X of 1859. I believe that many of the tenures now sold as occupancy holdings are old tenures transferable before that Act ever came into existence. No doubt the custom has grown since 1859. It now exists in all districts of Bengal, and should, I think, be recognized and allowed with such safeguards as will prevent injury to either landlord or tenant. At present, where the custom exists, the zemindar is powerless to object to the purchaser, and may be saddled with a ryot of the worst character. The ryot, on the other hand, may sell to any one, and hence it may and will happen that he will sell his occupancy right to his money-lender and remain as a sub-tenant on the land. If such sales were limited to *bonâ fide* ryots on the one hand, and

subject to objection from the zemindar on the ground that the purchaser was not a cultivating ryot or a notoriously bad character, they would be unobjectionable. Nothing further seems necessary for the protection of the rights of either party, and I would not go beyond it. For this reason I deprecate allowing the zemindar the right of pre-emption or the right to levy a heavy fine on transfer or a wide power to object.

41. In regard to the limit of 20 per cent. proposed to be placed on enhancement, I have little to add to what I wrote in my last note. I then pointed out that 25 per cent. of the gross produce was in my opinion a rack-rent, and I added that the rent in England was not more then one-eighth of the value of the crops. I also pointed out that the Eastern Landholders Association proposed one-fifth as the highest limit of enhancement which the zemindars thought proper to demand. There is ample material to corroborate this view in the litigation which arose in Nuddea after the passing of Act X of 1859. In the celebrated case of Hills *vs.* Ishore Ghose, W. R. 1864, I find that he sued to enhance the rent of a ryot having a right of occupancy, and succeeded. There the Judges said " according to either of the calculations the rent would amount to Rs. 1-3 a beegah, without taking fractions of an anna. We think that the amount is a fair rate of rent for the *matan* lands, and that plaintiff is entitled to have the rent of the matan lands held by the defendant enhanced to one rupee a beegah. *This is less than one-sixth of the gross proceeds.*" The rent was decreed, but the amount was never realized. No tenant could or would pay it.

42. There is still another case illustrating the great danger of allowing zemindars to enhance to 20 per cent. of the gross produce. During the settlement of the Jellamootah estate a series of experiments were made with a view to determine the proportion of rent to gross produce. The following is the result in tabular form :—

Statement of produce in connection with the proposed re-settlement of the Majnamuta Estate.

	Names of Pergunnahs.	Average outturn of produce per beegah, ascertained in maunds of paddy.			Average price per maund of paddy.			Total value of the produce, including straw.			Deduct expenses of cultivation.			Deduct proposed average rate of rent.			Total deduction.			Balance left to the ryot as net profit.		
1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
		Mds.	S.	C.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Majnamuta ...	8	31	4	0	12	0	7	1	4	2	8	0	1	11	0	4	3	0	2	14	4
2	Doro Dumnan ...	7	32	0	1	0	0	9	4	9	5	0	0	2	2	0	7	2	0	2	2	9
3	Narnamuta* ...	..	...		...			.....			.....			1	6	6	.....			...		
4	Kusba Hidgellee ...	9	20	0	0	12	0	7	11	0	3	6	0	1	14	0	5	4	0	2	7	0
5	Balijora ...	10	31	0	0	12	0	8	5	0	2	8	0	1	11	0	4	3	0	4	2	0
6	Sarifabad ..	8	29	0	0	12	0	7	0	9	2	8	0	1	12	5	4	4	5	2	12	4
7	Kismut Pataspore .	8	3	8	0	12	0	6	9	0	2	8	0	1	5	6	3	13	6	2	11	6
8	" Shipore ...	6	36	0	0	12	0	5	10	9	2	8	0	1	11	0	4	3	0	1	7	9
9	Datta Khoroi ...	9	20	0	0	12	0	7	10	0	2	8	0	1	19	6	4	1	6	3	8	6
10	Amirabad ..	8	32	0	0	12	0	6	13	0	2	8	0	1	2	3	4	4	3	2	8	9
11	Majna Nyabad ...	8	20	0	0	12	0	6	14	0	2	8	0	1	9	0	4	1	0	2	13	0

* No experiment was made in Narnamuta. The rates were fixed by comparison with those prevailing in the neighbouring pergunnahs

From this table it appears that the proportion of rent to gross produce was 25 per cent. What was the result? Government was unable to recover the rents. A considerable permanent reduction amounting, I understand, to more than 10 per cent. in the rental was effected, while it was found necessary to remit arrears to the extent of two and a half lakhs of rupees. In the face of these results it can hardly be doubted that one-fifth of the gross produce is more than the ryots of this country can afford to pay. I have heard it stated that in certain districts the cultivators pay a higher money-rent than one-fifth of the gross produce taken in staple food crops; and where there is garden cultivation, or where crops of exceptional value are grown, this may be true. But specially valuable crops cost a great deal to grow, and a failure of the crop means the ruin of the ryot. I am no advocate of rents graduated according to

the character of the crop, nor do I think that any country can prosper where rents are regulated, not by soil quality but by its produce. Furthermore, if we are to refer to Mahomedan law, it may be observed, that while some maintained it to be allowable to take half of the produce as *kheraj*, the better opinion was that not more than a fifth should be taken. If a fifth was considered equitable in olden times, when population pressed but lightly on the soil, that proportion must be rack rent to-day. As time goes on, as population increases, and the productiveness of the soil grows less, the proportion of one-fifth will become impossible of payment. In former times there was always a difficulty in determining the amount of land held by the cultivators. Then, as now, they steadily opposed any measurement of their holdings, and I think it is the general opinion that they then cultivated and do now cultivate more land than they admit.

43. I think there is some reason to believe that the present rents are too high This is also the opinion of a body which manages estates the rent rolls of which amount to 57 lakhs of rupees. I refer to the Board of Revenue. In the Board's report for 1883-84, there is the following paragraph :—

"This appearance of bad collections is to be explained by the system on which zemindari accounts are almost invariably kept by private proprietors. While one set of rates is entered as payable in the accounts, another rate is actually paid. The full rent which is entered in the zemindari books may be paid in the most favourable years, but as a rule a zemindar is willing to receive and be satisfied with a rental considerably below the amount of the full demand as shown on his books. The difference is debited to a *bajut* account, or it is merely shown as a balance against the ryot, or in some cases it is kept alive by instalment bonds executed by the ryot. Almost every estate under the Court of Wards comes under its management with large unrealizable balances, and it is found that even the current demand is not realizable in spite of all the exertions of the managing establishment. Year after year the percentage of collections for wards' estates is less than the current demand. The result has generally been considered unsatisfactory, but no other result can be shown without oppressing and harassing the tenantry. It is no exaggeration to say that a fair and liberal zemindar does not collect more than 75 per cent. of his nominal rent-roll on an average of years. There is good reason for believing that in some of the eastern districts the average of late years has not exceeded 60 per cent."

The Members of the Board of Revenue, who manage more property than any zemindar or agent in Bengal, consider that not more than 90 per cent. of the rental in estates coming under their management can be realized "without oppressing and harassing the tenantry," or in other words, the present rent-rolls are at least 10 per cent. too high, and cannot be realized.

44. If this be so, and I can see no reason to doubt the experience of the Board, I think the Government of India should pause before it grants to zemindars any further facilities to enhance or any summary method to realize the already excessive rents. I believe it would be far better for both zemindar and ryot if the rents were not so high. The former would not lose anything by giving up what he cannot now realize without some oppression, and he would have the sympathy of every right-minded person in enforcing his rights against such ryots as could but would not pay. It is proposed by section 41 of the Bill to allow the existing rent to be enhanced up to 25 per cent. by mutual agreement. I confess I dislike this proposal. I do not conceive that any person, looking at the nature of the agreements, of which I have already given extracts, will contend that there is any such thing as freedom of contract between landlord and tenant in Bengal. The ryot submits because he cannot help it. It is not reasonable to suppose that a cultivator in this country, who is strongly attached to his holding, would, if he could help it, agree to give up his right of occupancy in the soil, pay all the taxes which may be levied from his landlord, although this is expressly prohibited by law, and fetter himself by, to him, novel restrictions. Yet numbers of the ryots have done it. In the same way they will agree to any enhancement to pay any amount, trusting that the obligation will never be enforced, or they will by some means or other be able to avoid their liability for the increased rent. If enhancement is at all allowed out of courts, then the amount should be so small as will neither tempt the landlord to demand nor the ryot to agree to pay more than is reasonable, such as ten per cent. on the existing rent. From this point of view I consider that full justice to the zemindars is met by the proposal of the Bengal Government that enhancements out of court should not exceed 2 annas in the rupee of the former rent.

45. These objections are of minor importance in comparison to what I consider the great defect in the Bill. It gives no protection to that great mass of ryots who have not obtained a right of occupancy in the soil. Before Act X of 1859 there was hardly any distinction between resident and non-resident ryots *in Bengal*. Both paid at the customary rate; both were safe from eviction, unless for non-payment of rent. In the draft of Act X of 1859, the present rights given to occupancy tenants, were granted to all resident ryots. This limitation was consistent with the Regulations of the North-West Provinces, which recognized the distinction between resident and non-resident ryots; but was inconsistent with the Statute law of Bengal, which admitted no such distinction. This was not all. When the Bill was circulated, the Board of Revenue in the North-West said that it was a fallacy to regard every "resident ryot and cultivator" to have a right of occupancy in that province, and recommended the 12-years' rule. This was adopted by the Select Committee, who said:

Regulation LI of 1793
Regulation VIII of 1819.
Section II, clause 3; section 18, clause 5.

"The laws in force speak of "*khoodkasht* ryots" as possessing rights of occupancy, and in some places the word *khoodkasht* seems to be considered as synonymous with "*resident*." Resident was therefore the word used in the original Bill. But it has been pointed out by the Western Board that residency is not always a condition of occupancy, and it appears after much enquiry it was prescribed by an order of the Government of the North-West Provinces in 1856 as most consistent with general practice and recognised rights that a holding of the same land for 12 years should be considered to give right of occupancy. We have followed this precedent, and altered the section accordingly."

46. It was unfortunate for the ryots of the Lower Provinces of Bengal that the law and precedents of those Provinces were not followed instead of the order of the Government of the North-West Provinces. Starting with Regulation 51 of 1793, which had no reference to Bengal, the Committee drew a distinction between resident and non-resident ryots which has never been recognised by the law in force in the Lower Provinces. This was the first mistake. The second was more serious. The North-Western Provinces is (with the exception of Benares) not permanently settled, and the Government officers from time to time when settlements are revised record what they consider the rights of the tenants. In 1856 Government decided on taking 12 years' cultivation as a test of the right of occupancy, but this could in no wise affect the rights of tenants under the Permanent Settlement in the North-West. Much less could it be said to be a guide for legislation in regard to Bengal. Unfortunately this precedent was followed, and the resident ryot, who admittedly was before Act X of 1859 protected against arbitrary enhancement, was after that Act passed liable to pay whatever his landlord might demand. After some time it was decided that he was also liable to ejectment on notice to quit, and now he has no protection against the imposition of a rack-rent or arbitrary eviction.

The provisions of the present Bill in regard to this class of ryots are to my mind extremely imperfect and inadequate. Justice requires that these ryots should be placed in the position they were in 1859. Under the present Bill there is nothing to prevent a zemindar in the future from rack-renting and ejecting them.

If the Legislature, while professing the right to interfere on behalf of the ryots, does not consider it expedient to give them what in my opinion is only fair justice and restore them to the position they held in 1859, the least it can do is to give them substantial compensation for disturbance. Then after agreeing to pay a fair rent they are arbitrarily evicted by the zemindar. The Government of Bengal proposes to check the capricious exercise of power on the zemindar's part by awarding compensation for disturbance up to a maximum of three years' rent. That I consider an inadequate check.

47. In connection with the present Bill the recent land legislation for Ireland has been referred to, and there is no doubt it deserves the most serious consideration. The claim of the tenants in Ireland to compensation for disturbance was weak in comparison with the claim of the ryots in Bengal, and yet the former obtained compensation on the following scale:—

Where the rent is thirty pounds (three hundred rupees) or under, a sum not exceeding seven years' rent; when the rent is above thirty pounds, a sum not exceeding five years' rent.

Where the rent is above fifty pounds and not exceeding one hundred pounds (one thousand rupees), a sum not exceeding four years' rent.

Where the rent is above one hundred pounds and not exceeding three hundred pounds (three thousand rupees), a sum not exceeding three years' rent.

Where the rent is above three hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds (five thousand rupees), a sum not exceeding two year's rent.

Where the rent is above five hundred pounds, a sum not exceeding one year's rent.

This is the scale which Parliament considered fair and equitable, although the legal claim to compensation was weak. Here the claim is strong. In Ireland the tenants had no legal ground for saying "our rights were such and such and we have been deprived of them." Here the ryots have been unwittingly deprived of their rights by recent legislation and recent decisions of the Courts, and I think they may fairly ask, if those rights cannot be restored, as they should, that compensation on the same or a higher scale should be granted to them. If this be not done,—if the right to hold their land as long as they pay a fair and equitable rent be not secured to all cultivating ryots,—then I think it better for *them* that the Bill should be abandoned and matters allowed to remain as they are. The force of circumstances might in a few years' time necessitate legislation of a far more comprehensive nature in the interests of the tenantry than any now proposed by the Government of Bengal.

The Gazette of India.

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Nº 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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SUPPLEMENT No. 5.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1885.

No. 22.—Mr. C. A. Elliott, C.S I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, has been granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 27th February 1885, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 23.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. W. E. Ward, M.A., C.S., to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. A. Elliott, C.S.I., or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th January 1885.

No. 126.—Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. G. H. Wright, an Attorney-at-law in the Madras Presidency, to perform the functions of a Notary Public under that Act.

POLICE.

The 29th January 1885.

No. 21.—The services of Mr. S. J. Stone, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 15th December 1884.

PORT BLAIR.

The 30th January 1885.

No. 43.—APPOINTMENT.—Major R. J. Wimberley, First Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, to be Deputy Superintendent *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel M. Protheroe, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 44.—The following substantive appointments consequent on Major Wimberley's promotion are made provisionally for one year:—

Major W. B. Birch, Second Assistant Superintendent, to be First Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. E. H. Man, Third Assistant Superintendent and Officiating First Assistant Superintendent, to be Second Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, First Class, to be Third Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. H. Godwin-Austen, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, and Officiating Third Assistant Superintendent, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class.

Mr. W. Jessop, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 28th January 1885.

No. 17.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend E. J. Hubbard, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th November 1884.

PATENTS.

The 28th January 1885.

No. 90.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 63 of 1884.—Mathew Stevens, of Lindo Villa, Lansdown, Bath, in the County of Somerset, England, and Frederick William Stevens, Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, Bombay, India, on special duty, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, amended specification of their invention for improvements in securing railway rails to chairs and connecting railway rails

No. 99 of 1884.—Lazarus Chater, of Kanchraparah, Eastern Bengal, India, for an improved hood applicable to dog-carts and other open conveyances.

No. 102 of 1884.—George Westinghouse, Junior, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, for a new or improved valve apparatus for regulating fluid pressure.

No 108 of 1884.—George Westinghouse, Junior, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in the United States of America, for an improved method and apparatus for connecting the pipes used on railway trains for communicating fluid pressure to work brakes or signals.

No. 144 of 1884.—Alfred Parry, Engineer, residing in Barrackpore, and David McLaren Morrison, Merchant, residing in Goosery near Calcutta, amended specification of their invention for an improved brick mould.

No. 151 of 1884.—Adam Miller, of Lime Street, in the City of London, England, Engineer, for amalgamating apparatus.

No. 180 of 1884.—James Henry Floyd, of Jamalpore, Contractor for Engineering Works, for a keyless railway chair with fastenings complete.

No. 183 of 1884.—James Shepherd, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improvements in pulleys and drums for driving purposes.

No. 184 of 1884.—Ivy Riley Sharpe, of Bradford, England, Aerated Water Manufacturer, for improvements in bottles to contain aerated liquids.

No. 185 of 1884.—James M Kean, of Laragh House, Castle Blayney, Ireland, for pankah pulling mechanically.

No. 192 of 1884.—William Jackson, Engineer, 23, Beechgrove Terrace, Aberdeen, Scotland, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaves or other materials.

No. 193 of 1884.—James Frederick William Gore, of Mukeloya Estate, Deltotte, in the Island of Ceylon, for improvement in tea-sifters.

FORESTS.

The 30th January 1885.

No. 92 *F.*—The undermentioned temporary promotions and changes are made among Conservators of Forests, consequent on the deputation to England, on special duty, of Dr. W. Schlich, Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India :—

Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, to act as Inspector General of Forests until further orders.

Mr. H. C. Hill, Officiating Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in charge of the Pegu Circle, British Burma, to act as Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, and to continue to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators until further orders.

Mr. E. P. Popert, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in British Burma, and officiating in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators, to act as Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in charge of the Pegu Circle until further orders.

Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Bengal, to act in the 2nd Grade of Conservators, with effect from the date on which Mr. Ribbentrop assumes charge of the Office of Inspector General of Forests, and until the return from leave of Major Doveton, Conservator of Forests, or until further orders.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1885.

No. 35—8-2 *S.*—Mr G. B. Scott, Surveyor, 1st Grade, Survey of India, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Survey, 2nd Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th November 1884, *vice* Mr. F. W. Kelly, promoted.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 27th January, 1885.

No. 136 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1534 G. of the 7th August, 1884, Mr. C. A. Barckhausen, Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 9th January, 1885.

INTERNAL.

The 28th January, 1885.

No. 302 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon His Highness Maharao Sri Mirza Raja Khengarji of Kutch, the honorable title of "Sawai Bahadur," as an hereditary distinction.

H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS, &c.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1885.

No. 462.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the following :—

No. 136, dated 31st December 1884.

From—J. WESTLAND, Esq., Comptroller and Auditor General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

I have the honour to submit my report on District and Railway Savings Banks for the year 1883-84. I have included in it, as usual, some particulars respecting the Savings Banks in Madras and Bombay, the Presidency Savings Bank, Calcutta, and the Military Savings Banks, but I have not received any information respecting the Post Office Banks. This report is therefore incomplete, and does not show all that the Government is doing for the promotion of provident habits in the people of the country. I think this is a defect which should be remedied, and I propose, with the sanction of Government, to ask the Director General of the Post Office to furnish me with the necessary particulars in future.

2. The great feature of the year's operations has been the large purchases of Government securities by Savings Bank depositors. In the Presidency Savings Bank, Calcutta, the balance fell from Rs. 33,24,668 on the 31st March 1883 to Rs. 29,43,921 on the 31st March 1884, the excessive withdrawals being caused chiefly by investment of deposits in Government Promissory Notes which were at a discount for eleven months of the year. The investments by depositors in District Savings Banks, in the Railway Provident Institutions, and in the Post Office Savings Banks amounted to Rs. 2,15,300, Rs. 23,800, and Rs. 1,78,800 respectively. Owing probably to the same cause and to the establishment of Post Office Savings Banks, the balances in the Madras and Bombay Banks diminished during the year by Rs. 1,07,802 and Rs. 2,96,705 respectively.

3. Four additions were made during the year to the number of regimental banks and one to the number of district banks. The new district bank was established at Khulna on the recommendation of the Commissioner of the division, who wrote as follows :—"There is already at Khulna a Postal Savings Bank, but as security deposits tendered by Government officers cannot be lodged in it, nor such deposits made in other districts, where there are Government Savings Banks, can be transferred to its account, there appears to be a necessity for a Government Savings Bank." The following accounts remained in the bank at the close of the year :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
3	Security Deposits	777	7	2
6	Female Depositors	1,882	13	7
7	Minors' Deposits	1,647	6	11
5	Non-official Depositors	1,336	9	0
38	Depositors holding official appointments	4,642	12	6
59	TOTAL	10,287	1	2

4. The District and Railway Banks have been efficiently managed by the local officers in immediate charge of them, except in Assam where the over-payments amounted to Rs. 302-4-10, out of Rs. 321-6-0 which was the total over-payments in all the banks throughout the year. The sums so paid in excess have been recovered, with the exception of a few small amounts aggregating Rs. 2-11-4 which are in course of realisation.

5. I have checked my Savings Bank accounts with those of the Provincial Accountants General and Public Works Department, and have settled the differences with the following exceptions which are in course of adjustment. Five pies in Burma, Rs. 22-11-4 in Assam, one pie in Bengal, and one anna and one pie in the Punjab.

6. The following balances were transferred from the District to the Post Office Savings Banks during the year under review :—

	In 1882-83. Rs.	In 1883-84. Rs.
India	1,126	1,974
Central Provinces	4,081	3,878
British Burma	*Nil*	1,938
Assam	278	1,014
Bengal	19,448	38,925
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	13,357	15,676
Punjab	2,884	26,641
Berar	1,993	7,366
TOTAL	43,167	97,412

7. I enclose statements marked I to VII affording the particulars usually given in my annual reports. They do not call for special remark, except that the deposits in District Savings Banks are falling so steadily that I cannot attribute the reduction to any other cause than the competition of Post Office Banks.

Statements I to VII.

I.—*Number of Working Banks and of the Depositors therein.*

Banks.	No. of Working Banks.		No. of Depositors.		Increase in number of Depositors.	Average of Depositors per Bank.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.		1882-83.	1883-84.
Banks open to the Public—							
Presidency Bank—							
Calcutta	1	1	11,860	11,912	52	...	...
Madras	1	1	11,869	11,288	—489	...	...
Bombay	1	1	43,145	46,120	689	...	...
District Bank—							
India	10	10	2,332	2,744	1,766	233	274
Central Provinces	18	18	1,124	1,180	498	62	65
British Burma	14	14	948	942	—63	67	67
Assam	11	11	1,305	1,264	—314	118	115
Bengal	46	47	8,363	8,555	229	181	182
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	49	49	5,136	5,209	142	104	106
Punjab	25	25	2,310	2,313	12	92	92
Berar	6	6	454	454	...	75	75
Total	182	183	88,836	91,981	...	...	..
State Railway Provident Institutions	11	11	6,956	6,625	—476	632	602
Military Banks	156	160	13,557	20,447	5,082	86	127
GRAND TOTAL	349	354	109,349	119,053	...	...	...
Increase in 1883-84	...	...	9,704				

II.—*Deposits and Withdrawals in District and Railway Banks from their establishment to 31st March 1884.*

Year.	District Banks.		State Railway Provident Institutions.	
	Amount deposited during the year.	Amount withdrawn during the year.	Amount deposited during the year.	Amount withdrawn during the year.
1870-71	1,84,433 7 7	36,814 8 10	...	...
1871-72	4,75,551 1 11	2,21,538 9 11	...	...
1872-73	7,12,072 11 9	3,85,400 2 2	...	...
1873-74	9,63,188 12 4	5,82,662 7 7	...	...
1874-75	12,21,617 6 7	7,86,395 3 8	...	...
1875-76	13,61,064 5 3	9,74,430 13 2	...	...
1876-77	14,51,004 2 8	11,80,620 2 6	...	...
1877-78	15,69,591 5 3	12,96,404 1 4	...	...
1878-79	17,41,590 7 9	14,06,686 3 7	...	..
1879-80	26,70,679 9 3	16,40,944 10 10	8,330 10 9	530 12 6
1880-81	65,61,828 4 11	39,91,177 0 11	3,03,425 2 11	61,251 0 4
1881-82	39,28,654 10 5	40,07,419 8 6	4,33,353 4 9	1,90,096 5 11
1882-83	35,01,412 2 5	36,80,966 11 0	4,23,918 8 6	2,32,863 0 9
1883-84	32,48,943 11 1	35,88,701 0 11	5,47,631 2 5	2,83,288 14 2
Total	2,95,91,632 3 2	2,37,80,161 4 11	17,16,658 13 4	7,68,030 1 8

III.—*Classification of Depositors in the District and Railway Banks according to their Professions.*

PROVINCES.	CLASS I, PROFESSIONAL		Class II, Domestic	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or non-productive.	TOTAL.
	A. Having fixed incomes.	B. Having variable incomes.						
India	603	33	565	63	41	1,159	280	2,744
Central Provinces	508	44	138	57	7	6	420	1,180
British Burma	511	53	162	49	1	15	151	942
Assam	596	60	162	30	19	4	393	1,264
Bengal	4,313	720	667	445	74	42	2,294	8,555
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,437	160	1,604	77	21	25	885	5,209
Punjab	1,205	80	283	114	11	20	600	2,313
Berar	186	24	61	7	5	4	157	454
State Railway Provident Institutions	4,994	20	1,372	131	1	68	39	6,625
TOTAL 1883-84	15,363	1,194	5,014	973	180	1,343	5,219	29,286
TOTAL 1882-83	15,210	1,553	4,767	860	163	1,008	5,367	28,928
Increase in 1883-84	153	—359	247	113	17	335	—148	358

IV.—*Interest earned during the year, and the Balances held at the end of it.*

	Interest passed in			Balance held at close of			Average Balance in each Bank.		Average Balance at credit of each Depositor.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Difference.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Difference.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.										
Presidency Banks.										
Calcutta	1,15,118	1,09,738	—5,380	33,24,668	29,43,921	—3,80,747	...	...	280	247
Madras	98,277	95,738	—2,539	28,88,476	27,80,674	—1,07,802	...	...	243	246
Bombay	6,11,883	6,36,984	25,101	1,73,76,190	1,70,79,485	—2,96,705	...	...	402	370
Total	8,25,278	8,42,460	...	2,35,89,334	2,28,04,080					
District Banks.										
India	17,658	19,454	1,796	5,28,872	5,58,266	29,394	52,887	55,826	226	203
Central Provinces	19,950	21,898	1,948	5,60,267	5,79,761	19,494	31,125	32,209	498	491
British Burma	9,366	8,971	—395	2,63,356	2,46,557	—16,799	18,811	17,611	277	261
Assam	13,616	13,118	—498	3,68,987	3,61,147	—7,840	33,544	32,831	282	285
Bengal	93,045	95,633	2,588	27,07,549	26,39,358	—68,191	58,859	56,156	323	308
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	64,130	64,520	390	17,70,017	18,06,440	36,423	36,122	36,866	344	346
Punjab	40,634	38,566	—2,068	11,27,219	10,73,383	—53,836	45,088	42,935	487	464
Berar*	7,614	7,711	97	2,21,403	2,12,870	—8,533	36,900	35,478	487	468
	2,66,013	2,69,871	...	75,47,670	74,77,782					
State Railway Provident Institutions	21,482	30,688	9,206	7,25,369	10,20,399	2,95,030	65,942	92,763	104	154
Military Banks.										
Bengal	42,183	47,351	5,168	10,19,465	8,71,080	—1,48,385	11,081	9,468	124	55
Madras	13,350	12,941	—409	3,23,692	2,70,244	—63,448	9,520	7,303	119	96
Bombay	13,436	10,283	—3,153	3,56,942	2,88,835	—68,107	11,898	9,317	135	147
	68,969	70,575	...	17,00,099	14,30,159					
Total	11,81,742	12,13,594	31,852	3,35,62,472	3,27,32,420	—8,30,052	...	...	...	...
Percentage of increase	...	...	2·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of decrease	...	...	...	...	...	2·4	...	...	...	...

V.—*The Interest earned and the Balances held by Native and by European and Eurasian Depositors respectively.*

	Native Depositors, including accounts of Local Institutions.						European and Eurasian Depositors, including accounts of Local Institutions.					
	No. of Accounts.		Interest.		Balance.		No. of Accounts.		Interest.		Balance.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.												
Presidency Banks.												
Calcutta	8,332	8,329	67,812	64,230	19,65,649	16,65,173	3,518	3,583	47,306	45,508	13,59,019	12,78,748
Madras	8,524	8,098	66,089	64,680	19,54,292	18,87,848	3,345	3,190	32,188	31,058	9,34,184	8,92,826
Bombay	33,814	36,503	4,81,322	5,07,583	1,36,94,694	1,35,58,281	9,331	9,617	1,30,561	1,29,401	36,81,497	35,21,204
District Banks.												
India	1,974	2,377	11,748	13,764	3,69,607	3,77,614	358	367	5,910	5,690	1,59,265	1,80,652
Central Provinces	771	851	13,122	12,084	3,76,947	3,84,966	353	329	6,828	9,814	1,83,320	1,94,795
British Burma	443	437	3,508	3,489	1,20,216	1,02,033	505	505	5,858	5,482	1,43,140	1,44,524
Assam	1,119	1,074	10,576	10,730	3,07,448	2,95,998	186	190	3,040	2,388	61,539	65,149
Bengal	7,565	8,033	82,727	84,977	23,96,201	23,52,251	798	522	10,318	10,656	3,11,348	2,87,107
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	4,132	4,237	44,769	47,757	12,99,203	13,33,990	1,004	972	19,361	16,763	4,70,813	4,72,450
Punjab	1,577	1,650	26,035	26,206	7,59,798	7,57,058	733	663	14,599	12,360	3,67,420	3,16,325
Berar*	353	355	5,458	4,938	77,070	1,32,470	101	99	2,156	2,773	1,44,333	80,400
State Railway Provident institutions	4,879	4,940	9,915	13,604	3,30,699	4,68,798	2,077	1,685	11,567	17,084	3,94,671	5,51,601
Military Banks.												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,214	15,672	42,183	47,351	10,19,465	8,71,080
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,714	2,815	13,350	12,941	3,23,692	2,70,244
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,629	1,960	13,436	10,283	3,56,942	2,88,835
Total	73,483	76,884	8,23,081	8,54,042	2,36,51,824	2,33,16,480	35,866	42,169	3,58,661	3,59,552	99,10,648	94,15,940

* The Berar balances are held in the books of the Comptroller, Hyderabad, and the interest is charged to Berar.

VI.—*Government Promissory Notes purchased, received, and sold or returned on account of Savings Bank Depositors.*

Banks	Notes purchased for Depositors.					Notes received from the Depositors.					Notes sold or returned					Notes remaining in Comptroller General's Custody				
	1879-80.	1880-81	1881-82.	1882-83	1883-84.	1879-80.	1880-81	1881-82.	1882-83	1883-84.	1879-80.	1880-81	1881-82.	1882-83	1883-84	1879-80	1880-81.	1881-82	1882-83.	1883-84
District Banks—																				
India General . . .	...	1,700	19,700	3,500	45,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	19,700	3,500	45,000	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces . .	2,700	4,500	4,000	12,100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	12,100	3,500	2,700	7,200	7,200	7,200	8,700
British Burma . . .	...	...	1,000	1,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	500	...	...	7,000	1,500	3,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,500	1,500	7,000	1,500	5,000	2,500	1,000	3,000
Bengal	500	17,500	16,900	56,600	89,400	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	3,800	15,400	54,400	78,100	500	14,200	22,700	24,900	36,200
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh .	500	12,700	14,500	22,700	47,100	...	14,500	...	...	...	...	8,500	14,700	33,700	43,100	500	19,200	19,000	8,000	12,000
Punjab	...	2,000	8,000	10,000	17,800	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	9,500	7,500	14,600	...	3,500	2,000	4,500	7,700
Berar	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Railway Provident Institutions . . .	...	...	3,700	4,000	23,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700	3,500	20,300	...	...	...	500	4,000
Post Office Banks . .	...	...	...	8,800	1,78,800	...	...	...	24,000	47,500	...	...	...	11,000	1,67,500	...	...	...	21,800	58,800
Presidency Bank, Calcutta .	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	500	20,000	3,500	1,000	1,000	500	2,500	7,000	3,500	1,000	1,000	19,500	16,000	13,500
Total . .	4,700	38,900	68,800	1,22,300	4,17,900	2,500	19,500	27,000	27,500	50,500	1,000	14,500	73,000	1,38,800	3,86,600	6,200	50,100	72,900	83,900	1,43,900

VII.—*Statement showing the Progress of District Savings Banks and State Railway Provident Institutions since they were opened.*

PROVINCES.	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS.													
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82	1882-83.	1883-84.
India . . .	48	97	162	353	344	713	880	860	1,247	1,517	1,542	1,997	2,332	2,744
Central Provinces .	50	123	203	312	444	532	615	768	711	728	887	1,097	1,124	1,180
British Burma .	97	141	232	236	365	409	447	445	485	519	589	834	948	942
Assam . . .	16	110	150	207	283	380	487	634	649	798	1,124	1,306	1,305	1,264
Bengal . . .	542	1,201	1,815	2,531	3,176	3,861	4,513	5,251	5,401	5,978	7,193	8,309	8,363	8,555
North-Western Provinces . . .	163	317	555	898	1,301	1,575	1,886	2,126	3,006	3,598	4,501	5,287	5,136	5,209
Oudh . . .	16	90	198	298	366	439	510	698						
Punjab . . .	103	231	337	488	669	821	978	1,160	1,238	1,564	2,763	2,562	2,310	2,313
Berar . . .	29	64	94	104	117	202	277	312	303	280	378	488	454	454
State Railways .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	4,720	6,331	6,956	6,625
TOTAL .	1,064	2,374	3,746	5,427	7,065	8,982	10,593	12,254	13,040	15,550	23,697	28,211	28,928	29,286

PROVINCES.	BALANCE OF DEPOSITS.													
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
India . . .	6,078	17,998	33,356	51,015	64,747	94,718	1,14,155	1,15,418	1,79,701	2,94,009	4,18,074	4,37,853	5,28,872	5,58,266
Central Provinces .	12,003	35,856	57,197	89,715	1,21,655	1,61,621	2,03,129	2,54,582	2,81,375	3,17,930	5,12,890	5,46,722	5,60,267	5,79,761
British Burma .	3,838	10,685	34,396	49,677	92,441	1,04,222	1,13,292	1,21,803	1,52,344	1,87,685	2,33,908	2,69,525	2,63,356	2,46,557
Assam . . .	3,708	20,421	33,008	47,663	66,415	77,978	98,391	1,31,876	1,40,438	2,09,723	3,68,287	3,96,529	3,68,987	3,61,147
Bengal . . .	67,310	1,82,091	3,26,736	4,90,091	6,66,994	8,53,190	9,69,948	11,21,400	12,88,395	15,97,843	24,73,499	26,11,076	27,07,549	26,39,358
North-Western Provinces . . .	31,744	62,927	1,08,336	1,80,784	2,85,502	3,48,141	4,13,858	4,60,101	7,42,767	10,49,190	17,39,239	18,07,886	17,70,017	18,06,440
Oudh . . .	2,477	20,646	61,559	1,00,041	1,31,900	1,80,248	1,98,964	2,18,955						
Punjab . . .	19,296	52,026	89,838	1,43,575	2,04,081	2,55,318	3,03,439	3,46,096	4,23,883	7,01,194	13,67,232	11,91,505	11,27,219	10,73,383
Berar . . .	2,458	10,238	21,133	28,154	33,121	45,873	59,254	73,231	78,634	93,781	1,65,796	2,00,116	2,21,403	2,12,870
State Railways .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,833	2,55,384	5,12,832	7,25,369	10,20,399
TOTAL .	1,48,912	4,12,888	7,65,559	11,80,750	16,66,856	21,21,309	24,74,430	28,43,462	32,87,537	44,59,188	75,34,309	79,74,044	82,73,039	84,98,181

ORDERED, that the Report and the Statements be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

PAY AND ALLOWANCE.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

The 31st January 1885.

No. 498.—The second edition of the Civil Travelling Allowance Code corrected up to the 10th January 1885 has now been published, and is in course of supply to all public officers entitled to receive it.

Henceforth this edition only should be quoted.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th January 1885.

No. 500.—Babu Shama Charan Chakravarti having been appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, assumed charge of his duties, before noon, on the 19th November 1884.

The 30th January 1885.

No. 514.—The following grade reversions and promotions of officers of the Financial Department are notified :—

With effect from the 18th December 1884, in consequence of the return from furlough of Mr. S. Jacob :—

Mr. A. F. Cox to revert to his substantive appointment of Enrolled Officer, Class III.

Mr O. T. Barrow to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class III, and to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to revert to his substantive appointment of Enrolled Officer, Class V.

Mr. R. C. Chapman to revert to his substantive appointment of Enrolled Officer, Class VI.

With effect from the 27th December 1884, in consequence of the departure of Mr. C. G. Vansittart on leave on private affairs :—

Mr. R. C. Chapman to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class V.

With effect from the 6th January 1885 :—

Mr. H. G. H. Keene to be Enrolled Officer, Class V.

With effect from the 20th January 1885, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. J. E. O'Conor :—

Mr. W. Donald to revert to his substantive appointment of Enrolled Officer, Class III.

Mr. J. Taylor to revert to his substantive appointment of Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

Mr. H. S. Groves to revert to his substantive appointment of Enrolled Officer, Class V.

Mr. R. C. Chapman to revert to his substantive appointment of Enrolled Officer, Class VI.

No. 529.—The services of Surgeon A. Milne, M.B., of the Indian Medical Department, Bombay Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 25th January 1885.

CODES.

The 30th January 1885.

No. 508.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Page 42.

Section 88.

Add the following as Rule (e) to this Section :—

"(e)—All officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh transferred before the 31st March 1875 to service under Local Boards constituted under Act XIV, 1883.

"All officers in Assam transferred after the issue of the Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 1912 of 10th May 1882 and before the 12th May 1884 to service under the Local or District Committees constituted by the Assam Local Rates Regulation (1879)."

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 30th January, 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 53.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant A. G. Davidson, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, on probation, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, with effect from date of joining.

No. 54.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles.

Lieutenant A. Hatton, Madras S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Adjutant.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. James Shaw to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant R. D. Morrison, who has resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 55.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Colonel J M. Stewart, Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocates (p. a) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Colonel C. H. Bergman, Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 19th Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rule XIV, clause I, of the regulations of 1868.

Captain E B. J. Vaughan, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant R. B. Adams, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Adjutant (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon L. R. Dawson, M.D., Medical Officer, 22nd Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 56.—Major F. H. Maitland, Bengal S. C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India, as a special case, an extension of furlough (p. a.) without pay, for six months.

No. 57.—Lieutenant M. L. Shipley, Bengal S. C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (u. p. a.) without pay, for three months.

No. 58.—Sub-Conductor C. Ingram, Military Works Department, is granted leave in India (p. a.) from the date of his availing himself of it to that of his transfer to the pension establishment, under rule X of the regulations of 1875.

No. 59.—Sub-Conductor C. Lewis, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave in India (m. c.) from the 10th October, 1884, to the 9th January, 1885, under rlue X of the regulations of 1875. (This cancels G. G. O. No. 666 of 1884.)

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 60.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 30th December, 1884, page 6012.

India Office, 30th December, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Simeon Noble. Dated 4th October, 1884.

Major Rowland Ernle Kyrle Money. Dated 9th October, 1884.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Howard James Barton. Dated 20th October, 1884.

To be Major.

Captain Norton Charles Martelli. Dated 11th October, 1884.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Ivar MacIvor. Dated 19th October 1884.

Lieutenant Walter Francis Courtenay Chichelé Plowden. Dated 19th October, 1884.

Lieutenant Roderick William MacLeod. Dated 19th October, 1884.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Charles Jackson. Dated 20th October, 1884.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Macgregor Kerr, Madras Cavalry. Dated 21st September, 1884.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Archibald Hamilton Hilson, M.D. Dated 9th September, 1884.

To be Surgeons-Major.—Dated 1st October, 1884.

Surgeon Mathew Denis Morcarty.

Surgeon Gordon Price, M.D.

Surgeon Edward Bovill.

Surgeon Bartholomew O'Brien, M.D.

Surgeon George Albert Dundas.

Surgeon Henry Walter Hill.

Surgeon Zalnoor Allee Ahmed, M.D.

Surgeon William Arthur Gilligan.

Surgeon William Edwin Griffiths.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 61.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eliott Seward Ostrehan, Bombay S. C.,—31st January, 1885.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Carbery Egan,—24th January, 1885.

No. 62.—The first christian name of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Browne is *Swinton*, and not as stated in G. G. O. No. 48 of 1885.

No. 63.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Francis Joseph Salts to be a 2nd grade Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 2nd December, 1884, *vice* 1st grade Assistant Apothecary L. Pereira, deceased.

No. 64.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Punjab Singh to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Narain Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Major Mira Bukhsh, Sirdar Bahadur, invalided,—6th December, 1884.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 65.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Lynd Noverre, Bengal S. C.,—1st January, 1885.

Deputy Surgeon-General Arthur James Payne, M. D.,—1st February, 1885.

REWARDS.

No. 66.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned native officer to the 2nd class of the Order of British India from the 25th June, 1884 :—

BENGAL.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of Bahadur.

Subadar Major Goordit Singh, 4th Sikh Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Purmanund Bajpay, Bahadur, deceased.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1885.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 10th and the 28th January, 1885.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					R a. p.		
John Finnis (a) .	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Bengal S. C.	12th Sept., 1884	Will left .	257 7 8	...	Administrator-General, Bengal, administering.

(a) *Vide* Notification of the 5th December, 1884.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 24th January 1885.

No. 30.—Mr. P. P. Rogers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director General and placed in charge of the works above ground at the Oomeria Colliery.

No. 31.—Public Works Department Notification No. 309, dated the 19th December 1884, transferring Mr. J. H. Handley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily, from Hyderabad to State Railways, and placing his services at the disposal of the Director General of Railways, is cancelled.

The 26th January 1885.

No. 32.—Mr. E. J. Mitchell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Assam, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st January 1885.

The 27th January 1885.

No. 33.—Public Works Department Notification No. 306, dated 19th December 1884, transferring Mr. S. P. H. Dyson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to State Railways, and placing his services at the disposal of the Director General of Railways, is cancelled.

No. 34.—Lala Fakir Chand, Apprentice Engineer, State Railways, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 18th November 1884.

The 28th January 1885.

No. 35.—Mr. H. Dangerfield, Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Director General of Railways, and placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Captain R. Gardiner, R.E., Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Government of Bombay and placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 36.—Mr. F. G. Brook-Fox, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burma, is transferred temporarily to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 37 *G.*—The services of Major E. N. Peters, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, British Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 29th January 1885.

No. 38.—Mr. A. J. Chew, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 16th November 1884.

No. 39.—Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Government of Bengal to that of the Director General of Railways.

No. 40.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from 1st January 1885 :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of Promotion.
Bell, J. R.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	Permanent.
Clift, H. W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Sparks, Major J. B., S.C.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Blood, B W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Conker, Major W H., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Ditto	Do.
Swappe, C.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Little, Major J. A., S.C.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Croudace, C H.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Warden, H. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Do.
Vansittart, J. P.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Wright, R E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Wiseman, W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Bartlett, T. W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Gilchrist, W. G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Ditto	Do.
Dangerfield, P. W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Thomson, C.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Connor, Captain A. S. W., B.S.C.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Mackinnon, M. C.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Whiteford, Captain W. W. B., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Lincke, J. E. P.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Martyn, G. V.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Do.
Gerrard, A S.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Grant, T. W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Hodson, C. W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Selby, Captain H. O., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Milsom, B. P.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Elston, J.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Baxter, B.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Ditto	Do.
Pitt, Captain W., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Morris, D.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Morse, F. H. W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Bagley, F R.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Harman, J M.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Brabain, F. E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Dumayne, T. J.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Humfress, G.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Ker, T.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Duncan, P.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Gahan, H. H.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Scott, Captain B., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Arundell, E. W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Harington, H. S	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Do.
Michell, T.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Moyle, G.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Bickerton, C. H. C.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
deBröe, V. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Do.
Gabbett, J. E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Talbot, H. S.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Babu Mal	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Woods, R. J.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Chadwick, W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Pricket, L. G.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Parry, J. W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Greenles, A.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Burt, H. P.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Fowler, F. D.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Morse, A.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Pope, F. J.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Egerton, R. W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Trevor, A. S.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Ditto	Do.
Tickell, J. R.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Elliott, E. C.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Bennett, H. W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Rogers, P. P.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Tuck, E. H.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Savory, H. G S.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Macdonald, A. R.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Cole, C. J.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Wathen, H. A. D.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Montresor, C. E. C.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Siva Datta Pande	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Collet, J. F. H.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Willcocks, J.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Alexander, E. J.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Manson, J.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Heath, A. V.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Shaw, W. R.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Johns, W. A.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Guinness, H. S.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Perceval, R. D.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Woolcombe, R.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Rennick, C. S.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Miles, T. W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	Sub. *pro tem.*
Sedgwick, Major W., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Monk, H S	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Robertson, F. E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Hunt, E L.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of Promotion.
Stone, E. H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Sub. *pro tem.*
Spring, F. J. E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Stent, W. K.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Bicreton, A.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Dense, P. P.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Kunhardt, Captain H. G., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Tait, J.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Do.
Shadbolt, E. J.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Allen, W. G.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Smith, Major S., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Hebbert, F. B.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Luckstedt, H.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Salmond, J. M.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Burn-Murdock, Captain J., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Do.
Sheo Dyal	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
McHutchin, W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Chabrel, M. J.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Ditto	Do.
Wolley-Dod, F.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Ditto	Do.
Roberts, R. W.	Ditto	Ditto	Temporary.
Michell, W.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Montague, J. M.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Baker, E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Lang, F.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Dallas, J. E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Sivewright, R.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Routh, R. S. J.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Toozs, R W. L.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Smith, H. G. F.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Gwyther, H. T.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Gordon, E. F.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Reilly, F	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
deBrath, S.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Newham, W. E.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
Tebbs, F. R.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.

The 30th January 1885.

No. 41.—Mr. H. Humfress, Apprentice Engineer, Central Provinces, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 5th November 1884.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1884.

From the 22nd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 15th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

	R	a	p.
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For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1885.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. F. D. C. Strettell to be Acting Agent at Akyab, *vice* Mr. A. M. Lindsay, appointed Acting Agent at Moulmein in place of Mr. Fred. Burns, who has obtained leave to Europe.

Mr. C. J. Michôd from Head Office to be Acting Agent at Lahore.

R HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1885.

No. 2.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the Military Establishment are placed at the disposal of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for permanent civil employment in the Punjab:—

Second Class Hospital Assistant, No. 92, Bhugwun Dass.

Third Class Hospital Assistant, No. 295, Karam Buksh.

J. M. CUNINGHAM, M.D.,

Surgeon-Genl. with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 21st January 1885.

No. 230.—In compliance with Foreign Department Notification No. 2368 G., dated the 9th December 1884, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. B. Burlton, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, made over charge of his duties to Captain W. Ashfield, on the forenoon of the 24th December 1884, and the latter officer delivered over charge to Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Playfair on the afternoon of the 6th January 1885.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Playfair made over charge of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, to Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. B. Burlton, on the afternoon of the 1st January 1885.

The 27th January 1885.

No. 276.—In compliance with Foreign Department Notification No. 50 G., dated the 9th January 1885, Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy, I.M.D., took over charge of the duties of Medical Officer, Bhopawar Agency, and Malwa Bhil Corps, from Hospital Assistant Ghulam Safdar, on the forenoons of the 18th and 19th January, respectively.

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Captain,*
2nd Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 21st January 1885.

No. 170 G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2412 G., dated the 15th of December 1884, Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S., assumed charge of his duties as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, on the forenoon of the 13th of January 1885.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE.
1st Asst Agent to the Govr Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 13th January 1885.

No. 35.—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Assistant Commissioner and Magistrate of the 2nd Class, Merwara, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as defined in Section 32, Act X of 1882, and with the additional powers under Sections 110, 133, 143, 144, 174, 186, 191, 260 and 524 of the said Act, to be exercised within the limits of the district of Merwara.

The 22nd January 1885.

No. 47.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to authorise the exercise by all Police Officers in the Ajmere-Merwara district, not inferior in rank to a Sub-Inspector, of the powers described in Section 14 of the Opium Act, 1878.

No. 58.—Under Section 12 of Act X of 1882, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class, in the Ajmere district, with effect from the date of Lieutenant Ramsay's appointment as Cantonment Magistrate of Nusseerabad.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th January 1885.

No. 5.—Lieutenant W. A. Gale, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination as required by Public Works Department Code, II, i, 21, on the 10th January 1885.

The 26th January 1885.

No. 6.—Lieutenant A. D. G. Shelly, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Military Works Department on the afternoon of the 6th January 1885, and is hereby posted to the Beluchistan Circle, Military Works, which he joined on that date.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.
Manager's Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Sukkur, the 19th January 1885.

No. 2.—Mr. W. H. Price, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class IV of Superior Revenue Establishment, was granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for fourteen days in continuation of leave granted in Manager's Notification No. 1 of 14th January 1885.

G. F. O. BOUGHEY, *Major, R.E.,*
Manager

BENGAL-NAGPUR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Raipur, the 18th January 1885.

Mr. W. Giles, Assistant Engineer, having been posted to this Railway by the Director General of Railways, see Notification No. 2, dated 2nd January 1885, reported his arrival on 30th December 1884, forenoon.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Bengal-Nagpur State Railway.

BENGAL-NAGPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Tenders are invited, and will be received up to noon of Saturday, 28th February 1885, for the supply of one hundred thousand (100,000) sleepers measuring 10′ 0″ by 10″ by 5″. Separate rates should be quoted for each sleeper of the following descriptions of wood.—

Sal.
Bejar Sar.
Teak.

Delivery of sleepers may be made at approved depôts at Amgaon, Dara-Kassa, Raj-Nandgaon, and Raipur, but at the latter depôt only 25,000 sleepers will be received. The whole of the sleepers must be delivered by 15th October 1885. The Engineer in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Further information can be had on application to the Engineer-in-Chief, Camp Raipur, Central Provinces.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th January 1885

LIABILITIES	R	a	p	R	a	p
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				41,59,271	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,19,39,694	3	8	2,22,93,063	0	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,03,53,368	13	2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,58,88,987	11	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.				5,67,961	10	3
Sundries				12,11,403	1	3
RUPEES				7,41,20,686	12	0

ASSETS	R	a	p	R	a	p
Government Securities				62,73,232	8	0
Other authorized Investments				36,94,162	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,00,62,500	12	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				75,00,353	5	3
Bills discounted and purchased				1,71,16,869	2	9
Balances with other Banks				2,21,432	7	11
Bullion				5,42,785	14	11
Dead Stock				11,70,436	7	2
Stamps				8,396	10	9
Sundries				9,20,461	10	4
				4,75,10,631	5	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,02,16,979	2	3	2,66,10,055	6	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,63,93,076	4	4			
RUPEES				7,41,20,686	12	0

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 23rd January 1885.

D. FRASER,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy Secretary

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 53·2.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th January 1885.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				41,59,251	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	97,23,060	11	11	2,05,91,177	14	6
Public Deposits at Branches	1,08,68,117	2	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,78,84,842	6	8
Bank Post Bills, &c				4,67,730	13	3
Sundries				11,68,356	3	5
RUPEES				7,42,71,358	10	2

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				65,97,790	8	0
Other authorized Investments				36,89,342	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				97,17,768	13	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				75,23,444	13	0
Bills discounted and purchased				1,70,88,047	9	0
Balances with other Banks				3,46,256	8	8
Bullion				5,43,170	8	5
Dead Stock				11,70,628	15	1
Stamps				8,503	11	9
Sundries				9,23,727	12	2
				4,76,08,681	11	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,03,78,210	14	4	2,66,62,676	14	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,62,84,466	0	4			
RUPEES				7,42,71,358	10	2

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 29th January 1885.

D. FRASER,
Offg. Chief Acctt.

R. HARDIE,
Secy & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 53.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1885	R	R	R	R	R	R
Jan. 19	. . .	1,46,210	2,16,400	7,781	1,37,56,872	97,93,540
„ 20	. . .	1,48,747	3,350	4,589	1,35,60,294	96,45,179
„ 21	Holidays.					
„ 22						
„ 23	. . .	1,50,279	. . .	4,589	1,33,60,294	94,91,833
„ 24	. . .	1,52,164	. . .	4,589	1,31,60,294	93,36,563

R V RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th January 1885.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
33	E 20—93610	100	Ishur Das and Mungal Mul, care of Kahn Singh, Shahalmi Gate, Ghee Mundee, Lahore.

LAHORE,
The 24th January 1885.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 27th January 1885.

Aerated Water Supply Co.
Auldjo, J. C.
Darken, Josua
Eldnoyen, Anjel.
Evans, J.
Gray, Stephen.
Hardy, W S.
Holiam, Bertie.
Pearson, Hubert.
Sandlet, Herr G.
Schrettkey, Eugene C.
Scott, Alex.
Winstanley, G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adda, Henry.
Alexander, D D.
Allen, Alex
Ambler, C F.
Amoss, Thomas.
Andrew, James
Aynard, Charles
Barrow, Frank Hunter.
Bott, Fred
Brigg, E. A
Brown, A D.
Burke, Edward
Burke, Sir Henry.
Carlisle, J T
Case, Mrs. S F.
Clift, Mrs H. W.
Cochrone, Benjamin.
Cowan, Andrew
DeLa Grange, Baron Louis
DeFaucigny, LeComte.
Duffy, E
Evans, Dr T. C
Faerstermann, Ignatz.
Gray, Mrs. Marrie.
Grun, Otto.
Harcourt, W H.
Heberlet, A. F
Hordern, Mrs Peter.
Huddleston, John E. Leslie.
Huhne, John.
Huff, W.
Isaac, Mr.
Joansin, T.
Lampard, Henry.
Lancez, Mrs W
Latham, Thomas.
Lee, Miss C.
Leslie, C. H.
Liddiard, Miss Fany.
Lubbach, J B.
Luddy, Miss Lilly.
Matson, E
Mercer, Frank.
Murgatroyd, C. A.
"Nalni."
O'Connell, Condr.
Owen, L C.
Pate, Fred.
Peters, L C.
Petley, W A.
Psyllas, Michel G.
Q R
Radu, Monsr. T
Ramage, John.
"Rex"
Richardson, H.
Robertson, Wm
Scott, C
Shaw, E Alexander.
Smith, T R.
Steel, John
Stern, Edward.
Taylor, Miss Emma.
Thomassen, E. S.
Thrussell, A
Tigbe, James
Todd, R. M
Towers, Miss Rosa.
Trafford, H. R.
Weuz, E
Wood, Mrs.
Young, W
Zillhardt, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Dalzell, W.
Herbert, Lieut. C.
Kennard, A. S.
Kennyon, Mrs.
Lefalt, Mates.
McCartney, J H.
Weiss, Debara.

E HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 26th January 1885.

Bayley, Mrs.
Brind, M J.
Buchan, Y.
Case, F.
Chowdhari, N G.
Das, Kedar Nath.
Ghosh, Broju Nath.
Hill, T. C.
Hobson, E
Humphrey, Rev. W. T.
Jagler, Mrs.
John, P. S.
Landale, J.
Lerroo, P. I.
Nation, Major-Genl. J. L.
Shaw, Nando Lall.
Webb, C. R.
Wills, G.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

Calcutta, the 31st January 1885.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Per Steamer
	1885	
Madras and Ceylon	7th Feb.	P & O. Str. *Brindisi.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	3rd „	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *via* Bombay . .	3rd „	From Bombay.*
Do Book Post and Pattern Packets	2nd „	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein . . .	4th „	Str *Kilwa.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	4th „	Str *Busheer.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom can be forwarded.

N B—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices specified below :—

	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts . .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts . .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts . .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts . .	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages . .	1	8	0

	R	a.	p.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part III, 4to, 68 pages, 3 plates	1	8	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates .	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates . .	2	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) . . .	0	8	0
Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	3	0	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1879, corrected and reduced . .	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1880, corrected and reduced . . .	2	8	0
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1885.

An Act to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1885.

Amendment of section 7, Act XXVI of 1881.

2 In the fourth paragraph of section 7 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, for the words "When acceptance is refused and the bill is protested for non-acceptance" the following shall be substituted, namely:—"When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security".

New section inserted after section 45 of the same Act.

3. After section 45 of the same Act the following shall be inserted:—

Holder's right to duplicate of lost bill.

"45A. Where a bill of exchange has been lost before it is over-due, the person who was the holder of it may apply to the drawer to give him another bill of the same tenor, giving security to the drawer, if required, to indemnify him against all persons whatever in case the bill alleged to have been lost shall be found again.

"If the drawer on request as aforesaid refuses to give such duplicate bill, he may be compelled to do so."

Addition to sections 61 and 64 of the same Act.

4. To section 61, and the first paragraph of section 64, of the same Act, the following shall be added:—

"Where authorised by agreement or usage, a presentment through the post office by means of a registered letter is sufficient."

Addition to section 101 of the same Act.

5. To section 101 of the same Act the following shall be added:—

"A notary public may make the demand mentioned in clause (c) of this section either in person or by his clerk or, where authorised by agreement or usage, by registered letter."

Section inserted after section 104 of the same Act.

6. After section 104 of the same Act the following shall be inserted:—

When noting equivalent to protest.

"104A. For the purposes of this Act, where a bill or note is required to be protested within a specified time or before some further proceeding is taken, it is sufficient that the bill has been noted for protest before the expiration of the specified time or the taking of the proceeding; and the formal protest may be extended at any time thereafter as of the date of the noting."

Section 108 of the same Act, in part, repealed.

7. In the same Act, section 108, the second sentence is repealed.

Amendment of section 109 of same Act.

8. In the same Act, section 109,

(a) for the words "in the presence of a notary public subscribe the bill with his own hand and" the following shall be substituted, namely:—"by writing on the bill under his hand"; and

(b) the last twelve words are repealed.

Amendment of section 113 of same Act.

9. In the same Act, section 113, after the words "the person so paying" the words "or his agent in that behalf" shall be inserted.

New chapter added to same Act.

10. After Chapter XVI of the same Act, the following shall be inserted :—

"CHAPTER XVII.

"NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Power to appoint notaries public.

"138. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint any person, by name or by virtue of his office, to be a notary public under this Act and to exercise his functions as such within any local area, and may, by like notification, remove from office any notary public appointed under this Act.

Power to make rules for notaries public.

"139. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance and control of notaries public appointed under this Act, and may, by such rules, (among other matters) fix the fees payable to such notaries."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. III OF 1885.

An Act to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:— IV of 1882.

Amendment of section 1 of Act IV of 1882.

1. For the fifth clause of section 1 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"And any Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt, either retrospectively or prospectively, any part of the territories administered by such Local Government from all or any of the following provisions, namely:—

"Sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three."

Addition to same section.

2. The following clause shall be deemed to have been added to the first section of the said Act from the date on which it came into force, namely:—

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing part of this section, sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three shall not extend or be extended to any district or tract of country for the time being excluded from the operation of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, under the power conferred by the first section of that Act or otherwise." III of 1877.

Addition to section 4 of same Act.

3. To section 4 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"And sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three shall be read as supplemental to the Indian Registration Act, 1877." III of 1877.

Addition to section 6 of same Act.

4. To section 6 of the said Act the following clause shall be added:—

"(*i*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a tenant having an untransferable right of occupancy, the farmer of an estate in respect of which default has been made in paying revenue or the lessee of an estate under the management of a Court of Wards to assign his interest as such tenant, farmer or lessee."

Amendment of section 69 of same Act.

5. In section 69 of the said Act—

(*a*) after the words "is valid in the following cases" the words "and in no others" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) after the words "Hindu, Muhammadan or Buddhist," in both places where they occur, there shall be inserted the words "or a member of any other race, sect, tribe or class from time to time specified in this behalf by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, in the local official Gazette."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. IV OF 1885.

An Act to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner to assist the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Oudh Additional Judicial Commissioner's Act, 1885; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

2. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such person as it thinks fit to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner, and to sit as such in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

(*2*) Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Local Government.

Jurisdiction and powers of Additional Judicial Commissioner.

3. Every Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise such jurisdiction and powers of the Judicial Commissioner under any enactment for the time being in force as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may direct.

Law applicable to Additional Judicial Commissioner.

4. Every enactment for the time being applicable to the Judicial Commissioner shall apply to the Additional Judicial Commissioner when exercising any jurisdiction or powers under the last foregoing section, as if he were the Judicial Commissioner.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January 1885, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 1 OF 1885.

THE BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION BILL, 1885.

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The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill, 1885.

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A Bill to Provide for the voluntary Registration of certain Births and Deaths, for the establishment of General Registry Offices for keeping Registers of certain Births, Deaths and Marriages, and for certain other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the voluntary registration of births and deaths among certain classes of persons, for the more effectual registration of those births and deaths and of the marriages registered under Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and for the establishment of general registry offices for keeping registers of those births, deaths and marriages; XV of 1872.

And whereas it is also expedient to provide for the collection and preservation of certain existing registers made otherwise than in the performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which the register was kept, and to declare that copies of the entries in those registers shall be admissible in evidence;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1885; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, directs. [Act XV of 1872, s 1.]

Local extent.

2. This Act extends to the whole of British India, and, so far only as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"prescribed" means prescribed by a rule made by the Governor General in Council under this Act; and

"Registrar of Births and Deaths" means a Registrar of Births and Deaths appointed under this Act.

Saving of local laws.

4. Nothing in this Act, or in any rule made under this Act, shall affect any law heretofore or hereafter passed providing for the registration of births and deaths within particular local areas.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Establishment of general registry offices and appointment of Registrars General.

5. (*1*) Each Local Government— [Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86 s. 2.]

(*a*) shall establish a general registry office, for keeping such certified copies of registers of births and deaths registered under this Act, or marriages registered under Act III of 1872 (*to provide a form of marriage in certain cases*), or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as may be sent to it under this Act, or under either of the two last-mentioned Acts as amended by this Act; and XV of 1872.

(*b*) may, from time to time, appoint to the charge of that office an officer, to be called the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, for the territories under its administration.

(*2*) Provided that the Governor of Bombay in Council may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, establish two general registry offices and appoint two Registrars General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories under his administration; one of such general registry offices and of such Registrars General being established and appointed for Sindh and the other for the other territories under the administration of the Governor of Bombay in Council. [Cf Act III of 1877, s. 4

Indexes to be kept at general registry office.

6. Each Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall cause indexes of all the certified copies of registers sent to his office under this Act, Act III of 1872, or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by this Act, to be made and kept in his office in the prescribed form. [Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86 ss. 37 & 38. See also Act III of 1877, s. 77.] XV of 1872.

Indexes to be open to inspection.

7. Subject to the payment of the prescribed fees, the indexes so made shall be at all reasonable times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect them, and copies of entries in the certified copies of the registers to which they relate shall be given to all persons applying for them.

Copies of entries to be admissible in evidence.

8. A copy of an entry given under the last foregoing section shall be signed by the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the birth, death or marriage to which the entry relates.

Superintendence of Registrars by Registrar General.

9. Each Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall exercise a general superintendence over the Registrars of Births and Deaths in the territories for which he is appointed.

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill, 1885.

(Chapter III.—Registration of Births and Deaths.—Sections 10-18.)

CHAPTER III.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

A.—Application of this Chapter.

Persons whose births and deaths are registrable.

10. The persons whose births and deaths shall be registrable under this chapter are as follows, namely :—

(*a*) in British India, the members of every race, sect or tribe to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies, and in respect of which an order under section 332 of that Act is not for the time being in force, and all persons professing the Christian religion ;

X of 1865.

(*b*) in the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, subjects of Her Majesty being members of a like race, sect or tribe or professing the Christian religion.

B.—Registration Establishment.

Power for Local Government to appoint Registrars for its territories.

11. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, so many persons as it thinks fit to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for such local areas within the territories under its administration as it may, from time to time, define.

[Cf. Act III of 1877, s. 13.]

(*2*) The Local Government may suspend, remove or dismiss any person appointed under this section and appoint another person in his stead.

(*3*) A Registrar of Births and Deaths may resign by notifying in writing to the Local Government his intention to do so, and, on his resignation being accepted by the Local Government, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Power for Governor General in Council to appoint Registrars of Births and Deaths for Native States.

12. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint, either by name or by virtue of their office, so many persons as he thinks fit to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for such local areas within the territories of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty as he may, from time to time, define.

[Cf 37 & 38 Vic, c. 88, s. 26.]

Office and attendance of Registrar.

13. (*1*) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths shall have an office in the local area for which he is appointed.

(*2*) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths to whom the Local Government may direct this sub-section to apply shall attend at his office for the purpose of registering births and deaths on such days and at such hours as the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages may, from time to time, direct, and shall cause to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his office, his name, with the addition of Registrar of Births and Deaths for the local area for which he is appointed, and the days and hours of his attendance.

Absence of Registrar from his district or vacancy in his office.

14. (*1*) When any Registrar of Births and Deaths to whom the Local Government may direct this section to apply, not being a Registrar of Births and Deaths for a local area in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appoints in this behalf, or, in default of such appointment, the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Registrar's office is situate, shall be the Registrar of Births and Deaths during such absence or until the Local Government fills the vacancy.

[Cf Act III of 1877, s. 10, also 37 & 38 Vic, c. 88, ss. 24 & 25.]

(*2*) When any such Registrar of Births and Deaths for a local area in the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appoints in this behalf shall be the Registrar of Births and Deaths during such absence or until the Local Government fills the vacancy.

(*3*) The Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall report all appointments made under this section to the Local Government.

Register books to be supplied and preservation of records to be provided for.

15. The Local Government shall supply every Registrar of Births and Deaths with a sufficient number of register books of births and of register books of deaths, and shall make suitable provision for the preservation of the records connected with the registration of births and deaths.

[Cf. Act III of 1877, s. 13.]

C.—Mode of Registration.

Duty of Registrar to enter births and deaths of which notice is given in register.

16. Every Registrar of Births and Deaths, on receipt of notice of a birth or death within the local area for which he is appointed, shall, if the notice is given within the prescribed time and in the prescribed mode by a person authorized by this Act to give the notice, forthwith make an entry of the birth or death in the proper register book.

[Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, ss 17 & 18; also Act III of 1877, s. 16.]

Persons authorized to give notice of birth.

17. The following persons are hereby authorized to give notice of a birth, namely, the father or mother of the child, or, in default of the father or mother, the occupier of the house in which to his knowledge the child is born, or any person present at the birth, or the person having charge of the child.

[Cf. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 10.]

Persons authorized to give notice of death.

18. The following persons are hereby authorized to give notice of a death, namely :—

[Cf. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s 10]

(*a*) In the case of any person dying in a house

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill, 1885.

(Chapter III.—Registration of Births and Deaths.—Sections 19-25.)

after the date on which this Act comes into force, the nearest relatives of the deceased present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased, or, in default of such relatives, any other relative of the deceased dwelling or being in the local area of the Registrar of Births and Deaths within which the deceased was at the time of his death, or, in default of such relatives, any person present at the death, or the occupier of the house in which to his knowledge the death took place, or, in default of the persons hereinbefore in this section mentioned, any inmate of that house; and

[Cf. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 11.]

(*b*) in the case of any person dying in a place which is not a house, or of a dead body being found elsewhere than in a house, after the date on which this Act comes into force, any relative of the deceased person having knowledge of any of the particulars required to be registered concerning the death, or, in default of such relative, any person present at the death, or finding, or taking charge of, the body.

Entry of birth or death to be signed by person giving notice.

19. (*1*) When an entry of a birth or death has been made by the Registrar of Births and Deaths as required by section 16, the person giving notice of the birth or death must sign the entry in the register in the presence of the Registrar.

(*2*) Until the entry has been so signed, the birth or death shall not be deemed to be registered under this Act.

[Cf. 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 30.]

Grant of certificate of registration of birth or death.

20. The Registrar of Births and Deaths shall, on application made at the time of registering any birth or death by the person giving notice of the birth or death, and on payment by him of the prescribed fee, give to the applicant a certificate in the prescribed form, signed by the Registrar, of having registered the birth or death.

[Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, ss. 32 & 34; also Act III of 1877, s. 56.]

Duty of Registrars as to sending certified copies of entries in register books to Registrar General.

21. (*1*) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths in British India shall send to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which the local area for which he is appointed is situate, at the prescribed intervals, a true copy, certified by him under his hand, in the prescribed form, of all the entries of births and deaths in the register book kept by him since the last of those intervals:

Provided that, in the case of Registrars of Births and Deaths who are clergymen of the Churches of England, Rome and Scotland, the Registrar may send the certified copies in the first instance to his ecclesiastical superior, who shall send them to the proper Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

In this sub-section, "Church of England" and "Church of Scotland" mean the Church of England and the Church of Scotland as by law established respectively; and "Church of Rome" means the Church which regards the Pope of Rome as its spiritual head.

(*2*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall apply to every Registrar of Births and Deaths in the territories of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, with this modification, that the certified copies referred to in that sub-section shall be sent to such one of the Registrars General of Births, Deaths and Marriages as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints in this behalf. [Act XV of 1872, s. 56.]

Searches and copies of entries in register books.

22. (*1*) Every Registrar of Births and Deaths shall, on payment of the prescribed fees, at all reasonable times allow searches to be made in the register books kept by him, and give a copy of any entry in the same. [Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, s. 35; also Act XV of 1872, s. 79.]

(*2*) Every copy of an entry in a register book given under this section shall be signed by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, and shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the birth or death to which the entry relates.

D.—Penalties.

Penalty for wilfully giving false information.

23. If any person wilfully makes, or causes to be made, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births or deaths, any false statement in connection with any notice of a birth or death under this Act, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine. [Cf. 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, s. 41: 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 40: Act XV of 1872, s. 66.]

Penalty for omission to enter birth or death in register, or loss of register.

24. If any Registrar of Births and Deaths refuses, or without reasonable cause omits, to make an entry in the proper register of any birth or death which he ought so to enter under this Act, or if any person having the custody of any register book of births or deaths carelessly loses or injures or allows the injury of the book, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees. [37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s.

E.—Correction of Errors.

Correction of entry in register of births and deaths.

25. (*1*) If a Registrar of Births and Deaths discovers any error in the form or substance of any entry of a birth or death in any register kept by him under this Act, he may, in the presence of the persons who gave the notice of the birth or death, or, in case of their death or absence, in the presence of two other credible witnesses, correct the error by entry in the margin, without any alteration of the original entry, and shall sign the marginal entry and add thereto the date of the correction. [Cf. 6 & Wm. IV, c. 86, s. 37 & 38 c. 88, s. 3 See also Act XV of 1872, s. 78.]

(*2*) Every entry made under this section must be attested by the witnesses in whose presence it was made.

(*3*) If a certified copy of the entry has already been sent to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Registrar of Births and Deaths shall make and send a separate certified copy of the original erroneous entry and of the marginal correction therein made.

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill, 1885.

(Chapter IV.—Amendment of Marriage Acts, 1872. Chapter V.—Special Provisions as to certain existing Registers.—Sections 26-31.)

CHAPTER IV.

AMENDMENT OF MARRIAGE ACTS, 1872.

Addition of new section after section 13, Act III of 1872.

26. After section 13 of Act III of 1872 *(to provide a form of marriage in certain cases)*, the following section shall be inserted :—

Transmission of certified copies of entries in marriage-certificate book to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

"13A. The Registrar shall send to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which his district is situate, at such intervals as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, directs, a true copy certified by him under his hand, in such form as the Governor General in Council, from time to time, prescribes, of all entries made by him in the said marriage-certificate book since the last of such intervals."

Amendment of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

27. In the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(*a*) at the end of section 3 the words "'Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages' means a Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1885," shall be added ;

(*b*) for the words "Secretary to the Local Government", wherever they occur, and for the words "Secretary to a Local Government" in section 79, the words "Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages" shall be substituted ;

(*c*) for the words "at such places as the Local Government directs" in section 62, the words "in the office of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories of the Local Government by which the person who keeps the register-book was licensed" shall be substituted ;

(*d*) in section 81, after the words "Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages" the words "in England" shall be added.

CHAPTER V.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AS TO CERTAIN EXISTING REGISTERS.

Permission to persons having custody of certain records to send them within one year to Registrar General.

28. If any person in British India, or in the dominions of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, has for the time being the custody of any register or record of birth, baptism, naming, dedication, death or burial of any persons of the classes specified in section 10, or of any register or record of marriage of persons of the class of those to whom Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, applies, and, if such register or record has been made by him otherwise than in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which the register or record was kept, he may, within one year from the date on which this Act comes into force, send the register or record to the office of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which he resides, or, if he resides within the dominions of any such Prince or State as aforesaid, to such one of the Registrars General as aforesaid as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time, directs in this behalf. [XV of 1872.]

Appointment of Commissioners to examine registers.

29. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may appoint so many persons as he thinks fit to be Commissioners for examining the registers or records sent to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages under the last foregoing section. [Cf. 3 & 4 Vic., c. 94, s. 2.]

(*2*) The Commissioners so appointed shall hold office for such period as the Governor General in Council, by the order of appointment, or any subsequent order, directs.

Duties of Commissioners.

30. (*1*) The Commissioners appointed under the last foregoing section shall enquire into the state, custody and authenticity of every such register or record as may be sent to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages under section 28, [Cf. 3 & 4 Vic., c. 92, ss. 2 and 4.]

and shall, from time to time, deliver to the Registrar General a descriptive list or lists of all such registers or records, or portions of registers or records, as they find to be accurate and faithful.

(*2*) The list or lists shall contain the prescribed particulars and refer to the registers or records, or to the portions of the registers or records, in the prescribed manner.

(*3*) The Commissioners shall also certify in writing, upon some part of every separate book or volume containing any such register or record, or portion of a register or record, as is referred to in any list or lists made by the Commissioners, that it is one of the registers or records, or portions of registers or records, referred to in the said list or lists.

Searches of lists prepared by Commissioners and grant of certified copies of entries.

31. (*1*) Subject to the payment of the prescribed fees, the descriptive list or lists of registers or records, or portions of registers or records, delivered by the Commissioners to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages shall be, at all reasonable times, open to inspection by any person applying to inspect them, and copies of entries in [Cf. 3 & 4 Vic., c. 92, s. 5.]

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(Chapter VI.—Rules.—Sections 32-33.)

those registers or records shall be given to all persons applying for them.

(2) A copy of an entry given under this section shall be signed by the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and shall be admissible in evidence for the purpose of proving the birth, baptism, naming, dedication, death, burial or marriage to which the entry relates.

CHAPTER VI.

RULES.

[Cf 37 & 38 Vic., c. 88, s. 27; also Act XV of 1872, s. 82.]

Power for Governor General in Council to make rules.

32. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules—

(a) to fix the fees payable under this Act;

(b) to prescribe the forms required for the purposes of this Act;

(c) to prescribe the time within which, and the mode in which, persons authorized under this Act to give notice of a birth or death to a Registrar of Births and Deaths must give the notice;

(d) to prescribe the registers to be kept, and the form and manner in which Registrars of Births and Deaths are to register births and deaths under this Act, and the intervals at which they are to send true copies of the entries of births and deaths in the registers kept by them;

(e) to prescribe the particulars which the descriptive list or lists to be prepared by the Commissioners appointed under Chapter V are to contain, and the manner in which they are to refer to the records or registers, or portions of records or registers to which they relate; and

(f) generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Procedure for making and publication of rules.

33. (1) The Governor General in Council shall, before making rules under the last foregoing section, publish a draft of the proposed rules in such manner as may, in his opinion, be sufficient for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) There shall be published with the draft a note specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(3) The Governor General in Council shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(4) Every rule made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and the publication in the *Gazette of India* of a rule purporting to be made under the last foregoing section shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT is proposed by this Bill (1) to establish a system of voluntary registration of births and deaths for the benefit of such classes of the community as would be likely to avail themselves of such registration, (2) to establish general registry offices for keeping registers of the births and deaths so registered, and of marriages registered under Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), and (3) to provide machinery for giving evidential value to certain existing registers of births, baptisms, deaths, burials and marriages, which have been kept under no law.

2. The subject of the registration of births and deaths among Europeans in India has been long under the consideration of the Government, whose attention has, moreover, been frequently directed to it by memorials from various Christian religious bodies urging very strongly the need for legislation.

3. The Indian Statute-book contains at present no general law for the registration of births and deaths. There are, indeed, enactments which provide for the registration of births and deaths within certain specified areas, principally municipalities and cantonments, but, in the first place, these enactments are strictly local in their nature, leaving the greater portion of the country unprovided for, and, in the next place, their provisions, being directed primarily to statistical purposes, are not of such a nature as to make the registers of births and deaths kept under them of value for purposes of evidence.

4. As to the numerous registers of baptisms and burials which are kept by ministers of religion in all parts of the country, it is doubtful how far they can be relied on for giving accurately the requisite particulars as to births and deaths, and most of them would, moreover, be inadmissible in evidence.

5. This being the state of the law, and considering the importance of the subject generally, and the memorials above referred to, and having regard to the fact that references are frequently made to the Secretary of State for India and to the Government of India for proof of age or of deaths in connection with questions involving large individual interests, such as rights to property, the Government of India is of opinion that it is expedient to enact a permissive law under which full facilities for registering births and deaths should be given to persons valuing unimpeachable evidence of these events.

6. As to the second object of the Bill, it is obvious that no system of registration of births and deaths can be complete or of practical value unless it provides for the establishment, at certain centres, of general offices where the information registered at the various local offices shall be collected and so arranged as to be readily available for public reference.

7. In this connection, the attention of the Government of India has been directed to the unsatisfactory nature of the system of registration of marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and Act III of 1872.

Documentary evidence of all marriages under the former Act is, by the provisions of the Act or the orders thereunder, sent to the Secretary to the Local Government, who is also empowered to grant certified copies which are receivable in evidence. It would seem, therefore, at first sight, that nothing further was required. But, as a matter of fact, not only are no arrangements made for maintaining an index to the marriages the records of which are retained in the local Secretariat, but the greater portion of the marriage records which are received in the local Secretariat have, under section 81 of the Act and the orders in force, to be sent on *in original* to the Government of India in the Home Department for transmission to the Secretary of State; so that the greater number of the marriage records which reach the local Secretariat do not remain there for purposes of reference, and such as do remain are, owing to the absence of an index, practically valueless.

As to Act III of 1872, this Act makes no provision for the marriages solemnized under it being reported to any central authority. The marriage-certificate books for which it provides are retained by the Registrar, who is not even required to index them. Their value as records of the marriages to which they refer is accordingly much diminished.

8. The Government of India have, therefore, availed themselves of the opportunity of the proposed legislation for the registration of births and deaths to remove these defects in the marriage-registration law, by providing for general registry offices for keeping registers, not only of the births and deaths which may be registered under the proposed law, but also of marriages which may be registered under Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

9. The present Bill extends (section 2) to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

10. As there seems to be no way of utilizing for the special purposes in view the compulsory system of registration of births and deaths which is prescribed by the local laws referred to in paragraph 3 above, or of separating the registration of the limited classes affected by the Bill from that of the general population which is required under those laws, it has been found necessary to save the laws providing for the registration of births and deaths within particular local areas at present in force or which may hereafter be passed; and this is done by section 4. The result of this section will, therefore, be that the persons to whom the provisions of the Bill relating to the registration of births and deaths are applicable will be bound, as heretofore, to satisfy the statistical requirements of such local Acts, and will be at liberty to re-register births and deaths under the Bill for evidential purposes.

11. Chapter II provides (section 5) for the establishment by the Local Governments of general registry offices of births, deaths and marriages, and the appointment of Registrars General of Births, Deaths and Marriages. By section 6 indexes are to be kept at the general registry offices of all the certified copies of registers which may be sent to them under the Bill or under Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. These indexes (section 7) are to be open to public inspection, and copies of the entries in the certified copies of the registers to which they relate are to be given to all persons applying for them; and such copies are (section 8) to be admissible in evidence. By section 9 the Registrar General is given the superintendence of the Registrars of Births and Deaths.

12. Chapter III deals with the subject of registration of births and deaths. Section 10 defines the persons whose births and deaths are registrable as, in British India, the members of every race, sect or tribe to which the Indian Succession Act, 1865, applies and in respect of which an order under section 332 of that Act is not for the time being in force, and all persons professing the Christian religion, and in Native States all like persons who are British subjects. These provisions of the Bill will therefore, generally speaking, apply to East Indians, Jews, Armenians and Pársís as well as to Europeans and Native Christians. These are believed to be the only classes of persons in the country who are likely to avail themselves of the benefits of a law of this nature.

13. The chapter then provides for a registration establishment, empowering (sections 11 and 12) the Local Government in British India and the Governor General in Council in Native States to appoint either by name or by virtue of their office fit persons to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for definite local areas. It is proposed to appoint under the general powers given by these sections persons authorized or licensed to perform marriages under either Act III of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, and, in order to provide for the receipt of notices from persons who may prefer not to resort to the Marriage Registrars, other suitable persons, one of whom it is intended should be appointed for each local area for which a person who is also a Marriage Registrar is appointed. It is to the latter class of Registrars that sections 13 and 14, which lay down certain provisions as to the office of such

Registrars, and for the filling up temporary vacancies in the office of such Registrars, are intended to apply. Section 15 provides for the supply of register books and the preservation of records.

14. The chapter next treats of the mode of registration. It imposes (section 16) a duty on every Registrar of Births and Deaths to make an entry in his register book of all births and deaths of which notice may be given to him within the prescribed time and in the prescribed mode by a person authorized to give him such notice. It then (sections 17 and 18) specifies the persons who shall be authorized to give notice of births and deaths respectively.

Section 19 provides that the entry of the birth or death is to be signed by the person giving notice, and declares that until it is so signed the birth or death shall not be deemed to be registered. By section 20 every Registrar of Births and Deaths is required to give on application made at the time of registering any birth or death by the person giving notice of the same, and on payment by him of the prescribed fee, a certificate of having registered the birth or death.

Section 21 provides for the sending by every Registrar of Births and Deaths at prescribed intervals to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages of certified copies of all entries in his register books. In the case of Registrars in British India, the copies are to be sent to the Registrar General within whose jurisdiction the local areas for which the Registrar is appointed is situate, an exception being made in the case of Registrars who are clergymen of the Churches of England, Rome and Scotland, who may send them to their ecclesiastical superiors to be forwarded by them to the Registrar General. In the case of Registrars in Native States, the copies are to be sent to such one of the Registrars General as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf. Section 22 provides for searches, and grant of copies of entries in register books which shall be admissible in evidence.

15. Sections 23 and 24 prescribe penalties of imprisonment which may extend to three years and fine for wilfully giving false information to a Registrar of Births and Deaths, and of fine, which may extend to five hundred rupees, for Registrars of Births and Deaths omitting to enter births or deaths in the register or losing or injuring register books.

16. Lastly, section 25 prescribes the procedure by which errors in the form or substance of any entry in a register book of births and deaths may be corrected.

17. Chapter IV (sections 26 and 27) makes the amendments in Act III of 1872 and the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, which are necessary in order to make the provisions of these Acts fit in with the scheme of the Bill, under which certified copies of entries in the registers kept under these Acts are in future to be sent to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

18. Chapter V deals with the last of the three subjects referred to in the first paragraph of this Statement. As noted above, registers of births or baptisms and deaths or burials are at present kept in all parts of the country by ministers of religion. Registers of marriages were also similarly kept before the marriage-registration law came into force. Most of these registers are, as the law now stands, inadmissible in evidence, and possibly many of them should never be admitted in evidence owing to the irregular manner in which they have been compiled. At the same time, others are probably fit for admission as public registers. Under these circumstances, it seems advisable to follow the analogy of what was done in England (see 3 & 4 Vic., c. 92) and provide a procedure under which such of these registers as are worthy of recognition may be validated and certified copies of entries made in them declared admissible in evidence. This is accordingly done by Chapter V.

19. That chapter first (section 28) declares that any person having custody of any such records may, within one year from the date on which the Bill comes into force, send them to the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which the person resides, or, if he resides in a Native State, to such one of those Registrars General as the Governor General in Council. by notification, directs. It then (section 29) provides for the appointment by the Governor General in Council of Commissioners to examine the registers so sent to the various Registrars General, and prescribes (section 30) the duties of the Commissioners, which are to inquire into the state, custody and authenticity of every register submitted to them, and to prepare lists of all such registers or portions of registers as they find to be accurate and faithful, and to certify upon some part of every book or volume containing any such register or portion of a register as is referred to in any such list that it is one of the registers referred to in the list. Section 31 permits, on payment of a fee, searches to be made of the lists so prepared, and provides for the grant of certified copies of the entries in the registers which shall be admissible in evidence.

20. Finally, Chapter VI (sections 32 and 33) empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules with regard to certain matters connected with the purposes of the Act, and prescribes the usual procedure for the making and publication of such rules.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 2nd January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January 1885:—

No. 2 OF 1885.

A Bill to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner to assist the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Oudh Additional Judicial Commissioner's Act, 1885; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

2. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such person as it thinks fit to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner, and to sit as such in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

(*2*) Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Local Government.

Jurisdiction and powers of Additional Judicial Commissioner.

3. Every Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise such jurisdiction and powers of the Judicial Commissioner under the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879, as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may direct. XIII of 1879.

Law applicable to Additional Judicial Commissioner.

4. Every enactment for the time being applicable to the Judicial Commissioner shall apply to the Additional Judicial Commissioner when exercising any jurisdiction or powers under the last foregoing section as if he were the Judicial Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for the temporary appointment, from time to time, as it may be deemed necessary, of an Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

The steady increase in the work that falls upon the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and the accumulation of arrears, have made it necessary to adopt some plan for assisting him in the discharge of his functions; and the simplest arrangement would seem to be the appointment, as occasion requires, of an Additional Judicial Commissioner.

The Bill (section 2) empowers the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, to appoint an Additional Judicial Commissioner, who is to hold office during the pleasure of the Local Government. The Additional Judicial Commissioner so appointed is (section 3) to exercise such jurisdiction and powers of the Judicial Commissioner under the Oudh Civil Courts Act as the Local Government may prescribe, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner directs. The Local Government will thus be able to regulate the jurisdiction and powers of the Additional Judicial Commissioner in such a way as to prevent any conflict between them and those of the Judicial Commissioner, while the latter officer will be able to arrange for the distribution of business as may appear to him to be most convenient. Lastly (section 4), all enactments applicable to the Judicial Commissioner are declared to be applicable to the Additional Judicial Commissioner, so that his legal status generally will be identical with that of the Judicial Commissioner.

J. W. QUINTON.

The 16th January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd January, 1885 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2596, dated 15th September, 1884 [Paper No. 1].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 813—114, dated 13th September, 1884 [Paper No. 2].
Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 1252, dated 24th September, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 3].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 125—16L, dated 9th October, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No 880, dated 17th October, 1884 [Paper No 5].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 376G., dated 21st October, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2681, dated 18th October, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 7].
From Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No 7599, dated 31st October, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 8].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 987, dated 14th November, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5321—245, dated 14th November, 1884, and enclosure [Paper No. 10].
From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces and Oudh, No 1147—VII-279-19, dated 5th November, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 11].
From Bábú Charu Chandra Mookerjee, dated 2nd November, 1884 [Paper No. 12].
Extract, paragraph 111, from Proceedings of the Meerut Association, No. 13, dated 16th November, 1884 [Paper No. 13].
From Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No 1326—VII-277 23, dated 13th December, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 14].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3001 J., dated 19th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 15].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1375—VII-277-26, dated 23rd December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 16].
Memorandum by Bábú Gridhar Dás, Honorary Magistrate, and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Fund, and Member of the District Board, Zila Etawah, No. 1, dated 20th December, 1884 [Paper No. 17].
From the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Mahmúd, Allahabad, dated 13th January, 1885 [Paper No. 18].

2. It is generally admitted that the provisions of section 1 (*a*) of the Bill will amend the Act satisfactorily, but there are differences of opinion as to clause (*b*) of that section. The Government of Bombay, Mr. Justice West and others are strongly in favour of making the exemption from the provisions of section 41 of the Act local and not personal. It has also been urged, especially by Mr. Justice Mahmúd, that power should not be given to exempt from the provisions of section 41. Mr. Mahmúd says, "As I understand the law, the provisions of section 41 of the Transfer of Property Act are nothing more or less than the repetition of the rule of natural equity which belongs to almost every department of law connected with the dealings of one human being with another. The rule of equitable estoppel is so important that, irrespective of section 41 of the Transfer of Property Act, I, speaking for my own part, would, regardless of the nationality of parties, apply it to all transactions which came before me and which furnished circumstances for its application."

3. After considering the matter we are of opinion that, if section 41 of the Act contains, as we believe it does, a rule of equity which our Courts should follow, the section should be in force wherever the Act is in force. If that section were excluded from the Act, the Courts would probably, on general principles of equity, follow the rule which it contains. We think, therefore, that it is unnecessary to give any power to exempt from the provisions of section 41, and have struck out clause (*b*), section 1 of the Bill

4. With regard to some questions raised as to the effect of section 3 of the Bill, we may mention that the Transfer of Property Act in requiring that certain transfers shall be made

by a registered instrument does not conflict with the Indian Registration Act. That Act requires that certain documents shall be registered in order to render them capable of affecting certain property and admissible in evidence of any transaction affecting such property. The Transfer of Property Act, on the other hand, provides that certain transfers can only be effected by a registered instrument.

5. With reference to section 4 of the Bill, it has been suggested that section 69 of the Act should be restored to the form proposed by the Indian Law Commission. The question whether a power of sale should be valid in all cases where the property secured by the mortgage was of a certain value was fully discussed at the time the Act was passed. It was then decided that the valuation test should not be adopted, and we consider that it is inexpedient to re-open the question now.

6. Objections have been raised relating to the chapter on leases of immoveable property. These are sufficiently met by section 117 of the Act, which exempts leases for agricultural purposes from the provisions of the chapter.

7. We have taken the opportunity of adding to section 6 of the Act a clause (*i*) containing a proviso like that of sub-section (*j*), section 108. If the chapter on leases does not apply to leases for agricultural purposes, then the proviso to sub-section (*j*) will not be in force. It might therefore happen that an untransferable right of occupancy, the farm of an estate in respect of which default had been made in paying revenue or the lease of an estate under the Court of Wards might be held to be transferable by virtue of the general power of transfer conferred by section 6.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	23rd and 30th August, and 6th September, 1884.
Fort Saint George Gazette	9th September, 1884.
Bombay Government Gazette ...	28th August, and 4th and 11th September, 1884.
Calcutta Gazette	3rd, 10th and 17th September, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	30th August, and 6th and 13th September, 1884.
Punjab Government Gazette ...	28th August, and 4th and 11th September, 1884.
Central Provinces Gazette ...	30th August, and 6th and 13th September, 1884.
British Burma Gazette	13th, 20th and 27th September, 1884.
Assam Gazette	13th September, 1884.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Hindustani ...	30th September, 1884.
	Telugu ...	7th October, 1884.
	Malayalam ...	7th October, 1884.
	Tamil	28th October, 1884.
	Canarese ...	28th October, 1884.
Panjáb	Urdu	29th September, and 6th and 13th October, 1884.
British Burma ...	Burmese ...	27th September, and 4th and 11th October, 1884.

9. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.
J. GIBBS.
PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI.
H. ST. A. GOODRICH.
G. H. P. EVANS.

The 21st January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd January, 1885 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our report.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 393, dated 3rd April, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No 1].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 115G., dated 7th April, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2635—120, dated 3rd June, 1884 [Paper No. 3].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 288—I. 41, dated 2nd June, 1884 [Paper No. 4].
Office memorandum by Home Department, No. 829, dated 18th June, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 486, dated 23rd June, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 6]
From Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4659, dated 30th June, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 7].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 527—VII-27-10, dated 2nd July, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No 8].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1579, dated 26th June, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 106—7L., dated 4th July, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 661, dated 23rd July, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 4872, dated 30th July, 1884 [Paper No. 12].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1339T.—R., dated 31st July, 1884 [Paper No. 13].

2 With regard to lost bills it has been pointed out that the Act provides no machinery whereby the owner of a lost bill or note can get a duplicate from the drawer or maker. We think that this omission should be supplied, and have accordingly inserted in the Bill a section (2) taken from section 69 of the English Statute. Actions on lost bills are sufficiently provided for by section 61 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

3. With reference to the remarks forwarded by the Government of Madras, we think that clause (*c*), section 101 of the Act, does seem to imply that to render a protest valid the demand must be made by the notary public in person. If the law be so understood, it will cause inconvenience, and to remove all doubts we consider that the section should be amended so that it may be clear that a demand may be made by a notary public's clerk in person. The Act might also, we think, be still further amended so as to afford greater facilities for presenting bills and demanding acceptance or payment. The English Act [section 41 (1) (*e*) and section 15 (8)] provides that a bill is duly presented for acceptance or payment when presented through the post office in cases where such presentment is authorised by agreement or usage. We think that it is desirable to extend to this country similar facilities for presenting bills, but we consider that when presentment through the post office is allowed it should be made by means of a registered letter. We have accordingly, in section 3 of the Bill, made additions to the Act which will validate a presentment through the post office by means of a registered letter when such a presentment is authorised by agreement or usage. We have also, in section 4 of the Bill, added to section 101 a clause to the effect that the demand mentioned in clause (*c*) may be made by the notary public in person or by his clerk in person or, where authorised by agreement or usage, by a registered letter.

4. It has been pointed out that while section 108 implies that acceptance for honour may take place when a bill has been noted or protested, the definition of "acceptor for honour" (section 7) shows that an acceptance for honour is made after a bill is protested. It might be held therefore that there could be no acceptance for honour until a bill had been

protested as well as noted. To meet this difficulty we have inserted in the Bill a section (6) taken from section 93 of the English Statute, and have slightly amended the definition in section 7 of the Act so as to make it agree with section 108.

5. The Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Rangoon have suggested an amendment of section 113 of the Act which would have the effect of rendering a declaration before a notary public unnecessary in the case of a payment for honour. We have considered this suggestion and we think that some formality is desirable. We are of opinion that it would not be safe to relax these formalities regarding payments for honour further than they are relaxed by English law.

6. It has also been suggested that power should be taken to make rules for the control of those notaries public who have not been appointed under the Act. We think that it is not desirable to make rules for the control of notaries not appointed by the Government of India.

7. We have been asked to make a provision for cases in which the services of a notary public are not available, by adopting section 94 of the English Act which provides that in such cases a protest may be made by means of a certificate signed by a householder or substantial resident. Having regard to the power given to Government of appointing notaries public, the number of appointments that have been made and the possible abuses that might arise if a householder or substantial resident were substituted for a notary, we think that it would be unwise to adopt this provision of the Statute.

8. It is said that the proposed amendment of section 113 will raise doubts whether the words "acceptor," "acceptor for honour," "payee" and "drawee" are intended to include an agent of an acceptor, payee or drawee. We think that section 27 of the Act, which provides that a person may bind himself by a duly authorized agent, will answer all questions of this nature that may arise.

9. The Chief Commissioner, British Burma, suggests that the Local Government should be authorized to appoint notaries public. This question has already been considered, and we would not re-open it.

10. With regard to the question whether section 45 of the Contract Act unduly limits the negotiation of bills, we are not disposed to think that it does. We are not aware that that section has given rise to any difficulties in this respect, and the saving in the Contract Act of all usages or customs of trade will probably meet such difficulties if they do arise. If any amendment in this respect is necessary, it should take the form of an amendment of section 45 in the Contract Act, as such an amendment would perhaps be required for other cases besides those under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

11. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	8th, 15th and 22nd March, 1884.
Fort St. George Gazette	18th March, 1884.
Bombay Government Gazette	13th, 20th and 27th March, 1884.
Calcutta Gazette	12th, 19th and 26th March, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	15th, 22nd and 29th March, 1884.
Panjáb Government Gazette	20th and 27th March, and 3rd April, 1884.
Central Provinces Gazette	15 h, 22nd and 29th March, 1884.
British Burma Gazette	29th March, and 5th and 12th April, 1884.
Assam Gazette	29th March, and 5th and 12th April, 1884.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Maráthí ...	17th April, 1884.
	Gujaráthí ...	3rd May, 1884.
Bengal	Bengali ...	1st April, 1884.
	Hindí ...	18th March, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu ...	31st May, and 7th and 14th June, 1884.
Central Provinces	Maráthí ...	26th April, and 3rd and 10th May, 1884.
British Burma	Burmese ...	5th, 12th and 19th April, 1884.

12. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.
J. GIBBS.
ROBERT MILLER.
G. H. P. EVANS.

The 22nd January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXII of 1881, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January, 1885 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend Act XXII of 1881 was referred, have considered the Bill and papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 53, dated 17th November, 1884 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 969, dated 4th December, 1884 [Paper No. 2].
Extract, paragraph VI, from Proceedings of the Meerut Association, No. 15, dated 29th November, 1884 [Paper No. 3].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 3148, dated 12th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 279-41 E., dated 12th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 74—VII-305-13, dated 17th January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 143-284, dated 16th January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

2. At the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, we have added to the Bill sections (1 and 2) which will enable a Thugyi, when appointed an Excise-officer, to exercise the powers of arrest, seizure and search conferred by sections 28 and 29 of the Act. The Thugyi, who is a collector of revenue and also assists generally in the administration, does not receive a monthly salary. He cannot, therefore, on a strict construction of those sections, be held to be an officer in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees.

3. We have also in section 2 of the Bill made a further slight amendment of section 29 of the Act, by providing that, where the Excise-officer making a search is himself an officer of Police in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees, the presence of another Police-officer is not required.

4. We have at the suggestion of several of the Local Governments amended the original section of the Bill (now section 3). We have given the Local Government power to invest any Police-officer with powers under section 27 of the Act, as we consider that these powers may be safely entrusted to any Police-officer. The more extensive powers conferred on certain Excise-officers by sections 28 and 29 of the Act should not, we think, be exercised by Police-officers unless they are in charge of a station or of or above the grade of head constable or sergeant. We have provided accordingly.

5. The use of the word "complaint" in section 47 of the Act, a section providing certain restrictions on prosecutions, has given rise to doubts, and we have, therefore, at the suggestion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, altered the wording of that section.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	25th October, and 1st and 8th November, 1884.
Bombay Government Gazette ...	13th November, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette.	8th, 15th and 22nd November, 1884.
Punjab Government Gazette ...	6th, 13th and 20th November, 1884.
Central Provinces Gazette ...	8th, 15th and 22nd November, 1884.
British Burma Gazette	22nd and 29th November, and 6th December, 1884.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Punjab	Urdú	1st, 8th and 15th December, 1884.
British Burma ...	Burmese	29th November, and 6th and 13th December, 1884.

7. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. W. QUINTON.
C. P. ILBERT.
A. COLVIN.

The 30th January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January, 1885 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 243-49 P. D., dated 15th November, 1883 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 549, dated 16th November, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2479, dated 26th November, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 5, dated 4th January, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
Office Memorandum by Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 885, dated 10th May, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
Endorsement by Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 270, dated 4th July, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 6].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 35, dated 9th January, 1885, and enclosure [Papers No. 7].
Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 111, dated 14th January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

2. At the suggestion of the Government of Madras we have inserted in the Bill a section (1) amending section 42 of the Act. That section directs that the orders of a Local Government made in pursuance of the Act shall be, in addition to other modes of publication, fixed up in the custom-house, if any, of every port subject to this Act. A difficulty is experienced in carrying out this direction, and we consider that it will be sufficient to provide that the order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the office of the Conservator, and at the custom-house, if any, of every port to which the order relates.

3. We have amended section 1 of the Bill (now section 2) so as to provide for cases where the service of a person entitled to pension has been partly at the port and partly elsewhere.

4. At the request of the Bombay Government we have provided in section 3 of the Bill that money may be spent from the Port Fund Account for the support of hospitals for seamen or for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping and seamen belonging to ships in the ports.

5. We have altered the rate of port-dues prescribed in the first schedule of the Act for the Cuttack ports, as the Government of Bengal finds that the present rate does not yield an income sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the ports.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	13th, 20th and 27th October, 1883.
Fort St. George Gazette ...	30th October, 1883.
Bombay Government Gazette ..	18th and 25th October, and 1st November, 1883
Calcutta Gazette ..	27th and 31st October, and 7th November, 1883
British Burma Gazette	3rd, 10th and 17th November, 1883.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.		*Language.*		*Date.*
Bombay	...	Guzaráthí	...	8th November, 1883.
		Kanarese	...	8th November, 1883.
		Maráthí	...	15th November, 1883.
Bengal	...	Bengalí	...	13th and 20th November, 1883.
		Hindi	...	27th November, 1883.
British Burma	...	Burmese	...	17th and 24th November, 1883.

7. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.
A. COLVIN.
H. J. REYNOLDS.

The 30th January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 5. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31. 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1883-84.

No 22 I., dated Fort William, 28th January 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Administration Report of Irrigation Works in the Madras Presidency for 1883-84.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of schemes classed as Productive Works was increased during the year under review by the addition of the Barur Tank. There are now eight schemes under this head. The Barur Tank Project was originally undertaken in 1877-78 as a famine work. The total expenditure up to date on the works, which are still under construction, has been R1,22,992.

There has been no change in the number of "Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept."

2. The direct Capital outlay and allotments for 1883-84 are compared below:—

CLASS.	No. in each class.	Grant for 1883 84.	Expenditure.
		R	R
Productive Public Works	8	17,55,353	16,17,994
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	5	1,87,182	1,60,469

It is explained that of the unspent balance, R1,21,967 was due to an oversight; when the budget estimates were prepared, no allowance was made for crediting to Capital Account the revenue realized from the Kurnool Canal previous to its transfer to Government. The total balance of R95,908 that remains after deducting the above sum, is small, and sufficient explanation is given in the reports on the various projects.

3. The total Capital outlay on Productive Public Works at the close of the year under review amounted to R4,17,15,269; the gross revenue assessed, both direct and indirect, after deducting that portion of it which is due to old irrigation, was R38,02,043; the maintenance charges, including the cost of collection in the Revenue Department, were R12,30,680. The net revenue was, therefore, R25,71,363, or 6·16 per cent. on the Capital outlay. In 1882-83 the net revenue was R25,28,658, and the percentage on Capital outlay 6·34.

Of the Capital outlay, R15,42,046, expended on works under construction was unproductive, and there was a loss from the operations of the year under review of R1,44,066 in the working of the Kurnool Canal, which represents a capital of R1,76,31,712.

There was an increase in the maintenance charges for the year 1883-84, on the Godavery Delta and Penner Anicut Systems where the anicuts and Head Works required extensive repairs; and on the Kurnool Canal, for strengthening the anicut and repairing an aqueduct and the Tangaduncherla Tank.

4. The Capital outlay and revenue income and charges, with the resulting percentage of net income derived from Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, are shown in the following table:—

HEAD OF CHARGE.	No. of Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1883-84.	Gross revenue	Maintenance charges.	Net revenue.	Per cent. on Capital.
		R	R	R	R	R
Imperial . .	3	28,07,767	1,82,311	86,349	95,962	3·42
Provincial . .	2	72,53,127	69,085	1,81,919	—1,12,834	—1·55
TOTAL .	5	1,00,60,894	2,51,396	2,68,268	—16,872	—0·17

The receipts from all the Imperial works have improved, and it is explained that the decrease in revenue from the Provincial works is due to abnormal credits in the previous year to the Madras Water-supply Project and to reduction in Navigation rates on the Buckingham Canal.

5. The area watered by the works classed as Productive was 1,814,844 acres in 1883-84 and 1,757,579 in 1882-83.

The areas irrigated by the other irrigation works were for 1883-84 2,751,172 acres, and for the previous year 2,615,590 acres.

The seasons are reported to have been generally favourable to irrigation, and to this may be attributed the satisfactory increase in the areas irrigated by all classes of works.

6. The following figures give in detail the more important items of information for the Productive Public Works in operation:—

SYSTEMS.	Areas irrigated.	Revenue from all sources.	Charges including that of collection.	Net Revenue	Capital outlay.	Percentage net Revenue on Capital.
	Acres.	R	R	R	R	
Godavari Delta .	521,387	17,27,131	5,24,553	12,02,578	1,14,70,132	10·5
Kistna ,, .	298,097	10,56,509	3,65,798	6,90,706	67,34,505	10·25
Cauvery ,, .	891,903	7,32,518	95,308	6,37,210	12,83,516	49·6
Pennner Anicut .	62,832	1,30,401	35,986	94,415	16,65,159	5·67
Srivaikuntham Anicut .	20,951	1,07,701	17,181	90,520	13,88,199	6·5
Kurnool Canal .	19,674	47,788	1,91,854	—1,44,066	1,76,31,712	—0·82

The figures for the Kurnool Canal are, as in the case of the other systems, based on the assessments of the year under review.

The results of the Navigation operations are detailed below for this and the previous year:—

Systems.	1883-84			1882-83.		
	Miles Navigable.	Tons carried.	Receipts.	Miles Navigable.	Tons carried.	Receipts.
			R			R
Godavari Delta .	460	262,530	46 613	458	234,564	62,955
Kistna . .	278	114,710	24,608	278	110,202	39,559
Kurnool Canal .	190	3,232	4,592	190	2,773	10,683

The rates of license fees and of charges for rafting were again altered; the new rates which came into force from 1st July 1883 were as follows:—

	Rates per ton of 50 cubic feet.
Cargo boats	R2-5
Passenger boats { 1st class	„ 5-0
Passenger boats { 2nd „	„ 3-0
Logs of timber	„ 0-8 per 100 square feet.
Bamboos	„ 0-4 „ „

7. At the Godavari the water was above the crest of the anicut from the 16th June 1883 to the 26th March 1884. A flood of 14·2 feet measured on the crest of the anicut, lasted from the 3rd to the 6th September 1883. This height has only once been exceeded, *viz.*, in July 1861, when the gauge read 15 25 feet.

Portions of the banks on the left side of the Gowtami-Godavari River were injured by the flood, but no serious breaches occurred. Some damage was done to crops by the water backing up the Torrigedda hill stream and Nakkola drain.

8. The greatest height on the Kistna anicut during the year under review was reached on the 15th July 1883, when 13 feet was recorded. The maximum flood on record is 20·04 feet in July 1882. The freshes were good throughout the whole of the irrigating season, and the supply was maintained to an unusually late date. The rainfall was good; a particularly heavy fall was recorded at Masulipatam of 19·80 inches between the 30th October and 1st November 1883.

9. The water-supply at the Cauvery canals was good throughout the season. On the 27th July 1883 the water rose to 10·70 feet above the sill of the Cauvery dam, the greatest height previously recorded was 13·25 feet in November 1858.

10. The rainfall was above the average at the Penner delta. There were good freshes from June till the end of August, but water was scarce in September. The highest flood of the year was 10 feet on the 17th October 1883. The maximum height on record is 19·3 feet on 30th November 1882.

11. There was no great flood in the Tambrapani River which supplies the Srivaikuntham system. The fainfall was moderate, and the season being favourable for irrigation, there was an increase both in the area watered and in the revenue assessed.

12. There was an increase of 1,840 acres in the area watered by the Kurnool Canal, and of R8,690 in the irrigation revenue assessed for the year 1883-84. Some progress was made in repairing and strengthening the Sunkesala anicut, for which work an estimate was under preparation. Owing to a serious breach in the embankment of the Tangaduncharla Tank which occurred on the 13th August 1883, the upper part of the canal was closed to navigation for two months. Arrangements for providing distributaries to extend irrigation are in progress. The rainfall in the tract watered by this canal was above the average.

13. The progress of construction of the Sangam Anicut Project was delayed by floods in the Penner River and by an outbreak of cholera. The direct outlay during the year amounted to R5,93,152, and the total direct outlay to date was R13,50,306. Progress, under the circumstances explained, may be considered to have been good.

14. A temporary division was formed in February 1884 for the construction of the Barur Tank Project. Work was commenced on the anicut and head sluices, but owing to the failure of the contractors employed to carry out these works, the direct expenditure during 1883-84 was very small. Up to date R1,12,855 represents the direct expenditure on the scheme. Arrangements have now been made for carrying out the works departmentally.

15. The area irrigated by the Chembrambakam Tank system was greater than in the previous year, but the net income gave a return of only 3·33 per cent. on Capital outlay; in the previous year the figure had been 4·52. The decrease in income was due to special repairs to the Kesavaram anicut which had been breached by floods in 1882.

16. The income from the Palar anicut system gave a return of 5·31 per cent. on the Capital outlay as compared with 4·22 per cent. in the previous year. The area irrigated was practically the same as in the year 1882-83.

17. There was a considerable improvement in the area irrigated, and in the financial results of the working of the Pelandorai anicut system. The acres irrigated increased from 3,386 to 5,087, and the balance of charge was R17,807 as compared with R42,491 in 1882-83.

18. There was no increase in the area irrigated by the Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Scheme. As before stated, the income of the previous year derived from the water-supply to Madras city was abnormal. Consequently, the percentage of net income on outlay has decreased from 2·05 in 1882-83 to 0·68 in the year under review.

19. The alteration in the navigation rates mentioned in para. 6 has seriously affected the returns from the Buckingham Canal. The loss in the present year was R1,24,748 as compared with R58,864 in 1882-83, whilst the charges of 1883-84 were only slightly in excess of those of the previous year. The difficulties experienced in working the canal still continue, but strenuous efforts were made to keep the canal open for traffic. The tonnage and number of passengers were about half of that recorded for 1882-83, but a hope is expressed that the traffic will gradually increase when the new rules are more widely known.

20 The expenditure on works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept amounted, in 1883-84, to R16,99,859; of this sum R3,41,397 was due to old maintenance charges and to a proportion of the cost of establishments employed on systems for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. The total grant under this head was R17,68,741; it is explained that the whole of the grant could not be spent owing to heavy rainfall and the presence of water in some of the tanks during the working season.

The total irrigation and miscellaneous revenue derived from these works was R89,34,876, the outlay, direct and indirect, including collection charges, was R20,29,098; and the net revenue, R69,05,778. There was an increase in the area irrigated of 118,627 acres.

21. Under the head of Agricultural works, the expenditure during 1883-84 amounted to R4,32,902, of which R1,62,390 was spent on original works, and the balance on repairs; the works consist mainly of embankments and masonry sluices to regulate the rivers, and the maintenance of drainage lines. The total expenditure in 1882-83 was R5,67,993.

22. R1,78,600 was spent on Protective Works, of which R1,33,000 was allotted by the Government of India as a grant-in-aid towards the completion of the Buckingham Canal. The balance was spent in investigating irrigation projects. A temporary division was formed for carrying out the Rushikulya Project, but work had not actually been commenced at the close of the year.

23. The average rainfall for all districts of the Province was 35·83 inches, which was 0·86 inches more than in the previous year. No damage worthy of note occurred to any of the Irrigation works.

24. A special division was formed under the control of a Superintending Engineer for the systematic investigation of the requirements of tanks and to frame estimates for such improvements as might be found necessary.

The work done by this Division during the year consisted in commencing preliminary investigations in the District of Madura, investigating and estimating for the requirements of the basins of Periyakulam and Buttagarutta, and commencing work in the former basin; the wants of the Suralayar basin were also under investigation.

25. A River Conservancy Bill was passed by the Local Legislative Council, and submitted for the sanction of the Supreme Government. The opinions of other Governments were obtained on certain points connected with the proposed Bill for enforcing the maintenance of private tanks and preventing mischief to irrigation works, and these were referred to a Select Committee.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Madras for information.

The Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces
The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana

Also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information.

Also, that a copy be forwarded to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette*.

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF DECEMBER 1884, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 34, 35, 76, 77, 82, 83, 84 AND 85 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10th AND 24th JANUARY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice, Best sort			Rice, Common			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi &c (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c			Gram			Firewood			Salt, Wholesale			Salt, Retail			Average wages per month: Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a.	R a.	R a.
1st half of December 1884.																																							
Bangalore	10 3	10 4	10 3	11 12	11 4	11 8	9 3	9 8	10 1	10 4	10 8	11 2	24 0	22 11	28 12	...	.	..	30 3	30 4	38 3	23 5	22 11	32 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	11 12	11 12	12 0	...	...	.
Kolar	..	.		10 0	10 0	12 0	11 4	12 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	38 0	50 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	192 0	192 0	168 0	11 4	12 4	12 4	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	..	...
Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	13 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	25 0	32 0	...	...	..	32 0	34 0	48 0	26 0	25 0	38 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 0	..		..	10 12	10 0	12 0	12 14	11 14	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	25 0	25 0	30 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	75 0	75 0	78 0	10 4	10 8	9 0	9 12	10 0	8 12	...	...	...
Shimoga	11 9	11 9	14 11	12 10	12 10	..	13 10	12 10	14 11	17 13	16 3	18 14	29 6	31 8	42 0	...	...	...	34 11	35 3	42 0	25 3	23 2	33 10	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	9 7	10 8	10 8	9 7	...	...	...
Kadur	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	34 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
2nd half of December 1884.																																							
Bombay	12 0	12 8	10 6	18 0	23 8	21 13	7 8	7 6	7 12	11 7	11 0	11 4	16 3	15 11	18 3	13 1	12 15	12 14	13 9	12 12	12 14	16 8	17 0	14 14	58 3	59 9	54 9	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	14 6	11-2-9	12-8	32-8-7
Ahmedabad	17 0	16 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	19 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	22 0	20 0	17 8	21 8	21 8	15 0	.			17 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	90 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	8 to 10	25 0
Kaira	13 4	13 14	11 1	32 0	29 0	18 13	8 4	9 11	9 6	13 4	13 5	10 0	22 12	22 13	18 13	18 11	18 0	16 0	23 11	22 0	18 13	13 15	13 5	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0		..	..	16 0	16 0	16 0	5 0	7 0	10 to 1
Surat	14 10	14 10	11 2	12 8	12 8	12 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 4	14 3	14 3	19 4	13 10	13 10	14 3	...	..	...	14 14	14 14	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 9	13 10	13 10	13 9	8 to 15	6 to 12	15 to 2
Broach	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	..	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	12 10	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	14 12	13 14	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	14 8½	5 0	8 0	15 to 16
Tanna (Salsette)	11 9	11 9	11 0	...		...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 9	10 9	9 0	13 13	13 13	18 10	16 10	16 0	15 0	...	...	25 11	13 0	13 0	13 15	70 0	70 0	78 0	15 3	15 3	15 12	13 5	13 5	14 0	9 0	10 0	25 to 30
Colába (Alibag)	9 0	8 0	8 8		...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	7 8	12 0	20 0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	23 8	21 12	19 4	..	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 9	11 0	11 0	12 10	23 8	23 8	20 4	20 8	20 8	16 1	...	...	...	20 0	23 8	17 13	75 0	80 0	140 0	12 4	12 4	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 14	6 0	6 to 8	20 0
Násik	..	20 3	14 5		...	...	...	...	7 7	.	...	12 10	...	.	28 0	..	..	22 9	...	23 0	34 8	...	24 10	26 13	128 0	128 0	114 0		..	12 4	..	..	12 0	8 0	8 0	15 to 22
Ahmednagar	16 6	17 6	15 0	.	..	.	8 8	8 3	8 14	10 14	10 8	11 5	19 3	18 0	19 14	18 0	17 13	16 6	...	..	...	21 3	23 0	19 2	81 9	84 1	79 6	14 8	14 9	14 4	14 4	14 5	14 2	7 8	10 0	15 to 22-8
Poona	14 15	14 15	12 10	9 4	9 4	9 4	10 7	8 9	9 13	11 0	9 13	11 0	17 6	16 11	19 9	16 2	14 15	16 2	15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	20 9	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 6	14 6	13 10	14 2	14 2	13 6	6 0	10 0	12 to 15
Sholápur	14 4	14 8	15 13	...	.		9 8	9 12	10 15	10 6	10 10	11 10	13 13	15 13	23 4	15 10	16 8	24 12	...	...	...	18 4	19 10	20 15	80 0	80 0	71 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	7 0	9 0	20 to 25
Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	16 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 8	12 8	16 0	14 0	29 0	15 8	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	12 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	7 8	7 8	15 0
Satara	13 6	13 6	14 12	...			9 9	9 4	9 9	11 7	11 2	11 7	14 10	14 10	18 0	14 4	14 4	16 13	...	...	...	16 14	18 3	16 14	116 8	116 8	116 8	15 5	15 5	13 13	14 9	14 9	13 2	6 8	10 0	10 to 15
Belgaum	15 8	15 8	19 6	10 8	10 8	12 13	12 0	12 0	13 4	13 0	13 0	14 1	14 6	13 1	20 9	14 14	14 3	21 9	18 0	18 0	23 15	15 8	15 9	18 0	65 0	62 10	65 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 0	7 0	18 to 20
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	16 0	23 0	...	.	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	8 6	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 to 19
Ratnágiri	11 3	11 3	13 3	...	...	.	10 0	10 0	8 9	12 0	12 0	14 2	16 13	14 15	19 8	12 4	14 14	14 11	16 7	17 1	21 0	14 0	16 0	12 8	213 5	213 5	213 5	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	8 7	7-8-9	8-12 to 22-8
Kanara (Karwar)	14 8	12 0	9 0	...	...	..	...	7 8	8 0	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	213 5	213 5	213 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	5 10	7 0	15 to 18-12
Páuch Maháls (Godhra)	14 8	14 8	11 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	26 10	26 10	23 0	17 12	16 13	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	22 13	21 5	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	5 10	7 0	30 to 37-8
Aden	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	.	...	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	9 5	9 5	12 7	8 0	8 0	11 3	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	.	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	..	10 0	15 0
Asirgarh	20 0	19 5	13 12	..	..	...	11 0	11 0	11 11	14 0	14 0	14 4	30 0	26 0	23 8	28 0	28 0	18 12	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	16 5	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 4	6 9	6 0	15 0
Baroda	12 13	13 6	9 15	17 8	16 5	14 0	7 9	7 9	7 9	10 8	10 8	11 11	17 8	17 8	17 8	15 12	15 12	15 12	19 4	19 9	17 8	14 0	13 6	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 1	14 1	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 9	7 8	7 0	23 8

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1884.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sexes.

	Demerara.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	20	10	30	36·41 women to every 100 men.	20	10	30
From 2 to 10 years	31	24	55		31	24	55
„ 10 to 20 „	69	34	103		69	34	103
„ 20 to 30 „	249	85	334		249	85	334
„ 30 to 40 „	27	6	33		27	6	33
„ 40 to 50 „	1	1	2		1	1	2
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	397	160	557	...	397	160	557

No 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	13	8	21	...	13	8	21
Central ditto	4	2	6	...	4	2	6
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Behar	168	90	258	...	168	90	258
N.-W. Provinces	154	43	197	...	154	43	197
Oudh	51	15	66	...	51	15	66
Central India	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Punjab	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Nepal	3	1	4	...	3	1	4
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	1	1	2	...	1	1	2
Grand Total	397	160	557	...	397	160	557

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	62	21	83	...	62	21	83
Hindus: Agriculturists	101	17	118	...	101	17	118
Hindus: Artisans	57	20	77	...	57	20	77
Hindus: Low castes	132	73	205	...	132	73	205
Musulmans	45	29	74	...	45	29	74
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	397	160	557	...	397	160	557

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus	352	131	483
2. Musulmans	45	29	74
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	397	160	557

C. S. BAYLEY,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th JANUARY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been some rain in parts of Sindh, and in places in the Central Provinces and in the Central India States, and in Bengal. Rain has also fallen in most districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in many places in the Punjab.

In Madras prospects continue to be unfavourable in parts of Bellary and Anantapur, elsewhere standing crops are generally in good condition. In Mysore the crops are in fair condition, except in the Kolar and Tumkur districts, where prospects are not encouraging. The rice harvest has been completed in Coorg, and threshing has commenced. Coffee-picking still continues on European estates, but there is no demand in the local market for native produce.

Rabi prospects continue good in Bombay. In parts of Hyderabad and on the Upper Sindh Frontier, the standing crops have been injured by frosts. Scarcity of fodder continues in several talukas of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi, and of drinking water in parts of Dharwar and Belgaum.

In the Berars, the Central India and Rajputana States prospects are generally very favourable.

The *rabi* crops are flourishing in the Central Provinces and in the Punjab, and are generally in good condition in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In Bengal mustard, *mug*, and *kalai* are being gathered, and harvesting of paddy is finished, except on very low lands. The outturn generally has been below the average. Lands are being prepared for *boro* paddy and *aus* crops. More rain is required for the *rabi* crops.

In Assam the *sali dhan* has been nearly harvested, and lands are being prepared for the winter crops. The rice harvest has been gathered in the majority of districts in British Burma, and threshing is in progress.

The mortality from cholera has again increased in Coimbatore and Tanjore. In other provinces the public health is generally good.

Prices generally are stationary, except in the Punjab where they are fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 28th)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops dry and wet withering in parts from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.
Kurnool . . .	"	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks where they are withering from want of rain; harvest, dry grains, yield below average; smallpox in 3 taluks.
Ganjam . . .	"	Smallpox, cholera, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kistna . . .	"	Standing crops generally good; harvest, paddy; river 1·75 feet over anicut; fever and smallpox exist.
Chingleput (Madras) .	"	Standing crops in part of one taluk affected by insects, harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist, 193 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore . . .	"	Standing crops—wet, generally good; dry crops, indifferent; harvest paddy, outturn about average; dry grains below average; fever exists; cholera again increasing, 521 deaths.
Tanjore . . .	"	Rivers 1 to 4 feet; standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; 524 deaths from cholera.
Madura . . .	"	Fever prevails; 157 deaths from cholera.
Malabar . . .	"	Harvest of 2nd crop paddy nearly over, outturn generally fair; fever exists; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 84 deaths from cholera.
Travancore . .	"	Harvest 2nd crop paddy, yield good; cholera prevalent, 13 deaths at Trevandrum; smallpox exists. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Jan. 28th)		
Karachi . . .	Good shower of rain on 27th. Fall last week in Karachi 1·29; average of 16 other stations ·34.	River on 25th 6 feet 8 inches against 3 feet 2 inches on same date last year; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in 5 talukas, loss of 128 buffaloes and 28 cows and bullocks; no fresh case of cholera; one case of smallpox in Karachi terminated fatally on 24th; disease prevalent in 30 villages in the districts, 42 fresh cases, 6 deaths, 45 remaining sick; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28, and 40; in Kotri 32, 38, and 40, in Sakro 18, 34, and 44, and in Shahbandar 22, 56, and 48 lbs. per rupee respectively.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Hyderabad . . .	Rain in 8 talukas, average ·24.	*Rabi* good ; oil seed, cotton, and tobacco crops slightly injured by frost in a few talukas ; weather unsettled ; river at Kotri on 23rd 7 feet 2 inches against 3 feet 2 inches last year ; fever in 8, smallpox in 3, and cattle-disease in 5 talukas ; wheat 32, *bajri* 40, *jowari* 44, red rice 28, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . .	*Nil*	Crops doing well ; wheat 31 and *bajri* 33 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . .	"	Standing crops in good condition ; health fair, cattle-disease in Belgaum taluka ; prices—*bajri* 33 and rice 24 lbs per rupee.
Surat	"	Standing crops healthy ; fever in two talukas ; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Násik	"	*Rabi* crops generally good ; slight injury to crops in Yella taluka by rats ; public health good ; wheat 37, *bajri* 37, and rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . .	"	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 21st to 3° warm on 23rd and then gradually fell to 2° cool by the 27th ; vapour in air excessive from 22nd to 26th, abnormal wind southerly on 23rd and 24th.
Poona . . .	"	*Rabi* crops good ; cattle-disease in some villages in Khed ; one fatal cholera case in a village in Jamnar ; slight smallpox in Bhimthadi taluka ; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 37 lbs., in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 lbs per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	"	Prospects unchanged ; *bajri* 36 to 45 and *jowari* 36 to 51 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore . . .	"	Young *rabi* crops doing well in all talukas ; *jowari* 38 lbs. 28 tolas and *bajri* 37 lbs. 6 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	"	Harvesting of early *jowari* nearly completed, that of wheat commenced ; exotic cotton blighted in some villages of 3 talukas ; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Mindurgi, Karajgi, and Ron, that of drinking water in Nargund, Bankapur, and some villages of Hangal ; rice 20 to 32 and *jowari* 35 to 51 lbs. per rupee
Kanara . . .	"	Common rice in Karwar and in district 14 seers per rupee; second crop in ear in Karwar ; sowing completed in Yellapur taluka ; smallpox, two deaths in Kumta ; fever in Honore, Siddapur, Sirsi, Haliyal and Yellapur ; no cholera in Haliyal ; weather fair.
Rajkot . . .	"	General health good ; fever still prevalent in some talukas ; smallpox among cattle continues in Dodar ; *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 40 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in parts of Sindh ; *rabi* prospects unchanged ; standing crops slightly injured by frost in parts of Hyderabad and Upper Sindh Frontier, and by rats in one taluka of Násik ; scarcity of fodder continues in several talukas of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi, and of drinking water in parts of Dharwar and Belgaum ; cholera in parts of four districts ; cattle-disease in parts of eight, and fever and smallpox in parts of twelve districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 27th)		
Chittagong . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable ; prospects of winter crops fair ; rain is wanted ; prices of food-grains steady ; cholera still continues ; otherwise general health good.
Dacca	"	Cutting of sugarcane continues ; *mug* and mustard are being gathered ; *boro* paddy is being sown ; prospects of crops favourable ; public health generally good ; some cases of fever are reported from parts of the district.
24-Pergunnahs . .	·6	Prospects of standing crops continue satisfactory and the yield is above the average ; harvesting of *amun* paddy is nearly finished ; *rabi* crops are doing well ; price of common rice varies from 14 to 17½ seers per rupee ; public health generally good, fever and cholera are abating ; state of river normal.
Moorshedabad . .	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold ; all winter crops are doing well ; but a little rain is wanted everywhere ; price of rice ranges from 16 seers at the sudder station to 17¾ seers in the Jungipore sub-division ; public health generally good.
Burdwan . . .	"	Outturn of *amun* paddy is on an average 3 to 4 annas ; *rabi* crops are promising, gathering of which has commenced ; sugarcane is being cut ; public health good.
Rungpore . . .	"	Weather seasonable ; harvesting of *amun* paddy is almost completed ; yield is much below the average ; a good outturn of mustard, sugarcane, and other *rabi* crops is expected ; prices of food-grains stationary ; general health good.
Bhagalpore . . .	"	Prospects of *rabi* crops good ; some damage has been done to them by blight in certain parts of the district, a shower of rain would benefit them immensely ; rice is selling on an average at 14 seers 13 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah . . .	"	Prospects of *rabi* crops generally good ; some rain is wanted for oat, wheat, and other later *rabi* crops ; mustard is being reaped ; common rice is 16 seers per rupee ; public health indifferent.
Patna . . .	"	Prospects of *rabi* crops still good ; rain is much wanted everywhere ; poppy crop is promising ; public health good.
Durbhanga . . .	"	*Rabi* crops are coming on well ; mustard is being gathered ; poppy is beginning to flower ; prices rising ; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Hazaribagh . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the rain which fell in the northern part of the district will considerably benefit the standing *rabi* crops; mustard and other oilseeds are being gathered; sporadic cases of smallpox are still reported from most part of the district, otherwise health good.
Cuttack . . .	"	Weather warm; mornings foggy; outturn of *sarad* and *rabi* crops fair; *dalua* and wheat are progressing well; price of rice stationary; public health good; though cases of smallpox are reported from parts of the district.
Midnapore	. . .	Weather warm with occasional fog and clouds; prospects of standing crops good; price of common rice varies from 18 to 20 seers per rupee in the sudder station; public health fair; though cholera and smallpox prevail in places.
Khulna . . .	*Nil*	Weather warm; late paddy has been gathered in, except that on very low lands, good outturn is expected; no other crops are much grown; public health good; cholera abated.
Dinagepore . . .	"	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crops fair, a little rain is wanted; ploughing for *aus* crops has commenced; rice is selling at from 11 to 23 seers per rupee; public health generally good.
Gya	"	Weather somewhat cloudy; harvesting of paddy is almost completed with an outturn varying from 2 to 10 annas; prospects of *rabi* crops everywhere good; prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Nowada; some damage done to poppy crop in Gya and Wazirgunge by hail; the rain of the last week, however, has done good to late sowings and backward plants of poppy.
Chumparun . . .	. . . . .	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops favourable; common rice is selling at from 18 to 30 seers per rupee; public health good.
Shahabad . . .	. . . . .	Blight has appeared in parts of the district; damage to poppy crop is apprehended.
Mozufferpore . .	. . . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable.
Sarun . . .	. . . . .	In the Alligunge Sub-Agency prospects of poppy crop continue good, but signs of blight have appeared on tight lands in the Chuprah Sub-Agency; prospects not good; blight in two *kottees* due to unfavourable weather.
Monghyr . . .	. . . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable and collection of opium has commenced in many places.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in some districts; more rain is still wanted for later *rabi* crops; mustard, *mug*, and *kalai* are being gathered; harvesting of paddy, except that on very low lands, is finished with an outturn generally below the average; lands are being prepared for *boro* paddy and *aus* crops; price of common rice is generally stationary; public health on the whole is good, though some cases of smallpox and cholera are still reported.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Jan. 29th)		
Benares (Jan. 27th)	No rain during the week.	Weather cold; prospects of *rabi* and opium crops good; bazars well supplied; prices falling; no sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpur (" 26th)	"	Fine weather and high winds followed by some clouds and slight rain; crops good, including poppy; prices stationary; health good.
Fyzabad (" 27th)	Slight rain on 26th instant.	Prospects of *rabi* and opium crops continue good; sugarcane being pressed; bazars well supplied; prices stationary; no sickness of men or cattle.
Lucknow (" 26th)	A slight fall of rain on the night of the 25th.	Variable wind; crops good, except those injured by hail; blight is said to be doing injury to wheat and *sarson* crops in some places; supplies sufficient; prices steady; health of people and condition of cattle good.
Rai Barelli (" ")	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; *rabi* prospects good; supplies ample; prices easy; some cases of smallpox reported from tahsil Salon.
Partabgarh (" 27th)	Showers in parts of the district.	Slight damage from hail to peas, barley, and wheat in Patti tahsil.
Allahabad (" ")	No rain	Weather seasonable; crops flourishing; general health good; prices falling generally
Cawnpore (" 26th)	Slight rain fell during the week in four parganas.	Weather cloudy off and on; *rabi* prospects continue good, but rain is much needed for unirrigated crops; poppy plants are strong and healthy; general health good; slight cattle-disease in 2 parganas; prices falling.
Banda . (" 28th)	Slight rain in 2 parganas.	*Rabi* prospects excellent; no distress.
Ballia . (" 26th)	No rain	Weather normal; sky sometimes cloudy; prospects good; market well supplied; condition of people and cattle satisfactory.
Farakhabad (" 27th)	Slight rain in one tahsil.	Rain has benefited poppy plants considerably; weather alternately cloudy and clear; wind north-east.
pur . (" 28th)	Rain at sadar and Misrikh 20.	The weather has been cloudy during the week and wheat and gram suffer from blight; prospects continue satisfactory.
Bareilly . (" 26th)	*Nil*	Condition of crops continues good; market pretty steady; general health good.
Kumaon . (" ")	More rain	Fine weather to-day; snow on some higher neighbouring ranges; crops doing very well; prices stationary; general health good; fever and smallpox in the interior decreasing; cattle-desease also decreasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh *contd.*		
Agra . (Jan. 27th)	Rain in 4 parganas ·10 to ·20 during week.	Prospects good; irrigation continues; prices falling slightly; health good.
Jhansi . („ „)	Slight rain on the 25th instant.	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; prices falling; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut . („ 26th)	Heavy storm on the night of 25th, ·75 rain at Meerut.	Prospects excellent; cane being pressed; supplies sufficient; prices easy; health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather cold; light rain fell during the week in most districts; some injury to crops by hail and blight in a few places, but generally the prospects both of food and poppy crops are favourable; supplies are sufficient and prices easy; the health of the people and condition of cattle continue satisfactory.
Punjab— (Jan. 28th)		
Delhi . . .	*Nil*	Health fair; *rabi* crops promising; prices generally falling.
Hissar . . .	·10	Health good; *rabi* prospects fair; prices falling.
Umballa . . .	No rain	Fever disappeared, *rabi* crops flourishing; prices falling
Jullundur . . .	20	Health and prospects of coming crops good; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	No rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Siálkot . . .	*Nil*	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore . . .	No rain	Health and state of crops good; prices slightly falling.
Lahore . . .	No rain	Health good; state of crops fair; prices rising.
Rawalpindi . . .	4 2	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices rising.
Shahpur . . .	Slight rain in Shahpur tahsil.	Health good; crops improving; prices stationary.
Mooltan . . .	·04 at Sadr.	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	·15	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar . . .	·70	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Fever disappeared from Amballa district; health of rest of the province good; crop prospects generally good, prices rising in Lahore and Rawal Pindi, and falling in other districts.
Central Provinces— (Jan. 28th)		
Nagpur . . .	*Nil*	Days getting warm, nights cool; crop prospects good; *jowar* being threshed; cotton-picking in progress; smallpox and cattle-disease in parts; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore . . .	„	Weather cloudy at times; *rabi* crops doing well; wheat and grain in ear; prospects good; health good; wheat 28 and rice 18 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Jan. 27th)	·68	Weather cloudy; crops flourishing; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; prospects of *rabi* crops good; slight cattle-disease; prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	Rain with hail fell in four villages.	No damage; nights cool, days getting hot; prospects of crops fair; cholera in Harda tahsil, 4 deaths; wheat 25, rice 12, and *jowari* 28 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at times, warm for season of year; blight on wheat reported from some villages; prospects and health good; prices steady.
Raipur . . .	„	Days getting warm, nights fairly cool; *rabi* prospects good; wheat and gram flourishing; health good; cattle-disease disappearing; rice 25 to 36 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Jan. 24th)	„	Weather seasonable; health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather getting warm, cloudy at times; prospects continue favourable; health generally good; prices steady.
British Burma— (Jan. 28th)		
Akyab (Jan. 24th)	*Nil*	Slight cholera in 1 township, otherwise public health good; threshing going on.
Bassein („ „)	„	Slight cholera in town and district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in 1 township; elsewhere slight; reaping completed.
Rangoon („ „)	„	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein). („ „)	„	Public health good.
Tavoy („ „)	„	One death from smallpox, otherwise public health good; harvesting in progress.
Pegu („ „)	„	Public health good; reaping over.
Henzada („ „)	„	A few cases of smallpox in town of Henzada; sporadic cholera in Henzada township.
Prome („ „)	„	A few deaths from cholera in town and district; cattle healthy; harvest gathered.
Toungoo („ „)	„	Public health good; reaping completed.
Thayetmyo („ „)	„	Slight smallpox in town; cattle healthy; reaping completed; prospect of outturn fair.
		General Remarks.—Harvest gathered in majority of districts and threshing general; cholera prevalent in town of Prome and smallpox in towns of Thayetmayo, Henzada, and Mergui; elsewhere both diseases sporadic only; cattle-disease prevalent in one township of Bassein district, elsewhere very trifling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam— (Jan. 28th)		
Gauhati (Jan. 27th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, occasionally windy; mustard crop being harvested, yield not very satisfactory; lands being prepared for *aus* crop; public health good.
Sylhet . . .	"	State and prospects of crops as last week; cholera and smallpox still prevailing here and thee.
Cachar . . .	·16	Weather cold; reaping of *kalai* nearly finished, and that of mustard progressing; common rice 17¾ seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	1·20	Weather seasonable; *salidhan* harvested, outturn moderate; prospects of winter crops good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Jan. 28th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops in fair condition, but pasturage and drinking water becoming scarce.
Mysore . . .	"	Crops, health, and prospects favourable; Kolar and Tumkur reports not so favourable; crops affected by insects in some parts; prospects not encouraging; pasturage scarce; prices rising; general health good; but cholera prevails in Shimoga and Kadur districts
Mercara . . .	"	Harvesting rice crops completed; threshing has commenced; picking coffee completed in native gardens; about one-fourth remains to be picked on European estates; no demand in local market for native produce or for cardamom; prices still low; price of food grains stationary; health good except in Kiggatnad taluk where smallpox prevails.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Jan. 28th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; cotton-picking continues; *rabi* prospects good; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	"	Threshing of *jowari* and cotton-picking continues; *rabi* crops thriving.
Hyderabad . . .	No rain	*Rabi* crops prospering; *tabi* crops continue to be sown; general health good; prices—wheat 13½, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 20, yellow *juar* 21, and *aur* 18½ seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Jan. 28th)		
Indore . . .	No rain	Sky cloudy and weather cooler; health and prospects of crops good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	·02	Total rainfall 32·85; health and prospects good; weather cloudy.
Sutna . . .	·01	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	Crops thriving; weather rather warm; health good.
Goona . . .	A few drops of rain	Health and prospects good.
Agar . . .	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	·10	Weather clear; crops slightly injured by hail during the week; health good.
Nowgong . . .	No rain	Prospects good; weather clear and cold; health good.
Manpur (Bhopawar) .	No rain	Prospects of opium and and *rabi* crops good; cold increasing; health good.
Rajputana— (Jan 28th)		
Abu . (Jan. 28th)	*Nil*	Weather cold and windy.
Sirohi . (" 25th)	"	Health and prospects good; weather mild.
Marwar . (" 23rd)	"	Health and prospects good; prices steady.
Harowti . (" 26th)	"	Weather changeable with occasional storms; health and prospects good.
Jhallawar . (" 23rd)	"	Health and prospects good; weather cloudy.
Ajmere . (" 27th)	"	Fever prevalent; cold severe; prospects excellent.
Ulwur . (" 27th)	"	Crop prospects and health good; weather cloudy.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1885.

No. 141.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. W. F. Meres, B.A., District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, British Burma, during the unexpired period of the furlough granted to Mr. J. Jardine, or until further orders.

The 4th February 1885.

No. 147.—The Honourable A. Phillips, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and Officiating Advocate General, Bengal, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 8th March 1885, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 151.—Mr. G. R. Elsmie, C.S., Barrister-at-Law, is permitted to resign his appointment of Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th instant.

No. 152.—Under Section 4 of Act XVIII of 1884 (The Punjab Courts' Act, 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab Chief Court, with effect from the 4th instant:—

Mr. D. G. Barkley, C.S., an Officiating Judge in the Court, to be Judge, *vice* Mr. Elsmie, resigned.

Mr. R. T. Burney, C.S., an Additional Judge of the Court, to officiate as Judge during the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Mr. J. W. Smyth, C.S., or until further orders.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, C.S., to be an Additional Judge, *vice* Mr. Burney.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd February 1885.

No. 24.—The Reverend D. P. Williams, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st December 1884.

EDUCATION.

The 5th February 1885.

No. 26.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E., to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to the Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

FORESTS.

The 6th February 1885.

No. 107 *F.*—The undermentioned Officers, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed Assistant Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the provinces noted below :—

Mr. A. L. McIntire, Punjab,—24th November 1884.

Mr. H. A. Hoghton, „ G. H. Barnard, „ C. H. Hobart-Hampden — British Burma, 5th January 1885.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—EXHIBITIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1885.

No. 90*Ex.*—**10-3.**—Dr. J. Anderson, Superintendent, Indian Museum, is granted leave for 9 months on medical certificate under Section 52, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd February 1885, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 4th February, 1885.

No. 216 *G.*—Lieutenant Hugh Daly, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the 9th November, 1884.

No. 220 *G.*—Mr. G. H. Bayly, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Mysore, is granted furlough to Europe for eleven months, with effect from the 1st February, 1885, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 222 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 2103 G., of the 30th October, 1884, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. F. Masotti as Acting Consul-General for Belgium in British India has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 231*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baylay, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, having resumed charge of the Kotah Political Agency, is re-appointed an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, with effect from the 24th December, 1884.

The following substantive promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, under the operation of rule 4, section 4, of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code :—

Consequent on the seconding of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baylay as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, with effect from the 24th December, 1884 :—

Major F. A. Wilson, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant-Colonel V. E. Law, Political Assistant of the 1st Class and Political Agent of the 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class and Political Assistant of the 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, but to continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain I. MacIvor, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, but to continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

The following temporary promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department :—

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel V. E. Law, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 24th December 1884 —

Captain T. Hope, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. P. J. C. Robertson, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, with effect from the 24th December, 1884 —

Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*

No. 232*G.*—Mr. E. G. Colvin, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is appointed a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 13th January, 1885.

The 5th February, 1885.

No. 237*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. H. de Closets as Consul for Denmark at Madras.

No. 244*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Deoli, with effect from the forenoon of the 31st December, 1884.

No. 246*G.*—The services of Surgeon H C Hudson, Indian Medical Service, lately on duty, with the Camp of the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

INTERNAL.

The 4th February, 1885.

No. 402 *I.*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the Military Cantonment of Deesa in the Pálanpur State;

and whereas it is expedient to make provision for the due and effectual exercise of such power and jurisdiction;

It is hereby notified in exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, as follows:—

1. The Governor of Bombay in Council shall exercise within the said Cantonment, subject to the provisions of the enactments from time to time in force therein, the same executive powers which he may lawfully exercise in the Presidency of Bombay.

2. There shall be a Court for the trial of all original civil suits of whatever amount or value, and of all other matters within the cognizance of a Court of original civil jurisdiction, arising within the limits of the said Cantonment, except such suits or matters as are within the cognizance of the Court of Small Causes already established in the said Cantonment. The Cantonment Magistrate appointed from time to time under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1880, shall be the Judge of the said Court.

3. An appeal shall lie, subject to the provisions of the enactments from time to time in force in the said Cantonment, against the decrees and orders of the said Court, to the Political Superintendent of Pálanpur, and subject to the provisions of the said enactments, a second appeal shall lie against the decrees and orders of the said Political Superintendent to the Governor in Council of Bombay.

4. There shall be a Court of Session for the trial of sessions cases and of Criminal appeals under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure within the limits of the said Cantonment. The Political Superintendent of Pálanpur shall be the Judge of the said Court, and shall have all such authority and jurisdiction within the limits aforesaid as shall from time to time lawfully appertain to a Sessions Judge under the provisions of the enactments in force in the said Cantonment. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, an appeal shall lie against the decisions and orders of the said Court of Session to the Governor of Bombay in Council.

5. The Governor of Bombay in Council shall have all such authority and jurisdiction in the said Cantonment in matters both civil and criminal as Her Majesty's High Court of Bombay has in any part of the Presidency of Bombay other than the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the exercise by the Political Superintendent of Pálanpur of certain of the powers of a Sadr Court with which he was invested by the Governor General in Council's Notification No. 115, dated 23rd April, 1868, published at page 823 of the *Gazette of India* of the 25th of April, 1868.

No. 403 *I.*—In supersession of all previous Notifications extending enactments to the Cantonment of Deesa, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the following enactments apply to the said Cantonment to the extent and subject to the modifications hereinafter mentioned:—

Number, year, and subject.	Extent of applicability.	Modifications.
	I.—Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council.	
XXXII of 1839, The Allowance of Interest.	The whole Act	For "the East India Company" read "India."
XI of 1841, Military Courts of Request.	The whole Act as published in the unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General in Council, Volume I.	In the preamble for "the East India Company" read "Her Majesty;" in sections 2 and 17 for "the territories of the East India Company" read "British India;" in section 2 for "the Military service of the East India Company" read "Her Majesty's Indian Army" and for "real" read "immovable;" in section 5 for "in the service of the East India Company" read "Her Majesty's Indian Army;" in sections 6 and 7 for "East India Company" read "British India."
XIX of 1841, Curators in cases of Successions.	Ditto.	
V of 1843, Slavery . .	Ditto.	
I of 1846, Pleaders . .	Sections 4, 5, 7 and 8 as published in the unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General in Council, Volume I.	In section 4 for "East India Company" read "Cantonment of Deesa" and for "Sadr Courts" read "Governor of Bombay in Council." In section 5 for "Sadr Courts of the East India Company" read "said courts" and for "Sadr" the second time it occurs, read "said."
XII of 1850, Public Accountants.	The whole Act as published in the unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General in Council, Volume I.	In section 3 for "the East India Company," in both places in which those words occur, read "Government."
XVIII of 1850, Protection of Judicial Officers.	The whole Act.	
XX of 1853, Pleaders . .	Sections 2, 3 and 4	In section 2 for "East India Company" read "Cantonment of Deesa." In section 3 for "Supreme" read "High;" for "Sadr Courts of the East India Company" read "Courts of the Cantonment of Deesa; and omit the word "Sadr" the second time it occurs. In section 4, omit the words "in any of the Courts of the East India Company;" for "Sadr Courts" read "Governor of Bombay in Council"; for "Supreme" read "High;" for "East India Company subordinate to the Sadr Courts" read "Cantonment of "Deesa" and omit the word "subordinate" the second time it occurs.

Number, year, and subject.	Extent of applicability.	Modifications.
X. of 1855, Recusant Witnesses	Section 10.	
XXVIII. of 1855, Interest	Sections 2, 3, 4 and 6.	
XV. of 1856, Re-marriage of Hindu Widows.	The whole Act.	
XXXV. of 1858, Estates of Lunatics.	The whole Act, except section 1.	
XXVII. of 1860, Collection of Debts on Successions.	The whole Act, except sections 1, 15, 16 and the proviso to section 13.	For "District Court" read "Court of the Cantonment Magistrate" and for "Sadr Court" read "Governor of Bombay in Council."
XLV. of 1860, The Penal Code.	The unrepealed portion of the whole Act.	
VI. of 1864, Whipping	The whole Act, except sections 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.	
XX. of 1864, Minors	The whole Act, except the proviso to section 5 and section 7.	In the preamble for "Presidency of Bombay" read "Cantonment of Deesa;" in section 33 for "High Court of Bombay" read "Governor of Bombay in Council;" in section 34 omit the words commencing with "and shall not include" and ending with the words "jurisdiction;" in sections 16 and 24 for "section 10" read "section 9."
X. of 1865, Succession Act	The whole Act, except sections 329 and 330, and the schedule, and the words "within two years after the death of the testators or one year after the legacy has been paid" in section 321.	
XI. of 1865, Mofussil Small Cause Courts.	The whole Act, except sections 8, 9, 10, 11, the last nineteen words of section 13, sections 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 42, 47 and 52, and the portions of sections 2, 12 and 32 repealed by Acts XIV. of 1870, XII. of 1876, and X. of 1877 respectively.	In section 46, for "High Court" read "Governor of Bombay in Council," and in section 53, omit the words "or the High Court" and "or Court"
XV. of 1865, Parsi Marriage and Divorce.	The whole Act, except sections 39 and 53, and the portion of section 7, repealed by Act XIV. of 1870.	
XXI. of 1865, Intestate Succession amongst Parsis.	The whole Act.	
XIV. of 1866, Post Office	The whole Act as amended by Acts XIV. of 1870, XII. of 1876, and III. of 1882.	To section 2 add the words "and also the Cantonment of Deesa."
XXI. of 1866, Dissolution of Marriages of Native Christians.	The whole Act as published in the unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General in Council, Volume II.	
VII. of 1867, Buying Soldiers' Arms, &c.	The whole Act, except the first eight words of section I.	
I. of 1868, General Clauses	The whole Act, except sections 7 and 8.	
XII. of 1868, Military Courts of Request	The whole Act.	
II. of 1869, Justices of the Peace	The whole Act, except sections 2, 7 and 8.	
IV. of 1869, Divorce	The whole Act as published in the unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General in Council, Volume II.	
V. of 1869, Native Articles of War.	The whole Act as published in the unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council, Volume II.	
VII. of 1870, Court Fees	The whole Act as published in the unrepealed Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council, Volume II, except Chapters I and II, and sections 22, 32, 34, and 36.	In section 20, for "High Court," in both places in which those words occur, read "Governor of Bombay in Council," and omit the words "confirmed by the Local Government and;" in section 22, omit the words "High Court and approved by the" and for "and the" read "and approved by the;" and in section 35 omit the words "in the whole or in any part of British India."
XXI. of 1870, Amending Court Fees Act.	The whole Act.	
XXII. of 1870, European British subjects.	Sections 2 and 4.	
XXVII. of 1870, Amendment of Penal Code.	The whole Act, except sections 16, 17, and the schedules.	
I. of 1871, Cattle Trespass	The whole Act, except the words "and it shall come into force on the passing thereof" in section 1.	For "Magistrate of the District" wherever it occurs in the Act, read "Cantonment Magistrate."
I. of 1872, Evidence	The whole Act, except the third paragraph of section 1.	

Number, year, and subject.	Extent of applicability.	Modifications.
III of 1872, Marriage . .	The whole Act, except section 20 and the fourth schedule and the words "and shall come into force on the passing thereof" in section 1.	
IX of 1872, Contract . .	The whole Act, except paragraph two of section 1 and paragraph two of exception 1, section 28.	
XV of 1872, Christian Marriage.	The whole Act, except paragraph three of section 1.	
XVIII of 1872, Amendment of Evidence Act.	The whole Act, except paragraph two of section 1 and sections 8 and 12.	
XIX of 1872, Amendment of Penal Code.	The whole Act.	
X of 1873, Oaths . . .	The whole Act, except paragraph three of section 1, section 2, and the schedule.	
XIV of 1873, Military Lunatics' Property.	The whole Act, except paragraph three of section 1.	
II of 1874, Administrator General.	The whole Act as amended by Act I. of 1879 and IX. of 1881, except paragraph three of section 1 and section 2.	
III of 1874, Married Women's Property.	The whole Act, except section 3.	
IV of 1874, Recruiting for Foreign States.	The whole Act, except paragraph three of section 1.	
IX of 1874, European Vagrants.	The whole Act, except the words "may be on unstamped paper and" in section 17.	
IX of 1875, Minority . .	The whole Act, except paragraph three of section 1.	
XIII of 1875, Probates and Letters of Administration.	The whole Act as amended by Act II. of 1877.	For "over British India" in the preamble read "to the Cantonment of Deesa," to the proviso in section 2 add "and in the Cantonment of Deesa."
I of 1876, Telegraph . .	The whole Act.	
XIX of 1876, Public Dramatic Performances.	Ditto.	In section 2 for "Magistrate of the District" read "Cantonment Magistrate."
I of 1877, Specific Relief .	The whole Act, except paragraph three of section 1 and section 2 and the schedule.	
II of 1877, Amendment of Act XIII of 1875	The whole Act.	
III of 1877, Registration .	The whole Act as amended by Act XII. of 1879, except paragraph three of section 1.	
XI of 1877, Military Lunatics .	The whole Act, except paragraph three of section 1 and section 2.	
XV of 1877, Limitation of Suits	The whole Act as amended by Act XII of 1879 and Act V. of 1881, except the last paragraph of section 1.	
I of 1878, Opium . . .	The whole Act, except paragraph three of section 1 and the proviso to section 22.	
XI of 1878, Arms . .	The whole Act, except sections 2, 3 and 8.	Throughout the Act for "Magistrate of the District" read "Cantonment Magistrate" and to section 4 add the following definition :— "British India shall be deemed to include the Cantonment of Deesa."
I of 1879, Stamps . . .	The whole Act, except paragraph three of section 1.	To section 4, add the following definition :— "(22) 'British India' shall be deemed to include the Cantonment of Deesa."
XII of 1879, Amendment of Registration and Limitation Acts.	Sections 104—108, both inclusive, as amended by Act VIII. of 1880.	
XXI of 1879, Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition.	The whole Act, except the penultimate paragraph of section 1 and section 2.	To section 3, add the following definition :— "3. 'British India' shall be deemed to include the Cantonment of Deesa."
III of 1880, Cantonments .	The whole Act, except the second paragraph of section 1, sections 10 12 and 13, the second paragraph of section 25, and sections 31, 32 and 35.	Throughout the Act for "Local Government" or "such Government" read "the Governor of Bombay in Council" and for the words "any Cantonment" or "a Cantonment," read "the Cantonment of Deesa;" for section 9 the following section shall be substituted :— "9. Bombay Act VII of 1867 (the Bombay District Police Act, 1867) shall apply to the Cantonment of Deesa, and all the provisions of that Act shall, as far as may be, apply to the Police force employed in that cantonment. "The administration of the Police in the Cantonment of Deesa shall be vested in such person as the Governor of Bombay in Council may by name, or in virtue of his office, appoint in this behalf, subject to the general control and direction of the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment." In section 34 for "Commanding Officers of Cantonments or " read "the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment or of Commanding Officers."

Number, year, and subject.	Extent of applicability.	Modifications.
VIII of 1880, Amendment of Limitation Act.	The whole Act.	
V of 1881, Probate and Administration.	The whole Act, except paragraph three of section 1.	To section 3, add the following definition:— "British India shall be deemed to include the Cantonment of Deesa."
VI of 1881, District Delegates	The whole Act, except paragraph three of section 1.	
VIII of 1881, Petroleum .	The provisions of the Act which relate to dangerous petroleum and the importation of petroleum.	
IX of 1881, Amendment of Administrator General's Act, 1874.	The whole Act.	
III of 1883, Seditious Publications.	Section 3.	
VII of 1882, Powers-of-attorney.	The whole Act, except paragraphs two and three of section 1 and sections 4 and 6.	
VIII of 1882, Amendment of Penal Code.	The whole Act, except section 11	
X of 1882, Criminal Procedure Code.	The whole Act, as amended by Act III of 1884.	
XIV of 1882, the Civil Procedure Code.	The whole Act.	
III of 1884, Amendment of Criminal Procedure Code.	The whole Act.	
	II.—Bombay Regulations.	
II of 1827, Caste questions, Pleaders.	So much of section 21 as relates to caste questions, sections 47 to 54, both inclusive, and section 56, as published in the Bombay Code *	
IV of 1827, Law applicable to Suits.	Section 26.	
V of 1827, Debts, Interest, Mortgages.	Sections 9, 14 and 15.	
VIII of 1827, Administration of Estates.	The whole Regulation, as published in the Bombay Code except section 2, Clause 2, and section 6.	
XII of 1827, Police . .	Clauses 1, 6, 7 and 8 of section 19, section 20, and clause 2 of section 27, as published in the Bombay Code.	For "Magistrate" wherever it occurs, read "Cantonment Magistrate;" in clause 6 of section 19 omit the words "a copy of which shall at the same time be forwarded to the Court of Sadr Faujdári Adálat, and it shall remain in force unless forbidden by that Court."
XIII of 1827, Criminal Courts .	So much of clause 3 of section 34 as authorizes a Criminal Court to substitute a written order or letter for a summons.	
XXII of 1827, Military Authority.	Sections 18, 19, 20 . . .	In section 19 for "Magistrate" read "Cantonment Magistrate."
XXV of 1827, State Prisoners .	Sections 1, 2, 3, clause 2 of section 4, omitting the words "or the Judge on circuit," and section 5.	
	III.—Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.	
VII of 1866, Liability of Hindu Heirs.	The whole Act, except sections 3 and 8 as published in Bombay Code.	
VIII of 1866, Sale of Poisons.	The whole Act as published in the Bombay Code.	
X of 1866, General Clauses .	The whole Act, except the definition of "Magistrate" and sections 5, 8 and 9.	
VII of 1867, Police . .	The whole Act as extended by Act III of 1880, section 9.	
II of 1874, Jails . . .	The whole Act as amended by Act XII of 1876, and Bombay Acts II of 1882 and IV of 1883.	
V of 1878, Abkári . .	The whole Act, except paragraphs two and three of section 1 and sections 2, 63, 64, 65 and 66.	
II of 1882, Amendment of Jails Act.	The whole Act.	
IV of 1883, Amendment of the Jails Act.	Ditto.	
V of 1883, Seals of Public authorities.	Ditto.	

* NOTE.—"The Bombay Code" referred to in this Notification is the Code of unrepealed Regulations and Acts applying solely to Bombay, published by the Legislative Department of the Government of India in 1880.

No. 405 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council has received with much satisfaction intimation that His Highness the Raja of Rutlam has abolished from the 1st January, 1885, all transit duties hitherto levied within his State, with the exception of the duty on opium.

H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS —CODES.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1885.

No. 614.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Pages 72 and 73.

Section 131.

Rule 5.

For the word "affidavit" in this rule substitute "statement in writing."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.

EXEMPTIONS, &c.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1885.

No. 651.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated 13th November 1880, the Municipality of Ootacamund has paid R250 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of R50,000 which the said Municipality was authorized to borrow, and which has been raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures, dated the 15th November 1884, *viz.* :—

Nos. $\frac{01}{001}$ to $\frac{60}{060}$ at R500 each.

" $\frac{01}{061}$ to $\frac{20}{080}$ at R1,000 each.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, or subdivision.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th February, 1885.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 67.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Parker, Bengal S. C., District Judge, 2nd grade, Punjab, (p. a.) for 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain L. M. Boileau, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 6th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. W. Young, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 17th Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant C. P. W. Pirie, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant J. O. S. Fayrer, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor H. Macartney, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor G. Cooper, Office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor G. G. Mackenzie, Office of the Adjutant General in India, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 68.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 6th January, 1885, page 71.

INDIA OFFICE,

6th January, 1885.

Her Majesty has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-Pay List :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Francis Anderson Harris. Dated 27th December, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 69.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Mawby Clossy Galloway, Madras Cavalry,—15th December, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Stewart, Bengal S. C.,—4th February, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Percy William Powlett, Bengal S. C.,—4th February, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Evelyn Coningham, Madras S. C.,—4th February, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montague Poyntz Ricketts, Bengal S. C.,—4th February, 1885.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Charles Harley Bridges,—4th February, 1885.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers to the rank of Colonel by brevet to be antedated as follows :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Story, Bengal Infantry,—1st April, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Shrubb Iredell, Bombay Infantry,—13th February, 1880.

No 70.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

In G. G. O. No. 50 of 1885 for "Kelley" read *Kelly*.

No. 71.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant J. P. Sparling, Sub Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Sub Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, with effect from the 15th October, 1884, *vice* Captain H. R. Marrett Sub Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class' who has been seconded on appointment as Superintendent, Hissar Cattle Farm.

Major E. M. L. Marriott, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class.

Major F. H. Thomas, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Barton, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class.

Captain G. Wingate, Sub Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. V. W. Williamson, Sub Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Sub Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class.

With effect from the 15th January 1885, *vice* Colonel J. B. Cox, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, who has resigned the appointment.

No. 72.—NATIVE ARMY—

43rd Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Singbir to be Subadar, Havildar Kurrunbir Thappa to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Boodoo Ram, invalided;

Jemadar Birdhoze Rai to be Subadar, Havildar Run Sing Chettrie to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Bujeeah Ram, invalided;

Havildar Boodhbaroo to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jeetman, invalided;

With effect from the 1st November, 1884.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 73.—Surgeon-Major Robert Pringle, M.D., has been permitted to retire, with effect from the 8th December, 1884, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 74.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officer to the 2nd class of the Order of British India from the 9th December, 1884:

BOMBAY.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of Bahadur.

Ressaldar Mahomed Essoof, 2nd Lancers, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, *vice* pensioned Subadar Ranoo Jadow, Bahadur, deceased.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 75.—The following promotions and reversions are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	Date.
Porter, Lieut. G. M., R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Exe Engr., 4th grade	Temporary	15th Sept. 1884.
Porter, Lieut. G. M., R.E.	Tempy. Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Reversion	4th Oct. 1884.
Porter, Lieut. G. M., R.E	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Temporary	7th Oct. 1884.
Porter, Lieut. G. M., R.E.	Tempy. Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Reversion	31st Oct. 1884.
Mein, Lieut. A. L., R.E.	Tempy. Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Reversion	1st Nov. 1884.
Finnis, Lieut. H., R.E.				10th Nov. 1884

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1885.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 31st January and the 5th February, 1885.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Indian Military Service.					R a. p.		
Henry Thomas Mudge (a)	Conductor	Mily. Works Dept.	7th November, 1884.	Intestate	272 9 5	. .	. . .

(a) *Widow*—Catherine Henrietta.
Children—Bessie Henrietta Julia.
Lilley Sarah Mudge Mudge.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 3rd February 1885.

No. 42.—The following changes in the classes of Superintending Engineers are ordered with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Dibblee, F. L. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	6th Dec. 1884.	
O'Callaghan, F. L., C.I.E .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	12th Jan. 1885 .	Temporary
Skipwith, Major G. T., R.E	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Ditto .	Ditto.

The 4th February 1885.

No. 43.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 195 G, dated 4th February 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.

Read again :—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1216 G., dated 15th October 1884.

Read also—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 71, dated 13th November 1884.

RESOLUTION.—Since the publication of the Resolution now read again, the Secretary of State has ruled that contributions to the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund may be made compulsory on all Civil Engineers who may hereafter enter the Public Works Department. The Government of India has also authorized certain changes in regard to the accounts of the Fund. It has been found necessary therefore to issue a revised set of rules, which is appended to this Resolution.

2. The Secretary of State has also ruled that Officers now in the Department, who wish to join he Fund, may pay up arrears, within the authorized limits, from the commencement of service, or for ny shorter time, in one sum, interest on which will be allowed from the date of payment.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Beluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector General of Military Works.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.
The Superintendent of Works, Simla Imperial Circle.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce, also that it be published in the *Gazette of India* and in all Local Gazettes.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' PROVIDENT FUND.

Character of the Fund.

1 Civil Engineers on the effective list of the Public Works Department.
2 Civil Engineers transferred to the Accounts Branch, or the Superior Railway Revenue Establishment, or to foreign service under Chapter III of the Civil Pension Code
3. All civil members of the Superior Accounts Establishment who are not Civil Engineers.

I.—The institution of a Provident Fund on the following basis is sanctioned for the officers of the Public Works Department indicated in the margin :—

(1) The monthly deposit may be not less than 5 per cent. and not more than 10 per cent. on the salary (as defined in the Financial Codes) of each depositor for that month.

(2) In the case of officers now in the Department, the deposits will be voluntary, and may be discontinued and renewed at the option of the depositor. But officers joining the Department hereafter must contribute 5 per cent. of their salary to the Fund, and may contribute up to 10 per cent. of salary. Apprentices may contribute to the Fund, but will not be compelled to do so.

(3) Compound interest at 4 per cent. on such payments will be annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing.

(4) The sum which will thus accumulate to the credit of an officer to be his absolute property, to be handed over to him unconditionally on quitting the service, or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives.

II.—The deposits received under the foregoing resolution will be placed in a Government Savings Bank named "Civil Engineers' Provident Fund." The administration of the Fund will rest with the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Administration of the Fund.

Receipts of Deposits.

III.—Deposits will be received by the various Examiners of Public Works Accounts throughout India. They will be recovered by deduction from the pay bills, or may be made in cash. Deposits cannot, except in the cases provided for in the next rule, be made otherwise than through an Examiner of Public Works Accounts or an Executive Engineer who is in account with an Examiner.

IV.—An officer who is not on the books of any Examiner, but receives his allowances either from the Civil Department or from a local fund or a foreign State, may, if he has already been admitted as a depositor, pay his contributions either in cash into the nearest treasury, or, if he is paid by the Civil Department, by deduction from his salary bill. He must in either case specify the number of his account. His contributions will be passed on, by the Civil Accountant General, to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, of the Province, who will exercise the responsibility mentioned in Rule VIII.

An officer of this class who has not already been admitted, must apply for admission (and assignment of number) to the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

For the purposes of this rule, the Examiner for the Province is, in the case of Indian Treasuries, the Examiner of Military Works Accounts.

Withdrawals.

V.—No withdrawal will ordinarily be allowed from the deposit until the depositor quits the service or dies. But on Local Governments or Administrations being satisfied that the pecuniary circumstances of a depositor are such, that the indulgence is absolutely necessary, a deposit may be temporarily withdrawn under orders issued by the respective Local Governments and Administrations—

(*i*) to pay for the passage of the depositor going on leave out of India on medical certificate, or returning after such absence;

(*ii*) to pay for the passage of any member of the depositor's family coming from beyond the sea to join him, or going beyond the sea, sick, or from some urgent cause.

A withdrawal thus sanctioned will be made after reference to the Comptroller General to ascertain that it is covered by the amount at credit.

VI.—Withdrawals under Rule V will be recovered in 20 equal monthly instalments compulsorily deducted from salary in addition to contributions under Rule I, whenever full salary is drawn, until the whole is refunded. Such instalments may be paid in advance.

Deceased depositors.

VII.—The balances of deceased depositors will be paid according to Rules 58 and 59, Chapter 19, of the Civil Account Code, edition 1883, and Act V of 1873.

Responsibility of Examiners.

VIII.—For the proper admission of depositors, the correct realization of the receipts, and the admission and payment of the withdrawals, the Examiners, as Audit Officers, will be entirely responsible. The functions of the Comptroller General are purely those of keeping the account of the receipts and withdrawals as reported by the Examiners.

Examiner's account of deposit

IX.—All sums received from depositors will be credited, and all sums withdrawn will be charged by the Examiners under the head "Civil Engineers' Provident Fund."

X.—The Examiner will, at the end of each month, forward to the Comptroller General, Savings Bank Department, a statement of the sums he may receive on account of the Fund. This statement will contain (1) the dates of receipt; (2) the numbers of the depositors' accounts; (3) name and official designation of the depositors; and (4) amounts of deposits. The total of this statement must agree with the corresponding credit in the Examiner's account as rendered to the Accountant-General. For number of depositors' account, see below, Rule XIII.

Examiner's account of withdrawals.

XI.—The Examiner will similarly forward a monthly statement of withdrawals. This statement will give the following particulars, and the total of it must agree with the corresponding debit in the Examiner's monthly account as rendered to the Accountant General:—(1) dates of payments; (2) numbers of depositors' accounts; (3) names and official designations; (4) amounts paid; (5) number and date of the orders of the Local Government or Administration for payment as prescribed in Rule V. For number of account, see below, Rule XIII.

The Accountant General will, together with his monthly account, send to the Comptroller General a complete statement, by Examiners, of the total receipts and withdrawals on account of Provident Fund

Accounts of Fund to be transferred annually to the books of Examiner, Military Works Accounts.

XII.—The yearly receipts and charges on account of the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund will be cleared from the books of the various Examiners by transfer to those of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, in whose books consequently the transactions of the whole Fund will be recorded.

Depositor's ledger.

XIII.—The account of each depositor will be posted in a ledger, to be kept by the Comptroller General, Savings Bank Branch. The ledger will be closed as soon as possible after 31st March of each year.

Numbers of depositors' accounts.

XIV.—Every account in this ledger will receive a distinct number. The numbers so given to the depositors' accounts will be consecutive. When a new depositor is admitted, the Comptroller General will, on reference, notify to the Examiner concerned the number to be given to his account, and this number will be quoted against all further deposits, and all withdrawals in the statements prescribed in Rules X and XI. A depositor's number will not be altered, nor will the numbers of closed accounts be given to new depositors. In the event of the depositor's transfer, the number will be noted on his last-pay certificate, in order that the next Examiner may be able to quote it in his deposit statements.

Interest.

XV.—Interest will be allowed for each calendar month upon the minimum balance of the depositor's account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month. In calculating interest under this rule, the deposits received by deduction from salary will be considered as paid into the Fund on the 1st of the month succeeding that for which the salaries from which the deductions are made are due. The interest will be calculated monthly as provided for in the form of ledger, but will not be added to principal until the end of the official year, except when the account is to be finally closed, in which case the interest will be paid, after reference, as prescribed in the next section.

Closing of account.

XVI.—When an account is to be closed, the Examiner who at the time is charged with the receipt of the deposits will submit to the Comptroller General a statement of the transactions of the past six months, certifying them to agree with the debits and credits in his accounts (or submitting such certificate of any other Examiner in whose accounts they were included), and will apply for an order for payment of interest and principal up to date. The account will be made up in advance, by the Comptroller General, and issued in the Form A attached, with an order directing the debit.

Addition of interest.

XVII.—The amount of interest to be added to the balance of the fund will be calculated each year by the Comptroller General, who will issue a direction to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, to credit the amount to the Fund by debit to Civil Department in the Exchange account between the Comptroller, Indian Treasuries, and the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works. This transaction must include the debits on account of interest paid during the year on closed accounts, which during the currency of the year is debited to the Fund itself.

Yearly advice to depositors.

XVIII.—As soon as possible after receiving the March accounts of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, the Comptroller General will make up each depositor's account, with interest, till March 31st, and will send him, through the Examiner in whose account his last subscription was received, a statement of his account in Form A annexed, or in some similar form. Depositors are required to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of these statements; and unless errors in them are brought to the notice of the Comptroller General within one month from the date of their receipt, Government will not be responsible for any sums not thus acknowledged.

XIX.—Any depositor may, once in the official year but not oftener, receive, on application to the Comptroller General, a copy of his account for the last official year, and for so many months of the current year as may have been posted and agreed with the accounts of the Department.

FORM A.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' PROVIDENT FUND.

Deposit account of _____ (name) _____ (designation) _____ *Deposit No.* _____ *in the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund for the year ending 31st March 188* .

During the month of _____.	Deposits.			Interest.			Withdrawn.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
(Each month to be entered consecutively.)									
TOTAL .									

Statement of account for the year ending March 31st, 188 .	R	a.	p.
Balance on 1st 188 . including interest . .			
Additions during the year .			
Interest			
TOTAL .			
Deduct withdrawals . .			
Balance on 188 . .			
Remarks.			

Dated _____

Depy. Comptroller General,
(Savings Bank Branch).

The 5th February 1885.

No. 44.—Mr P. T. S. Large, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to that under the Director General of Railways.

No. 45.—Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

No. 46.—Mr. H. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways on being relieved of his duties under the Bengal-North-Western Railway Company.

The 6th February 1885.

No. 47.—Mr. H. G. Billings, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burma, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st September 1884.

S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7. 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1884.

From the 22nd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 15th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

*Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

NOTICE.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1885.

No. 490.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th November last, *vice* Major-General W. M. Campbell, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India, retired :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Pullan, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. W. H. Cole, M.A., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Lieutenant H. M. Jackson, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

The 4th February 1885.

No. 491.—Major T. T. Carter, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India, having proceeded on subsidiary leave on the forenoon of the 3rd December last, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Military Department Notification No. 690, dated 26th December 1884, the following temporary promotions are made :—

Major C. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Major T. H. Holdich, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Major S. H. Cowan, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant F. B. Longe, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade.

The 5th February 1885.

No. 492.—Mr. G. B. Scott, who has been appointed an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, under Notification No. $\frac{35}{8-2}$ S., dated the 30th January 1885, of Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Assistant Superintendents, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th November 1884.

No. 493.—Major C. Strahan, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, under Sections 71 to 73, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th instant, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 19th January 1885.

No. 15.—Mr. C. Tapsell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 136, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd February 1885, or such date as his services can be spared.

C. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Depy. Surveyor General, in charge Trigonometrical Surveys.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 30th January 1885.

No. 92.—Lieutenant J. A. Bell and Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, on the forenoon of the 31st December 1884.

The 31st January 1885.

No. 98.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 113 G., dated the 21st of January 1885, Messrs. J. A. Crawford, C.S., and R. M. Dane, C.S., respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, on the forenoon of the 24th January 1885.

By Order.
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA IN THE P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Nusseerabad, the 27th January 1885.

No. 277 S.—Under Section 15 of Act XV of 1873, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to sanction the levy of the following additional taxes proposed by the Ajmere Municipal Committee as shown in italics in the subjoined schedule, from 1st January 1885 :—

I.—Wheel tax on all vehicles plying within municipal limits, except those in halt transit at a recognized encamping ground for less than three nights.

Carriages,—4 annas per wheel per month.
Ekkas,—2 annas per wheel per month.
Bullock carts,—1 anna per wheel per month.

II.—Conservancy cess on European houses and officers outside the city, other than such as belong to the Railway, or are cleansed by Birut sweepers, at 5 per cent. on the rental of all private houses, with a maximum charge of R5 per house per mensem ; all public officers being specially assessed.

III.—Increased Octroi taxation as shown in italics in list annexed. Where no change is shown the old rate will continue to be levied :—

Names of Articles.	Former rate of Taxation.	Per	Changes. Increase or new rate.	Per	Sanctioned rate of Taxation.	Per
	R a. p.		R a p.		R a. p.	
I. ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK FOR MEN AND ANIMALS.						
Fruits—Cocoanuts (Kernel)	0 6 0	Md	0 2 0	Md.	0 8 0	Md.
" Cocoanuts with outer rind	0 3 0	100	0 3 0	100	0 3 0	100
" Dates, dry	0 6 0	Md.	0 2 0	Md.	0 8 0	Md.
" Caju (cashewnuts) and *chilgoza*	0 8 0	"	0 4 0	"	0 12 0	"
" Cheronji	0 8 0	"	0 4 0	"	0 12 0	"
" Mohwa berries	0 4 0	"	0 4 0	"	0 8 0	"
Fresh Fruits—Mango, Orange, Plantain, Pear, Pomegranate, Grape, Apple, Pine-apple, Lokat, Alucha, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Jeypore Plums, Figs, and Sugarcane.	...	...	0 0 6	Re.	0 0 6	Re.
Ghi and *Butter or Makhan*	0 10 0	Md.	0 2 0	Md.	0 12 0	Md.
Masur, Tur, Urud and Moong	0 0 6	"	0 0 3	"	0 0 9	"
Maida (Fine flour) and Suji	...	...	0 1 0	"	0 1 0	"
Ata (flour)	...	...	0 0 6	"	0 0 6	"
Preserved Fruits, Vinegar, Syrup, Arrow-root, Corn-flour and all Oilman's stores and provisions	...	...	0 0 6	Re.	0 0 6	Re.

Names of Articles.	Former rate of Taxation	Per	Change. Increase or new rate.	Per	Sanctioned rate of Taxation.	Per
	R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	
I. Articles of Food and Drink for Men and Animals—*continued.*						
Rice	0 2 0	Md.	0 1 0	Md.	0 3 0	Md.
Seeds, Methi	0 2 0	"	0 1 0	"	0 3 0	"
Tea	2 8 0	"	2 8 0	"	5 0 0	"
Coffee	...	...	2 0 0	"	2 0 0	"
II. Vegetables.						
Potatoes, Yams, Arvi and *Zemikund*	0 2 0	Md.	0 1 0	Md.	0 3 0	Md.
III. Articles of Fuel, Lighting and Washing.						
Charcoal and *Coal*	0 1 0	Md.	0 1 0	Md.	0 2 0	Md.
Seeds,—Alsi (Linseed), Tilli, &c.	0 2 0	"	0 1 0	"	0 3 0	"
Cinder (refuse Coal)	...	...	2 0 0	100 Mds.	2 0 0	100 Mds.
IV. Articles used in the construction of Building.						
Glues	0 3 0	Md.	0 0 6	Re.	0 0 6	Re.
Stone—Khattu of Marwar *Red stone of Agra and all sorts of dressed stones for masonry, flooring and roofing, &c.*	0 4 0 0 2 0	cart load. camel load.	0 0 6	Re.	0 0 6	"
Marbles and things made thereof	0 2 0	Md.				
Limestone	...	...	0 8 0	100 Mds.	0 8 0	100 Mds.
Wood,—Sal, Shishum, and other valuable kinds *including beams*	0 0	c. ft.	0 1 0	Re.	0 1 0	Re.
V. Drugs, Gums, Spices, and Perfumes.						
Drugs—Small Cardamoms	3 0 0	Md.	0 0 6	Re.	0 0 6	Re.
" Salibmisri, Piplamul, Cababchini	2 0 0	"	0 0 6	"	0 0 6	"
" Purified Sulphur	0 4 0	"	0 0 6	"	0 0 6	"
Perfumes—Khas	0 2 0	"	0 2 0	Md.	0 4 0	Md.
" Saffron	2 0 0	Cent.	0 0 6	Re.	0 0 6	Re.
" Atter of all sorts, *Mushk, Amber, and pearls for medicinal purposes*	5 0 0	"	0 1 0	"	0 1 0	"
Sandal wood, Agar and Tagar	...	...	0 0 6	"	0 0 6	"
Turmeric	0 4 0	Md.	0 4 0	Md.	0 8 0	Md.
Mustard	0 2 0	"	0 1 0	"	0 3 0	"
VI. Tobacco.						
1st Sort, Malwa	1 0 0	Md.	0 8 0	Md.	1 8 0	Md.
2nd Sort, Zarda	0 8 0	"	0 4 0	"	0 12 0	"
3rd Sort, Purbi and Daisi	0 4 0	"	0 2 0	"	0 6 0	"
VII. Piece Goods and other Textile Fabrics and Manufactured Articles of Clothing and Dress.						
Cotton, cleaned and uncleaned	0 8 0	Cent.	0 8 0	Cent.	1 0 0	Cent.
Cloth of all sorts	1 4 0	"	0 4 0	"	1 8 0	"
Embroidery and silk piece goods	1 8 0	"	0 8 0	"	2 0 0	"
Leather and things made thereof	...	...	0 1 0	Re.	0 1 0	Re.
Thread, coarse, fine	...	...	1 0 0	Cent.	1 0 0	Cent.
VIII. Metals.						
Metals and things made thereof	1 8 0	Cent.	1 8 0	Cent.	3 0 0	Cent.
IX. Dyeing and Colouring Materials.						
Al-majith	0 3 0	Md.	0 1 0	Md.	0 4 0	Md.
Bairoza	0 4 0	"	0 0 6	Re.	0 0 6	Re.
Chandras and Chupri	0 8 0	"	0 0 6	"	0 0 6	"
Gulal, Tawakhir and Tawakhur, 1st sort	0 8 0	"	0 8 0	Md.	1 0 0	Md.
Indigo	3 0 0	Cent.	1 8 0	Cent.	4 8 0	Cent.
Safflower	3 0 0	"	1 8 0	"	4 8 0	"
Sakur	0 3 0	Md.	0 1 0	Md.	0 4 0	Md.
Sindur (red lead)	0 3 0	"	0 0 6	Re.	0 0 6	Re.
Five Colors	2 0 0	Cent.	0 0 9	"	0 0 9	"
Verdigris	2 0 0	Md.	3 0 0	Md.	5 0 0	Md.
X. Miscellaneous Articles.						
Glass-ware	...	...	0 0 6	Re.	0 0 6	Re.
Paper of all sorts (Country and Europe), coarse and fine	...	...	1 8 0	Cent.	1 8 0	Cent.
Ivory and things made thereof	...	...	0 0 6	Re.	0 0 6	Re.
Tables, Chairs, and other Articles of Wood	...	...	0 0 6	"	0 0 6	"

By Order,

W. G. CUMMING, *Major, R.E.,*

Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. D.

2 a 1

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th January 1885.

No. 7.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 180, dated 1st August 1884, Lieutenant C. A. R. Browne, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Department, on the afternoon of the 9th January 1885.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1885.

No. 10.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 35, dated the 28th January 1885, Captain R. Gardiner, R.E., Class II, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the Office of the Director General of Railways.

The 2nd February 1885.

No. 11.—Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave on sick certificate for three months in continuation of the leave previously granted him.

No. 12.—Mr. C. E. Cardew, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on sick certificate for six months in further extension of the furlough previously granted him.

No. 13.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 26 of the 23rd January 1885, the undermentioned Officers of Royal Engineers are posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section :—

Lieutenant E. W. Walton.
" J. R. L. Macdonald.
" S. L. Craster.

The 3rd February 1885.

No. 14.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 23, dated the 21st January 1885, Major W. Shepherd, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

The 4th February 1885.

No. 15.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 36, dated the 28th January 1885, Mr. F. G. Brook-Fox, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burma, is posted to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

BENGAL-NAGPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Tenders are invited, and will be received up to noon of Saturday, 28th February 1885, for the supply of one hundred thousand (100,000) sleepers measuring 10′ 0″ by 10″ by 5″. Separate rates should be quoted for each sleeper of the following descriptions of wood :—

Sal.
Bejar Sar.
Teak.

Delivery of sleepers may be made at approved depôts at Amgaon, Dara-Kassa, Raj-Nandgaon, and Raipur, but at the latter depôt only 25,000 sleepers will be received. The whole of the sleepers must be delivered by 15th October 1885. The Engineer in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Further information can be had on application to the Engineer-in-Chief, Camp Raipur, Central Provinces.

Descriptive Return of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, dated at Fort William, this 30th day of January 1885.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2634, Private Joseph Murphy.
Age,—22 years 3 months, appears much younger, having no appearance of beard, and being of a very florid complexion.
Height,—5 feet 5¾ inches.
Chest measurement,—35 inches.
Complexion,—Fresh.
Eyes,—Hazel.
Hair,—Brown, thick, with tendency to curl.
Religion,—Roman Catholic.
General appearance,—Much younger than age, with a slouching walk which in civilian clothing would prevent his being recognized as having served in the army.

A. A. LEMESURIER, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Liverpool Regt.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that about the end of July 1882, the treasure described below was found from a land mound falling in accidentally in Dhand Lakori Taluka, Tando Allahayar, of the Hyderabad District :—

Description of Property.	*Estimated Value.* R	a.	p.
3 pieces of silver *puras* (foot ornament)	22	6	0
2 pieces of silver *has* (neck ornament)	10	0	0
2 pieces of silver *sagis* (neck ornament)	9	9	0
2 *jhabas* of silver	1	4	0
21 miscellaneous pieces of silver	1	7	0
1 *ver* of silver (a kind of ring)	0	4	0
1 ring partly of silver and partly of gold	1	8	0
6 bundees of silver	0	9	0
1 golden pestle and a piece of gold	15	12	0
4 rings of sorts	0	8	9
1 thoit of silver	0	3	0
TOTAL	69	6	9

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mukhtiarkar of Tando Allahayar at his office on the 1st June 1885, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

E. W. TREVOR,
Collector.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1885.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Trans fer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven Shillings per cent Portion	5 per cent. Loan of 1856 57	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835 36.	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion	TOTAL			
Balance of 15th January 1885	54,100	13,93,706	28,23,400	2,35,89,500	98,58,400	3,01,89,737	2,40,58,800	9,18,94,543	45,81,700	94,52,800	10,17,12,000	11,57,46,500	1,24,000	32,700	20,78,51,843
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January 1885	. .	. . .	. . .	10,000	6,000	16,000	. . .	32,000	. . . .	. . . .	15,500	15,500	. . . .	. . . .	47,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January 1885	. .	. . .	500	15,000	. . . .	7,500	7,000	27,000	. . . .	5,000	4,500	9,500	. . . .	. . . .	36,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1885	. .	. . .	. . .	37,000	500	16,000	5,000	58,500	. . . .	1,000	76,800	77,800	. . . .	. . . .	1,36 300
	54,100	13,93,706	28 23,900	2,36,28,500	98,64,900	3,02,29,237	2,40,71,800	9,20,12,043	45,81,700	94,58,800	10,18,08,800	11,58,49,300	1,24,000	32,700	20,80,72,143
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	. .	. . .	3,500	2,50,500	28,000	4,48,500	1,28,700	8,57,200	13,300	10,000	5,72,800	5,96,100	. . . .	. . . .	14,55,300
Balance on 31st January 1885	54,100	13,93 706	28,20,400	2,33,78 000	98,36,900	2,97,80,737	2,39,43,100	9,11,52,843	45,68,400	94,48,800	10,12,36,000	11,52,53,200	1,24,000	32,700	20,66,16,843

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov 1884, enfaced from India 5,072 lakhs; re transferred from London 4,354 lakhs.

„ 1st Dec 1884 to 15 h Dec.	„	„	„	7 „	„ „	5 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „	„	„	„	4 „	„ „	2 „
„ 1st Jan. 1885 to 15th Jan. 1885	„	„		6 „	„ „	6 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „	„	„	„	2 „	„ „	14 „
				5,091 lakhs.		4,381 lakhs.
				4,381 „		
Balance against India				710 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd February 1885

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd February 1885.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				41,59,251	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,64,808	6	4	1,67,06,966	7	7
Public Deposits at Branches	1,17,42,158	1	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,92,19,904	2	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.				5,21,151	9	7
Sundries				11,46,128	12	6
RUPEES				7,17,53,802	4	0

ASSETS	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				64,86,429	8	0
Other authorized Investments				36,91,390	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				90,65,373	11	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				76,10,175	1	11
Bills discounted and purchased				1,70,22,982	11	8
Balances with other Banks				3,56,986	11	6
Bullion				5,42,768	0	6
Dead Stock				11,70,939	15	1
Stamps				8,517	12	9
Sundries				8,53,717	3	4
				4,68,09,280	12	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	90,31,034	5	10	2,49,44,521	7	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,59,13,487	1	8			
RUPEES				7,17,53,802	4	0

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 5th February 1885.

D. FRASER,
Offg. Chief Acctt.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 52 4.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1885	R	R	R	R	R	R
Jan. 6	. . .	1,48,898	. . .	4,589	1,30,96,456	91,84,028
" 27	5,99,844	1,49,358	. . .	6,04,233	1,28,96,595	90,32,242
" 28	. . .	1,51,721	. . .	6,04,233	1,27,47,521	88,77,425
" 29	. . .	1,60,918	. . .	6,04,233	1,25,47,521	87,13,222
" 30	. . .	1,50,064	. . .	6,04,233	1,23,77,725	85,60,095
" 31	. . .	. . .	. . .	6,04,233	1,23,77,725	85,60,095

R V RIDDELL, *Major, R E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT
The 2nd February 1885

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant
		R	
41	B 84—87015	100	Mr. C. Ussher, St. Thomas' Mount.

FORT ST. GEORGE.
The 26th January 1885

W T. PIERCY,
Offg. Asst Accountant Genl,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 3rd February 1885.

Agent of Gellatley, Hankey & Co.
Beresford, Captain J. C. M
Bispinck, Hern G.
Cain, J W
Gough, Buttram.
Cameron, George.
Gray, Stephen
Hallett, Bald S.
Hardy, W S.
Hollam, Bertie.
Mosovitz, Herman.
Neilmann, Mr.
Oswald, John.
Potts, A. E
Sandlet, Herr G.
Schrettkey, Eugene C.
Scott, Alex.
Serres, W. W
Winstanley, G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adda, Henry.
Alexander, D. D.
Allen, Alex.
Ambler, C F.
Amoss, Thomas.
Andrew, James.
Barrow, Frank Hunter.
Brigg, E. A.
Burke, sir Henry.
Cachpoora, Mr.
Carlisle, J T.
Carry, I. E.
Case, Mrs. S. F.
Clift, Mrs H. W.
Cochrone, Benjamin.
Cowan, Andrew.
Dalzell, John.
Dellaisjally, Mdlle. Victoria.
DeHonnieras, Robert.
DeLa Grange, Baron Louis.
Dubais, J. B.
Duffy, E.
Evans, Dr T. O.
Fitzroy, Miss E.
Gray, Mrs Marrie.
Grün, Otto
Harcourt, W. H.
Heberlet, A. F
Hordern, Mrs Peter.
Huddleston, John E. Leslie
Hughes, Mrs. A. J.
Huhne John.
Hull, W
Isaac, Mr.
Jayne, H.
Jonnsin, T
Lampard, Henry.
Lancez, Mrs W.
Latham, Thomas.
Lee, Miss C.
Lubbach, J B.
Matson, E.
Mande Gerald.
Mercer, Frank.
Margatroyd, C. A.
"Naini."
O'Connell, Comdr.
Owen, L. C.
Pate, Fred
Peters, L. C
Petley, W. A.
Psyllas, Michel G.
Q R
Radu Monsr. T.
"Rex"
Richardson, H.
Robertson, Wm.
Smith, F E
Smith, T. R.
Steel, John
Taylor, Miss Emma.
Thomassen, E. S.
Thrussell, A.
Todd, R. M
Towers, Miss Rosa
Trafford, H. R.
Wood & Co., R.
Young, W
Zillhardt, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Dalzell, W.
DeGa, Michael.
Fanzi, Dr. Guido.
Kennyon, Mrs.
Maurer, Emanuel.

E HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 2nd February 1885.

Arnold, Rev. S.
Bayley, Mrs.
Bickers, M. E.
Chowdhari, N. G.
Das, Kedar Nath
Fagan, H. R.
Farrer, H.
Humphery, Rev. W T.
Landale, J.
Roy, Umes Chunder
Shaw, Nando Lall.
Wills, G.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1885.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer
	1885	
Madras and Ceylon	7th Feb.	P. & O. Str. *Brindisi.*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	10th "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	9th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	11th "	Str. *Africa.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	11th "	Str *Calcutta*
Port Blair and Camorta	12th "	Str. *Makar n.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom, also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion can be forwarded

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

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At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices specified below:—

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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts	8	0	0
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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part III, 4to, 68 pages, 3 plates	1	8	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates	2	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	0	8	0
Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	3	0	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1879, corrected and reduced	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1880, corrected and reduced	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1881, corrected and reduced	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1882, corrected and reduced	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1883, corrected and reduced	2	8	0
The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part I [Instructions to Observers]	3	0	0
The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part II [The Meteorology of India]	5	0	0
Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India	2	0	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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Orders and subscriptions for 1885 should be at once remitted.

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	R	a.
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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

This 26th day of January 1885 A D.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1882, AND OF THE GLENCOE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

By an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter, dated the 26th day of January 1885, on the petition of Robert Leycester Upton, a Contributory of the said Company. It was ordered that the abovenamed Company be wound up by this Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.

EDWARD COWIE,
Attorney for the Petitioner.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes—

No 027480—014618, of the 4 per cent. of 1879, for ₹10,000, originally standing in the name of Hurmookhroy Phoolchand,

No. 087227, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal,

No. 006909—006154, of the 4 per cent of 1865, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Radhanath Chatterjee,

and last endorsed to Bissendoyal Hurdoyal, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, but they bear their blank endorsement. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

BISSENDOYAL HURDOYAL,
59, Cotton Street.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 047153 and 131185, and 048510, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43 and 1854-55, for ₹500 each, and for ₹1,000, respectively, originally standing in the names of Mahomed Ali Rogay and Bank of Bengal, and Dwarkanath Raghoba and Raghoba Pandurang, and last endorsed to Dwarkanath Raghoba and Raghoba Pandurang, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors.

DWARKANATH RAGHOBA,
Hyderabad, Sind.

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1885.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1885.

An Act to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

XXVI 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1885.

XXVI of 1881.

Amendment of section 7, Act XXVI of 1881.

2. In the fourth paragraph of section 7 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, for the words "When acceptance is refused and the bill is protested for non-acceptance" the following shall be substituted, namely :—"When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security".

New section inserted after section 45 of the same Act.

3. After section 45 of the same Act the following shall be inserted :—

Holder's right to duplicate of lost bill.

"45A. Where a bill of exchange has been lost before it is over-due, the person who was the holder of it may apply to the drawer to give him another bill of the same tenor, giving security to the drawer, if required, to indemnify him against all persons whatever in case the bill alleged to have been lost shall be found again.

"If the drawer on request as aforesaid refuses to give such duplicate bill, he may be compelled to do so."

Addition to sections 61 and 64 of the same Act.

4. To section 61, and the first paragraph of section 64, of the same Act, the following shall be added :—

"Where authorised by agreement or usage, a presentment through the post office by means of a registered letter is sufficient."

Addition to section 101 of the same Act.

5. To section 101 of the same Act the following shall be added :—

"A notary public may make the demand mentioned in clause (*c*) of this section either in person or by his clerk or, where authorised by agreement or usage, by registered letter."

Section inserted after section 104 of the same Act.

6. After section 104 of the same Act the following shall be inserted :—

When noting equivalent to protest.

"104A. For the purposes of this Act, where a bill or note is required to be protested within a specified time or before some further proceeding is taken, it is sufficient that the bill has been noted for protest before the expiration of the specified time or the taking of the proceeding; and the formal protest may be extended at any time thereafter as of the date of the noting."

Section 108 of the same Act, in part, repealed.

7. In the same Act, section 108, the second sentence is repealed.

Amendment of section 109 of same Act.

8. In the same Act, section 109,

(*a*) for the words "in the presence of a notary public subscribe the bill with his own hand and" the following shall be substituted, namely :—"by writing on the bill under his hand"; and

(*b*) the last twelve words are repealed.

Amendment of section 113 of same Act.

9. In the same Act, section 113, after the words "the person so paying" the words "or his agent in that behalf" shall be inserted.

New chapter added to same Act.

10. After Chapter XVI of the same Act, the following shall be inserted :—

"CHAPTER XVII.

"NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Power to appoint notaries public.

"138. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint any person, by name or by virtue of his office, to be a notary public under this Act and to exercise his functions as such within any local area, and may, by like notification, remove from office any notary public appointed under this Act.

Power to make rules for notaries public.

"139. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance and control of notaries public appointed under this Act, and may, by such rules, (among other matters) fix the fees payable to such notaries."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1885.

An Act to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:— IV of 1882.

Amendment of section 1 of Act IV of 1882.

1. For the fifth clause of section 1 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"And any Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt, either retrospectively or prospectively, any part of the territories administered by such Local Government from all or any of the following provisions, namely:—

"Sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three."

Addition to same section.

2. The following clause shall be deemed to have been added to the first section of the said Act from the date on which it came into force, namely:—

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing part of this section, sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three shall not extend or be extended to any district or tract of country for the time being excluded from the operation of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, under the power conferred by the first section of that Act or otherwise." III of 1877.

Addition to section 4 of same Act.

3. To section 4 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"And sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three shall be read as supplemental to the Indian Registration Act, 1877." III of 1877.

Addition to section 6 of same Act.

4. To section 6 of the said Act the following clause shall be added:—

"(*i*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a tenant having an untransferable right of occupancy, the farmer of an estate in respect of which default has been made in paying revenue or the lessee of an estate under the management of a Court of Wards to assign his interest as such tenant, farmer or lessee."

Amendment of section 69 of same Act.

5. In section 69 of the said Act—

(*a*) after the words "is valid in the following cases" the words "and in no others" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) after the words "Hindu, Muhammadan or Buddhist," in both places where they occur, there shall be inserted the words "or a member of any other race, sect, tribe or class from time to time specified in this behalf by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, in the local official Gazette."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1885.

An Act to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner to assist the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Oudh Additional Judicial Commissioner's Act, 1885 ; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

2. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such person as it thinks fit to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner, and to sit as such in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

(*2*) Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Local Government.

Jurisdiction and powers of Additional Judicial Commissioner.

3. Every Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise such jurisdiction and powers of the Judicial Commissioner under any enactment for the time being in force as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may direct.

Law applicable to Additional Judicial Commissioner.

4. Every enactment for the time being applicable to the Judicial Commissioner shall apply to the Additional Judicial Commissioner when exercising any jurisdiction or powers under the last foregoing section, as if he were the Judicial Commissioner.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th February, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1885.

An Act to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

XII of 1875.

Amendment of section 42 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

1. In section 42 of the said Act, for the words "Conservator of every port to which such order relates, and in the custom-house, if any, of every port subject to this Act" the following shall be substituted, namely:—"Conservator, and at the custom-house, if any, of every port to which such order relates".

Addition to section 47 of the same Act.

2. To the fourth paragraph of section 47 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—"The expenses aforesaid shall also include the pensions, allowances and gratuities of persons who have been employed under this Act in the port, or such portion of those pensions, allowances and gratuities as the Local Government may by rule determine."

Further addition to the same section.

3. After the fifth paragraph of the same section the following shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted from the date on which the said Act came into force, namely:—"With the previous sanction of the Local Government the authorities of any port may, from time to time, contribute a sum from the Port Fund Account of that port for all or any of the purposes mentioned in section sixty.

"The sum so contributed shall, if, and so long as, the Local Government so directs, be in substitution of any Hospital Port-dues imposed under section fifty-nine at that port."

Addition to paragraph 3, section 59, of the same Act.

4. To the third paragraph of section 59 of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:—"The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel any such order."

Amendment of Schedule I, Part II, of the same Act.

5. In the entry relating to the Cuttack ports in Part II of the First Schedule of the same Act, for the words "not exceeding six annas per hundred maunds" the following shall be substituted, namely:—"Not exceeding four annas per ton".

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th February, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1885.

An Act to amend Act XXII of 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Excise Act, 1881 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

XXII of 1881.

Amendment of section 28 of said Act.

1. In section 28 of the said Act, after the words "ten rupees" the words "or who receives an annual remuneration equivalent to such salary" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 29 of same Act.

2. In the first paragraph of section 29 of the same Act, after the word "salary" the words "or annual remuneration" shall be inserted ; and in the second paragraph of the same section, after the word "rupees" the words "unless the Excise-officer is himself such an officer of police" shall be inserted.

New section inserted after section 34 of same Act.

3. In the same Act, after section 34, the following section shall be inserted :—

Power to invest police-officers with powers of Excise-officers.

"34A. The Local Government may, from time to time, invest either by name or in virtue of his office—

"(a) any police-officer with the powers conferred on Excise-officers by section 27 of this Act;

"(b) any police-officer in charge of a station or any police-officer of or above the grade of head-constable or sergeant with the powers conferred on Excise-officers by sections 28 and 29 of this Act.

"Every officer so invested shall, for all purposes connected with the exercise of these powers, be deemed to be an Excise-officer within the meaning of this Act."

New section substituted for section 47.

4. For section 47 of the same Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Prosecutions restricted.

"47. A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable under any one of the following sections, namely, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-one, forty-two and forty-three, except on the complaint or report of the Collector or an Excise-officer; and a Court shall not take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act unless the prosecution is instituted before the expiry of six months next after the commission of such offence."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1885.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd January, 1885 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2596, dated 15th September, 1884 [Paper No. 1].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 813—114, dated 13th September, 1884 [Paper No. 2].
Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 1252, dated 24th September, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 125—16L., dated 9th October, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 880, dated 17th October, 1884 [Paper No. 5].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 376G., dated 21st October, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2681, dated 18th October, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 7599, dated 31st October, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 987, dated 14th November, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5321—245, dated 14th November, 1884, and enclosure [Paper No. 10].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1147—VII-279-19, dated 5th November, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Bábú Charu Chandra Mookerjee, dated 2nd November, 1884 [Paper No 12].
Extract, paragraph 111, from Proceedings of the Meerut Association, No. 13, dated 16th November, 1884 [Paper No. 13].
From Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No 1326—VII-277 23, dated 13th December, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 14].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3001 J., dated 19th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No 1375—VII-277-26, dated 23rd December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
Memorandum by Bábú Gridhar Dás, Honorary Magistrate, and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Fund, and Member of the District Board, Zila Etawah, No. 1, dated 20th December, 1884 [Paper No. 17].
From the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Mahmúd, Allahabad, dated 13th January, 1885 [Paper No. 18].

2. It is generally admitted that the provisions of section 1 (*a*) of the Bill will amend the Act satisfactorily, but there are differences of opinion as to clause (*b*) of that section. The Government of Bombay, Mr. Justice West and others are strongly in favour of making the exemption from the provisions of section 41 of the Act local and not personal. It has also been urged, especially by Mr. Justice Mahmúd, that power should not be given to exempt from the provisions of section 41. Mr. Mahmúd says, "As I understand the law, the provisions of section 41 of the Transfer of Property Act are nothing more or less than the repetition of the rule of natural equity which belongs to almost every department of law connected with the dealings of one human being with another. The rule of equitable estoppel is so important that, irrespective of section 41 of the Transfer of Property Act, I, speaking for my own part, would, regardless of the nationality of parties, apply it to all transactions which came before me and which furnished circumstances for its application."

3. After considering the matter we are of opinion that, if section 41 of the Act contains, as we believe it does, a rule of equity which our Courts should follow, the section should be in

force wherever the Act is in force. If that section were excluded from the Act, the Courts would probably, on general principles of equity, follow the rule which it contains. We think, therefore, that it is unnecessary to give any power to exempt from the provisions of section 41, and have struck out clause (*b*), section 1 of the Bill.

4. With regard to some questions raised as to the effect of section 3 of the Bill, we may mention that the Transfer of Property Act in requiring that certain transfers shall be made by a registered instrument does not conflict with the Indian Registration Act. That Act requires that certain documents shall be registered in order to render them capable of affecting certain property and admissible in evidence of any transaction affecting such property. The Transfer of Property Act, on the other hand, provides that certain transfers can only be effected by a registered instrument.

5. With reference to section 4 of the Bill, it has been suggested that section 69 of the Act should be restored to the form proposed by the Indian Law Commission. The question whether a power of sale should be valid in all cases where the property secured by the mortgage was of a certain value was fully discussed at the time the Act was passed. It was then decided that the valuation test should not be adopted, and we consider that it is inexpedient to re-open the question now.

6. Objections have been raised relating to the chapter on leases of immoveable property. These are sufficiently met by section 117 of the Act, which exempts leases for agricultural purposes from the provisions of the chapter.

7. We have taken the opportunity of adding to section 6 of the Act a clause (*i*) containing a proviso like that of sub-section (*j*), section 108. If the chapter on leases does not apply to leases for agricultural purposes, then the proviso to sub-section (*j*) will not be in force. It might therefore happen that an untransferable right of occupancy, the farm of an estate in respect of which default had been made in paying revenue or the lease of an estate under the Court of Wards might be held to be transferable by virtue of the general power of transfer conferred by section 6.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	23rd and 30th August, and 6th September, 1884.
Fort Saint George Gazette ...	9th September, 1884.
Bombay Government Gazette ...	28th August, and 4th and 11th September, 1884.
Calcutta Gazette	3rd, 10th and 17th September, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	30th August, and 6th and 13th September, 1884.
Punjab Government Gazette	28th August, and 4th and 11th September, 1884.
Central Provinces Gazette ...	30th August, and 6th and 13th September, 1884.
British Burma Gazette	13th, 20th and 27th September, 1884.
Assam Gazette	13th September, 1884.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Hindustani ...	30th September, 1884.
	Telugu ...	7th October, 1884.
	Malayalam ...	7th October, 1884.
	Tamil	28th October, 1884.
	Canarese ...	28th October, 1884.
Panjáb	Urdu	29th September, and 6th and 13th October, 1884.
British Burma ...	Burmese ...	27th September, and 4th and 11th October, 1884.

9. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.
J. GIBBS.
PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI.
H. ST. A. GOODRICH.
G. H. P. EVANS.

The 21st January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd January, 1885 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our report.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 393, dated 3rd April, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No 115G, dated 7th April, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2635—120, dated 3rd June, 1884 [Paper No. 3].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 288—I. 41, dated 2nd June, 1884 [Paper No. 4].
Office memorandum by Home Department, No. 829, dated 18th June, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No 486, dated 23rd June, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 6]
From Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4659, dated 30th June, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 7].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 527—VII-27-10, dated 2nd July, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No 8].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1579, dated 26th June, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 106—7L., dated 4th July, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 661, dated 23rd July, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1872, dated 30th July, 1884 [Paper No. 12].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1339T.—R., dated 31st July, 1884 [Paper No. 13].

2 With regard to lost bills it has been pointed out that the Act provides no machinery whereby the owner of a lost bill or note can get a duplicate from the drawer or maker. We think that this omission should be supplied, and have accordingly inserted in the Bill a section (2) taken from section 69 of the English Statute. Actions on lost bills are sufficiently provided for by section 61 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

3. With reference to the remarks forwarded by the Government of Madras, we think that clause (*c*), section 101 of the Act, does seem to imply that to render a protest valid the demand must be made by the notary public in person. If the law be so understood, it will cause inconvenience, and to remove all doubts we consider that the section should be amended so that it may be clear that a demand may be made by a notary public's clerk in person. The Act might also, we think, be still further amended so as to afford greater facilities for presenting bills and demanding acceptance or payment. The English Act [section 41 (1) (*e*) and section 45 (8)] provides that a bill is duly presented for acceptance or payment when presented through the post office in cases where such presentment is authorised by agreement or usage. We think that it is desirable to extend to this country similar facilities for presenting bills, but we consider that when presentment through the post office is allowed it should be made by means of a registered letter. We have accordingly, in section 3 of the Bill, made additions to the Act which will validate a presentment through the post office by means of a registered letter when such a presentment is authorised by agreement or usage. We have also, in section 4 of the Bill, added to section 101 a clause to the effect that the demand mentioned in clause (*c*) may be made by the notary public in person or by his clerk in person or, where authorised by agreement or usage, by a registered letter.

4. It has been pointed out that while section 108 implies that acceptance for honour may take place when a bill has been noted or protested, the definition of "acceptor for honour" (section 7) shows that an acceptance for honour is made after a bill is protested. It might be held therefore that there could be no acceptance for honour until a bill had been

protested as well as noted. To meet this difficulty we have inserted in the Bill a section (6) taken from section 93 of the English Statute, and have slightly amended the definition in section 7 of the Act so as to make it agree with section 108.

5. The Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Rangoon have suggested an amendment of section 113 of the Act which would have the effect of rendering a declaration before a notary public unnecessary in the case of a payment for honour. We have considered this suggestion and we think that some formality is desirable. We are of opinion that it would not be safe to relax these formalities regarding payments for honour further than they are relaxed by English law.

6. It has also been suggested that power should be taken to make rules for the control of those notaries public who have not been appointed under the Act. We think that it is not desirable to make rules for the control of notaries not appointed by the Government of India.

7. We have been asked to make a provision for cases in which the services of a notary public are not available, by adopting section 94 of the English Act which provides that in such cases a protest may be made by means of a certificate signed by a householder or substantial resident. Having regard to the power given to Government of appointing notaries public, the number of appointments that have been made and the possible abuses that might arise if a householder or substantial resident were substituted for a notary, we think that it would be unwise to adopt this provision of the Statute.

8. It is said that the proposed amendment of section 113 will raise doubts whether the words "acceptor," "acceptor for honour," "payee" and "drawee" are intended to include an agent of an acceptor, payee or drawee. We think that section 27 of the Act, which provides that a person may bind himself by a duly authorized agent, will answer all questions of this nature that may arise.

9. The Chief Commissioner, British Burma, suggests that the Local Government should be authorized to appoint notaries public. This question has already been considered, and we would not re-open it.

10. With regard to the question whether section 45 of the Contract Act unduly limits the negotiation of bills, we are not disposed to think that it does. We are not aware that that section has given rise to any difficulties in this respect, and the saving in the Contract Act of all usages or customs of trade will probably meet such difficulties if they do arise. If any amendment in this respect is necessary, it should take the form of an amendment of section 45 in the Contract Act, as such an amendment would perhaps be required for other cases besides those under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

11. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	8th, 15th and 22nd March, 1884.
Fort St George Gazette	18th March, 1884.
Bombay Government Gazette	13th, 20th and 27th March, 1884.
Calcutta Gazette	12th, 19th and 26th March, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	15th, 22nd and 29th March, 1884.
Panjáb Government Gazette	20th and 27th March, and 3rd April, 1884.
Central Provinces Gazette	15th, 22nd and 29th March, 1884.
British Burma Gazette	29th March, and 5th and 12th April, 1884.
Assam Gazette	29th March, and 5th and 12th April, 1884.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Maráthí	... 17th April, 1884.
	Gujaráthí	... 3rd May, 1884.
Bengal	Bengali	... 1st April, 1884.
	Hindí	... 18th March, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	... 31st May, and 7th and 14th June, 1884.
Central Provinces	Maráthí	... 26th April, and 3rd and 10th May, 1884.
British Burma	Burmese	... 5th, 12th and 19th April, 1884.

12. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.
J. GIBBS.
ROBERT MILLER.
G. H. P. EVANS.

The 22nd January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXII of 1881, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January, 1885 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend Act XXII of 1881 was referred, have considered the Bill and papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 53, dated 17th November, 1884 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 969, dated 4th December, 1884 [Paper No. 2].
Extract, paragraph VI, from Proceedings of the Meerut Association, No. 15, dated 29th November, 1884 [Paper No 3].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 3148, dated 12th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 4]
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 279-41 E., dated 12th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 74—VII-305-13, dated 17th January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 143-284, dated 16th January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

2. At the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, we have added to the Bill sections (1 and 2) which will enable a Thugyi, when appointed an Excise-officer, to exercise the powers of arrest, seizure and search conferred by sections 28 and 29 of the Act. The Thugyi, who is a collector of revenue and also assists generally in the administration, does not receive a monthly salary. He cannot, therefore, on a strict construction of those sections, be held to be an officer in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees.

3. We have also in section 2 of the Bill made a further slight amendment of section 29 of the Act, by providing that, where the Excise-officer making a search is himself an officer of Police in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees, the presence of another Police-officer is not required.

4. We have at the suggestion of several of the Local Governments amended the original section of the Bill (now section 3). We have given the Local Government power to invest any Police-officer with powers under section 27 of the Act, as we consider that these powers may be safely entrusted to any Police-officer. The more extensive powers conferred on certain Excise-officers by sections 28 and 29 of the Act should not, we think, be exercised by Police-officers unless they are in charge of a station or of or above the grade of head constable or sergeant. We have provided accordingly.

5. The use of the word "complaint" in section 47 of the Act, a section providing certain restrictions on prosecutions, has given rise to doubts, and we have, therefore, at the suggestion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, altered the wording of that section.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	25th October, and 1st and 8th November, 1884.
Bombay Government Gazette ...	13th November, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette.	8th, 15th and 22nd November, 1884.
Punjab Government Gazette ...	6th, 13th and 20th November, 1884.
Central Provinces Gazette ...	8th, 15th and 22nd November, 1884.
British Burma Gazette	22nd and 29th November, and 6th December, 1884.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Punjab	Urdú	1st, 8th and 15th December, 1884.
British Burma ...	Burmese	29th November, and 6th and 13th December, 1884.

7. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. W. QUINTON.
C. P. ILBERT.
A. COLVIN.

The 30th January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January, 1885 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 243-49 P. D., dated 15th November, 1883 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 549, dated 16th November, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2479, dated 26th November, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 5, dated 4th January, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
Office Memorandum by Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 885, dated 10th May, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 5].
Endorsement by Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 270, dated 4th July, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 6].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 35, dated 9th January, 1885, and enclosure [Papers No. 7].
Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 111, dated 14th January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

2. At the suggestion of the Government of Madras we have inserted in the Bill a section (1) amending section 42 of the Act. That section directs that the orders of a Local Government made in pursuance of the Act shall be, in addition to other modes of publication, fixed up in the custom-house, if any, of every port subject to this Act. A difficulty is experienced in carrying out this direction, and we consider that it will be sufficient to provide that the order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the office of the Conservator, and at the custom-house, if any, of every port to which the order relates.

3. We have amended section 1 of the Bill (now section 2) so as to provide for cases where the service of a person entitled to pension has been partly at the port and partly elsewhere.

4. At the request of the Bombay Government we have provided in section 3 of the Bill that money may be spent from the Port Fund Account for the support of hospitals for seamen or for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping and seamen belonging to ships in ports.

5. We have altered the rate of port-dues prescribed in the first schedule of the Act for the Cuttack ports, as the Government of Bengal finds that the present rate does not yield an income sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the ports.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.		*Date.*
Gazette of India ...	...	13th, 20th and 27th October, 1883.
Fort St. George Gazette	...	30th October, 1883.
Bombay Government Gazette	...	18th and 25th October, and 1st November, 1883.
Calcutta Gazette ...	...	27th and 31st October, and 7th November, 1883.
British Burma Gazette	...	3rd, 10th and 17th November, 1883.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.		*Language.*		*Date.*
Bombay	...	Guzaráthí	...	8th November, 1883.
		Kanarese	...	8th November, 1883.
		Maráthí	...	15th November, 1883.
Bengal	...	Bengalí	...	13th and 20th November, 1883.
		Hindi	...	27th November, 1883.
British Burma	...	Burmese	...	17th and 24th November, 1883.

7. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.
A. COLVIN.
H. J. REYNOLDS.

The 30th January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

N° 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

No. 25 I., dated 30th January 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

The Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1883-84, and the Resolution thereon by the Government of Bengal, No. 1901 I. A., dated 29th December 1884.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay on Irrigation Works in Bengal at the close of the year 1883-84 was as follows:—

	₹
Productive Public Works	5,67,68,405
Imperial Ordinary Works	9,20,112
Provincial Works	83,13,776
TOTAL .	6,60,32,293

The addition to the similar figure given in the previous year's Report amounts to ₹73,65,128, the details of which are thus explained:—

	₹
Capital expenditure during the year 1883-84 . .	22,69,128
Previous expenditure on the Circular and Eastern Canals now classed as an Irrigation and Navigation Work for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept . .	50,96,000
TOTAL .	73,65,128

The Capital expenditure during 1883-84 includes a sum of ₹3,00,000 contributed by the Government of India from Protective Funds towards the completion of the Orissa Coast Canal, which as yet earns no revenue.

2. The result of the operations of the year under review from the four systems which are classed as Productive Public Works was a loss of ₹21,10,285 calculated on the basis of actual receipts, and of ₹18,75,860 from assessments. The interest charge for the year was ₹21,60,758. The value of the crops irrigated by these canals was ₹1,14,66,195.

3. The gross revenue assessed on the canals in operation in Bengal during 1883-84 and three previous years was—

Canals.	Assessments.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa	1,97,213	3,38,323	3,02,874	2,65,777
Midnapur	2,81,554	3,20,900	2,92,009	2,64,205
Hidgellee	63,590	45,032	46,484	55,207
Sone	8,61,909	6,20,354	7,62,294	6,33,752
Sarun	23,041	18,027	4,317	...
Total	14,27,307	13,42,636	14,07,978	12,18,941

The increase in the total for the present year is nearly entirely due to the large area assessed to Revenue on the Sone Canals.

It is stated that estimates are under preparation for the improvement of the Hidgellee Tidal Canal, to bring it up to the standard of the Orissa Coast Canal, of which it will eventually form a part, and that until these improvements have been carried out, no material increase in the revenue of the Hidgellee Canal can be expected. There was a slight falling off in the area irrigated and in the tolls assessed on the Midnapur Canal. The considerable increase in the revenue assessed to the Sarun Canal was due to a deficiency of rainfall in September and October 1883. The large decrease in the revenue of the Orissa Canals will be referred to in a subsequent paragraph.

4. The working expenses, including indirect charges, are detailed for each canal in the following table :—

Canals.	Working Expenses.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Orissa	3,05,530	3,55,280	3,45,067	3,21,955
Midnapur	2,23,586	2,46,502	2,38,590	1,98,043
Hidgellee	48,093	41,897	29,984	26,520
Sone	5,42,159	5,49,774	4,90,193	5,04,208
Sarun	24,066	34,948	45,799	...
Total	11,43,434	12,28,401	11,49,633	10,50,726

There is a satisfactory decrease in the working expenses of all the canals, except the Hidgellee. In the case of the Orissa Canals, there was less expenditure on the maintenance of the head works. On the Midnapur Canal the decrease was due to less cost of repairs and of Revenue establishment. There was an increase under every head of expenditure on the Hidgellee Canal. On the Sone Canals there was a small decrease in the cost of maintenance and of Executive establishment; and on the Sarun Canal the decrease in expenditure is shown under the same heads of charge.

5 The net assessed revenue, which is the difference between the gross revenue and working expenses, was therefore as below :—

Canals.	Net assessed revenue.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	R	R	R	R
Orissa	—1,08,317	—16,957	—42,193	—56,178
Midnapur	57,968	74,398	53,419	66,162
Hidgellee	15,497	3,135	16,500	28,687
Sone	3,19,750	70,580	2,72,101	1,29,544
Sarun	—1,025	—16,921	—41,482	...
Total	2,83,873	1,14,235	2,58,345	1,68,215

From the records of previous years it appeared that the revenue of the Orissa Canals was gradually overtaking the working expenses; but when the five-year leases expired in November 1882, there was a general disinclination on the part of the cultivators to renew them, and up to the end of the season the percentage of area leased to that commanded by distributaries of the canals had fallen from 63¼ in 1882-83 to 22 in 1883-84. The causes that have led to this great decrease in the area leased are fully discussed in the Report, and as the whole subject is now under enquiry by a Committee of Civil and Canal Officers, any comment at the present time would be out of place. On the Midnapur Canal, owing to favorable fainfall in the early part of the season, applications for water were delayed until such a late date that the supply in the canal was insufficient to overtake the sudden demand which came in the latter part of September.

Owing to a breach in the Western Canal, which occurred on the 23rd August, and the consequent damage to crops from stoppage of the supply, the whole of the magnificent revenue assessed on the Sone Canals will not be realized. Steps have been taken to prevent such great loss as has befallen in the present year in the case of a similar accident occurring in future.

The net revenue of the Sarun Canal appears to increase steadily year by year, but it is said that further improvements to the works are in abeyance owing to the tendency of the Gunduck River to desert the branch from which these canals are supplied.

6. The areas watered by the principal irrigation canals during this and previous years were as follows :—

Canals.	Acres irrigated.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Orissa	48,760	133,028	132,278	117,221
Midnapur	97,919	101,939	104,434	103,862
Sone — Kharif	244,578	142,550	119,389	134,208
Sone — Rubbee	99,304	15,999	36,795	50,290
Sone — Perennial	6,732	15,275	21,891	23,127
Total Sone	350,614	173,824	178,075	207,625
Grand Total	497,293	408,791	414,787	428,708

The great extension of irrigation on the Sone Canal was due to the deficiency of rainfall in the months of August and October, at which time the demand was so great that the area irrigated was only limited by the power of the canal to meet it. It is very satisfactory to note that the area under

five-years' lease has increased from 76,305 acres in 1882-83 to 102,220 acres in 1883-84; the rate of charge for the five-year leases is not much more than two-thirds of those for annual leases, but there is a great advantage from the former in the assurance of a steady revenue which is independent of the varying nature of the seasons. In the table above the areas under five-years' lease are included in the figures for kharif.

7. A comparative statement of navigation receipts is given in the following table:—

Canals.	Navigation receipts.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880 81.
	R	R	R	R
Orissa	1,10,152	1,08,473	83,206	71,402
Midnapur	1,20,580	1,46,922	1,20,706	93,099
Hidgellee	63,317	43,694	45,848	53,338
Sone	85,193	71,205	93,116	61,145
Total	3,79,242	3,70,294	3,42,876	2,78,984

The increase in receipts from navigation is steadily maintained, notwithstanding the interruption to traffic from yearly silt clearances. It should be noted that the decrease in gross receipts from traffic on the Midnapur Canal is due to the transfer of the transport service to a private Company, and that there is a corresponding reduction in the working expenses. On the Orissa Canals, also, arrangements were being made to transfer the traffic on the Cuttack-Chandbally line to a private firm, and the service on the Patna Canal of the Sone series was successfully worked during the year under review by a contractor.

8. In connection with the above remarks on the navigation returns of the Bengal canals, it may be mentioned that the Capital Account of the Calcutta and Eastern Navigation Canals has been included in the figures for the present year, but the results of their working have not been shown in the statements of financial results which are appended to the Chief Engineer's Report. It would be more satisfactory if they were included in the statements which show the results of the administration of the Bengal canals as a whole, in future years.

9. The Calcutta and Eastern Canals are managed by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and have proved to be a most profitable undertaking; their Capital cost has been R52,51,534, of which R1,55,534 was expended during 1883-84, and further expenditure on improvements is contemplated.

The receipts and working expences, including indirect charges, of these canals for the past two years were—

Year.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.		
	Gross receipt.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
	R	R	R
1883-84	5,64,101	2,32,031	3,32,070
1882-83	5,64,194	3,26,897	2,37,297

The decrease in gross receipts was due to the partial failure of the jute and rice crops in the districts served by the canal, and the decrease in working expenses to the absence of expenditure on extensions and improvements.

10. The balances of irrigation revenue outstanding at the end of the year under review on the Orissa, Midnapur and Sone canals are detailed in the margin; the uncollected balance at the close of the previous year amounted to R5,75,788.

	R
Orissa	52 203
Midnapur	1,44,691
Sone	4,23,793
TOTAL	6,20,687

There was an increase in the amount collected on the Midnapur Canal; and it is mentioned that of the total sum of R1,43,228 realized on this canal, R1,12,182 was paid voluntarily, and that this result was due to the introduction of a system of enlisting the services of the leading ryots, who are paid a small commission for collecting the revenue. It is hoped that this procedure may eventually prove equally successful on the other canal systems to which it has been applied.

In Orissa an idea prevailed among the cultivators that water-rates would be reduced, with retrospective effect, when the new leases were given out, and with this expectation they employed every means of obstruction to postpone payment. The recovery of demands for irrigation revenue is one of the points which will be discussed by the Special Committee, which is now enquiring into the administration of the Orissa Canals.

The collections on the Sone Canals were rendered more difficult by the proceedings that were necessitated by the failure of supply owing to the breach in the Western Canal which has been before alluded to. When the orders of the Local Government were promulgated promising remissions in certain cases, voluntary payments ceased, and the irrigators generally began to file statements of losses to their crops in the hope of evading payment altogether. It is mentioned that a special enquiry is now in progress under orders contained in Government of India letter No. 1831., dated 11th July 1884, which forwarded a Despatch No. 26 P. W., dated 15th May 1884, from the Secretary of State for India, and that the collection of arrears on these canals will be one of the subjects discussed.

11. In the following statement the cost of measuring and assessing the irrigated areas and of collecting canal revenue is compared:—

CANALS.	PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE ON AMOUNTS COLLECTED.			
	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
Orissa	21·30	15·80	22·40	17·20
Midnapur	12 97	16·51	13·36	11·96
Sone	23·54	18·69	18·92	27·09

The causes that have led to the increased cost of collection on the Orissa and Sone Canals have been explained in the previous paragraphs.

12. New rules for the working of the Midnapur Canal were framed under Act III of 1876, and promulgated in the course of the year under review.

13. There was a general failure of rainfall in the months of September and October, with the result of a sudden demand for water on all the canals. The capacities of the channels being limited, the demand exceeded the supply, and it is mentioned that in one case the Canal Establishment had to call in the assistance of the police to maintain the system of distribution. Such sudden demands occur in all provinces, but the system of yearly leases, with the necessarily cumbrous procedure for obtaining permits to irrigate, must render it more difficult to arrange for such a sudden expansion of irrigation in Bengal than elsewere. This, together with other matters which have

been noticed in this Review, are receiving attention from the Bengal Government.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and its accompaniments be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce and the Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Resident, Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, to the Foreign Department, for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Also, that this Resolution, the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected statements, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Resolution on the Canal Revenue Report for 1883-84 and the Chief Engineer's note on the same, No. 1901I. A., dated Calcutta, the 29th December 1884.

Read—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1883-84, and the Chief Engineer's note on the same.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) invested, up to the end of the year 1883-84, on irrigation works in Bengal, of which capital and revenue accounts are kept, has amounted to R6,37,51,362, divided as follows :—

	R
Productive Public Works	5,47,20,704
Famine relief protective works	3,00,000
Imperial ordinary works	8,26,524
Provincial works	79,04,134
TOTAL	6,37,51,362

The expenditure coming under the head Imperial ordinary was on preliminary expenses for projects which have since been abandoned or are in abeyance. The large increase in the amount at the debit of Provincial works is due to the expenditure to date on the Calcutta Canals (R51,92,444) being now for the first time shown under this head A capital and revenue account for these canals was opened on the 1st of April 1883.

The receipts from the canals classed as productive public works for the last three years are shown in the table following :—

	Receipts, 1881-82.	Receipts, 1882-83.	Receipts, 1883-84.
Orissa Canals.	R	R	R
Water-rates	1,24,290	1,80,325	1,11,856
Navigation	83,206	1,08,473	1,10,152
Miscellaneous	15,655	31,212	15,860
TOTAL	2,23,151	3,20,010	2,37,868

	Receipts, 1881-82.	Receipts, 1882-83.	Receipts, 1883-84.
Midnapur Canal.	R	R	R
Water-rates	1,18,588	1,04,060	1,31,000
Navigation	1,20,706	1,46,922	1,20,580
Miscellaneous	10,780	17,028	12,996
TOTAL	2,50,074	2,68,010	2,64,576
Hidgellee Tidal Canal.			
Navigation	45,848	43,694	62,317
Miscellaneous	1,446	1,338	1,273
TOTAL	47,294	45,032	63,590
Sone Canals.			
Water-rates	6,03,930	5,66,165	4,84,209
Navigation	93,116	71,205	85,193
Miscellaneous	39,216	47,007	34,105
TOTAL	736,292	6,81,677	6,03,807
GRAND TOTAL	12,56,811	13,17,729	11,69,841

The balances of water-rates outstanding on the 1st April 1884 and at the close of the two preceding years are shown in the table below :—

	1st April 1882.	1st April 1883.	1st April 1884.
	R	R	R
Orissa Canals	1,14,142	1,21,647	52,203
Midnapur Canal	1,31,701	1,42,476	1,44,691
Sone Canals	4,36,849	3,11,665	4,23,793
TOTAL	6,82,692	5,75,788	6,20,687

The receipts from all sources during the year amounted to R11,69,841 and the working expenses (direct charges) to R10,69,391,* so that the net revenue realized was R1,00,447 against R1,67,701 in 1882-83. Including interest, R21,60,738 payable to the Imperial treasury, and indirect charges debitable to revenue, the deficit of the year amounts to R21,10,285. The financial results of the year's operations have been disappointing, the receipts being nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees less than those of the previous year, and the arrear balances, in which there was a considerable decline in 1882-83 showing a considerable increase. Under the head "Navigation" there was a slight increase in the revenue of the year, so that the falling off was entirely in water-rates and miscellaneous receipts. The decrease in the latter was due to less work having been carried out at the Dehree workshops, and to there having been no receipts in England from the leasehold property which belonged to the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company.

* Exclusive of R427, expenditure in England on account of the houses acquired from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company—*vide* Accountant-General, Public Works Department, No. 69*I.*, dated 16th September 1884

The main decrease has occurred in the item water-rates, the receipts from which were R1,23,785 less than in 1882-83, whilst the assessments were R1,27,227 in excess. The demand statements for a large proportion of this amount were, however, only made out in the last two months of the year. In Midnapur there was an increase of R26,940 in the water-rate collections as compared with the preceding year, so that the falling off occurred wholly in

the receipts from the Sone and Orissa Projects, which showed a decline of R82,256 and R68,469 respectively. The decrease would have been even greater but for the reduction of R69,444 in the amount of arrear balances of water-rates in Orissa. The collections in Behar have improved during the current year, and the indifferent results of 1883-84 are due to the short irrigation of former years.

The areas irrigated during the last three years are shown below :—

		1881-82. Acres.	1882-83. Acres.	1883-84. Acres.
ORISSA	Khureef	1,26,611	1,28,530	47,035
	Rubbee	5,403	4,100	1,381
	Perennial	264	398	344
	TOTAL	1,32,278	1,33,028	48,760*
MIDNAPUR	Khureef	1,01,434	1,01,939	97,919
SONE	Khureef	55,355	65,514	1,31,732
	Rubbee	36,795	15,919	99,304
	Perennial	21,891	15,275	6,732
	Hot weather irrigation	20,794	2,481	8,524
	Five years' lease	43,240	74,550	1,01,322
	TOTAL	1,78,075	1,73,824	3,50,614
	GRAND TOTAL	4,14,787	4,08,791	4,97,293

* Inclusive of 26,661 acres irrigated in an unauthorized manner.

There was, it will be noticed, a large increase in the area under irrigation from the Sone Canals, whilst in Orissa the leases for two-thirds of the area formerly irrigated were not renewed. A Commission has lately been appointed to enquire into the causes of the disinclination of the Orissa ryots to irrigate, and the Lieutenant-Governor awaits their report before passing any orders on the various proposals which have been submitted for consideration. As regards the Midnapur and Sone Canals, the area irrigated was measured by the powers of the canals to carry water, the demand far exceeding the supply available. The rains in September in both places were deficient, and in October almost entirely absent, the result being that the crops beyond the limits of the canal-water-supply were in many places a total failure and in others seriously deficient. It unfortunately happens in seasons like the one described, that the anxiety of the cultivators to obtain water leads them to set at defiance the water distribution arrangements of the Engineers. In Midnapur, with crops dying wherever not irrigated, the Superintending Engineer describes the cultivators as cross-damming the distributaries, regardless of authority and even after they had obtained sufficient water for their fields, keeping the outlets open for fishing purposes. This feature of the year's irrigation deserves serious consideration, as the chief value of the Bengal Canals is in seasons of drought, and it is imperative that the most should be made of the water-supply available.

The receipts credited under the head navigation amounted to R3,78,242, which is R7,918 in excess of the previous year's collections. This small increase, however, by no means measures the actual progress made, as the returns of the boats which passed through the canals showed a total of 821,934 tons in 1883-84 against 715,009 tons in 1882-83. Very considerable reductions in the tolls charged on the Orissa Canals were made with effect from the 1st of December 1883, and a surcharge of one-fourth of a pie per head per mile formerly levied on passengers was abolished both for the Orissa and Midnapur Canals from the same date. These reductions will, it is feared, check for the time, the steady growth in the navigation revenue of the canals which has from the first distinguished the canals in the province. The surcharge was, however, found to be an irritating impost which offered opportunities for peculation, and the tolls during certain months of the year in Orissa were higher than those imposed elsewhere.

The Midnapur transport service continues to be managed by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and the traffic arrangements are reported to be satisfactory to the public. The transport service on the Patna Canal has been made over to a contractor, and it is intended to withdraw the Government service from all canals so soon as private firms or companies are in a position to afford the requisite facilities for transport.

The tollage collections since 1876-77 are shown below :—

	Orissa.	Midnapore.	Hidgellee.	Sone.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R
1876-77 . .	22,881	67,651	44,572	4,852	1,39,956
1877-78 . .	33,844	1,06,917	60,971	26,774	2,28,506
1878-79 . .	57,042	77,340	59,723	29,332	2,23,437
1879-80 . .	62,389	91,861	44,918	27,604	2,26,772
1880-81 . .	41,297	77,143	53,338	39,819	2,11,597
1881-82 . .	53,219	98,060	45,848	54,143	2,51,270
1882-83 . .	66,736	1,06,157	43,694	39,304	2,55,891
1883-84 . .	61,602	1,08,931	62,317	48,032	2,80,882

The Lieutenant-Governor cannot regard the results of the year in a financial point of view as satisfactory. The cost of the canals, 21 lakhs of rupees yearly, is borne by the whole province, whilst the advantages are reaped by a few favoured districts. The Commission lately appointed to enquire into the administration of the Orissa Canals has been instructed to report on the actual profits derived from the works, independent of the share received by Government, and their enquiries will afford grounds for coming to a conclusion as to the propriety of endeavouring to secure for the State a larger share of the benefits reaped.

Mr. H. C. Levinge, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, retired on the 1st of January 1884. A public notification acknowledging his services appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* for the 9th January 1884. But His Honor takes the present opportunity of again recording his appreciation of Mr. Levinge's administration of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department for the five years during which he was in charge.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the note and its accompaniments, be submitted to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, for information; also that copies be forwarded to the Appointment, Revenue and Financial Departments of this Government; the Board of Revenue Lower Provinces; the Commissioners of the Presidency, Burdwan, Patna, and Orissa Divisions; the Collectors of 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, Midnapur, Burdwan, Patna, Shahabad, Gya, Cuttack, and Balasore; Superintending Engineers of the Orissa, South-Western, and Sone Circles, and the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. M. McNEILE, *Lieut.-Col.*, R.E.,

Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

P. W. Dept.

REVENUE REPORT.

Note by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. M. MCNEILE, R.E., *Chief Engineer, on the Canal Revenue Reports for the year 1883-84.*

THE capital outlay (direct charges) on irrigation works in Bengal, during the year 1883-84, amounted to R22,04,808, made up as follows :—

	R
Productive Public Works	14,03,439
Famine relief protective works	3,00,000
Imperial ordinary works	(—)1,200
Provincial works	5,02,569
TOTAL	22,04,808

2. The total capital (direct charges) invested up to the end of the year 1883-84 was R6,37,51,362 as follows :—

	R
Productive Public Works	5,47,20,704
Famine relief protective works	3,00,000
Imperial ordinary works	8,26,524
Provincial works	79,04,134
TOTAL	6,37,51,362

3. The particulars of the above outlay are given below :—

	OUTLAY.	
	During the year	To end of the year.
CAPITAL OUTLAY (DIRECT CHARGES).		
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS	R	R
Orissa canals	6,39,152	2,05,63,644
Midnapore canal	1,74,072	81,28,171
Hidgellee tidal canal	.....	17,72 699
Sone canals	5,90,215	2,42,56,190
TOTAL	14,03,439	5,47,20,704
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.		
Canals in abeyance or abandoned—		
Tirhoot project	.....	5,31,425
Damoodur „	(—)1,200	1,52,673
Hooghly „	.....	1,42,426
Canals under construction—		
Sarun project	(—)4,004	6,64,019
Orissa coast canal	6,54,276	23,47,671
Circular and Eastern canals	1,52,297	51,92,444
TOTAL	8,01,369	90,30,658
GRAND TOTAL	22,04,808	6,37,51,362

4. The amount of R30,00,000 charged against the head "Famine Relief Protective Works" is the contribution sanctioned by the Government of India for the Orissa coast canal during the year under review, and is included in the outlay on that canal.

5. The Circular and Eastern canals have been classed as a project for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, with effect from 1st April 1883, and the capital outlay incurred previous to that date, R50,40,147, is for the first time included in the column "To end of the year," thereby altering its total from what it should be according to the corresponding statement given in the report of the previous year.

6. The indirect charges other than interest, *viz.* (1) capitalized abatement of land revenue, (2) loss by exchange on payments in England, and (3) charges for

leave and pension allowance debitable to capital, for and up to the year 1883-84, are shewn below :—

	Indirect charges other than interest.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.
CAPITAL OUTLAY (INDIRECT CHARGES).		
Productive Public Works.	R	R
Orissa canals	15,068	7,64,582
Midnapore canal	12,325	2,62,895
Hidgelee tidal canal	.....	65,378
Sone canals	14,206	9,54,846
Total	41,599	20,47,701
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.		
Canals in abeyance or abandoned—		
Tirhoot project	.....	74 650
Damoodur „	.....	16,122
Hooghly „	.....	2,816
Canals under construction—		
Sarun project	116	27,087
Orissa coast canal	19,368	53,465
Circular and Eastern canals	3,237	(a) 59,090
Total	22,721	2,33,230
GRAND TOTAL	64,320	22,80,931

(a) Inclusive of R55,853 on account of indirect charges of the previous years, not shown in the corresponding statement of the Revenue Report for 1882-83.

7. The total capital invested on irrigation works in Bengal, inclusive of indirect charges other than interest, amounted, up to the end of the year 1883-84, to R6,60,32,293 as follows :—

	R
Productive Public Works	5,67,68,405
Irrigation and Navigation works—	
Canals in abeyance or abandoned	9,20,112
Canals under construction	83,43,776
Total	6,60,32,293

8. The following statement shows the total receipts, working expenses, and charges for interest, in respect of productive public works, for the year 1883-84, as compared with the previous five years :—

Particulars.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Receipts from *all* sources	11,69,841	13.17,729	12,56,811	10,19,375	11,03,781	8,59,071
Working expenses (direct charges)	(a)10,69,394	11,50,028	10,43,134	9,93,448	9,21,763	8,05,610
Net revenue	1,00,447	1,67,701	2,13,677	25,927	1,82,018	53,461
Charge for interest	21,60,758	21,15,505	20,75,188	22,74,758	22,04,767	21,20,416
Deficit	20,60,311	19,47,804	18,61,511	22,48,831	20,22,749	20,66,955
Indirect charges debitable to revenue	49,974	43,426	60,700	57,280	53,966	44,529
Total deficit	21,10,285	19,91,230	19,22,211	23,06,111	20,76,715	21,11,484
Rate per cent. on capital outlay	3 71	3 59	3·53	4·33	4·01	4·26

(a) Exclusive of R427 Expenditure in England on account of the houses acquired from the E. I. I. C. Co., *vide* A. G. Public Works Department, No. 691., dated 16th September 1884.

9. The accumulated charges of interest on the capital outlay in irrigation and navigation works not classed as productive, having, in accordance with the Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. IV P. W., dated 1st May 1884, been eliminated from the Administrative Accounts of the Irrigation Branch for the year 1883-84, prepared by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, are not shown in this note.

The amount of interest for Productive Public Works for the year under review is R21,60,758. This is payable by the Local Government to the Imperial Treasury.

10. The following statement shows the particulars of the total accumulated debt on account of interest and unpaid working expenses amounting, up to the end of the year 1883-84, to R1,48,10,401, inclusive of indirect charges debitable to revenue:—

Particulars.	Productive Public Works.	Irrigation and Navigation Works.		Total.
		Canals in abeyance or abandoned.	Canals under construction.	
	R	R	R	R
Receipts from all sources . .	84,88,841	...	1,76,17,952	2,61,06,793
Working expenses (direct charges)	93,18,740*	...	64,72,196	1,57,90,936
Profit	(—)8,29,899	...	1,11,45,756	1,03,15,857
Charges for interest . . .	2,44,99,229	...	...	2,44,99,229
Profit	(—)2,53,29,128	...	1,1 ,45,756	(—)1,41,83,372
Indirect charges debitable to revenue	4,89,452	...	1,37,577	6,27,029
Total profit to end of 1883-84 .	(—)2,58,18,580	...	1,10,08,179	(—)1,48,10,401
Rate per cent. on capital outlay .	(—)45·48	...	131·93	(—)22·74

*Exclusive of R427, as noted above.

The receipts and charges of the Circular and Eastern canals, according to the revenue account opened during the year under review, are included in the column "Canals under construction."

11. The total expenditure on Irrigation, Navigation, and Agricultural works during 1883-84 amounted to R46,44,009 distributed as follows:—

	R	R
54. Productive Public Works—		
Capital account (Imperial) . . .	...	(a)18,38,974
39. Productive Public Works—		
Revenue Account (Provincial) . .	...	(b)10,69,394
46. Irrigation and Navigation Works—		
Imperial	(—)1,200	
Provincial	9,90,646	
		9,89,446
Famine Relief Protective Works (Imperial) .	...	3,00,000
Agricultural Works—		
Imperial	7,47,345	
Provincial	1,87,170	
Contribution	11,680	
		9,46,195
Total .	...	46,44,009

(a) Exclusive of R64,465 Expenditure in England.
(b) " " 427 " " as noted before.

12. The total receipts of the year amounted to ₹19,66,807, shown below :—

	₹	₹
XXVIII.—Productive Public Works—		
Revenue Account (Provincial) .	...	11,69,841
XXXIII.—Irrigation and Navigation Works—		
(Provincial)	...	7,90,215
Agricultural Works—		
Imperial	4,628	
Provincial	2,123	
		6,751
TOTAL .	...	19,66,807

13. The following statement shows the areas irrigated and assessed, as compared with those of the five previous years :—

YEAR.	ORISSA CANALS.				MIDNAPORE CANAL.				SONE CANALS.				TOTAL.			
	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	TOTAL.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	TOTAL.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	TOTAL.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	TOTAL.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1883-84 .	47,034	1,382	344	48,760	97,919	...	...	97,919	244,578	99,304	6,732	350,614	389,531	100,686	7,076	497,293
1882-83 .	128,530	4,100	398	133,028	101,939	...	...	101,939	142,550	15,999	15,275	173,824	373,019	20,099	15,673	408,791
1881-82 .	126,611	5,403	264	132,278	104,149	285	...	104,434	119,389	36,795	21,891	178,075	350,149	42,483	22,155	414,787
1880-81 .	112,171	4,877	173	117,221	103,862	...	...	103,862	134,208	50,290	23,127	207,625	350,241	55,167	23,300	428,708
1879-80 .	105,186	3,616	236	109,038	100,178	...	...	100,178	41,132	62,266	27,158	130,556	246,496	65,882	27,394	339,772
1878-79 .	105,500	5,517	233	111,250	58,760	124	...	58,731	99,964	77,430	19,624	197,018	264,071	83,071	19,857	366,999

ORISSA CANALS.

14. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of these canals are given below :—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1883-84.	Outlay to end of 1883-84.
DIRECT CHARGES.	₹	₹
I.—Works	5,06,004	1,47,39,424
II.—Establishment	1,07,630	38,71,468
III.—Tools and plant	62,067	18,78,756
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)31,387	1,47,012
TOTAL .	6,44,314	2,06,36,660
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account	5,162	73,016
NET TOTAL .	6,39,152	2,05,63,644
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue . . .	...	32,363
Loss by exchange	...	2,94,089
Leave and pension allowances	15,068	4,38,130
TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES .	15,068	7,64,582

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	₹
Interest charges to end of 1882-83	92,78,161
Ditto for 1883-84	8,09,762
TOTAL .	1,00,87,923

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS).

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84		During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.
	R	R		R	R
Works (extensions and improvements) . .	..	1,641	Water-rates . .	1,11,856	11,43,570
Repairs and maintenance	1,89,617	22,20,879	Navigation . .	1,10,152	6,84,790
Establishment . .	91,713	10,58,722	Miscellaneous . .	15,860	1,71,214
Tools and Plant . .	11,292	1,26,951	Direct revenue realized in England . .		38,686
Profit and loss . .	...	640			
Refunds of Revenue .	68	2,820	Total receipts .	2,37,868	20,38,260
Direct expenditure in England . .	(a) ...	6,518	Deficit . .	54,822	13,79,917
Total expenditure .	2,92,690	34,18,177	Total .	2,92,690	34,18,177

(a) A sum of R427 was paid in England on account of the houses acquired from the E I I C Co, during the year 1883 84 as advised in A G, Public Works Department, No 691, dated 16th September 1884.

15. The total debt, exclusive of indirect charges, on account of interest and unpaid working expenses was R8,64,584 for the year under review, and R1,14,67,840 up to date.

16. The expenditure and earnings for the year 1883-84 are given below :—

Expenditure.		Earnings.	
	R		R
Repairs and maintenance . .	1,89,564	Water-rates	74,206
Establishment	91,713	Navigation	1,07,147
Tools and plant	11,292	Miscellaneous	15,860
Refunds of revenue and compensation	121	Direct revenue realized in England .	...
Direct expenditure in England .	...	Total earnings .	1,97,213
		Deficit .	95,477
Total expenditure .	(a) 2,92,690	Total .	2,92,690

(a) Exclusive of R427 as noted before.

17. The statement below shews the total lengths of canals and distributaries which were open at the close of the year, and the areas commanded and irrigated by each canal :—

Name of Canal.	Length of canal open.		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood	Area under command	Area provided with distributaries	Assessed Areas.	
	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only					1882-83	1883-84
	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Kendrapara	39		330	129,421	101,110	87,300	56,006	17,840
Gobree	15	.		27,251	21,290		4,308	392
Pattamoondee		47		65 600	51,250		12,094	5,453
Kendrapara Extension . .	15			8 960	7,000			.
Taldundah	27		71½	19,520	15 250	15 250	10 719	1,319
Machgong	4	15	120½	44,928	71,600	35,100	34,012	8,981
High Level, 1st range . .	33	..	117¼	62,483	62,600	44,730	13,955	11 947
Ditto, 2nd ,, . .	12½			.	120,000		289	323
Ditto, 3rd ,, . .	19			.	57 500	.	1,585	2,515
Total .	164½	62	6,39¼	358,163	507,600	182,380	133,028	48,760

The lengths of main canal are the same as those in operation at the close of the year preceding, but 13·75 miles of distributary were opened during the year. In addition to the areas regularly assessed 26,661 acres are reported to have been irrigated in an unauthorised manner. The very marked decrease in the irrigated area will be adverted to further on; here it may be noted, that the percentage of area leased to that commanded by distributaries has fallen from 63¼ per cent. in 1882-83 to 22 per cent. in 1883-84.

18. The areas irrigated and the rainfall yearly for the last ten years are shown in the table following:—

Year.	Khareef	Rubbee.	Perennial	Total.	Rainfall.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1874-75 . . .	19,710	2,454	267	22,459	64·00*
1875-76 . . .	13,991	4,102	314	18,409	70 00*
1876-77 . . .	26,069	3,991	321	30,382	44·26*
1877-78 . . .	95,088	3,071	336	98,495	47 94*
1878-79 . . .	105,500	5,517	233	111,250	61·98*
1879-80 . . .	105,186	3,616	236	109,038	60·85*
1880-80 . . .	112,171	4,877	173	117,221	85 10*
1881-82 . . .	126,611	5,403	264	132,278	56·89†.
1882-83 . . .	128,530	4,100	398	133,028	58 98†
1883-84 . . .	47,035	1,381	344	48,760	57 18†

* Mean of observations in Cuttack and Marsaghai.

† Ditto at 13 stations.

19. The whole of the five-years' leases expired in November 1882; and, as was anticipated, there was an inclination on the part of the ryots to see if better terms could not be obtained by delaying to renew them. This course was favoured by the rainfall in June and July (29½ inches) being sufficient for the needs of cultivation, and it was not until late in September and October that water was much required. Up to the 1st of October only 14,758 acres had been leased; so soon however as real need of water was generally felt, there was a rush to lease, and by the end of the season engagements for 47,595 acres had been entered into. There was also a large amount of unauthorised irrigation reported by the Superintending Engineer at 21,801 (*a*) acres, and shown in Statement VIII of the Deputy Superintendent's report as 26,661 acres. It is in years when there is an early cessation of the rains that water is of most value, and the incentive to misappropriate it strongest, especially as, should rain subsequently fall, evidence to substantiate the fact of irrigation is most difficult to procure.

A native association, the head-quarters of which is at Balasore, deputed an agent to visit the irrigated area, and to ascertain what grievances the cultivators suffered; an account of this gentleman's investigations has since been received and will be considered by the Commission which the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed to enquire into the administration of these canals. Meanwhile the area under lease has, up to the 1st of November 1884, reached 56,121 acres, and the circumstances of the year under review and that now current have been such that only lands which really needed canal-water to save their crops have been irrigated.

20. As regards the policy of keeping the drainage lines of the country open, which is specially alluded to in the Commissioners' report, expenditure on such improvements adds nothing directly to the canal revenue, and they were undertaken mainly in consequence of representations made by every civil officer who has been concerned with canal management previous to Mr. Larminie. It is possible that in some seasons a small percentage of lands immediately adjacent to the natural drainage lines of the country would be more

(*a*) It has since been reported that the Deputy Superintendent's figures are correct.

productive, if no special provision for drainage was made; in years of heavy rainfall this, however, is not the case, and the greater part of the country always benefits.

The matter will be thoroughly discussed with the Superintnding Engineer and civil officers in December, so that any real remediable causes of complaint may be removed. If it was a question of policy of keeping the drainage channels open when it is for the benefit of the cultivators, generally, to have them closed, there could be no doubt in the matter; but the real point is that the interests of the large majority of the cultivators would always suffer by the closing of these channels, and that the injury, where there is any, can only affect an exceedingly small minority.

The impolicy of allowing the natural drainage channels of the country to be blocked up has been very forcibly brought to notice in almost every district of Bengal by this Department being called on to undertake remedial measures so soon as the consequences of the stoppage become fully apparent.

21. The total demand for the year on account of revenue recoverable by the Deputy Superintendent, including arrears of previous years, was R1,94,071; of this amount, R1,24,161 was realised, R8,763 remitted or written off as irrecoverable, and R61,147 remained due at the end of the year, of which R52,203 is the balance due on account of water-rates, and the remainder under the head "Miscellaneous."

The Deputy Superintendent remarks that the visit of the agent of the Orissa Association produced a general impression that the current year's water-rates would be reduced, and that the reduction would have retrospective effect. This impression had the effect of inducing the cultivators to postpone payment as long as possible, and rendered the process of recovery slow and tedious. The number of certificates filed under Act VII of 1880 during the year was only about one-fourth of those issued in 1882-83, but a large number of objections were disposed of under the Certificate Act, which are apparently referred to in paragraph 6 of the Commissioner's report, the full meaning of which is not quite clear.

Objections to the correctness of the assessment should be decided under the Irrigation Act under section 91 of which the Commissioner is vested with revisional jurisdiction. The proper procedure is laid down in Revenue Department letter No. 2779—1054L. R., of date the 9th December 1882, from which the following extract descriptive of the procedure prevailing in the districts watered by the Sone canals is taken:—

"On application to the canal authorities a ryot obtains a license to irrigate. The irrigated land is afterwards measured, and a *khatyan*, or statement of demand, is made out in the canal officer's *sharista*. One copy of this *khatyan* is sent to the Collector; another is served on the ryot by the canal authorities. Any objection on the part of the ryot is heard by the canal officer, from whose decision an appeal lies to the Collector under Section 91 of Act III of 1876, the Collector's order being final. So far the canal officer, whose chief duties are those of assessment, assists the collecting staff. If the ryot makes no objection under Act III, or if having objected, his objection is overruled, the canal officer's functions cease, and the process of realization begins. A notice of demand is issued by the Collector, and the usual procedure under the Public Demands Recovery Act is followed; shortened, however, by the fact that the ryots' objections having already been determined under Act III, 1876, cannot be revived under the Certificate Act. This method of deciding objections under Act III, if introduced into Orissa, would obviate all necessity for enquiries under the Public Demands Recovery Act, and would render it unnecessary to vest the Canal Superintendent with the power of a Deputy Collector."

The recovery of demands for water-rates under the Certificate Act, regarding which there have been some complaints, is one of the points which has been referred to the Commission, alluded to in paragraph 19.

22. Owing to the small area of land leased, the duty of the water utilized is considerably less than in previous years. The usual table is given below, but

the results are vitiated by the large amount of unauthorized irrigation which is not taken credit for :—

NAME OF CANAL.	Effective average discharge in cubic feet.	Total for each main canal.	Area of kharif leased.	Total area for each main canal, including branches.	Average duty of each cubic foot of water.	Average duty of water for each main canal, including branches.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara . .	151	..	17,060	...	112·98	
Patamoondee .	33	...	5,436	...	164·73	...
Gobree . .	29	218	392	22,888	13 52	107·45
High Level, 1st range . .	177	177	11,915	11,915	67·31	67·31
Taldundah . .	29	...	1,054	...	36·34	...
Machgong . .	74	103	8,636	9,690	116·70	94·07
TOTAL .	493	493	44,493	44,493	90 25	90 25

Water escaping is not included in the above discharges, and a better calculation would probably be to take the total discharges of the Kendrapara High Level and Taldundah canals (the other canals are branches) and to include in the area under irrigation the 26,661 acres irrigated without authority; calculated in this way the duty becomes $\frac{71154}{724}=98·28$ acres per cubic foot.

23. The usual crop experiments were carried out during the year and details giving the results will be found in paragraphs 34 to 36 of the Superintending Engineer's report; the difference in favour of irrigation is more considerable than in 1882-83, and the produce of irrigated lands is valued at an average of R1·16 per acre in the Mahanuddy Division and R4·75 per acre in the Brahmini-Byturnee Division, above that from lands not irrigated.

24. The revenue credited during the year under the head "Navigation" amounted to R1,10,152. Of this sum, R61,602 was received from tolls on boats, and R48,550 was earned by the transport service.

The receipts since 1874-75 under this head are given below :—

	Tolls.	Transport service.	Total.
	R	R	R
1874-75	21,412	Nil	21,412
1875-76	16,377	,,	16,377
1876-77	22,881	,,	22,881
1877-78	33,844	,,	33,844
1878-79	57,042	,,	57,042
1879-80	62,389	35,686	98,075
1880-81	41,297	30,105	71,402
1881-82	53,219	29,987	83,206
1882-83	66,736	41,737	1,08,473
1883-84	61,602	48,550	1,10,152

25. The length of navigable canals open (164½ miles) has remained the same as in the previous year, whilst there has been a decrease of R5,134 in the amount of tolls. This diminution is not, however, due to any falling off in the traffic, which it will be presently shown has slightly increased, but to a material reduction in the rate of tolls levied, which took effect from the 1st of December 1883. Up to that date a surcharge of quarter of a pie per head per mile was made on all passengers carried, and the rate of tolls during the eight dry months from November to June was double of that levied during the rest of the year. From the date mentioned the surcharge was abolished, and the lower rate only charged throughout the year.

The earnings of the year under this head were R1,07,147, compared with R1,10,129 in 1882-83.

26. Particulars regarding the tollage assessed compared with the previous year's results will be found in the table below :—

Name of Canal	Miles open.	Tollage.		Number of boats.		Tonnage.		Value of cargo.		Tollage per mile of canal.	
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84
		R	R	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	R	R	R	R
Taldundah	27	3,902	2,837	1,935	1,302	33,102	20,510	1,54,318	67,265	125·87	91·51
Machgong	4										
Kendrapara	39	54,263	44,224	7,433	8,387	79,284	84,744	35,29,270	38,25,850	786 42	640 92
Ditto Extension	15										
Gobree	15										
High Level, 1st range	33	6,766	6,727	2,552	3,362	14,457	18,066	5,58,855	6,52,400	205·03	203 84
Ditto 2nd ,,	12¼	3 4.8	3,800	1,118	1,862	11,228	17,723	1,41,355	1,70,140	276 64	304 00
Ditto 3rd ,,	19	1,170	943	387	594	4,022	4,642	14,960	44,000	61 58	49 63
Total	164¼	69,559	58,531	13,425	15,507	1,42,093	1,45,685	43.98,758	47,59,655	422·85	355·81

27. From the statement following it will be seen that as regards private traffic there has been an increase under all heads except that of tollage, in which there has been a decrease consequent on the reduction in rate previously mentioned :—

Sub-head.		Government traffic.	Private traffic.	Total traffic.
Tollage	Rs.	—785	—10,243	—11,028
Number of boats	No.	—340	+ 2,422	+ 2,082
Tonnage	Tons	—6,262	+ 9,854	+ 3,592
Value of cargo	Rs.	—45,301	+ 1,06,198	+ 3,60,897
Tollage per mile of canal	Rs.	—4·78	62·27	—67 05

The total decrease of tollage has amounted to 15·85 per cent. during the year, of which 14·72 per cent. is due to the private traffic upon the canals.

28. Classified according to the description of goods carried, the private traffic is shown in table following :—

	Tonnage.			
	1882-82.	1883-83.	Increase	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.
Articles of food	39,094	48,703	9,609	...
Stimulants	23	29	6	...
Clothing	13	5	...	8
Staples of manufacture	1,950	2,803	853	...
Fuel	434	1,003	569	...
Building materials	3,289	3,357	68	...
Cooking utensils	89	177	88	...
Miscellaneous	9,252	9,578	326	...
Passengers	16,558	10,575	...	5,983
Empty boats	15,791	19,413	3,622	
Total	86,493	95,643	15,141	5,991
Increase	...	9,150	...	...

The increased traffic has been mainly in goods coming under the heads of "articles of food" and "staples of manufacture," and has been general through-

out the canal system, omitting the Taldundah and Machgong canals. The reduction of tolls amounts to 43 per cent. on that previously charged and it is feared that it will be some years before the increased traffic will be sufficient to allow of the former earnings being again reached.

The present rate of toll is equivalent to a charge of 7·11 pie per 100 mds. per mile, calculated on the displacement caused by the boat.

29. The cost of the establishment employed to work the locks was ₹8,603 against ₹8,329 expended under that head in 1882-83. In the accounts a sum of ₹6,078, properly debitable to the transport service, is shown under the head "Navigation," which includes both the lock establishment and the permanent staff of the transport service.

30. The total receipts, as credited in the accounts, from the Government transport service amounted to ₹48,550, or ₹6,813 more than in the preceding year; whilst the working expenses, inclusive of the cost of the permanent establishment, aggregated ₹29,883, leaving a profit of ₹18,667 against ₹3,267 realized in 1882-83. The profit was almost entirely due to the Cuttack-Chandbally line, as the steamer *Pioneer* employed between Cuttack and Bhuddruk did little more than cover her working expenses, though no tolls were charged. Details regarding the traffic are given in the table below :—

	Traffic, 1882-83.									Traffic, 1883-84.								
	Kendrapara and Taldundah Canals.			High Level Canal.			Total.			Kendrapara and Taldundah Canals.			High Level Canal.			Total.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total earnings.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total earnings.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total earnings.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total earnings.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total earnings.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total earnings.
	No.	Mds.	₹	No.	Mds.	₹	No.	Mds.	₹	No.	Mds.	₹	No.	Mds.	₹	No.	Mds.	₹
April	1,116	...	2,763	145	264	101	1,261	264	2,864	1,622	...	3,261	447	1,270	505	2,069	1,270	3,766
May	...	...	3	...	...	...		...	3	.	..	47	144	391	222	144	391	269
June	1,963	...	3,194	...	...	...	1,963	...	3,194	510	.	1,163	99	152	127	609	152	1,290
July	1,315	...	2,161	323	359	174	1,638	359	3,335	2,885	1,152	4,182	1,093	940	1,163	3,978	2,092	5,345
August	1,366	..	3,175	174	201	86	1,540	201	3,261	1,857	1,335	3,199	421	511	471	2,278	1,846	3,670
September	1,935	...	2,810	246	328	170	2,181	328	2,980	1,743	...	2,524	636	1,740	822	2,379	1,740	3,346
October	1,970	.	3,216	206	231	123	2,176	231	3,339	2,725	.	4,983	777	1,107	837	3,502	1,107	5,820
November	2,323	1,301	5,005	210	244	129	2,533	1,545	5,134	2,036		3,625	656	827	635	2,692	827	4,260
December	1,996	.	4,778	194	358	127	2,190	358	4,905	2,504	2,963	4,817	761	1,108	755	3,325	4,071	5,572
January	1,928	1,329	3,945	264	200	207	2,192	1,529	4,152	2,328	2,126	4,426	770	1,057	759	3,098	3,183	5,185
February	1,471	803	3,507	402	569	445	1,873	1,372	3,952	2,063	418	3,796	756	1,085	712	2,819	1,503	4,508
March	1,945	642	3,703	657	1,456	748	2,602	2,098	4,451	2,489	1,861	4,376	1,037	2,648	1,209	3,526	4,509	5,585
Total	19,328	4,075	38,260	2,821	4,210	2,310	22,149	8,285	40,570	22,822	9,855	40,399	7,597	12,836	8,217	30,419	22,691	48,616

31. Government has for some time past been desirous of leaving the transport service to private enterprise; and it has only been kept up so long, as a state undertaking, in the absence of competition providing for the public wants by private companies.

Since the close of the year the steamer *Aurora* has been withdrawn from the Cuttack-Chandbally line, a private firm having taken up the work. It is understood that a large company interested in the coasting trade are building steamers with the view of extending their operations to Cuttack.

32. The miscellaneous revenue realized during 1883-84 amounted to ₹15,860 against ₹31,212, the receipts of the previous year. Of this sum ₹14,483 was, however, the proceeds of leasehold property in England belonging to the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company, so that in reality there was a falling off in this branch of revenue of ₹869 only.

The various sub-heads on account of which money was received are shown in the table following, which also gives the corresponding figures for 1882-83 :—

Source of Revenue.	Year in which received.		Difference.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Plantations	776	811	35	...
Rent of lands	3,655	4,650	995	...
Canal produce	597	382	...	215
Rent of buildings	2,584	2,832	248	...
Fines and refunds	170	...	...	170
Sales of tools, &c.	...	59	59	...
Fisheries	551	479	...	72
Sales of water	6	37	31	...
English leasehold property	14,483	...	...	14,483
Miscellaneous	8,390	6,610	...	1,780
Total	31,212	15,860	1,368	16,720
Decrease	...	...	...	15,352

33. The receipts under the three heads—water-rates, navigation, and miscellaneous—for the last ten years are shown below :—

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	R	R	R	R
1874-75	20,382	21,412	6,691	48,485
1875-76	20,330	16,377	8,783	45,490
1876-77	40,378	22,881	11,298	74,557
1877-78	1,17,818	33,844	9,445	1,61,107
1878-79	1,16,416	57,042	16,484	1,89,942
1879-80	1,57,747	98,075	23,365	2,79,187
1880-81	1,78,047	71,402	20,329	2,69,778
1881-82	1,24,290	83,206	15,655	2,23,151
1882-83	1,80,325	1,08,473	31,212	3,20,010
1883-84	1,11,856	1,10,152	15,860	2,37,868

34. The working expenses for the same years is given in the table following :—

Particulars.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
1.—*Maintenance.*	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Works	1,17,547	1,36,856	1,40,494	1,37,044	1,47,113	2,58,748	1,99,554	2,17,753	2,22,431	1,89,564
Establishment, including direction and accounts	20,100	33,501	31,639	32,509	39,073	51,918	45,896	50,108	51,160	43,600
Tools and plant	18,070	5,823	11,688	8,234	17,238	8,389	12,266	13,348	14,923	11,292
Compensation	...	..		...		...	..	...	..	53
Refunds of revenue	...	...	...	41	623	512	777	414	385	68
Direct expenditure in England	.	...	..	...	.	1,265	1,262	1,930	2,061	..
Total maintenance	1,55,717	1,76,180	1,83,821	1,77,828	2,04,047	3,20,832	2,59,755	2,83,553	2,90,9601	2,44,577
2.—*Revenue management.*										
Irrigation establishment	35,016	25,785	25,005	32,232	27,598	38,794	38,812	37,022	37,002	33,432
Navigation	5,694	5,653	5,835	6,012	7,445	8,153	7,501	8,085	13,578	14,681
Total revenue management	40,710	31,438	30,840	38,244	35,043	46,947	46,313	45,107	50,580	48,113
Total working expenses	1,96,427	2,07,618	2,14,661	2,16,072	2,39,090	3,67,779	3,06,068	3,28,660	3,41,540	(a)2,92,690

(a) Exclusive of R427 paid in England.

In addition, R12,840 has been debited to the project on account of indirect charges, so that for the year there has been a loss of R67,662 against R35,271 in 1882-83.

35. In 1882-83 there was, compared with 1881-82, a reduction in the maintenance charge of R7,449, and there has been a further decrease of R22,972 in the expenditure under this head during the year under review. The table below gives the details by main heads of works:—

HEAD.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Head works	73,094	49 949	...	23,145
Main canals	85.841	86,525	684	...
Distributaries	26,554	25,799	...	755
Drainage	3,721	3,965	244	...
TOTAL	1,89,210	1,66,238	928	23,900
DECREASE	...	22,972	...	22,972

36. The head works suffered less damage than usual, the total expenditure on the seven weirs and works connected therewith having been R49,949 against R73,094, the cost of maintenance in 1882-83. Their total length being 18,474 feet, the rate per foot run has fallen from R3·95 to R2·70. On the nain canals there has been a slight increase in the cost of maintenance. The table below shews the cost for each canal separately:—

NAME OF CANAL.	1882-83.		1883-84.		Average cost per mile.	
	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	1882-83.	1883-84.
		R		R	R	R
Kendrapara	39	23,316	39	26,823	599	688
Pattamoondee	47	8,439	47	6,160	179	131
Gobree	15	5,222	15	6,025	348	402
Kendrapara Extension	15	2,136	15	2,795	142	186
High Level, 1st range	33	18,128	33	18,206	549	552
Ditto 2nd "	12½	3,122	12½	3,577	274	286
Ditto 3rd "	19	3,619	19	6,981	190	367
Taldundah	27	14,208	27	10,652	526	394
Machgong	19	7,321	19	5,306	385	279
TOTAL	226½	85,841	226½	86,525	379	382
INCREASE	...	...		684	...	3

37. The expenditure on maintaining the 639¼ miles of distributaries in operation amounted to R25,799, being at the rate of R42 per mile against R40, the rate for the previous year. A further sum of R3,965 was expended on drainage channels and on 79½ miles of embankment, the repairs of which are debitable to the revenue account of the canals.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

38. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts are given below :—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS.	Outlay during 1883-84.	Outlay to end of 1883-84.
DIRECT CHARGES.	₹	₹
I.—Works	14,670	53,19,256
II.—Establishment	2,562	19,19,383
III.—Tools and plant	93,773	8,30,157
IV.—Suspense account	65,005	89,552
TOTAL OUTLAY	1,76,010	81,58,318
V.—Less receipts on capital account	1,938	30,177
NET TOTAL	1,74,072	81,28,171
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	6	14
Loss by exchange	11,960	79,728
Leave and pension allowances	359	1,83,153
TOTAL	12,325	2,62,895

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	₹
Interest charges to end of 1882-83	37,64,784
Ditto for 1883-84	3,21,645
TOTAL TO END OF 1883-84	40,86,429

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

	EXPENDITURE. During 1883-84	EXPENDITURE. To end of 1883-84.		RECEIPTS. During 1883-84.	RECEIPTS. To end of 1883-84.
I.—Works and Repairs.	₹	₹		₹	₹
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	40,655	Water-rates	1,31,000	10,26,971
Maintenance and repairs	1,27,628	13,55,884	Navigation	1,20,580	10,29,082
Establishment, including direction and accounts	29,342	3,09,253	Miscellaneous	12,996	1,18,293
Tools and plant	31,229	1,68,134			
Total works and repairs	1,88,199	18,73,926			
I (a).—Compensation	30	30			
II.—Revenue management.					
Irrigation establishment	19,862	2,40,770			
Navigation establishment	7,511	96,635			
TOTAL	27,373	3,37,405			
III.—Refunds of Revenue.	44	61			
Total working expenses	2,15,646	22,11,422			
Profit	48,930	(—)37,076			
TOTAL	2,64,576	21,74,346	TOTAL	2,64,576	21,74,346

39. The revenue account calculated on the earnings of the year is shown below :—

EXPENDITURE	Amount.	EARNINGS.	Amount.
I.—Works and Repairs.	R		R
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	Water-rates	1,46,941
Maintenance and repairs . .	1,27,658		
Establishment, including direction and accounts . . .	29,342	Navigation	1,20,148
Tools and plant . . .	31,229	Miscellaneous	14,465
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS .	1,88,229		
II.—Revenue management.			
Irrigation establishment . .	19,862		
Navigation do. . .	7,511		
TOTAL .	27,373		
III.—Refunds of Revenue.	44		
Total working expenses .	2,15,646		
Profit .	65,908		
TOTAL .	2,81,554	TOTAL .	2,81,554

40. The usual table giving the areas irrigated during 1883-84 and year preceding is given below :—

PARTICULARS.	Total as provided for in the revised estimate.	MIDNAPORE WEIR, RANGES NOS. IV AND V.		PANCHCOORAH WEIR, RANGE NO. III.		TIDAL REACHES, RANGES NOS. I AND II.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
		1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	
Length of distributaries and branch canals	299·12 miles	228·74	224·38	35·25	34·25	18 00	18·00	281·99	277·63	*Superintending Engineer's figures shown by the Deputy Superintendent as 101,939 acres.
Area commanded .	125,000 acres	100,000	100,000	23,000	23,000	2,000	2,000	125,000	125,000	
Area irrigated . .	Acres	88,573	86,805	12,159	10,721	905	393	101,637*	97,919	
Percentage of area irrigated on area commanded . . .	...	88·57	86·89	52·86	45·60	46·25	19·6	81·30	78·33	

There has, it will be noticed, been, compared with the preceding year, a decrease in the irrigated area of 3,718 acres.

41. The rainfall for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 is shown in the table below, in which the average fall is also noted :—

STATION.	Rainfall, 1883-84.	Rainfall, 1882-83.	REMARKS.
Midnapore	43·61	66·04	Average of 15 previous years, 55·24.
Panchcoorah	51·92	51·59	Average of 14 previous years, 51·00.
Contai	60·31	61·01	

42. The season was peculiar, there were copious falls of rain during the months of July and August and in the early part of September, and it was not until about the 20th of that month that there was any pressing demand for canal water. From that time to the end of the season it became a question of

the ability of the canal to supply water, which was eagerly clamoured for every where. New leases had to be refused, and the efforts of the establishment were directed to making the most of the water supply available; eventually the cultivators got quite out of hand and police constables were placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer to assist in maintaining some kind of order. The area watered may, perhaps, be looked on as the most the canal is capable of irrigating in seasons, when late in the year there is a sudden rush for water for lands, the irrigation of which has been postponed until the last moment. The Deputy Revenue Superintendent has been vested with the powers of a Magistrate, so as to admit of his dealing more promptly with the cases of the misappropriation of canal water. It is possible that some good may result from the measure, but when the crops are in danger of dying, the ordinary ryot will incur almost any risk to save them. Unfortunately water taken in defiance of authority is wasted as well as utilized, with the result that crops, which might be preserved if the water was carefully and economically used, perish.

It has several times been proposed, as the areas regularly leased have the first right to the water-supply available, not to grant permits after a fixed date, say the 1st of July, but this plan has the demerit of forcing the cultivators who have not made applications to use water without authority, if at all, and consequently to remove all restraints on the way it is applied. A considerable concession in the matter of water-rates is made to persons who lease for five years, and under present circumstances this appears to be the only method in which pressure can be brought on the ryots to irrigate their lands before the crops are in actual danger. The Superintending Engineer observes that—

"The lesson to be learnt from the experience of the season under report appears to be that the cultivators must be advised to complete their watering early and arrange to have their fields well filled before the end of September, and they must be made to understand that in October the supply is liable to fail, and water can only be given after long intervals in such cases. Unless timely precautions are taken to secure the fields before October, we cannot be responsible for subsequent failure of supply, and the remedy is entirely in their hands"

43. The duty of the water used, calculated on the average daily discharge for the whole irrigation season, was 208 acres per cubic foot per second for the area commanded by the Midnapore weir, and 81 acres for the area commanded by the Panchcoorah weir. In 1882-83 the respective duties similarly calculated were 141 and 85 acres per cubic foot.

44. The Superintending Engineer, at page 11 of his report, has given an interesting account of the irrigation from No. 4 or the Authra distributary, which commands 28,528 acres, and was designed to discharge 211 cubic feet per second.

The following summary is taken from the Superintending Engineer's report:—

"The total area irrigated was only 22,195 acres. The total area leased was 23,980 acres.

The total of the daily discharges for the season was 10,086 cubic feet per second, and the total of the areas irrigated amounted to 55,359 acres.

Each acre, therefore, received on the average $\frac{55359}{22195} = 2\frac{1}{2}$ waterings of 4 3 inches in depth for this season.

The average daily discharge for the season was $\frac{10086}{161} = 62$ cubic feet per second, which gives a duty of 358 acres per cubic foot of discharge.

The progress of the irrigation month by month may be thus stated:—

To end of month.	Areas leased	Areas irrigated in acres.					Total discharge of month.	Average daily discharge.	Duty per cubic foot
		First Watering.	Second Watering.	Third Watering.	Fourth Watering.	Total.			
							Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second	Acres
August . . .	18,977	18,530	2,525	...	...	21,055	.	.	.
September . .	18,825	506	8,811	2,588		11,905	2,914	104	114
October . . .	21,169	2,942	6,495	6,829	26	16,292	2,664	95	171
November . .	23,980	217	1,567	1,352	2 981	6,107	769	22	279
Total .	...	22,195	19,388	10,769	3,007	55,359	. .		...

45. The results show how dependent this system of canals is on assistance from rainfall. As pointed out by Colonel Gulliver, when the Sone Canal distributaries were being designed, it was never intended that the water supply of a distributary should suffice to irrigate the area commanded independent of rainfall, in all years some assistance is certain, and the duty of the water is to secure a full crop by supplementing the natural irrigation so obtained with water from the river. The duty obtained must consequently vary, and will be the greatest in those years in which there is a moderate rainfall only, combined with a demand for water in excess of the fall.

46. The arrears at the commencement of the year under the head water-rates amounted to R1,42,476, the current demand was R1,47,992, making a total of R2,90,468. Of this sum, R1,31,000 was collected, R14,777 remitted, and R1,44,691 remained as the balance unrealized on the 1st of April 1884. In addition, R12,228 were credited as miscellaneous revenue. The demand and recoveries for five years are shown in table below, which includes miscellaneous revenue collected by civil officers :—

Year.	Amounts earned as water-rate during the year.	Total demand under all heads	Cash received under all heads.	Remission.	Total.	Balance.	Cost of collection.	Percentage of cost on total demand.	Percentage of cost on recoveries.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
1879-80 .	1,51,587	1,99,854	1,41,632	638	1,42.270	57,584	15,015	7·51	10 60
1880-81 .	1,55,730	2,31,116	1,22,489	6,823	1,29,312	1,01,804	14,650	6·33	11·96
1881-82 .	1,56,590	2,71,001	1,28 529	3,668	1,32,197	1,38,804	17,172	6 33	13 36
1882-83 .	1,55,246	3,04,486	1,13,150	42,536	1,55,686	1,48,800	18,683	6·13	16 51
1883-84 .	1,46,941	3,10,573	1,43,228	14,934	1,58,162	1,52,411	18,587	5 98	12·97

47. It is satisfactory to note that out of the R1,43,228 realized during the year by the Deputy Superintendent, R1,12,182 was paid in voluntarily, and R31,046 only recovered after legal proceedings had been commenced. A commencement has been made in enlisting the co-operation of the leading ryots in the matter by appointing them as headmen and remunerating them by a small commission. The Collector has been given the widest discretion in the matter, subject to a maximum charge of half-an-anna in the rupee on the total amounts realized during the year, and it is hoped that this system will gradually spread.

The amount collected as water-rates is in excess of any year to date, but it is not satisfactory to find that the arrear balance is constantly increasing. The matter is now having the attention of the Collector, and it is hoped that when once the irrecoverable balances of former years have been ascertained and remitted, the improvements which have been lately effected in the organization of the revenue establishment will bear fruits, and future years show a marked decline in these balances. The Commissioner states that—

"The tehsildars' offices are reported to be in order, and when the kabulyat registers are completed, and they are reported to be all but complete, there is hardly any information which will not be available at a moment's notice. Much, however, will depend on the amount of intelligent supervision exercised by the Deputy Superintendent over the proceedings of the tehsildars, and I hope Mr. Ghose will continue to show the zeal which characterized his administration during the year under report."

This testimony is valuable as showing that a vigorous effort to correct previous deficiencies is being made, and as pointing out how much the work depends on the energy and industry of the responsible officers.

48. The new rules under Act III (B.C.) of 1876, which were adverted to in paragraph 41 of last year's report, were under discussion throughout the year, but have been passed since its close; they are reprinted as an appendix to this report. They were very fully considered, and it is thought that they will help towards reducing the number of disputes and facilitate the work in various ways.

49. The usual crop experiments were carried out in 1,075 places, the results being very favourable to the irrigated crops, the produce of which was on an average 15·54 maunds more paddy and 20·42 maunds more straw per acre than those grown on unirrigated lands The Commissioner remarks on this large difference, which he states is not explained either by the Executive Engineer or the Deputy Revenue Superintendent. There was, however, little or no rain during the month of October, and it is notorious that the crops which did not receive water suffered severely; this is probably a sufficient reason for the exceptionally great differences between the yield of paddy from irrigated and unirrigated lands. The experiments were conducted in the manner usual since 1873, and have frequently, notably in 1876 and 1881, showed little or no difference in favour of irrigation.

50. The total income credited during the year under the head "Navigation" amounted to R1,20,580, of which R1,08,931 was received from tolls on boats, R11,649, being the amount paid by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, "Limited," as hire of steamers and compounded tolls.

51. The following tables which embrace ten years give some particulars regarding the traffic :—

CANAL TRAFFIC.

Description.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883 84.
Mills opened at end of year . No.	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Toll collections R	44,886	51,810	67,651	1,06,917	77,340	91,861	77,143	98,060	1,06,157	1,08,931
Rate of Tolls per mile . ,,	935	1,079	1,409	2,227	1,611	1,913	1,607	2,043	2,211	2,269
Boats including empties . No.	29,967	36,433	41,372	52,251	48,224	52,044	45,461	51,408	52,554	52,069
Measurement tonnage of boats, including empties . Tons.	168,090	189,380	239,913	360,968	290,388	320,927	292,452	332,825	360,973	382,979
Passengers carried . . No.	...	145,447	181,071	126,012	128,098	180,294	166,238	202,029	181,251	170,745
Estimated value of cargo . R	1,18,23,308	1,22,07,919	1,13,26,866	1,71,09,384	1,50,51,350	1,59,41,496	1,43,15,668	1,47,79,798	1,69,43,082	1,79,53,406

CLASSIFICATION OF TRAFFIC.

Class of Goods.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879 80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food .	61,407	69,425	114,336	201,256	108,339	118,440	98,943	137,137	177,235	189,185
Stimulants . .	4,327	8,228	10,819	18,199	14,765	16,015	14,896	13,639	4,635	4,371
Clothing . . .	7,356	6,558	5,801	8,833	8,950	10,223	10,290	10,325	3,433	2,065
Staples of manufacture	14,760	20,172	19,399	19,104	24,942	28,080	31,023	24,834	11,394	34,063
Building materials .	7,240	11,140	18,030	19,323	28,268	36,325	29,852	32,315	27,553	17,163
Fuel . . .	5,606	4,707	6,142	8,952	11,558	10,342	13,428	14,534	13,498	5,806
Cooking utensils .	1,766	2,135	2,782	3,677	4,633	5,021	4,376	4,546	5,452	...
Miscellaneous . .	65,290	67,021	67,572	79,313	79,518	94,737	89,295	94,078	117,647	112,117

52. The first reach of the Midnapore canal and the Narainghur navigable distributary were closed for silt clearance from the 14th of February to the 6th of March. The Baramullah and Goalsumah locks were closed from the 25th February to the 7th of March, and from the 15th to the 25th of that month to allow of the valves being repaired, thus interrupting the through traffic. A set of diving apparatus have been procured, and it is hoped that small repairs will in future be carried out without closing the canal. A project for supplying the Ooloberiah reach with water from the Eden canal is under consideration, and, if carried out, may perhaps admit of all silt clearance being effected by dredgers. At present this cannot be done.

53. The steamer service between Calcutta and Midnapore, formerly worked by Government, was in the hands of a private company, and the Superintending Engineer states that it has given general satisfaction, any suggestions towards securing the safety of the passengers being willingly adopted. There were two lines of steamers belonging to different owners plying on the canal, and it is noted that nine steamers and flats are being built for the service.

54. The table below shows the number of passengers and weight of goods carried monthly by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, "Limited," to whom the steamers belonging to Government have been hired :—

Months.	Passengers.				Goods.	
	First Class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total number.		
1883.					Mds.	Srs.
April	26	99	11,420½	11,545½	347	13½
May	17	162½	10,331½	10,511	297	11½
June	13	241	11,167½	11,421½	319	5
July	32	254	11,255	11,541	329	14
August	25½	275	11,005	11,305½	198	4
September	17	232	10,337½	10,586½	280	3½
October	24	398	10,572	10,994	227	14
November	19	255	10,193	10,467	472	37
December	69	441½	10,142	10,652½	392	31½
1884.						
January	78	545½	11,553	12,176½	200	20
February	64½	560	15,114	15,738½	164	34½
March	86	519	23,856	24,461	352	32½
Total number	471	3,982½	146,947	151,400½	3,582	21
Total for 1882-83	441	1,507	145,841	14,778	374	5½

55. Generally there has been a slight increase in the traffic on the Midnapore canal during the year, resulting in the tolls received being R2,990 in excess of the previous year's receipts, notwithstanding a slight reduction in the tolls levied the surcharge of quarter pie per head per mile formerly levied on passengers having been abolished from the 1st December 1883.

56. The realizations under the head "miscellaneous" amounted to R12,996, of which R768 was received by the Executive Engineer, and the balance collected by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent.

57. The following tables show the receipts on revenue account and working expenses for the last ten years :—

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	R	R	R	R
1874-75	67,015	44,886	4,316	1,16,217
1875-76	52,791	51,810	6,508	1,11,109
1876-77	61,460	67,651	7,876	1,36,987
1877-78	53,483	1,06,917	9,693	1,70 098
1878-79	85,014	77,340	8,356	1,70,710
1879-80	1,30,140	1,05,518	11,567	2,47,225
1880-81	1,12,960	93,099	10,407	2,16,466
1881-82	1,18,588	1,20,706	10,780	2,50,074
1882-83	1,01,060	1,46,922	17,028	2,68,010
1883-84	1,31,000	1,20,580	12,996	2,64,576

WORKING EXPENSES.

	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82	1882-83.	1883-84.
Maintenance.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Works and Repairs	92,185	1,18,225	1,09,500	1,41,334	1,09,211	94,488	1,21,607	1,35,114	1,40,067	1,27,628
Establishment	19,425	26,398	27,662	33,006	28,513	19,162	26,100	31,022	32,218	29,342
Tools and Plant	714	4,164	9,714	6,117	13,083	17,036	17,975	36,448	31,354	31,229
Refunds	...	...	..	17	...	...	...	..	...	44
Compensation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Total Maintenance	1,12,324	1,43,787	1,46,885	1,80,474	1,50,807	1,30,686	1,65,682	2,02,584	2,03,639	1,88,273
Irrigation Establishment	11,006	16,493	17,245	16,189	14,802	16,377	16,101	18,371	20,337	19,862
Navigation Establishment	7,097	7,119	7,149	7,151	7,227	7,340	7,437	7,519	14,101	7,511
Total Revenue Management	18,103	23,612	24,394	23,340	22,029	23,717	23,538	25,890	34,438	27,373
Total Working Expenses	1,30,427	1,67,399	1,71,279	2,03,814	1,72,836	1,54,403	1,89,220	2,28,474	2,38,077	2,15,646

The above table does not include indirect charges, which for the year amounted to R7,940, the net revenue derived from the canal being R40,990 against R21,508, received in the year preceding. It will be noticed that the decrease in the gross receipts is due to the transport service being no longer maintained by Government, and there is a corresponding reduction in the working expenses.

58. The cost of maintaining the canal and distributaries for the last five years is given in the table below :—

Year.	Main canal.			Distributaries.		
	Length of canal.	Total cost of works.	Rate per mile.	Length of distributary channels.	Total cost of works.	Rate per mile.
		R	R		R	R
1879-80	48	56,943	1,186	254	16,159	63
1880-81	48	80,993	1,687	267	20,110	70
1881-82	48	1,03,910	2,164	277	11,854	42
1882-83	48	1,01,821	2,121	277	20,407	73
1883-84	48	1,06,425	2,216	277	21,195	76

The tendency to increase shown in these charges is unsatisfactory; so far as the main canal is concerned the reason given, the greater quantity of silt dredged, is fairly adequate; but it should be possible to maintain the distributaries at nearly the same rate as is found to be sufficient in Orissa. This was pointed out last year, and the absolute necessity of exercising greater economy in the matter will again be impressed on the local officers.

59. The question of dredging on this canal is yearly increasing in importance. There is a daily service of steamers between Midnapore and Calcutta and *vice versâ*, by which the mails are conveyed, and daily or bi-weekly steamers to other places; any closure of the canal causes accordingly much public inconvenience and numerous complaints. Great attention has accordingly been directed towards improving the outturn from the dredgers and to keeping them constantly employed. The results have been satisfactory. The work done during the year has increased from 26 to 44 lacs, and the cost per thousand cubic feet has been reduced from R13·7 per 1,000 cubic feet to R10·57 per 1,000 cubic feet. The number of days working has been 1,593 against 1,405 in 1882-83.

60. The following table extracted from the Superintending Engineer's report gives particulars regarding the working of each dredger during the year:—

Names of dredgers.	Number of days at work.		Quantity of work done.				Cost of working dredger during the year.		Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	
			Per day.		During the year.					
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	R	R	R	R
"Hector," Bucket	240	216	2,980	3,136	715,430	677,450	6,883	6,755	9·6	9·97
"Ajax," Hydraulic	213	224	3,896	6,753	829,880	1,512,700	13,469	9,846	9·0	6·51
"Atlas," Hydraulic	131	219	4,986	7,695	653,230	1,685,300		9,019		5·35
"Combination," Fouracre's	245	293	1,486	1,577	364,000	461,950	4,696	3,900	12·8	8 46
Scraper Dredger No. I	201	60	226	242	45,595	14,516	6,376	6,787	52·9	4·84
Ditto No. II	203	129	194	292	39,500	37,700				
Ditto No. III	...	188	.....	221	.....	41,625				
Ditto No. IV	172	264	204	174	35,250	46,000				
Ordinary and steam hopper and mud barges	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,386	7,973	...	...
Steam-launch "Kobaduck"	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,850	...	...
Ditto "Coot"	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	...	...
Ditto "Sir Arthur Cotton"	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	...	...
Total	1,405	1,593	1,909	2,812	2,682,885	4,477,241	36,810	47,351	13·7	10·57

N. B.—Dredger *Hector* was under repairs from 26th January to 31st March 1884.

61. A new dredger has been procured from England since the close of the year, and more barges are being constructed.

HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL.

62. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts are given below:—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Outlay during 1883-84.	Outlay to end of 1883-84.
Direct Charges.	R	R
I.—Works	.....	12,66,239
II.—Establishment	.....	4,49,790
III.—Tools and plant	.....	57,585
IV.—Suspense account	.....	.....
Total outlay	.....	17,73,614
V.—*Less* receipt on capital account	.....	915
Net Total	.....	17,72,699
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	.....	11,210
Loss by exchange	.....	20,571
Leave and pension allowance	.....	33,597
Total	.....	65,378

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	R
Interest charges to end of 1882-83	9,87,618
Ditto ditto for 1883-84	70,908
Total to end of 1883-84	10,58,526

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS).

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.		During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.
	R	R		R	R
I.—Works and repairs.					
Works (extensions and improvements) .	.....	3,033	Water-rate . .	....	2,611
Maintenance and repairs . . .	32,994	2,98,819	Navigation . .	62,317	5,63,890
Establishment . .	7,588	69,194	Miscellaneous . .	1,273	11,728
Tools and plant . .	2,784	11,527			
Total works and repairs	43,366	3,82,573			
II.—Revenue Management.					
Navigation establishment . . .	3,215	37,125			
Total working expenses	46,581	4,19,698			
Profit . .	17,009	1,58,531			
Total .	63,590	5,78,229	Total .	63,590	5,78,229

63. This canal is wholly intended for navigation, and its revenues are entirely dependent on the tolls levied on boats, the receipts from which during the year amounted to R62,317, or R18,623 more than in 1882-83. The canal was re-opened on the 15th of April 1883, after a closure extending over three months for silt clearance.

64. Particulars regarding the traffic for the last ten years are given in the tables following :—

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC.

Particulars.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Miles of canal open .	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Toll collections .	52,209	22,540	44 572	60,971	59,723	44,918	53,338	45,848	43,694	62,317
Rate of toll per mile of canal . .	1,800·31	777·24	1,536·97	2,102·42	2,059·41	1,548·89	1,839·20	1,581·	1,507·	2,160·
Number of boats .	15,437	10,958	22,824	23,882	22,969	16,311	21,783	20,057	17,445	22,728
Tonnage of boats, exclusive of empties	1,31,569	68,003	1,31,492	1,58,433	1,64,688	1,20,021	1,52,781	1,53,020	1,32,884	1,96,767
Passengers carried .	4,184	3,906	3,198	1,932	3,023	3,061	3,531	3,296	3,510	
Estimated value of traffic . . .	28,76,209	13,39,440	19,92,042	31,30,503	41,55,353	25,86,031	23,34,731	21,19,855	23,83,244	36,42,299

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

Particulars.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Articles of food .	87,525	37,852	84,248	1,01,230	1,05,687	8,423	89,901	79,448	46,163	64,338
Stimulants . .	3,004	805	1,900	706	1,719	783	2,666	6,622	2,767	3,179
Clothing . . .	305	40	189	117	341	93	428	1,266	·5	520
Staples of manufacture . . .	971	1,341	1,630	1,202	2,869	1,129	1,294	2,646	381	1,214
Building materials .	3,182	3,758	8,076	6,838	8,601	73,444	12,304	2,401	749	1,792
Fuel . . .	1,143	1,678	1,045	768	1,729	1,164	6,214	2,701	6,935	833
Cooking utensils .	336	434	297	250	388	319	426		132	112
Miscellaneous . .	35,099	22,004	34,107	47,321	42,773	28,744	39,549	37,900	1,306	6,628

65. There has, it will be noted, been an improvement in most of the items enumerated in the above table. The greater part of the traffic is at present

towards Calcutta, the Superintending Engineer stating that out of a gross tonnage of 196,767 of all kinds of goods carried, 130,286 tons were consigned towards that place and the remainder 66,481, about one-third, took the opposite direction.

66. No material increase in the receipts from this canal is likely to occur until considerable improvements are carried out. An estimate providing for a new lock at Kalinuggur, dredging plant, and for deepening the canal so far as to provide a minimum depth of 6½ feet of water at low tides has been received, but returned to the Superintending Engineer for revision. The matter is of considerable importance at present, as it is probable that this canal, which has for many years yielded a small surplus over working expenses, would pay interest on capital if the long and frequent closures for silt clearance could be avoided. When the Orissa coast canal, of which the Hidgelee tidal canal forms the first part, is opened, the need for its remodelling so as to bring it up to the standard of the remainder will become urgent. As last year remarked, the present Kalinugger lock is 100 feet long, whilst all the remaining locks on this as well as those on the Orissa coast canal are 150 feet in length.

67. The tables below show the receipts and working expenses of this canal for the last ten years :—

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	R	R	R	R
1874-75	13	52,209	669	52,891
1875-76	...	22,540	395	22,935
1876-77	...	44,572	464	45,036
1877-78	..	60,971	1,309	62,280
1878-79	...	59,723	1,070	60,793
1879-80	...	44,918	863	45,781
1880-81	...	53,338	1,149	54,487
1881-82	...	45,848	1,446	47,294
1882-83	...	43,694	1,338	45,032
1883-84	...	62,317	1,273	63,590

WORKING EXPENSES.

Particulars.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Maintenance, works, and repairs	26,756	7,637	22,469	16,599	30,607	18,901	19,478	29,460	32,994
Establishments	8,033	1,793	5,466	3,854	8,794	2,289	4,497	6,775	7,588
Tools and plant	1,642	429	164	...	...	1,444	1,834	1,362	2,784
Total	36,431	9,859	28,099	20,453	39,401	22,634	25,809	37,597	43,366
Navigation establishment	2,607	2,571	2,465	2,727	2,883	2,956	2,869	2,973	3,215
Leave and pension allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,306	1,327	1,512
Total Working Expenses	39,038	12,430	30,564	23,180	42,284	25,590	29,984	41,897	48,093

68. The net revenue of the canal was R15,497 against R3,135 in 1882-83; it was really considerably more, as R23,706 of the charge for maintenance was on account of silt clearance actually carried out in the previous year.

SONE CANALS.

69. The capital, interest, and revenue accounts of these canals are given below :—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Accounts.	Outlay during 1883-84.	Outlay to end of 1883-84.
Direct Charges.	R	R
I.—Works	4,28,707	1,74,37,708
II.—Establishment	81,365	49,35,378
III.—Tools and plant	89,813	19,70,595
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)9,078	2,13,260
Total	5,90,897	2,45,56,941
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account	592	3,00,751
Net Total	5,90,215	2,42,56,190
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	41	37,361
Loss by exchange	2,774	77,277
Leave and pension allowances	11,391	8,40,208
Total Indirect Charges	14,206	9,54,846

II.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	R
Interest charges to end of 1882-83	83,07,908
Ditto for 1883-84	9,58,443
Total Interest charges to end of 1883-84	92,66,351

III.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

	Expenditure.			Receipts.	
	During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.		During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.
I.—Maintenance and Repairs.	R	R		R	R
Works	2,75,984	19,70,264	Water-rates	4,84,209	30,21,175
Compensation	351	2,419	Navigation	85,193	4,11,476
Establishment	63,477	5,17,160	Miscellaneous	34,405	2,65,355
Tools and plant	34,983	60,127			
Total Maintenance	3,74,795	25,50,000			
II.—Revenue Management.					
Irrigation establishment.	1,14,005	6,11,355			
Navigation establishment.	20,248	95,485			
Total	1,34,253	7,06,840			
III.—Refunds of Revenue.	5,429	12,603			
Total working expenses.	5,14,477	32,69,443			
Profit	89,330	4,28,563			
Total	6,03,807	36,98,006	Total	6,03,807	36,98,006

70. The expenditure and earnings for the year 1883-84 are shewn in the statement following :—

Expenditure.		Earnings.	
	R		R
I.—Maintenance and Repairs.			
Works	2,75,984	Water-rates	7,42,311
Compensations . . .	351	Navigation	85,193
Establishment . . .	63,477	Miscellaneous	34,405
Tools and plant . . .	34,983		
Total Maintenance .	3,74,795		
II.—Revenue Management.			
Irrigation Establishment . .	1,14,005		
Navigation ditto . .	20,248		
Total .	1,34,253		
III.—Refunds of Revenue . .	5,429		
Total working expenses . .	5,14,477		
Profit	3,47,432		
Total .	8,61,909	Total .	8,61,909

71. The lengths of canal and distributaries open and areas commanded, and which can be irrigated are shown in the table below :—

Name of Canal.	Navigable canal.	Branch canal.	Distributaries.	Area under command.	Area which can be irrigated.		Total area which can be irrigated.
					Khureef.	Rubbee.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern main and Patna canal . .	86¼	...	311	406,155	112,640	151,200	263,840
Arrah canal	74	71¼	466	618,354	132,800	178,200	311,000
Western main and Buxar canal . .	58¾	77½	305	704,000	135,840	210,600	346,440
Total . .	219	148¾	1,082	1,728,509	381,280	540,000	921,280

72. The area shown as commanded is the full extent over which water could be led from the canals, no deductions being made for village sites or waste land. Assuming that only 500 acres per square mile is cultivated, the area given will be reduced to 1,361,151 acres. The figures in the column "area which can be irrigated" are obtained by multiplying the full supply of the canals by 80, for the area which can be irrigated during the khureef season, and 3,000 cubic feet which is taken as the supply available in average years during the rubbee season by 180 for the area then irrigable. Colonel Heywood considers that the duty on the khurreef season should be reduced to 70 acres per cubic foot, and he also says that on the 16th February 1884 the supply in the Sone river was 1,868 cubic feet per second only, which at the high duty of 180 acres per foot would suffice for the irrigation of 336,240 acres only. In dry years the area which could be irrigated reduced as suggested would be 792,240 acres.

The increase in length of distributaries during the year was 6½ miles, the fractional differences in the lengths of canals compared with last year are due to errors in former returns, 53 miles of new distributaries were in progress, but had not been completed at the close of the year.

73. The state of the circle as regards village channels is shewn in the table following:—

	Total length of village channels completed.	Area commanded.	Total number of outlets.	Number of permanent outlets.
	Miles.	Acres.	No.	No.
Arrah Division	173	1,23,046	1,860	12
Buxar Division	733	1,34,418	2,623	303
Eastern Sone Division . . .	455	84,767	1,342	92
TOTAL 1883-84 .	1,361	3,42,231	5,825	407
TOTAL 1882-83 .	1,186	2,45,308	4,950	248

Of these channels 134 miles were constructed by Government officers on applications made under Act III (B.C.) of 1876, and at the close of the year 34 miles were in progress.

74. The areas assessed with water-rates during the year and that preceding are given in the table below:—

CROP.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khureef	65,514	134,732	69,218	.....
Rubbee	15,999	99,304	83,305	.....
Sugarcane . . .	15,275	6,732	.....	8,543
Hot-weather irrigation .	2,481	8,524	6,043	.....
Five years' lease . .	74,555	101,322	26,767	.....
TOTAL .	173,824	350,614	185,333	8,543
TOTAL INCREASE .	.....	176,790	.....	.....

75. The area irrigated was more than double that watered in 1882-83, and in excess of any year to date. Dividing the area under five years' lease as suggested by the Superintending Engineer, the figures below show the acreage compared with the maximum areas irrigated in previous years—

	1883-84. Acres.	Acres.
Khureeff	215,790	134,208 in 1877-78.
Rubbee	109,436	124,818 in 1880-81.
Sugarcane and hot-weather crops .	25,388	46,909 in 1881-82.

76. By divisions the areas irrigated in each of the last three years is shewn in the table below:—

YEAR	EASTERN SONE DIVISION					ARRAH DIVISION.					BUXAR DIVISION.					TOTAL FOR ALL DIVISIONS.					
	Khariff.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Five years' leases.	Hot-weather.	Khariff	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Five years' leases.	Hot-weather	Khariff.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Five years' leases.	Hot-weather	Khariff.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Five years' leases.	Hot-weather	GRAND TOTAL
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
1880 81 .	17,510	10,378	1,775	..	.	74,537	31,796	15,897		..	42,161	8,116	5,455	...		134,208	50,290	23,127	...	...	207,625
1881 82 .	12,256	7,004	701	6,830	2,295	26,133	21,917	14,402	33 942	12,164	16,966	7,874	6,788	2,468	6,335	55,355	36,795	21,891	43,240	20,794	178,075
1882 83 .	15,691	2,026	1,426	11,136	2,481	28,162	8,002	7,936	53,030		21,661	5,971	5,903	10,389	.	65,514	15,990	15,275	74,555	2,481	173,824
1883-84 .	28,769	7,261	56	18,620	92	53,511	43,082	3,195	56,372	7,778	52,452	48,961	3,479	26,330	654	134,732	99,304	6,732	101,322	8,524	350,614

77. The extension of irrigation was due to a serious deficiency in the rainfall of August and October. The following table of rainfall and extract from the Superintending Engineer's report comparing the year 1883 with the years 1873, 1875, and 1877, shows the extreme value of canal irrigation in such seasons :—

"MONTH.	1873.			1875.			1877.			1883.		
	Patna.	Arrah	Buxar.	Patna.	Arrah.	Buxar	Patna.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Patna.	Arrah.	Buxar.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
August .	11·78	10·76	8·10	8·37	12·32	17·07	7·20	3·74	3·05	7·53	4 43	5·40
September .	0 94	2·42	1 60	5·36	2·89	4 51	2 79	1 78	1·56	5·01	4 06	6·47
October .	0·00	0 00	0·00	0·03	0·00	0 62	0·13	2·70	3 92	0·40	0·55	1·03
TOTAL .	12·72	13·18	9·70	13 76	15·21	22·20	10·12	8·22	8·53	12·94	10 04	12 90

In 1873, the whole rice crop died off in Shahabad ;
„ 1875, the appearance of the crops was nearly as bad as in 1873 ;
„ 1877, the transplanting of the late rice was never effected over large areas, and
„ 1883, the rice crop died extensively where irrigation either from canals or ahurs was not available.

It is quite clear, taking the following averages of the four years :—

12·36 inches at . . . . . Patna
11·66 „ . . . . . Arrah
13·33 „ . . . . . Buxar .

that the rainfall in 1883 was not sufficient by itself, as was found to be the case, to allow of the maturing of the late rice."

78. The statements below give the rainfall for each division separately for both the khariff and rubbee seasons, the figures are the average of observations at the head-quarters of each canal sub-division :—

KHUREEF SEASON.

MONTHS.	EASTERN SONE DIVISION.				ARRAH DIVISION.				BUXAR DIVISION.			
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
August .	15·39	13·49	9·84	4 03	14·82	15·67	9·00	5 43	7·88	14·28	7·41	2·37
September .	2·24	4·55	4·83	4·33	3 60	4 12	4 38	4·06	2·23	2·72	5·77	5 47
October .	4·91	3·87	4·47	0·68	4 14	6·78	4·99	0·55	3 87	5 31	4 99	0·81
TOTAL .	25 54	21·91	19·14	9 04	22·56	26·57	18 37	10 04	13·98	22 31	18 17	8·65

RUBBEE SEASON.

October .	4·91	3·87	4·47	0 68	4·14	6·78	4·99	0·55	3·87	5 31	4·99	0·81
November .	0·12	0·00	1 27	0·00	0·39	0 00	1·77	0 00	0·85	0 00	1·86	0 00
December .	0·00	0 00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0 00	0·00	0 00	0·01	0·00	0·00
TOTAL .	5·03	3·87	5·74	0·68	4·54	6·78	6 76	0·55	4·73	5·31	6·85	0·81

79. The area irrigated during the khureef season was measured by the powers of the canal to supply water, and unfortunately this difficulty was intensified by the occurrence of a breach in the main western canal on the 23rd August, which caused a complete stoppage of supply for nine days. The consequence was that the crops towards the tails of the distributaries suffered severely for want of water. The cause of the breach has never been satisfactorily ascertained, but a regulator has since been built at the bifurcation of the Arrah and main western canals, and the whole system can never again be paralyzed by a breach in one canal.

The effect of the breach on the revenues of the year was disastrous, wholesale applications for remission being made, which will be further adverted on under that head.

80. The usual statement showing the crops irrigated follows:—

Name of Crop	Eastern Sone Division		Arrah Division.		Buxar Division.		Total.	
	1882-83.	1883-84	1882 83.	1883-84.	1882 83.	1883-84.	1882-83	1883-84.
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice	15,691	28,561	27,456	52,786	21,482	52,094	64,629	133,541
Indigo	.....	... ..	321	168	.....	6	321	174
Gardens	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	4
Bhadoi	.....	108	384	553	179	352	563	1,013
Hot weather	2,481	92	.....	7,778	.....	654	2,481	8,524
Sugarcane	1,436	58	7,936	3,195	5,903	3,479	15,275	6,732
Rubbee	1,467	6,467	7,612	42 556	5,841	48,829	14,920	97,852
Gardens	7	8	1	7	6	30	14	45
Opium	552	786	389	519	124	102	1,065	1,407
Five years' leases	11,136	18,620	53,030	56,372	10,389	26,330	74,555	101,322
Total	32,770	54,800	97,130	163,938	43,924	131,876	173,824	350,614

Five years' leases	Rice	81,058	Approximately.
	Rubbee	10,182	
	Sugarcane	10,132	

The area leased was 260,187 acres, the excess being areas either irrigated in excess of, or without permit.

From the table below it will seen that the leases are only a rough guide as to the areas actually watered, except in the case of five years leases:—

	Acres in 1879-80.		Acres in 1880-81.		Acres in 1881-82.		Acres in 1882-83.		Acres in 1883 84.	
	Irrigated.	Leased.	Irrigated.	Leased.	Irrigated.	Leased.	Irrigated.	Leased.	Irrigated.	Leased.
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Annual khureef	41,132	53,105	134,208	105,750	55,355	43,916	65,514	49,249	134,732	93,478
,, rubbee	62,266	34,581	50,290	28,699	36,795	19,970	15,999	13,479	99,304	53,425
,, sugarcane	27,158	18,668	23,127	13,395	21,891	13,848	15,275	8,157	6,732	3,968
Five-year leases	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,240	42,810	74,555	76,905	101,322	102,220
Hot-weather ,,	.....	.. ...	... ..	... .	20,794	.....	2,481	1,343	8,524	7,096
Total	130,556	106,354	207,625	147,844	178,075	120,544	173,824	148,533	350,614	260,187

The most satisfactory feature of the large increase in irrigation is the extension of the area under agreement for five years.

The proportion of flow to lift irrigation was 90 to 10, as against 95 to 5 in 1882-83.

81. The Superintending Engineer gives the duty of the water *utilized* as follows:—

	Khureef.	Rubbee.
Eastern Sone division	60	53
Arrah division	94	78
Buxar ,,	97	91

The whole area under irrigation during the year was 350,614 acres. Of this 8,524 acres were hot-weather crops, and must be eliminated, taking $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the five-year leases as khureef and the remainder $\frac{1}{5}$th as rubbee and the 6,732 acres sugarcane in both crops, the area under irrigation in the khureef season was 222,522 acres and in the rubbee season 126,300 acres. The average discharge entering the two main canals for the four months July to October, was 3,031 cubic feet per second, and in the five months, November to March, 1,924 cubic feet per second; the duty taking the figures on the water *entering*

the canals was therefore 73½ acres per cubic foot in the khureef and 65½ acres per cubic foot in rubbee season. In one selected distributary, the Bhojepore, the duty is given as 88 acres per cubic foot in the khureef and 103 acres per cubic foot in the rubbee season.

82. At the commencement of the year there was a balance R3,11,665 due on account of water rates, and the assessments of the year amounted to R7,42,311, making a total of R10,53,976. Of this sum R4,84,209 was collected, and R1,45,974 remitted, a balance of R4,23,793 remaining due at the end of the year. The heavy remissions were mainly owing to irrecoverable balances of former years being written off, but the breach on the canal, mentioned in paragraph 80, also necessitated heavy remissions, and the increase on the arrear balance is chiefly owing to attempts to avoid payment on the ground of the non-supply of water during the 9 days on which the canal was wholly closed. The accident was most unfortunate: there was a heavy demand for water at the time, and there is no doubt that the crops on lands supplied from the tails of the distributaries suffered severely, as they had not received any share in the watering in progress, and before the water again became available the crops had been damaged. The area so affected was, however, limited compared with that injured by the want of rain in October.

83. Of the remissions R83,946 were on account of the assessments of the year 1883-84, and the balance R62,028 from the demand of former years. The amount remitted is further divisible into R52,392 written off as irrecoverable by orders of the civil officers, and R 93,582 remitted for causes affecting the assessment.

The amounts written off as irrecoverable are mostly balances of years anterior to 1882-83, which it was found for various reasons to be impossible to collect. The remissions ma de by the Engineers were very largely due to the breach in the main western canal, and do not include the whole loss caused by that accident, R16,226 having, in the Arrah division alone, been struck out of the demand statement before their despatch to the Collector.

84. The Superintending Engineer at page 3 of his report gives a full account of the proceedings of the local officers in consequence of the temporary failure of supply; but, as before observed, this was scarcely the main cause of the short crops, which was the late leasing of large areas already injured by drought, which could not be supplied with water in time to more than partially save the crops. As an illustration of this it may be noted that out of 78,116 acres of annual leases in the khureef season, no less than 47,853 acres were leased in the months of September and October after the occurrence of the breach.

The matter was personally investigated by Mr. Levinge, Chief Engineer, the result being that it was determined not to press for water-rates where the supply of water had not succeeded in saving the crops, and eventually the following orders were passed by the Lieutenant-Governor:—

"I.—No hot-weather water-rates will be charged.

"II—The rate to be charged in villages where there ars generally indifferent crops on rice will be for khureef R1-4 instead of R1-14 per bigha.

"The fact of there being indifferent crops to be determined on a consideration of—

1stly.—The water-supply available during the time when there was the greatest demand.

2ndly.—On the actual produce as stored in the threshing floors.

3rdly.—On the khusrahs showing that in the village there are many fields in which the rice died.

"III.—No water-rates are to be charged on fields shown in the khusrahs as dead or (where the information has been noted) as unlikely to yield a crop exceeding 3 maunds per bigha.

"IV.—Where it can be shown that the rice crops in a village have been very bad, say not exceeding 3 maunds per bigha, generally no water-rates are to be charged."

85. As already mentioned, effective measures to prevent an accident, such as occurred in 1883-84, have been taken, but the gradual substitution of khureef for rubbee crops has rendered the canals unable to irrigate more than a proportion of the area for which water is required in seasons of drought.

86. A statement giving particulars of the demands and collections in the last five years follows :—

YEAR.	Demand			Remission	Net demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of collection to current demand.
	Arrears	Current.	Total.					
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1879-80 .	3,04 411	4,69,200	7,73 611	10,517	7,63,094	4,44,716	3,18,378	94 7
1880-81 .	3,18,378	5,34,874	8,53,252	10,725	8,42,527	3,78,266	4,64,261	70·7
1881-82 .	4,61,261	6,29,739	10,94,000	53,221	10,40,779	6,03,930	4,36,849	95·9
1882-83 .	4,36,849	462,301	8 99,150	21,020	8,78,130	5,66,465	3,11,665	122 5
1883-84 .	3,11,665	7,42,311	10,53,976	1,45,974	9,08,002	4,84,209	4,23,793	65·2

87. The increase in the arrear balances is to be viewed with regret; but as remarked by the Collector of Shahabad, "the circumstances attending the work of collection were of an unusually unfavourable naturo, for which allowances have to be made." The Superintending Engineer agrees that the difficulties experienced were exceptional, as will be seen from the following extract from his report :—

"Notwithstanding these extensive remissions, a very large number of complaints of failure of crop were and are still being filed.

I am informed by the Special Deputy Collector that at the time of the promulgation of the Government order as to remission, and when the ryots began to understand what those orders were, they very generally in this division at once stopped voluntary payments, and the collections which were going on satisfactorily received a sudden check.

The ryots received the impression that they would all get off any payment for khureef. They proceeded to file petitions, are still withholding payments, and in many instances are lodging appeals to the Collector against the decisions of the canal officers.

This withholding of payments and general filing of complaints is the most prominent in the Ageaon sub-division, where there appears to be a combination of villagers against Government. While remaining silent at the time of measurement, many villages have now come forward in a body, and declare that not only did their annual lease crops die, but even those under five years' lease for which it is always the first care of the irrigation officers to secure a supply when demanded.

So far as investigation of these complaints has gone at present, the allegations of the ryots as to a general destruction of their irrigated crops are not borne out by the facts elicited.

But there are numerous appeals, the ryots employing clever mooktyars in Arrah who take every advantage afforded them by the law."

88. The balances in the various districts on the 1st of April 1883 and 1st April 1884 are shown below :—

	1st April 1883.	1st April 1884.
	R	R
Shahabad	2,55,552	3,16,806
Patna	28,872	66,524
Gya	27,741	40,463
TOTAL .	3,11,665	4,23,793

A special enquiry into the administration of the Sone canals partly with reference to these arrears is now in progress under orders contained in the Government of India's letter No. 1831, of date the 11th July 1884, forwarding a despatch on the subject.

89. The collections of the present year are up to the 1st of October R2,53,164 against R1,46,400 in 1882-83, so that the effect of the increase in irrigation on the receipts is now being felt.

90. The cost of the revenue establishment employed during the year and that preceding is shown in the table below :—

	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Amount.	Percentage on collections.	Amount.	Percentage on collections.
	₹		₹	
Permanent and temporary establishments, such as zilladars, ameens, &c.	35,034	6·19	42,106	8·69
Establishment employed under Collectors	41,971	7·40	41,724	8·62
Headmen's fees	28,878	5·10	30,175	6·23
TOTAL	1,05,883	18·69	1,14,005	23·54

The figures for 1882-83 differ from those given in the revenue account for that year, as the headmen's fees paid by civil officers are now included in the item "establishment employed under Collectors." The higher cost of establishment is due to the increased area assessed, the water-rates on which are now in course of collection: on the area irrigated the cost of establishment was $\frac{105883}{178824}$ = annas 9·75 per acre in 1882-83 and $\frac{114005}{350614}$ = annas 5·20 per acre in 1883-84.

91. The usual tables giving the cost of measuring the crop and preparing the demand statement are appended, and it will be found on reference to last year's report that there has been a considerable reduction in the cost per acre :—

Cost of measuring crops.

DIVISION.	FIVE YEARS' LEASE.			SUGARCANE.			KHUREEFF.			RUBBEE.		
	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area	Rate per acre.
	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.
Eastern Sone	141 2 1	7,488	0 0 3·64	2 5 3	58	0 0 7·7	786 13 5	28,861	0 0 5·23	153 6 9	7,261	0 0 4·05
Arrah	143 0 0	4,520	0 0 6·07	599 0 0	10,973	0 0 10·48	2,009 0 0	53,511	0 0 7·20	1,369 0 0	43,082	0 0 6·10
Buxar	636 13 6	15,941	0 0 7·67	253 13 8	3,479	0 6 1·2	1,318 2 8	53,106	0 0 4·76	1,408 4 11	48,961	0 0 5 52

Cost of preparing demand statements.

DIVISION.	FIVE YEARS' LEASE.			SUGARCANE.			KHUREEFF.			RUBBEE.		
	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Cost.	Area.	Rate per acre.
	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	Acres.	₹ a. p.
Eastern Sone	232 9 1	7 488	0 0 5·96	3 13 8	58	0 1 0 75	1,302 10 6	28,861	0 0 8·66	254 6 2	7,261	0 0 6·72
Arrah	499 0 0	4 520	0 1 9 19	1,298 0 0	10,973	0 1 10 71	3,916 0 0	53,511	0 1 2·05	4,018 0 0	43,082	0 1 5·90
Buxar	636 13 6	15,941	0 0 7 6	223 13 3	3,479	0 1 ·35	1,408 4 11	53,106	0 0 5 09	1,318 2 8	48,961	0 0 5 16

92. The attendance of the patwaris at the measurements is still unsatisfactory, but since the close of the year canal officers have been vested with the powers of a Collector under section 35 of Regulation VII of 1882, and it is hoped that this will prove of considerable assistance in securing their attendance. The Collector of Shahabad, nevertheless, still considers that a change in the law will be necessary, observing that "the difficulty of making them do the work assigned to them by the Irrigation Act remains the same as before." It is clear, however, that much can be done by good personal management, as the percentage of attendance on the villages measured was 97·7 per cent. in the Ramnuggur sub-division, and 86·0 per cent. in the Nasrigunge sub-division, against a general average of 71 per cent.

93. The number of complaints is a subject that is now engaging attention. No less than 9,364 applications for remission were disposed of during the year. The point which gives most trouble is the tendency to delay in making objections, until all trace of irrigation has passed away, and then to allege that no intimation that water-rates were due had been received. Revised instructions for canal officers have lately been issued, which give increased facilities for disposing of such claims at the time of measurement, and an effort will be made to insist more strictly on the observance of the rule requiring that complaint shall be made within a month of the demand being made. But it has been held that the demand alluded to in the rule is that made by the Collector, probably months after the irrigation is over, and the date of which is quite unknown to the canal officer who disposes of the objection. On the other hand, the demand statements for various causes, disputes about irrigation, difficulties in ascertaining the names of cultivators, &c., are themselves frequently late, and the Collector cannot make the demand as promptly as he otherwise would. The khureef demand statements are due in the Collector's office on the 15th of December, whilst in October not only is new irrigation in progress, but in seasons of scarcity the canal officer's unceasing attention is devoted to the regulation of the water-supply, so that the most may be made of what is available, and that it may not be run to waste or be used in filling *aharas*. The increase from 74 555 acres to 101,322 acres in the five years' leases will do something towards improving matters, as the difficulties mentioned above, with the exception of changes of names, disappear in respect to lands so leased.

94. The orders regarding crop experiments have not been completely carried out during the year, none being returned from two of the sub-divisions of the Arrah division: the average of the rice experiments gives 3¾ maunds of rice and 6¾ maunds of straw as the excess produce of lands irrigated by the canal.

95. The revenue under the head "Navigation," since the opening of the canals, is shown below:—

Year.	Eastern Main Series			Western Main Series.			Total.	Total tollage only.
	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Transport Service receipts	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Transport Service receipts.		
		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹
1876-77	...	...	...	86¾	4,852	...	4,852	4,852
1877-78	86¼	9,401	...	86¼	17,373	...	26 774	26,774
1878-79	86¼	18,570	..	88¾	10,762	...	29,332	29,332
1879-80	86¼	14,112	5,046	96¼	13,492	7,209	39,859	27,604
1880 81	86¼	27,337	8,512	130½	12,482	12,814	61,145	39,819
1881-82	86¼	29,199	11,012	130½	24,944	27,961	93,116	54,143
1882 83	86¼	22,679	12,196	132½	16,625	19,705	71,205	39,304
1883-84	86¼	22,563	6,305	132¾	25,469	30,856	85,193	48,032

96. In the following table the tollage assessments are divided under the heads "Government" and "Private":—

Year.	Eastern Main and Patna Canals			Western Main Canal.			Arrah Canal.			Buxar Canal.			Total.		
	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls	Total.	Private tolls.	Government tolls.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1877-78	2,778	7,083	9,861	1,194	2,711	3,905	7,174	5,460	12,634	...	...	...	11,146	15,254	26,400
1878-79	13,762	4,911	18,673	1,008	160	1,168	6,729	2,424	9,153	...	...	...	21,499	7,495	28,994
1879-80	13,555	313	13,868	1,417	150	1,567	10,767	1,132	11,899	...	...	...	25,739	1,595	27,334
1880-81	26,529	942	27,471	2,247	215	2,462	6,847	1,358	8 205	316	82	398	35 939	2,597	38,536
1881-82	27,377	1,746	29,123	2,209	2,159	4,368	15,875	523	16,398	3,417	1,055	4,472	48,878	5,483	54,361
1882-83	22,147	625	22,772	1,469	1,139	2,608	10,943	284	11,228	2,002	452	2,454	36,562	2,500	39,062
1883-84	21,600	606	22,206	2,615	166	2,781	15,641	1,369	17,010	5,476	117	5,593	45,332	2,258	47,590

97. The small decrease in the tolls received on account of boats using the Eastern Main and Patna canals is due to the long closure, which extended from the 11th of April to the 30th of June, whilst the increase on the Western Main series is owing to there having been only a short closure, from the 6th to the 16th of April.

98. Further particulars comparing the traffic for the last five years and the description of goods carried, are given in the tables below :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Number of miles open at the end of the year . Miles.	182½	216¾	216¾	218¾	219
Toll collections . . R.	27,604	39,819	54,143	39,304	48,032
Rate of toll per mile . „	151	183	219	180	217
Boats, including empties No.	6,942	7,482	10,688	7,615	8,822
Measured tonnage of boats, including empties Tons.	66,286	69,597	113,971	78,951	95,472
Estimated value of cargo R.	34,82,626	33,73,946	44,53,586	37,96,467	52,54,476

Description of goods carried—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Tollage. R	Tollage. R	Tollage. R	Tollage. R	Tollage. R
Articles of food . . .	8,402	8,236	15,839	9,634	14,951
Stimulants . . .	793	1,648	1,853	2,010	1,888
Clothing . . .	214	279	111	61	40
Staples of manufacture . .	4,257	8,495	11,320	9,456	11,712
Building materials . . .	2,316	2,989	2,538	2,157	2,542
Live-stock . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel . . .	171	153	276	197	388
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements . .	53	...	...	...	550
Bamboos and bullahs . .	9,503	3,291	8,681	6,077	6,666
Miscellaneous . . .		10,819	8,261	6,948	6,599

99. No information regarding the upward or downward traffic is given by the Superintending Engineer, but the following table, extracted from his report, is useful as showing the position of the trade centres :—

Division.	Toll station.	Receipts. 1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Remarks.
		R	R	R	
Eastern Sone Division.	Baroon	14,211	11,852	11,769	On the Sone at the head
	Daoodnaggar . . .	4,173	2,391	3,386	A large village on the Sone.
	Arwul	1,448	1,325	769	
	Bikrum . . .	264	367	176	
	Khagoul . . .	554	960	663	At the railway near Dinapore.
	Deegah . . .	6,098	5,250	4,951	At the end of the canal where it enters the Ganges.
Received in Arrah Division.	Divisional office . .	2,450	627	849	
	Dehree . . .	3,413	2,274	3,938	On the Sone at the head.
	Nasriganj . . .	1,785	1,072	932	A large village on the Arrah canal.
	Chownree . . .	548	299	251	
	Arrah	10,107	7,403	11,467	Near the East Indian Railway and at the capital town of Shahabad.
Buxar Division .	Samareea . . .	436	358	513	
	Bedadi	8,876	4,627	7,980	The nearest point to the town of Sasseram.
	Nokha	1,330	374	1,267	
	Nutwar . . .	...	84	1,074	
	Siknour . . .	1,210	82	143	
	Buxar	73	453	831	Near the railway and the outfall on to the Ganges.

100. The cost of the establishment for working the locks and collecting tolls was R13,051 for the year, against R13,133 expended in that preceding, and R13,174 in 1881-82.

101. The receipts from the transport service during the year 1883-84 were R37,161, being an increase of R5,260 over the amount received in the year previous; the expenses were, however, R32,475, or R6,485 in excess, so that the net profits were R4,686 only compared with R5,911 for 1882-83.

102. An endeavour was made to dispose of the steamers to a private company, but no acceptable offer was received; the service on the Patna Canal was, however, transferred to a contractor, from the 21st of January 1884, on his paying the usual tolls and R150 per month as hire of the steamer *Umpire*. No complaints have been received as to the manner in which this steamer was managed by him, and a fresh arrangement has been entered into since the 20th October 1884, under which he has taken charge of the entire service.

103. The miscellaneous receipts during 1883-84 amounted to R34,405, being a falling off, compared with the previous year, of R12,602. The decrease is wholly in the item "Miscellaneous," which includes the profits on the manufacturing operations of the Dehree workshops, from which R3,550 was received against R19,359 in 1882-83.

104. The statement below gives the receipts and working expenses of the Sone canals for the last three years:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	R	R	R
Receipts—			
Water-rates	6,03,930	5,66,465	4,84,209
Navigation receipts	93,116	71,905	85,193
Miscellaneous	39,246	47,007	34,405
TOTAL	7,36,292	6,84,677	6,03,807
Working expenses—			
Maintenance	3,28,032	4,02,841	3,74,795
Irrigation establishment	1,14,283	1,05,883	1,14,005
Navigation ditto	13,678	19,880	20,248
Refunds	1,329	1,237	5,429
	4,57,322	5,29,841	5,14,477
NET PROFIT	2,78,970	1,54,836	89,330

Notwithstanding a decrease in the working expenses, there has been a falling off of R65,506 in the net revenue derived from these canals.

105. The causes of this unsatisfactory result have already been commented on, but it may be well to again state that so far as water-rates are concerned, in which the receipts have fallen off by R82,256 as compared with 1882-83, the cause is not a falling off in the area under irrigation, on which there has, in fact, been a large increase, the assessments on which are now being collected.

106. The cost per mile of maintaining the canals and distributaries comprised in the system is given in the statement below :—

Name of Canal.	Name of division	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84	
		Number of miles	Cost per mile	Number of miles	Cost per mile.	Number of miles	Cost per mile
		No.	₹	No.	₹	No.	₹
Eastern Main	Eastern Sone ...	7¼	2,323·0	7¼	2,655·0	7¼	4,367·3
Western Main	Arrah	9	4,044·0	9	9,968·0	9	3,841·8
	Buxar ...	12¾	219·0	12¾	322·0	12¾	162·0
Buxar	Do	44	173·0	45	346·0	45¾	210·0
Patna	Eastern Sone ..	79	377·0	79	378·0	79	492·2
Arrah	Arrah ...	65	396·0	65	375·0	65	387·3
Doomraon Branch . ..	Do.	40¼	195·0	40¼	166·0	40¼	156·6
Behea do. ...	Do.	30¼	219·0	31	205·0	31	155·7
Chowsa do.	Buxar	39½	84·0	39½	103·0	39¼	97·0
Gurra Chowbey Branch	Do ...	.	.	38	49·0	38	123·0
Distributaries	Arrah	445	51·0	459½	57·6	466	41·6
	Buxar	86¼	69·0	243¼	57·0	300¾	55·1
	Eastern Sone ..	...	...	311	43·4	311	48·1

107. The increased expenditure on the Main Eastern Canal is owing to the closure of that canal from the 11th of April to the 30th of June for the purpose of clearing the silt which had accumulated in its bed. This was effected by hand, 44¼ lakhs of cubic feet of silt having been removed; at the same time 56¼ lakhs were taken out of the Patna Canal. The Main Western Canal was not closed during the year, and the decreased costs of maintenance is due to no expenditure being incurred on silt clearance by hand.

108. The Superintending Engineer gives the amounts entered in the table below as the average cost of maintaining the canals and distributaries in the circle :—

	₹	
The Eastern Main Canal costs to maintain . .	3,128	per mile.
„ Western Main Canal (Arrah division) . .	5,828	ditto.
„ Ditto (Buxar do.) . .	234	ditto.
„ Other main canals—		
Arrah and Patna divisions . . .	407 to 413	ditto.
Buxar division	243	ditto.
„ Branch canals	86 to 183	ditto.
„ Distributary channels	44 to 74	ditto.

109. The total quantity of silt removed from the canals by dredgers was 61,35,619 cubic feet. Details shewing the quantity excavated and cost for each canal are appended :—

	Cubic feet.	Cost.	Rate		
		₹	₹	a.	p.
Eastern Main Canal . . .	11,77,214	4,052	3	7	0
Patna Canal	56,24,979	14,575	2	9	5
Sone river bed	9,48,470	1,812	1	13	6
Western Main Canal . . .	33,79,219	24,560	8	15	10
Head lock, Dehree	72,073	213	2	15	6
Arrah Canal	5,58,643	3,603	8	11	5

The rate in the case of the Main Western Canal is high, as it includes the cost of removing the silt from the barges, carrying it over a high spoil bank, and depositing it on the berm beyond.

110. The cost of weed clearance during the year was ₹8,965 only against ₹14,377 in 1882-83, and ₹21,163 in 1881-82.

SARUN CANALS.

111. The capital and Revenue accounts of these canals, which have been constructed from provincial funds, are given below :—

I—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS.	Outlay during 1883-84.	Outlay to end of 1883-84.
DIRECT CHARGES.	₹	₹
Works	3,586	4,75,786
Establishment	825	1,63,487
Tools and plant	1,492	25,244
Suspense balances	—9,907	...
TOTAL	—4,004	6,64,517
Less—Receipts on capital account	...	498
NET OUTLAY	—4,004	6,64,019
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	97
Leave and pension allowances	116	26,990
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGES	116	27,087

II.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(ACTUALS).

	EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.	
	During the year.	To end of the year.		During the year.	To end of the year.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	...	Water-rates	22,057	51,460
Repairs and maintenance	20,659	88,729	Navigation	13	262
Establishment	4,751	20,404	Miscellaneous	971	3,743
Tools and plant	—2,009	—7,890			
			Total receipts	23,041	55,465
TOTAL	23,401	1,01,243	Deficit	1,025	49,348
INDIRECT CHARGES.					
Leave and pension allowances	665	3,570			
GRAND TOTAL	24,066	1,04,813	GRAND TOTAL	24,066	1,04,813

NOTE.—The account shewing the accumulated charges for interest is not included in accordance with the Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. IV, P. W, dated 1st May 1884.

112. The receipts from these canals for the year were ₹5,014 in excess of that previous, and the working expenses ₹10,882 less, the result being a deficit in the year's operation of ₹1,025, against ₹16,921 in 1882-83. The income earned by these canals is entirely derived from a guarantee amounting to ₹23,000 given by the landholders interested, who manage the irrigation within the limits of their own *dehats*, receiving water-rates not exceeding one rupee per acre from the cultivators.

113. The area irrigated during the year is returned by the Collector of Sarun as 21,121 acres, and R5,030 is noted in the guarantors' returns as the amount recovered by them.

114. The rainfall table below, extracted from the Superintending Engineer's report, shows that in September and October the rainfall was deficient, and canal water accordingly valuable:—

Rainfall Table.

Month.	Moniara.	Gopalganj	Hatwa.	Sadowa.	Jogapur.	Barhoja.	Rajapati.	Arrowah.	Sitalpur.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.
April 1883 . .	0·20	0·10	...	...	0·1	...	...	0·10	0·50
May " . .	1 07	1·91	0·63	0·15	.	...	...	0·15	...
June " . .	4 13	4 30	5·60	7·75	4·8	6 85	9 65	10·40	10·70
July " . .	7 62	10 62	8·58	7 80	15·0	8·90	7 50	12·20	13 20
August " . .	5·13	7·78	4·98	6·60	3 2	5 52	7·10	3·05	7·30
September " . .	0·63	2·95	2·83	2·50	3 9	2·05	4 50	3 30	2·00
October " . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0 40
November " . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December " . .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
January 1884 . .	...			...	...	...	...	...	...
February " . .	...	0·07	0 19	0 05	...	...	...	..	...
March " . .	..	0·05	..	0 10	...	...	...	0 07	...
Total .	18 78	27 78	22 81	24·95	27·00	23·32	28 75	29·34	34·10
Total of 1882-83 .	No returns.		49·60	45·36	27 56	No returns.		22·00	No retn.
" 1881-82 .	48·83	No retn	41·12	44·95	44 90	47 10	No retn	44·15	...

115. The operations of the year are described by the Executive Engineer' Mr. Faulkner, as follows:—

"Grave fears were entertained that the rice and rubbee crops would fail, as there was not the usual rainfall in September and the early part of October. Early in October applications came in fast from the ryots for water from the canals. As usual, the ryots held off till the last moment expecting the rain would come daily. To irrigate the country thoroughly, is necessary to throw the water from the Rupan Chap Sota into the canals by stopping off the discharge in the Sota. Great efforts were made in October to effect this object, but the discharge in the Sota was greater than could be carried off by the canals, and it was not until the 27th of the month, after four previous unsuccessful attempts, that a bund was thrown across. By this time it was too late for the rice crops on the lower canals, *i.e.*, the Gandaki, Dhanai, and the Gangni. It was possible, however, to irrigate from the Daha through the Sota in October, and later from the head cut, and a large tract was irrigated in a rough-and-ready way by constructing dams with escape channels at every two miles or so, which threw the water over the country. A small area of rubbee was damaged by this means, but the rice crops received water and were saved"

116. These canals are not provided with distributaries, and when water is required temporary dams are thrown across the *Sota*, an old river channel. There is a disposition on the part of the guarantors to arrange for the construction of permanent weirs and distributaries, but the branch of the river Gunduck, on which the head sluice is situated, shows signs of closing up, and it is not considered advisable to incur further expenditure until the course which the main steam will take is more fully apparent.

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

117. These canals are managed by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, who submit a separate yearly report on their administration, that for 1883-84 was reviewed in this Department Resolution of date the 28th November 1884.

Capital and revenue accounts were opened on the 1st of April 1883, and the following is an abstract of these accounts up to the 1st April 1884:—

	R
Capital cost—	
Direct charges	51,92,444
Indirect charges	59,090
GRAND TOTAL	52,51,534
Receipts to the 1st April 1884	1,75,62,487
Working expenses—	
Direct charges	63,70,953
Indirect charges	1,34,007
	65,04,960
Charges for interest	(a)65,61,871
	1,30,66,831
Balance net revenue	44,95,656

(a) Interest is calculated *pro formâ* It is not exhibited in the Administrative account under Government of India Public Works Department Circular No. 4P—W, dated 1st May 1884.

These accounts have not yet been finally approved: there has been considerable difficulty in determining the distribution of the capital and revenue charges, and it is only since 1861-62 that the accounts have been kept in this Department.

118. The canals have so far been a very profitable undertaking, and it is proposed to extend their usefulness by carrying out several urgently required improvements, partly in connection with the new Kidderpore Docks. About 65 lakhs of rupees will be required, and some arrangement by which the cost of these works can be met from funds obtained by loan will be necessary, as during the last six years the canals have, after crediting receipts, cost the province R7,75,777, whilst really earning R2,38,701 besides working expenses and interest charges.

119. The gross revenue of the year shows a slight decrease of R93 compared with that preceding; this is attributable to the partial failure of the jute and rice crops of 1883 in the districts served by the canal; in the remaining items of traffic there has been an increase due to the great improvements, which have recently been made in the canals: the tollage in the two articles mentioned above was R76,457 less than that received in 1882-83.

The revenue accounts for the two years are contrasted below:—

	Receipts.	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Interest charges.	Net revenue.
	R	R	R	R
1882-83	5,64,194	3,26,897	3,26,897	2,37,297
1883-84	5,64,101	2,32,031	2,32,031	3,32,070

The diminution in working expenses is due to the maintenance charges being confined mostly to repairs; in 1882-83 several improvements, notably widening the canal between Dhappa and the railway bridge, and replacing the suspension by girder bridges, were carried out and charged to the revenue account of the canals.

120. The table following gives detailed information regarding the traffic passed through the canals during 1882-83, and the year now under review.

Month.	Number of boats.		Weight of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tonnage of boats. Tons.		Tonnage of boats. Maunds.		Tollage.	
	1882 83.	1883-84.	1882 83	1883 84.	1882 83	1883 84	1882 83.	1883-84	1882-83	1883 84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	No.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	R	R	Tons.	Tons.	Mds.	Mds.	R a. p.	R a. p
Circular Canal.												
April	4,990	5,918	7,93,591	12,88,825	16,78,766	18,85,750	58,643	1,05,783	16,42,025	29,51,025	13,988 14 0	23,334 14 9
May	4,690	4,742	5,86,311	10,57,710	10,76,318	25,62,131	45,034	80,329	12,60,975	22,49,225	10,741 1 3	17,455 10 0
June	5,080	5,647	6,42,301	12,67,105	9,94,245	22,87,607	47,614	94,274	13,33,100	26,37,800	11,353 14 9	21,680 14 6
July	5,410	6,202	9,01,345	12,25,595	18,24,160	23,05,850	55,747	92,835	15,66,525	25,97,925	13,424 14 3	21,534 0 3
August	5,730	7,538	6,81,572	15,13,742	11,29,786	28,27,481	63,303	1,16,403	17,44,525	32,59,775	14,748 4 3	24,755 8 3
September	7,580	9,113	13,06,300	19,35,930	29,60,525	34,76,411	88,776	1,41,680	24,85,750	39,67,075	21,387 5 9	32,373 8 3
October	8,460	10,416	13,74,305	20,42,242	33,46,995	48,86,390	93 689	1,69,010	26,23,275	47,32,525	22,490 6 0	40,878 1 3
November	7,711	11,005	12,73,970	24,16,685	30,01,700	66,90,945	94,223	1,89,085	26,38,225	52,94,375	22,397 1 3	44,492 3 6
December	8,235	9,520	13,96,195	17,88,250	25,12,220	54,68,576	1,02,587	1,49,434	28,72,450	43,18,375	24,893 2 0	37,260 15 3
January	9,510	12,543	19,88,945	24,87,802	38,45,625	1,09,71,983	1,54,044	2,48,262	42,97,350	69,52,125	37,405 2 0	55,286 13 9
February	9,990	9,044	24,39,765	19,99,940	41,81,210	28,43,990	1,71,911	1,60,600	48,13,800	49,16,425	41,589 6 6	49,042 6 0
March	10,070	7,480	26,47,580	17,38,537	36,25,260	42,98,824	2,07,077	1,94,442	57,98,650	53,95,800	47,813 12 9	38,910 13 3
Total Circular Canal	87,356	99,168	1,60,32,180	2,07,57,363	3,02,66,810	5,05,05,938	11,81,648	17,41,737	3,30,76,650	4,92,72,450	2,82,233 4 9	4,07,005 13 0
Tolly's Nullah.												
April	6,621	4,995	6,36,537	5,09,370	8,05,108	7,28,711	71,672	49,976	20,09,825	14,06,775	13,739 4 3	9,519 6 6
May	6,629	4,060	6,84,891	6,26,905	7,85,287	14,10,400	64,232	44,013	18,96,175	13,67,625	12,862 11 3	7,398 2 9
June	7,138	4,539	11,21,253	6,38,832	22,84,679	19,19,896	81,713	45,905	25,63,700	12,85,675	16,069 11 6	7,876 6 6
July	8,565	5,170	12,17,243	6,26,580	27,07,560	8,69,808	90,873	44,341	25,35,975	12,41,800	17,677 7 0	8,080 8 3
August	9,920	6,195	12,19,968	7,52,339	44,72,796	30,92,256	89,139	54,519	24,96,100	15,26,975	17,414 0 0	10,151 15 0
September	10,221	8,264	12,88,285	8,52,279	16,43,309	20,38,353	95,282	60,335	26,88,325	16,90,025	19,970 9 3	11,390 7 0
October	11,164	7,717	11,89,501	8,60,659	16,64,327	21,45,045	1,14,779	63,682	32,14,375	17,83,925	24,381 9 0	10,392 11 9
November	12,575	8,606	15,92,611	6,82,845	26,02,353	13,35,110	1,38,614	47,596	38,80,295	13,32,909	30,168 8 9	12,091 13 3
December	13,938	8,688	15,17,598	4,06,325	22,41,288	13,42,242	1,41,945	60,121	39,75,300	16,70,000	30,822 8 0	12,523 1 3
January	15,802	10,191	18,40,345	6,78,063	27,62,171	17,94,467	1,67,815	76,063	46,98,375	20,70,175	35,746 7 6	14,548 13 9
February	11,183	7,757	17,31,244	5,97,772	30,01,529	15,70,454	4 05,281	58,395	1,13,93,424	16,78,075	20,486 14 6	12,886 9 3
March	8,906	5,951	8,38,176	7,87,711	13,13,413	14,47,232	55,748	64,740	17,37,175	18,13,500	14,795 2 6	11,556 8 9
Total Tolly's Nullah	1,22,662	82,133	1,48,77,672	80,19,680	2,63,43,820	1,96,93,974	15,20,093	6,69,686	4,30,89,044	1,88,62,459	2,53,734 13 6	1,28,416 8 0
Grand Total	2,10,018	1,81,301	3,09,09,852	2,87,77,043	5,66,10,630	7,01,99,912	27,01,741	24,11,423	7,61,65,694	6,81,34,909	5,35,968 2 3	5,35,422 5 0

General Remarks.

121. The net income received during the year from the canals in Bengal, which have been constructed by Imperial Funds, *viz.*, those classed as Productive Public Works, amounted to R1,00,447, against a budget estimate of R1,16,000. The actual receipts and working expenses (direct charges) amounted respectively to R11,69,841 and R10,69,394, against the budget estimate of R12,00,000 and R10,84,000.

122. The following statement shows the financial results calculated by earnings :—

	R
Orissa canals	(—)95,477
Midnapore canal	65,908
Hidgelee tidal canal	17,009
Sone canals	3,47,432
Total	3,34,872

The approximate value of the crops irrigated was as follows :—

	Area irrigated.	Value of crop.
Orissa Canals—	Acres.	R
Khureef	47,035	5,64,408
Rubbee	1,381	80,607
Perennial	344	86,817
Total	48,760	7,31,832
Midnapore Canal—		
Khureef	97,919	33,30,838

	Area irrigated.	Value of crop.
Sone Canals—	Acres.	R
Paddy	1,70,212	33,30,245
Sugarcane	18,557	6,30,084
Opium	1,408	3,19,633
Other crops	1,04,065	21,74,741
Five-year lease khureef	37,005	6,11,576
Ditto rubbee	12,918	2,10,052
Ditto sugarcane	6,449	1,27,194
Total	3,50,614	74,03,525
Grand Total	4,97,293	1,14,66,195

123. The state of the canal plantations compared with the previous year is shown in the table below :—

Canals.	1882-83.			1883-84.		
	Trees 12 feet high and above.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings.	Trees 12 feet high and above.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Orissa . .	38,291	22,693	61,535	44,479	24,936	70,703
Midnapur . .	3,570	3,921	3,533	3,942	3,242	3,104
Sone . .	60,104	44,590	103,955	67,298	45,191	89,917
Total .	101,965	71,204	169,023	115,719	73,369	163,724
Increase . .	...	...	...	13,754	2,165	—5,299

Statement of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on Actual Receipts for and to end of 1883-84.

	Productive Public Works.					Works other than Productive Public Works.								Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Works in operation.					Works in abeyance.			Works suspended	Works in Progress.			Total.		
	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hidgelee Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Total.	Tirhoot Project.	Hooghly Project.	Total.	Damoodah Project.	Sarun Project.	Orissa Coast Canal.	Total.			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Capital Outlay excluding Charges for Interest.															
For the year — Ordinary						...	...	...	(—)1,200	(—)4,004	3,54,276	3,50.272	3,49,072	3,49,072	
For the year — Productive Public Works	6,39,152	1,74,072	...	5,90,215	14,03,439	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	14,03,439	
For the year — Famine Relief Protective Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	
For the year — Capitalization of abatement of Land Revenue	...	6	...	41	47	...	...	...	...	...	693	693	693	740	
For the year — Loss by Exchange	..	11,960	...	2,774	14,734	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	14,734	
For the year — Leave and Pension Allowances	15,068	359	...	11,391	26,818	...	...	...	...	116	18,675	18,791	18,791	45,609	
Total	6,54,220	1,86,397	...	6,04,421	14,45,038	..	.	..	(—)1,200	(—)3,888	6,73,644	6,69,756	6,68,556	21,13,594	
To end of year — Ordinary		...				5,31,425	1,42,426	6,73,851	1,52,673	6,64,019	20,47,671	27,11,690	35,38,214	35,38,214	
To end of year — Productive Public Works	2,05,63,644	81,28,171	17,72,699	2,42,56,190	5,47,20,704	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	5,47,20,704	
To end of year — Famine Relief Protective Works	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	3,00,000	3,00.000	3,00,000	3,00,000	
To end of year — Capitalization of abatement of Land Revenue	32,363	14	11,210	37,361	80,948	...	151	151	...	97	700	797	948	81,896	
To end of year — Loss by Exchange	2,94,089	79,728	20,571	77,277	4,71,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	4,71,665	
To end of year — Leave and Pension Allowances	4,38,130	1,83,153	33,597	8,40,208	14,95,088	74,650	2,665	77,315	16,122	26,990	52,765	79,755	1,73,192	16,68,280	
Total	2,13,28,226	83,91,066	18,38,077	2,52,11,036	5,67,68,405	6,06,075	1,45,242	7,51,317	1,68,795	6,91,106	24,01,136	30,92,242	40,12,354	6,07,80,759	
Revenue Account.															
Gross Revenue.															
For the year — Direct	2,37.868	2,64,576	63,590	6,03,807	11,69,841	...	...	...	...	23,041	...	23,041	23,041	11,92,882	
For the year — Indirect	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	.	..	
Total	2,37,868	2,64,576	63,590	6,03,807	11,69,841		...	.	...	23,041		23,041	23,041	11,92,882	
To end of year — Direct	20,38,260	21,74,346	5,78,229	36,98,006	84,88,841	..	.	..	...	55,465	...	55,465	55,465	85,44,306	
To end of year — Indirect	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	
Total	20,38,260	21,74,346	5,78,229	36,98,006	84,88,841	...	...	...	...	55,465	...	55,465	55,465	85,44,306	

Statement of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on Actual Receipts for and to end of 1883-84—continued.

	Productive Public Works.					Works other than Productive Public Works.								Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Works in operation.					Works in abeyance.			Works suspended	Works in progress.			Total.		
	Orissa Canals.	Minapore Canal.	Hidgelee Tidal Canal	Sone Canals.	Total.	Tirhoot Project.	Hooghly Project	Total	Damoodah Project.	Sarun Project.	Orissa Coast Canal	Total.			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Working Expenses.															
For the year . Direct	(a)2,92,690	2,15,646	46,581	5,14 477	10,69,394		...	..		23,401	..	23,401	23,401	10,92,795	
For the year . Indirect	12,840	7,940	1,512	27,682	49,974					665		665	665	50,639	
Total .	3,05,530	2,23,586	48,093	5,42 159	11,19,368	..				24,066		24,066	24,066	11,43,434	
To end of year . Direct	34,18,177	22,11,422	4,19,698	32,69,443	93 18,740	..	...	...		1,01,243	..	1,01,243	1,01 243	94,19,983	
To end of year . Indirect	1,76,241	1,07,069	17,682	1,88,460	4,89,452					3 570		3,570	3,570	4,93,022	
Total .	35,94,418	23,18,491	4,37,380	34,57,903	98,08,192	.	.	...	.	1,04,813	.	1,04,813	1,04,813	99,13,005	
Net Revenue.															
For the year . From direct returns only .	(—)67,662	40,990	15,497	61,648	50,473	...	...	...	...	(—)1,025	..	(—)1,025	(—)1,025	49,448	
For the year . From direct and indirect returns	(—)67,662	40,990	15,497	61,648	50,473		..	...	...	(—)1,025	..	(—)1,025	(—)1,025	49,448	
To end of year... From direct returns only .	(—)15,56,158	(—)1,44,145	1,40,849	2,40,103	(—)13,19,351	...	...	...	...	(—)49,348	...	(—)49,348	(—)49,348	(—)13,68,699	
To end of year... From direct and indirect returns	(—)15,56,158	(—)1,44,145	1,40,849	2,40,103	(—)13,19,351	...	...	...	...	(—)49,348	...	(—)49,348	(—)49,348	(—)13,68,699	
Simple Interest at 4 per cent. on Capital Outlay (including Interest while Works were under construction).															
For the year	8,09,762	3,21,645	70,908	9,58,443	21,60,758	...	...	...		.	...	.		21,60,758	
To end of year	1,00,87,923	40,86,429	10,58,526	92,66,351	2,44,99,229			...	..		...	...		2,44,99,229	
Difference between Net Revenue and Interest.															
For the year . If credit be taken for direct returns only . . .	(—)8,77,424	(—)2,80,655	(—)55,411	(—)8,96,795	(—)21,10,285	...	...	...	...	(—)1,025	..	(—)1,025	(—)1,025	(—)21,11,310	
For the year . If credit be taken for indirect returns also . .	(—)8,77,424	(—)2,80,655	(—)55,411	(—)8,96,795	(—)21,10,285	.	.			(—)1,025		(—)1,025	(—)1,025	(—)21,11,310	
To end of year . If credit be taken for direct returns only . . .	(—)1,16,44,081	(—)42,30,574	(—)9,17,677	(—)90,26,248	(—)2,58,18,580	...	...	..	..	(—)49,348	..	(—)49,348	(—)49,348	(—)2,58,67,928	
To end of year . If credit be taken for indirect returns also . .	(—)1,16,44,081	(—)42,30,574	(—)9,17,677	(—)90,26,248	(—)2,58,18,580	.	...	..	..	(—)49,348	...	(—)49,348	(—)49,348	(—)2,58,67,928	

(a) Exclusive of R427 paid in England.

General Abstract of Financial Results of Irrigation Works in Bengal, based on assessments for the year 1883-84.

	Capital Outlay.		Revenue Account, 1883-84.								Charges for interest, 1883-84.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay to end of 1883-84.		
			Revenue receipts.			Working expenses.			Net revenue.					
	During 1883-84.	To end of 1883-84.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	From direct returns.	From indirect returns.		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Productive Public Works.														
Works in operation.														
Orissa canals	6,54,220	2,13,28,226	1,97,213	...	1,97,213	(a)2,92,690	12,840	3,05,530	(—)1,08,317	(—)1,08,317	8,09,762	(—)0·50	...	(—)0·50
Midnapore canal	1,86,397	83,91,066	2,81,554	...	2,81,554	2,15,646	7,940	2,23,586	57,968	57,968	3,21,645	0·69	...	0·69
Hidgelee tidal canal	...	18,38,077	63,590	...	63,590	46,581	1,512	48,093	15,497	15,497	70,908	0·84	...	0·84
Sone canals	6,04,421	2,52,11,036	8,61,909	...	8,61,909	5,14,477	27,682	5,42,159	3,19,750	3,19,750	9,58,443	1·26	...	1·26
Total	14,45,038	5,67,68,405	14,04,266	...	14,04,266	10,69,394	49,974	11,19,368	2,84,898	2,84,898	21,60,758	0·50	...	0·50
Works other than Productive Public Works.														
Works in abeyance.														
Tirhoot project	...	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly project	...	1,45,242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	7,51,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Works suspended.														
Damoodah project	(—)1,200	1,68,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Works in progress.														
Sarun project	(—)3,888	6,91,106	23,041	...	23,041	23,401	665	24,066	(—)1,025	(—)1,025	...	(—)0·15	...	(—)0·15
Orissa coast canal	(b)6,73,644	24,01,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6,69,756	30,92,242	23,041	...	23,041	23,401	665	24,066	(—)1,025	(—)1,025	...	(—)0·15	...	(—)0·15
GRAND TOTAL	21,13,594	6,07,89,759	14,27,307	...	14,27,307	10,92,795	50,639	11,43,434	2,83,873	2,83,873	21,60,758	0·46	...	0·46

(a) Exclusive of R427 paid in England.
(b) Includes R3,00,000 for Famine Relief and Insurance.

Comparison between Rainfall in Khureef and Rubbee seasons for the year 1883-84 and 1882-83.

		Khureef.							Rubbee.							Total of year.	Remarks.
		June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.		
		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Orissa	1883-84	17·86	11·06	9·05	9·01	0·79	...	48·67	0·90	0·10	0·66	...	0·96	1·55	4·11	52·78	
	1882-83	6·16	25·39	15·00	16·81	8·19	2·62	74·17	...	...	0·13	1·15	0·03	4·69	6·00	80·17	
Average rainfall for 28 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·19	
Midnapore	1883-84	6·85	10·03	16·65	4·10	...	..	37·63	...	0·09	0·29	0·17	0·97	6·09	7·61	45·24	
	1882-83	9·01	13·69	12·09	9·37	6·53	0·62	51·31	...	2·20	0·66	1·92	3·41	1·21	9·40	60·71	
Average rainfall for 15 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·39	
Panchkoora	1883-84	5·87	18·61	12·31	6·12	0·13	...	43·04	1·48	0·30	0·17	0·72	1·58	6·33	10·58	53·62	
	1882-83	8·25	7·35	6·80	7·56	6·69	0·47	37·12	...	0·33	1·58	2·37	2·00	4·21	10·49	47·61	
Average rainfall for 14 years		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54·50	
Buxar	1883-84	6·34	14·83	2·00	4·86	0·51	...	28·54	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·52	0·58	29·12	
	1882-83	2·80	4·72	10·63	2·53	4·16	1·28	26·12	...	1·40	...	0·65	...	...	2·05	28·17	
Arrah	1883-84	11·42	8·91	4·72	4·54	0·59	..	30·18	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·75	0·79	30·97	
	1882-83	4·10	7·34	13·28	2·79	4·63	1·45	33·59	...	1·43	0·06	0·25	...	..	1·74	35·33	
Bankipore	1883-84	11·78	12·53	5·25	2·54	0·38	...	32·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·48	
	1882-83	8·58	7·46	7·19	3·76	4·84	1·23	63·06	...	1·60	...	...	0·18	...	1·78	64·84	

Comparative Statement of Irrigation in 1883-84 and 1882-83.

Name of Canal.	Area.			Area irrigated in 1883-84.				Area irrigated in 1882-83.				1883-84 compared with 1882-83.	
	Area commanded.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area for which distributaries have been constructed.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Perennial.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Orissa Canals.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara canal, including extension and Gobri branch	129,400	87,300	87,300	17,452	749	31	18,232	57,370	2,033	71	60,374	...	42,142
Pattamoondi canal	51,250	..	...	5,436	17	...	5,453	11,939	155	...	12,094	...	6,641
Taldunda ,,	15,250	15,250	15,250	1,054	243	22	1,319	10,323	359	37	10,719	...	9,400
Machgong ,,	71,600	35,100	35,100	8,636	289	56	8,981	33,415	520	77	34,012	..	25,031
High level canal, 1st range	62,600	44,730	44,730	12,174	83	3	12,260	14,105	132	7	14,244	...	1,984
High level canal, 2nd range (Balasore district)	120,000	...	...	2,283	...	232	2,515	1,378	1	206	1,585	930	...
High level canal, 3rd range (Balasore district)	57,500	...	...										
Total Orissa canals	507,600	182,380	182,380	47,035	1,381	344	48,760	128,530	4 100	398	133,028	930	85,198
Midnapore Canal.													
Under the Midnapore weir	250,000	100,000	100,000	86,805	...	...	86,805	90,036	...	...	90,036	...	3,231
Under the Panchkoora weir	67,000	23,000	23,000	10,721	...	...	10,721	10,947	...	...	10,947	...	226
Tidal reaches	16,000	11,500	2,000	393			393	956	...	...	956		563
Total Midnapore canal	333,000	134,500	125,000	97,919			97,919	101,939		...	101,939		4,020
Sone Canals.													
Western main canal series	1,322,354	988,314	657,440	197,097	92,043	6,674	295,814	113,242	13,973	13,839	141,054	154,760	...
Eastern main canal series	406,155	307,610	263,840	47,481	7,261	58	54,800	29,308	2,026	1,436	32,770	22,030	..
Total Sone Circle	1,728,509	1,295 924	921,280	244,578	99,304	6,732	350,614	142,550	15,999	15,275	173,824	176,790	.
Grand Total	2,569,109	1,612,804	1,228,660	389,532	100,685	7,076	497,293	373,019	20,099	15,673	408,791	177,720	89,218

Statement showing the total Traffic during 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83, on the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals.

Name of Canal.	Number of miles open.		Number of Boats including empties		Tonnage of Boats.		Value of Cargo.		Tolls.	
	1882-83	1883-84.	1882-83	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	R	R	R	R
Orissa Canals.										
Taldunda	27	27	1,935	1,302	33,102	20,510	1,54,318	67,265	3,902	2,837
Machgong	4	4								
Kendrapara	39	39	7,433	8,387	79,284	84,744	35,29,270	38,25,850	54,263	44,224
Ditto extension	15	15								
Gobri	15	15								
High Level, 1st Range	33	33	2,552	3,362	14,457	18,066	5,58,855	6,52,400	6,766	6,727
Ditto, 2nd ,,	12½	12½	1,118	1,862	11,228	17,723	1,41,355	1,70,140	3,458	3,800
Ditto, 3rd ,,	19	19	387	594	4,022	4,642	14,960	44,000	1,170	943
Total	164½	164½	13,425	15,507	142,093	145,685	43,98,758	47,59,655	69,559	58,531
South-Western Circle.										
Midnapore	70	70	52,554	52,069	360,973	382,979	1,69,43,023	1,79,53,406	1,06,042	1,09,032
Hidgellee	29	29	17,445	22,728	132,882	196,767	23,83,244	36,42,299	43,486	62,626
Total	99	99	69,999	74,797	493,855	579,746	1,93,26,267	2,15,95,705	1,49,528	1,71,658
Sone Circle.										
Eastern Main and Patna	86¼	86¼	3,239	3,202	33,971	33,574	21,62,595	21,07,265	22,772	22,209
Western Main	21¾	22	713	742	12,709	14,632	4,70 215	6,58,177	2,608	2,782
Arrah	65	65	2,915	3,649	27,133	37,598	10,11,126	21,19,556	11,228	17,013
Buxar	45¾	45¾	748	1,229	5,138	9,668	1,52,531	3,69,478	2,454	5,593
Total	218¾	219	7 615	8,822	78,951	95,472	37,96,467	52,54,476	39,062	47,597
GRAND TOTAL	482¼	482½	91,039	99,126	714,899	820,903	2,75,21,492	3,16,09,836	2,58,549	2,77,786

PRIVATE TRAFFIC

Statement showing the Number of Boats, Class of Goods, Tonnage, and Value of Cargoes and Tolls levied on the Orissa Canals in 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83.

	Number of Boats.		Tonnage of Cargo.		Value of Cargo.		Tolls.	
	1882-83	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83	1883-84.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons	R	R	R	R
Articles of food	3,249	4,632	40,356	49,486	24,10,338	24,67,538	27,157	24,266
Stimulants	4	7	23	29	2,600	2,450	10	11
Clothing	9	1	247	5	19,300	1,000	38	1
Staples of manufacture	164	205	1,950	2,915	5,19,650	9,97,956	1,358	1,529
Building materials	467	583	5,779	5,698	98,290	98,513	3,336	4,203
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
Fuel	61	93	599	1,120	1,160	2,058	301	435
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements	36	54	89	177	1,355	865	44	87
Miscellaneous	6,477	7,314	52,884	52,351	12,69,164	11,57,675	28,050	19,520
Total	10,467	12,889	101,927	111,781	43,21,857	47,28,055	60,294	50,052
1883-84 More	...	2,422	...	9,854	...	4,06,198	...	...
1883-84 Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,242

Statement showing the Number of Boats, Class of Goods, Tonnage, and Value of Cargoes, and Tolls levied on the Midnapore Canals in 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83.

	Number of Boats.		Tonnage of Cargo.		Value of Cargo.		Tolls.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	R	R	R	R
Articles of food	22,329	23,769	238,609	313,090	60,85,386	79,32,841	87,611	1,00,596
Stimulants	1,428	1,198	12,642	11,899	8,52,461	7,46,309	4,605	4,107
Clothing	414	483	3,461	4,140	26,60,305	24,51,456	823	1,108
Staples of manufacture	1,191	2,749	12,567	37,077	33,48,107	93,19,960	2,901	9,178
Building materials	2,320	1,999	28,686	19,240	3,22,943	3,24,985	6,461	5,332
Live-stock	58	13	196	43	6,492	463	70	10
Fuel	826	984	14,128	19,487	1,06,089	1,20,589	4,346	5,381
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements	701	609	6,183	5,568	36,982	41,828	1,175	1,163
Miscellaneous	40,720	42,866	177,200	167,900	59,01,052	6,33,887	41,489	44,330
Total	69,987	74,670	493,672	578,444	1,93,19,817	2,15,72,318	1,49,481	1,71,205
1883-84 More	...	4,683	...	84,772	...	22,52,501	...	21,724
1883-84 Less	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Number of Boats, Class of Goods, Tonnage, and Value of Cargoes, and Tolls levied on the Soane Canals in 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83.

	Number of Boats.		Tonnage of Cargo.		Value of Cargo.		Tolls.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	R	R	R	R
Articles of food	1,417	2,317	21,364	36,240	10,21,466	20,96,280	9,634	14,951
Stimulants	220	223	3,296	3,099	5,17,152	9,87,762	2,010	1,888
Clothing	18	7	144	75	24,644	16,650	81	40
Staples of manufacture	894	1,090	16,869	20,815	10,87,410	13,21,919	9,456	11,712
Building materials	331	348	4,707	5,097	32,882	75,069	2,157	2,542
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel	72	116	951	1,191	8,466	10,154	197	388
Cooking utensils and other domestic implements	...	112	.	2,138	...	13,726	...	550
Miscellaneous	3,629	3,949	20,089	19,595	10,54,273	6,07,848	13,025	13,265
Total	6,581	8,162	67,420	88,248	37,46,293	51,28,988	36,560	45,336
1883-84 More	...	1,581	...	20,828	...	13,82,695	...	8,776
1883-84 Less	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.		Wheat. Past fortnight.		Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		Barley. Present fortnight.		Barley. Past fortnight.		Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		Rice (common). Present fortnight.		Rice (common). Past fortnight.		Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.		Great Millet. Past fortnight.		Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.		Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.		Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	12	8	12	8	8	13	...		...		...		14	10	14	10	16	3	15	8	15	8	17	14	...		...		...		...		...		..	
	Vizagapatam	18	0	18	0	12	0	...		...		...		10	2	10	2	10	2	12	6	12	6	13	10	22	10	22	10	30	3	22	11	22	11	29	11
	Godavery	16	3	16	3	11	11	...		...		...		11	14	11	14	12	14	14	0	15	3	16	0	23	0	23	0	23	0	...		...		...	
	Kistna	11	0	14	3	9	13	...		...		...		13	8	13	8	13	0	16	5	14	11	14	2	19	13	19	13	21	5	...		...		...	
	Nellore	10	5	17	2	11	3	...		...		...		13	14	13	14	13	10	15	0	14	8	16	0	23	0	23	0	21	2	24	0	24	6	..	
	Cuddapah	11	0	10	5	14	0	...		...		...		12	0	12	0	12	6	13	8	14	2	13	5	22	14	20	8	28	13	23	3	21	11	30	6
	Anantapur	11	8	11	8	11	8	...		...		...		...		...		11	13	10	13	10	13	13	0	19	10	20	10	35	0	19	11	20	11	30	2
	Bellary	13	6	15	6	15	6	...		...		...		11	3	11	13	12	5	12	6	13	0	13	8	19	10	19	10	36	0	16	14	16	14	26	5
	Kurnool	12	6	12	6	10	13	...		...		...		11	6	11	0	11	0	12	14	11	6	11	6	21	3	20	8	34	3	19	6	17	8	35	0
	Madras	10	10	10	10	10	8	...		...		...		11	10	12	0	13	14	12	13	13	3	15	8	21	10	23	0	23	0	20	13	23	13	27	11
	Chingleput	...		...		...		...		...		...		12	0	12	0	15	6	12	13	13	10	18	2	...		...		...		18	8	21	2	23	13
	North Arcot	9	5	9	5	10	3	...		...		...		13	2	13	2	15	14	15	0	15	0	17	14	24	10	29	2	...		22	5	26	6	31	5
	South Arcot	7	0	8	3	10	2	...		...		...		10	0	10	6	16	2	10	14	10	14	17	14	...		...		...		21	3	20	6	31	10
	Tanjore	8	13	9	3	11	0	...		...		...		10	13	10	6	17	6	13	6	13	6	21	11	20	11	19	0	41	5	21	11	21	0	43	8
	Trichinopoly	8	14	8	14	9	3	...		...		...		9	11	10	2	16	3	10	14	11	3	17	0	15	6	...		33	10	19	0	17	13	35	10
	Madura	8	10	9	6	11	11	...		...		...		10	2	10	2	15	8	10	10	10	10	16	8	19	6	21	2	35	10	23	8	23	8	38	3
	Tinnevelly	9	10	9	10	9	3	...		...		...		9	8	9	8	12	11	11	3	11	3	16	0	...		19	13	..		...		18	13	...	
	Coimbatore	10	11	10	11	13	2	...		...		...		11	11	13	0	14	6	13	2	13	10	15	6	18	5	17	6	27	13	25	6	25	6	31	13
	Nilgiris	8	8	8	8	8	8	...		...		...		9	10	9	10	10	6	10	6	10	6	11	3	13	14	13	14	23	2	14	0	14	0	21	0
	Salem	10	3	9	5	13	10	...		...		...		11	3	12	2	15	0	11	13	13	3	16	0	18	3	21	13	23	3	19	11	22	2	31	3
	South Canara	13	8	11	3	9	8	...		...		...		9	11	9	14	8	3	13	11	13	3	13	11	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Malabar	9	0	9	0	8	10	...		...		...		13	3	13	0	13	13	14	0	13	13	15	6	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Bombay.	Bombay	No return received																																			
	Ahmedabad																																				
	Kaira																																				
	Surat																																				
	Broach																																				
	Tanna (Salsette)																																				
	Colaba (Alibag)																																				
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																																				
	Nasik																																				
	Ahmednagar																																				
	Poona																																				
	Sholápur																																				
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)																																				
	Satara																																				
	Belgaum																																				
	Dhárwar (Hubli)																																				
	Ratnagiri																																				
	Kanara (Karwar)																																				
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)																																				
	Aden																																				
	Asirgarh																																				
	Baroda																																				
	Disa																																				
	Nimach																																				
	Nasirabad																																				
	Rajkot																																				
	Upper Sindh Frontier	16	0	15	0	13	12	22	12	22	12	22	12	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	4	11	4	11	4	25	8	25	8	25	8	25	8	23	8	24	8
	Karachi	14	10	14	10	13	10	20	0	22	0	23	8	8	0	8	0	8	12	15	0	14	0	15	0	20	0	22	0	23	8	17	0	16	0	16	0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	15	0	15	0	16	0	20	0	20	0	26	0	11	8	11	8	12	4	13	4	13	4	16	0	28	0	26	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	19	0
	Shikarpur	15	0	15	8	13	4	22	8	22	0	24	10	10	0	11	0	11	4	11	0	13	0	13	4	20	8	19	8	24	0	26	0	23	0	24	0
	Sukkur	17	0	17	0	15	0	24	0	26	0	28	8	11	8	10	0	10	8	13	8	13	0	14	8	23	0	24	0	23	0	22	0	22	0	22	0
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16	0	16	0	11	9	...		...		...		...		...		...		14	8	14	0	12	4	...		...		...		20	0	20	0	15	0
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																																				
	Burdwan	16	0	16	0	15	8	20	0	35	0	25	0	14	10	11	8	14	0	17	14	16	15	17	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Bancoorah	15	8	15	8	15	0	16	8	16	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	15	8	17	0	17	0	18	12	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Beerbhoom	16	0	16	0	15	0	...		...		...		13	4	13	0	15	0	17	4	17	4	17	4	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Midnapore	14	0	14	0	12	0	20	0	20	0	15	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	20	0	20	0	18	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Hooghly	16	0	17	0	14	0	...		...		...		10	0	9	0	8	0	14	0	14	0	13	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Howrah	15	8	15	8	13	4	...		...		...		11	0	11	0	11	8	14	8	14	8	13	4	...		...		...		...		...		...	

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna and Cutwa 14 seers, and Raneegunge 13·8 seers.
b The retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Oudu 16 seers, Indas 12 seers, and Bishenpore 13 seers.
c In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11·8 to 13·8 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1885.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.		
26 6	29 5	35 3	33 5	33 5	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	..	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
25 3	25 3	27 5	31 10	31 10	44 8	93 5	93 5	96 3	14 0	14 0	15 3	12 14	12 14	14 0	Vizagapatam	
29 2	32 13	32 13	30 6	33 10	52 0	145 13	145 13	194 6	15 10	15 10	14 10	15 10	15 10	14 10	Godavery	
30 6	29 6	27 3	29 2	32 8	30 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	14 10	14 10	15 3	Kistna	
25 8	25 8	22 11	24 11	22 10	27 13	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
27 6	27 11	30 0	24 2	24 2	36 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	Cuddapah	
20 6	22 5	34 14	23 8	24 10	44 13	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
24 3	23 5	38 14	21 5	20 3	37 0	94 13	94 13	91 13	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 14	Bellary	
...	...	...	23 3	22 14	30 11	139 0	139 0	133 5	15 3	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	Kurnool	
25 0	28 2	29 6	23 6	25 0	26 8	81 6	79 0	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras	
24 11	26 11	30 2	20 5	23 6	28 2	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	Chingleput	
29 2	29 2	38 8	22 10	23 10	32 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 5	14 5	14 13	North Arcot	
21 14	21 14	34 3	23 5	21 8	29 11	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 0	17 8	19 5	17 8	17 2	18 6	South Arcot	
24 8	21 14	43 13	24 8	24 8	29 11	170 2	170 2	194 6	15 3	14 11	16 2	14 11	14 5	15 10	Tanjore	
21 10	21 0	36 11	23 2	24 10	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	15 6	Trichinopoly	
24 13	24 13	41 13	23 0	21 6	35 10	106 14	106 14	116 10	16 6	16 6	17 13	15 14	15 14	17 5	Madura	
...	20 11	...	19 6	21 0	26 6	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 6	17 6	18 5	17 0	17 0	17 13	Tinnevelly	
24 10	24 10	32 13	26 10	26 10	36 2	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore	
18 0	18 0	21 10	18 5	16 10	24 2	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
25 10	25 10	33 5	27 10	29 8	37 6	155 8	155 8	151 10	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	Salem	
22 14	22 14	24 10	20 3	22 3	23 3	121 8	121 8	109 5	15 14	15 14	16 14	14 14	14 14	15 13	South Canara	
21 3	20 13	23 6	25 3	25 3	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bombay	Bombay.
															Ahmedabad	
															Kaira	
															Surat	
															Broach	
															Tanna (Salsette)	
															Colába (Alibág)	
															Khandesh (Dhulia)	
															Násik	
															Ahmednagar	
															Poona	
															Sholápur	
															Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	
															Satara	
															Belgaum	
															Dharwar (Hubli)	
															Ratnágiri	
															Kanara (Karwar)	
															Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	
															Aden	
															Asirgarh	
															Baroda	
															Disa	
															Nimach	
															Nasirabad	
															Rajkot	
80 0	60 0	64 0	20 0	21 4	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	*12 11	*12 11	*12 12	12 10*	12 10*	12 12*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	95 0	17 11	17 11	17 11	17 0	17 0	16 0	Karachi	
25 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	210 0	210 0	240 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	Shikarpur	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	100 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
									Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	Bengal.
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.					
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 6	13 5*a*	13 5	13 11	Burdwan	
...	...	...	18 8	18 4	17 8	240 0	240 0	280 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 6	13 0*b*	13 0	12 11	Bancoorah	
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	12 0*c*	12 0	12 12	Beerbhoom	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 12*d*	12 12	12 12	Midnapore	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9*e*	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
...	...	...	17 12	17 8	15 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

* In common use.

d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14-8 seers and Contai 12-8 seers.

e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Central Districts.																		
Bengal—*continued.*	Calcutta	16 4	16 4	12 8	18 8	18 8	19 8	8 4	8 4	7 0	11 6	11 6	11 0	11 8	11 7	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	13 5	18 12	18 12	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	16 12	35 8	21 5[4]	24 8	12 13	12 13	13 5[4]	13 14	13 14	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 0	13 4	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	12 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	.	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	14 6	13 4	17 6	16 13	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	14 4 to 17 4	14 4 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 4	21 0	19 11	24 0	13 8	13 8	10 14	16 8	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	11 14	11 14	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	12 0	13 8	15 12	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 12	17 4	17 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	19 2	18 12	18 0	...	...	..	8 4	8 4	8 6	14 4	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	13 0	13 0	15 0	28 0	26 0	16 12	16 0	16 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	16 0	20 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	..	..	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	12 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	.	..	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	12 4	12 4	13 5	...	...	..	16 13	14 0	15 0	18 4	20 0	17 12	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	...	..	...	...	...	12 4	11 6	14 0	18 5	12 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	21 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 8	18 12	15 8	23 0	22 0	21 0	9 8	8 12	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	20 0 to 22 0	19 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 17 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 13 0	25 0	...	21 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	19 4	19 14	13 0	...	27 8	18 0	11 0	New 14 8	9 0	14 14	16 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	19 8	19 4	17 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	18 0	18 8	13 0	31 0	32 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	17 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	20 0	...	12 0	14 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	23 1	23 1	17 13	21 0	21 0	21 0	11 9	10 8	12 9	15 4	14 11	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	20 13	21 2	16 6	17 10	20 3	22 11	12 10	11 0	12 10	14 8	13 14	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	2 5	22 5	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	19 11*	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	17 1	17 1	10 0	...	...	...	15 12	13 2	14 7	21 0	19 3	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	15 8	15 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	15 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	11 8	11 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	21 8	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The retail price of common rice in the interior ranged from 23-10 seers to 28-14 seers per rupee.
[f] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
[g] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12-12 seers, and Ranaghat 11-4 seers.
[h] In the sub-divisions of Satkhira and Bagirhat the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
[i] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Magoora 10-12 seers, Narail 12 seers, and Jongong 13 seers.
[j] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 12-12 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
[k] The retail price of salt at Raigunge was 10-8 seers and at Nitpore 10 seers per rupee.
[l] In the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
[m] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Dalbanda 13 seers and Nilphamari 12 seers.
[n] The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.
[o] The retail price of salt at Kurseong was 8 seers, and at Siliguri 11 seers per rupee.
[p] The retail price of salt at Falacotta in the Alipore sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
[q] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 12 seers and Naraingunge 14 seers.
[r] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers, Madaripur 12 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
[s] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
[t] In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-8 seers, and Netrokhona 12-5 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
															Central Districts.	
...	...	...	18 4	18 4	12 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 4	13 4	11 0	Calcutta	
...	...	...	17 12	18 12	16 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13*f*	12 13	12 13	24-Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	21 5½	21 5½	16 12	...	..	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	11 10½*g*	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0*h*	12 0	10 8	Khoolna	
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	11 8*i*	11 12	10 12	Jessore	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 2 0	12 0*j*	12 0	10 10	Moorshedabad	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8*k*	12 8	12 0	Dinagepore	
...	...	..	18 12 to 21 0	18 0 to 19 11	15 0 to 16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 6	12 12*l*	12 12	12 0	Rajshahye	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	10 0*m*	10 0	11 14	Rungpore	
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 4	90 0	90 0	67 8	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bogra	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 6	12 6*n*	12 8	12 6	Pubna	
12 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	18 0	9 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*p*	12 4	12 4	Jalpáiguri	
															Eastern Districts.	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	98 0	3 0 0	...	3 2 0	13 5*q*	13 5	12 10	Dacca	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 0*r*	12 0	13 0	Furreedpore	
...	...	...	16 4	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 11 0	13 0*s*	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
...	...	...	15 4	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8*t*	12 8	12 4	Mymensingh	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	13 0*u*	13 0	11 0	Chittagong	
...	..	...	...	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0*v*	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
...	...	...	15 10	15 10	15 12	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 4*w*	12 4	12 0	Tipperah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	..	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
															Behar.	
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 3 0	3 1 0	12 0	12 0	10 10	Patna	
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Gya	
...	...	...	22 0 to 23 0	22 0 to 23 0	20 0	160 0	140 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8*x*	13 0	12 8	Shahabad	
25 6	27 8	18 0	25 6	26 6	18 0	145 0	220 0	160 0	3 0 6	3 0 6	3 1 6	12 15*y*	12 15	12 6	Durbhunga	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0*z*	12 0	12 8	Mozufferpore	
23 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	22 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	12 0*z1*	12 0	12 0	Sarun	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	..	...	..	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 4 4	12 4*z2*	12 0	12 0	Chumparun	
...	...	...	26 4	27 12	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 2 5	13 2*z3*	13 2	12 1	Monghyr	
...	...	...	25 4	24 0	21 7	164 0	151 8	157 13	2 15 0	2 14 0	2 15 0	12 10*z4*	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 3	10 0*z5*	10 0	10 0	Purneah	
...	...	...	19 0	18 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 6	12 0	12 0	11 0	Maldah	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0*z6*	12 0	12 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
															Orissa.	
17 1	17 1	15 12	21 0	21 0	22 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Cuttack	
...	...	...	17 1	19 11	19 11	80 0	80 0	100 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	3 12 0	16 0*z7*	16 0	13 3	Pooree	
...	...	...	15 8	15 0	13 0	200 0	120 0	110 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	10 12*z8*	10 12	9 0	Balasore	
															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
															South-Western Frontier Agency.	
24 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 5 6	3 5 6	3 9 7	10 4*z9*	10 0	10 0	Hazáribágh	
40 0	40 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lohardugga	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 12	240 0	240 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	11 10*z10*	10 8	10 0	Manbhoom	

BENGAL—*continued.*

u The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.
v The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 13 seers and Chandpore 12.8 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers and Bhabhuah 11-8 seers.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubuni 12 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
z In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 18 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
z1 In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was:—Sewan and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z2 In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka and Soopole 11 seers, and Madhupura 10-8 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions of Kissengunge and Arrareah the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
z6 The retail price of salt in the sub division of Rajmehal was 12-8 seers per rupee.
z7 The retail price of salt in the Khorda sub-division was 14 seers per rupee.
z8 The retail price of salt in the Bhadrack sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
z9 The retail price of salt in Khurrukdiha was 12 seers, and in Chatra 11 seers per rupee.
z10 The retail price of salt in Rogunathpore was 12 seers, and Burra Bazar 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.		Wheat. Past fortnight.		Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884		Barley. Present fortnight.		Barley. Past fortnight.		Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	
		S.	Ch	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch
Assa	Sylhet	No return received						...		...		...	
	Cachar												
	Goálpará												
	Gáro Hills												
	Kámrúp												
	Darrang												
	Nowgong												
	Sibságar												
	Lakhimpur												
	Khási & Jaintia Hills												
	Nága Hills												
N.-W. Provinces	Dehra Dún	21	8	21	8	18	8	25	0	25	0	26	0
	Saháranpur	24	11½	24	11½	19	14	30	1½	26	14	26	14
	Muzaffarnagar	24	6	25	5	19	4	30	12	30	12	33	0
	Meerut	23	8	23	8	18	0	29	0	28	0	26	8
	Bulandshahr	25	2	24	12	19	10	32	0	31	0	27	0
	Aligarh	22	8	22	0	18	4	32	0	32	0	26	0
	Kumaun	13	0	11	8	15	0	14	0	13	0	18	0
	Garhwál	14	0	14	0	20	0	18	0	18	0	22	0
	Bijnor	21	6	21	6	18	9	27	0	27	0	28	6
	Moradabad	20	0	20	0	20	5	27	0	27	0	29	4
	Budaun	21	0	20	11	21	9½	28	12½	28	3	28	12½
	Bareilly	21	4	20	10	19	6	35	0	30	0	27	8
	Sháhjahánpur	26	0	25	0	22	12	37	0	33	0	36	8
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22	8	22	8	21	4	27	8	28	12	35	0
	Muttra	21	0	20	8	17	12	32	0	31	0	24	0
	Agra	21	0	21	0	17	8	30	0	32	0	23	0
	Farukhabad	23	9	22	3½	20	2	32	3½	31	3	29	7
	Mainpuri	23	8	23	8	19	0	32	0	30	0	26	0
	Etáwah	23	14	23	8	19	8	28	8	27	0	25	8
	Etah	23	10	23	0	20	3	34	0	31	10	27	0
	Jalaun	25	0	24	0	20	0	24	0	24	0	22	0
	Jhánsi	26	0	26	6	22	0	34	11½	34	0	35	0
	Lalitpur	28	8	28	0	23	0	36	0	36	0	37	0
	Cawnpore	25	8	25	8	19	8	38	0	35	0	30	0
	Fatehpur	22	0	21	4	16	14	30	0	29	0	25	12
	Bánda	28	0	28	0	24	0	27	8	26	0	31	0
	Allahabad	22	0	22	8	17	0	30	4	28	8	28	0
	Hamírpur	29	2	27	4	22	0	..		...			
	Jaunpur	21	10	21	0	19	11	28	11	26	0	24	11
	Gorakhpur	21	9½	21	9½	18	0	26	1½	25	3	23	6½
	Basti	23	0	22	0	17	0	25	0	24	0	20	0
	Azamgarh	20	0	18	1	16	1	25	13	24	0	20	10
	Mirzapur	20	0	20	0	16	0	24	0	24	0	26	0
	Benares	20	1	20	1	17	1	24	11	25	8	22	8
	Gházipur	20	9½	19	5	17	6½	27	0½	28	5	22	8½
	Balia	20	2	20	2	18	0	24	8	24	8	23	8
	Ghíbhít	20	0	20	8	20	0	27	12	29	0	33	8
	Almora	No return received						...		..		...	
Oudh	Sultánpur	24	0	23	0	19	0	29	0	29	0	26	0
	Partabgarh	23	12	24	0	18	12	35	5	35	0	26	12
	Fyzabad	22	8	22	8	18	0	28	8	28	4	26	0
	Kheri	28	0	25	8	22	8	34	0	32	0	34	0
	Lucknow	24	12	24	12	19	8	32	12	32	0	28	5
	Bara Banki	24	0	24	0	18	8	29	0	29	0	26	0
	Bahraich	23	0	22	0	20	0	23	0	22	0	34	0
	Rai Bareli	25	0	24	8	20	0	32	0	30	0	28	0
	Sitapur	28	4	27	9½	22	8	37	5	34	9½	36	0
	Gonda	25	2	25	2	21	0	24	0	22	12	33	0
	Unáo	25	0	25	0	18	0	30	0	31	0	26	0
	Haردui	25	0	25	0	18	12	34	0	34	0	32	13
Punjab	Gujránwála	30	0	29	0	22	0	54	0	50	0	42	0
	Lahore	No return received						...		...		...	
	Ferozepore												
	Hissar												
	Rohtak												
	Gurgaon												
	Delhi	23	0	23	0	18	0	34	0	33	0	25	0
	Karnál	26	0	26	0	20	0	36	0	36	0	29	0
	Umballa	27	0	26	0	24	0	32	0	26	0	33	0
	Ludhiana	30	0	29	0	23	0	38	0	38	0	36	0
	Simla	16	0	15	0	17	0	22	0	22	0	...	

Districts	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		Rice (common). Present fortnight.		Rice (common). Past fortnight.		Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight		Great Millet. Past fortnight.		Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.		Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.		Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	
	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch.	S	Ch	S.	Ch.	S	Ch	S	Ch	S.	Ch	S	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch.
Sylhet	...		.		...		...		..		...		...		...		.		...		...		...	
Cachar																								
Goálpará																								
Gáro Hills																								
Kámrúp																								
Darrang																								
Nowgong																								
Sibságar																								
Lakhimpur																								
Khási & Jaintia Hills																								
Nága Hills																								
Dehra Dún	7	0	6	8	6	8	12	0	11	8	11	0	26	0	28	0	26	0	25	0	24	0	25	0
Saháranpur	9	11	10	12	8	9½	13	7	12	14½	11	13	32	4	26	14	27	15	33	5	32	4	26	14
Muzaffarnagar	6	9	6	9	6	9	15	6	15	6	13	4	29	11	28	11	28	11	28	11	28	11	23	2
Meerut	6	8	6	8	7	0	15	0	15	0	13	0	29	0	26	0	25	8	26	0	26	0	23	0
Bulandshahr	7	0	7	0	6	0	11	0	10	5	9	5	33	0	33	0	26	0	32	8	31	8	22	8
Aligarh	6	8	6	8	7	0	12	0	11	8	11	8	32	0	31	0	25	0	29	0	30	0	23	8
Kumaun	9	0	8	0	10	0	10	8	9	8	13	0	..		...		..		...		...		...	
Garhwál	8	0	8	0	9	0	11	0	11	0	15	0	20	0	20	0	30	0	...		...		...	
Bijnor	12	6	11	4	11	4	15	12	15	12	12	6	29	4	...		25	10	27	9	26	9	21	14
Moradabad	9	0	10	0	10	0	14	4	14	4	14	0	33	0	31	0	30	8	28	0	27	8	24	4
Budaun	6	0	6	0	8	6	18	0	18	0	14	6	30	0	30	0	26	6	28	12½	28	11½	25	3
Bareilly	6	4	6	4	6	4	15	0	15	0	13	2	32	8	31	4	28	12	30	0	30	0	25	0
Sháhjahánpur	8	0	8	0	8	8	20	0	18	0	16	4	38	0	35	0	31	0	36	0	34	0	29	0
Tarái Pergunnahs	9	4	8	12	10	0	16	4	16	4	13	12	37	8	37	8	30	0	28	12	27	8	25	0
Muttra	8	0	7	0	7	0	14	0	15	0	12	8	30	0	25	0	23	0	26	0	23	0	21	8
Agra	5	0	5	0	5	0	10	8	10	8	11	8	31	0	30	0	22	0	25	0	24	0	21	8
Farukhabad	6	1	5	8½	6	8	16	6	15	10	13	10½	29	7½	28	8½	27	4½	29	13	28	15	27	3
Mainpuri	5	0	5	0	4	0	14	0	14	0	13	0	29	0	29	0	24	0	30	0	30	0	24	0
Etáwah	6	8	6	8	6	0	16	0	15	0	13	0	28	0	29	8	27	0	28	0	29	0	26	8
Etah	8	0	7	5	7	0	16	0	15	10	12	5	29	5	29	5	23	8	30	0	29	5	23	8
Jalaun	9	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	30	0	32	0	26	0	27	0	26	0	23	0
Jhánsi	9	0	9	0	8	0	17	0	17	0	13	0	32	8	32	11	29	9	28	2	27	0	24	12
Lalitpur	12	0	12	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	11	8	36	0	37	8	32	0	28	0	28	0	25	0
Cawnpore	9	0	9	0	9	0	15	0	15	0	13	0	35	0	34	8	29	0	32	0	33	8	26	0
Fatehpur	9	0	9	0	10	0	17	0	17	0	14	8	34	0	34	0	28	4	29	0	30	0	25	0
Bánda	8	0	8	0	8	0	14	0	12	0	15	0	37	0	36	0	33	0	34	0	34	0	29	0
Allahabad	8	0	8	0	9	0	16	8	16	8	15	0	33	0	32	8	30	0	31	0	30	8	26	8
Hamírpur	8	8	8	8	9	0	15	12	13	8	13	8	30	6	36	9	30	6	32	4	31	5	26	2
Jaunpur	7	0	7	0	7	1	16	14	16	14	12	12	30	1½	29	6	26	13	28	0	28	0	24	0
Gorakhpur	16	3	15	3	11	11	18	14	18	14	14	5½	25	3	25	3	18	0	28	1½	28	13	22	8
Basti	11	0	10	0	10	0	15	0	14	0	14	0	...		...		..		...		...		...	
Azamgarh	10	5	10	5	10	5	12	8	13	4	11	13	...		...		...		20	10	20	10	20	10
Mirzapur	8	0	8	0	10	0	15	0	16	0	12	8	28	0	28	0	25	0	26	0	2[illegible]	0	23	0
Benares	10	0	9	12	9	12	17	5½	17	5½	13	13	26	9	26	0	23	5	26	0	25	0	22	4
Gházipur	6	7	6	7	7	1½	14	2½	14	2½	11	9	10	14½	29	16	21	14	25	12	25	12	19	15½
Balia	1	2	12	12	9	0	18	0	16	12	14	2	29	0	29	0	21	14	27	4	26	0	20	10
Ghíbhít	15	0	15	0	12	8	17	8	17	8	14	9	31	4	30	0	30	0	28	8	27	8	26	4
Almora	...		...		...		...		...		...		.		...		..		...		...		...	
Sultánpur	11	0	11	0	10	0	20	0	20	0	16	0	32	0	32	0	26	0	32	0	32	0	26	0
Partabgarh	15	5	18	10	14	12	21	6	21	5	15	12	36	0	36	10	26	14	34	8	34	14	25	10
Fyzabad	11	0	11	0	10	0	20	0	20	0	16	0	34	0	33	0	25	8	25	0	24	0	23	8
Kheri	8	0	8	0	7	0	20	0	20	0	15	0	46	0	45	0	38	0	40	0	40	0	31	0
Lucknow	6	0	6	0	6	0	16	8	16	0	13	11	36	0	35	0	28	0	35	8	34	0	28	0
Bara Banki	7	0	6	0	8	0	14	0	14	0	13	0	37	0	34	0	26	0	34	0	34	0	26	0
Bahraich	20	0	18	0	14	0	22	0	22	0	15	0	45	0	45	0	33	0	36	0	36	0	22	0
Rai Bareli	...		...		...		19	0	19	0	16	12	40	0	40	0	29	0	40	0	40	0	29	0
Sitapur	8	0	8	0	8	0	19	8	20	0	17	0	42	0	40	6½	31	0	48	0	38	6½	33	8
Gonda	15	4	15	14	13	4	20	6	19	8	15	8	43	12	43	4	30	8	34	4	33	4	27	8
Unáo	8	0	8	0	10	0	17	0	17	0	16	0	32	0	38	0	26	0	33	0	33	0	26	0
Haردui	6	0	6	0	5	10	13	0	13	0	11	4	38	0	37	0	29	1	35	0	34	0	26	4
Gujránwála	...		..		...		17	0	17	0	14	0	35	0	35	0	36	0	28	0	26	0	28	0
Lahore	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
Ferozepore																								
Hissar																								
Rohtak																								
Gurgaon																								
Delhi	...		...		...		13	0	13	0	12	0	27	0	27	0	25	0	28	0	29	0	21	0
Karnál	...		...		...		12	0	12	0	11	0	35	0	35	0	28	0	27	0	28	0	22	0
Umballa	...		...		..		15	0	13	0	12	0	60	0	40	0	32	0	34	0	26	0	24	0
Ludhiana	...		...		...		12	0	12	0	11	0	43	0	40	0	35	0	32	0	32	0	20	0
Simla	...		...		...		10	0	9	0	12	0	17	0	18	0	...		15	0	15	0	...	

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sylhet	Assam.
															Cachar	
															Goálpará	
															Gáro Hills	
															Kámrúp	
															Darrang	
															Nowgong	
															Sibságar	
															Lakhimpur	
															Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	
															Nága Hills	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
...	...	...	27 8	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
...	...	...	31 3	30 1½	27 15	107 8	107 8	129 0	13 7	13 15½	13 2½	12 14½	13 7	12 10½	Saháranpur	
...	...	...	30 4	29 11	26 6	132 0	132 0	132 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	12 10	12 10	11 12	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Meerut	
...	...	...	27 8	26 0	23 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	24 8	130 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Aligarh	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Kumaun	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	9 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	Garhwál	
...	...	...	27 0	27 9	23 14	115 0	115 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 2	Bijnor	
...	...	...	24 0	22 8	22 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	13 0	13 0	12 8	Moradabad	
...	...	...	21 0	20 6	25 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11½	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 1½	11 1½	Budaun	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	23 2	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 13	12 13	12 3	12 8	12 8	11 14	Bareilly	
...	...	...	22 0	21 8	26 12	150 0	150 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	11 8	12 0	11 4	Sháhjahánpur	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	21 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Taráí Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	25 0	22 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Muttra	
...	...	...	24 8	25 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	14 8	13 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	Agra	
...	...	...	25 6½	24 11	26 0	105 0	95 0	145 0	12 4	12 3	12 10	11 4	11 3	12 1	Farukhabad	
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	25 0	160 0	120 0	160 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	Mainpuri	
...	...	...	25 0	23 8	27 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	12 8	13 8	12 0	Etáwah	
...	...	...	26 10	22 0	25 0	130 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	13 5	12 2	12 0	12 5	11 8	Etah	
...	...	...	30 0	29 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Jalaun	
...	...	...	26 8	27 12	29 1½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhánsi	
...	...	...	29 8	32 0	32 12	160 0	160 0	175 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 4	12 0	Lalitpur	
...	...	...	29 0	27 12	30 0	150 0	120 0	140 0	14 12	15 0	13 8	13 12	14 0	13 0	Cawnpore	
...	...	...	27 8	27 0	27 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	Fatehpur	
...	...	...	37 0	36 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	12 8	11 8	Bánda	
...	...	...	28 8	28 0	29 0	110 0	105 0	120 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Allahabad	
...	...	...	32 10	34 14	35 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 9	11 4	12 0	10 10	10 10	11 0	Hamírpur	
...	...	...	21 10	21 10	28 4	155 0	155 0	151 4	12 10	12 10	10 12	11 5	11 5	10 10	Jaunpur	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 13	10 13	10 9½	10 9½	10 9½	10 6½	Gorakhpur	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	Basti	
...	...	...	22 8	21 0	20 6	177 8	177 8	180 0	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 2	11 2	10 8	Azamgarh	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
...	...	...	24 6	24 6	22 12	110 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 11	10 11	9 13½	9 13½	9 13½	Benares	
...	...	...	24 7	24 7	22 8½	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	11 9	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
...	...	...	23 6	24 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	88 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 12	Balia	
...	...	...	20 0	21 8	22 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Philibhít	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Almora	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	12 4	12 8	12 8	12 2	Sultánpur	Oudh.
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	174 0	180 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	10 12	Partábgarh	
...	...	...	23 0	23 4	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	Fyzabad	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	Kheri	
...	...	...	24 4	24 8	25 2	110 0	110 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 2½	11 0	11 0	10 12	Lucknow	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bára Banki	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	31 0	200 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bahraich	
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	27 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Rai Bareli	
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 14	12 3	12 0	12 0	11 9½	11 8	Sitapur	
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	Gonda	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	Unáo	
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	25 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 14	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hardui	
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	35 0	90 0	90 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála	Punjab.
...															Lahore	
...															Ferozepore	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hissar	
															Rohtak	
															Gurgaon	
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Delhi	
...	...	...	31 0	32 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 8	12 8	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Karnál	
...	...	...	37 0	38 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	14 4	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 8	13 12	Umballa	
...	...	...	39 0	38 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 8	15 8	14 4	14 8	14 8	14 4	Ludhiana	
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 9	9 9	11 8	9 0	9 0	10 13	Simla	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Province	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus Sorgum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Kángra	21 0	21 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur	29 0	30 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	40 0	42 0	34 0	30 0	32 0	26 0
	Hoshiárpur	30 0	30 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	12 0	38 0	37 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Gurdáspur	32 0	32 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar	29 0	29 0	23 0	42 0	39 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	35 0	39 0	39 0	28 0	28 0	29 0
	Siálkot	31 0	31 0	24 0	54 0	54 0	39 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	39 0	39 0	36 0	45 0	45 0	34 0
	Gujrát	33 0	33 0	26 0	50 0	49 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	47 0	42 0	41 0	41 0	42 0
	Jhelum	29 0	31 0	26 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	39 0	37 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	35 0
	Ráwalpindi	33 0	33 0	28 0	61 0	58 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	50 0	48 0	41 0
	Shahpúr	29 0	29 0	28 0	37 0	37 0	43 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	36 0	36 0	38 0
	Jhang	22 0	23 0	22 0	35 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	32 0
	Montgomery	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mooltan	19 0	19 0	17 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	23 0
	Muzaffargarh	22 0	21 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	23 0
	Dera Ghází Khán	20 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	29 0	28 0	25 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	26 0	28 0	20 0	43 0	44 0	33 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	42 0	42 0	34 0	37 0	38 0	28 0
	Bannu	35 0	38 0	24 0	50 0	51 0	35 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	50 0	50 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	30 0
	Kohát	33 0	33 0	20 0	69 0	69 0	31 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	33 0
	Peshéwár	31 0	30 0	23 0	57 0	56 0	34 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	44 0	50 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	30 0
	Hazára	36 0	36 0	28 0	58 0	51 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	36 0
Central Provinces.	Saugor	30 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	...	...	26 0
	Damoh	31 8	32 0	26 8	...	21 8	...	16 8	17 8	12 0	17 8	18 8	13 8	...	34 8	...	...	34 8	...
	Jubbulpore	25 0	25 0	22 8	21 0	23 0	22 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	22 0	20 0	21 0
	Mandla	36 0	36 0	27 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	21 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	31 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Narsinghpur	22 0	22 8	20 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	20 0
	Hoshangabad	23 10	24 12	18 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	4 0	13 8	12 6	11 4	36 0	31 8	24 0	22 8	23 10	...
	Nimár	27 13	24 12	18 9	...	...	...	12 9	11 9	...	17 0	15 15	14 14	30 0	26 4	22 8	24 0	32 0	24 0
	Betúl	27 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	24 0	23 10	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	9 0	13 7	14 5	13 0	29 0	26 12	28 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	27 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Nágpur	25 12	25 4	23 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	14 12	14 4	14 12	25 12	29 12	35 12	19 12	19 12	...
	Chánda	26 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	17 8	22 8	24 8	37 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	26 8	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 4	10 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	21 8	25 12	35 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	36 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	53 0	56 12	38 0	...	...	...	26 2	26 2	23 0	35 8	36 8	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	33 8	33 8	17 8	...	...	...	26 8	26 4	28 0	30 0	29 12	33 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	...	...	6 6	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 1	11 4	19 8	16 9	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	19 2	17 2	33 9	22 14	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	16 4	16 10	12 3	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 12	15 4	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 1	10 1	10 1	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	7 2	17 13	17 13	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	19 7	19 7	12 2	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	13 7	17 2	16 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	15 7	13 3	18 0	13 7	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	13 1	11 15	19 8	19 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 12	9 12	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	12 1	12 11	9 4	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 9	12 7	12 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 8	12 2	12 2	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	17 15	17 15	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	14 9	15 6	18 14	16 10	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	12 14	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 13	10 10	12 7	10 6	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 15	15 8	16 12	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	8 12	11 11	11 11	11 4	...	17 4	21 0	...	18 13	23 0
	Bolarum	17 1	16 12	18 10	...	...	...	8 13	8 11	9 0	10 11	11 4	11 7	18 1	19 9	25 0	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	11 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	23 0	20 8	24 0
	Amraoti	23 0	22 15	19 0	..	...	11 0	7 0	7 3	8 0	10 0	10 3	10 0	26 0	25 10	24 0	18 0	18 10	16 0
	Akola	26 0	26 0	21 15	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	21 5
	Ellichpur	22 0	21 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	17 0
	Buldána	26 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0
	Wun	23 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	26 0	29 4	29 4	...	...	...
	Basim	26 0	26 11	25 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 8	6 0	11 5	11 11	12 0	32 0	31 11	30 0	...	...	...

* No wholesale

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Kawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	Kángra	Punjab—*continued.*
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	33 0	115 0	110 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	Jullundur	
...	...	...	37 0	36 0	32 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	14 6	14 6	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur	
...	...	...	38 0	37 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	13 4	14 0	14 0	13 0	Gurdáspur	
...	...	...	42 0	42 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	Amritsar	
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	36 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	16 4	16 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	Siálkot	
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	15 8	Gujrát	
...	...	...	36 0	34 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	Jhelum	
...	...	...	42 0	41 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	15 14	15 10	15 4	15 10	15 8	15 0	Ráwalpindi	
...	...	...	38 0	37 0	43 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr	
...	...	...	32 0	34 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	14 8	14 12	Jhang	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Montgomery	
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	27 0	80 0	90 0	90 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	Mooltan	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	Muzaffargarh	
...	...	...	29 0	27 0	28 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	30 0	28 12	30 0	30 0	28 12	28 12	Dera Gházi Khán	
...	...	...	40 0	41 0	29 0	131 0	131 0	125 0	50 0	50 0	48 4	47 8	47 8	46 4	Dera Ismail Khán	
...	...	...	48 0	48 0	33 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Bannu	
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	27 0	102 0	153 0	128 0	61 3	61 3	63 12	58 11	58 11	56 1	Kohát	
...	...	...	37 0	39 0	29 0	105 0	110 0	110 0	45 8	45 8	33 13	44 0	44 0	32 13	Peshá wár	
...	...	...	35 0	30 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	110 0	*	*	*	12 0	12 0	12 0	Házára	
...	...	...	30 0	29 8	30 0	170 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 8	Saugor	Central Provinces.
...	...	...	31 8	34 8	33 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 8	10 4	Damoh	
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	27 0	130 0	150 0	110 0	11 12	11 12	11 10	11 4	11 4	11 4	Jubbulpore	
0	29 0	26 0	45 0	42 0	45 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 8	Mandla	
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	25 8	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	Seoni	
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	25 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Narsinghpur	
...	...	...	28 2	28 2	24 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	11 14	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hoshangabad	
...	...	...	25 13	25 13	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	Nimár	
20 8	20 8	16 8	26 0	26 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Betúl	
16 6	18 8	19 0	25 9	26 3	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	9 3	9 4	10 0	Chhindwára	
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	18 0	155 0	155 0	150 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	Wardha	
...	...	...	21 12	23 4	22 4	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	Nágpur	
...	...	...	23 8	27 0	19 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	Chánda	
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	21 0	220 0	200 0	161 0	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 8	11 0	11 0	Bhandára	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	Bálaghát	
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	27 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	Raipur	
00 0	100 0	123 0	35 0	48 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Biláspur	
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	12 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
															Arakan Division.	British Burma.
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	264 0	264 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	Akyab	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Northern Arakan	
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	36 0	30 0	30 0	Kyoukpyoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	33 9	22 13	28 6	Sandoway	
															Pegu Division.	
...	...	...	19 0	18 4	14 2	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
...	...	...	10 1	12 1	10 1	58 4	58 4	58 4	31 13	31 13	8 13	28 0	22 6	6 4	Pegu	
...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	35 11	35 11	22 5	Tharrawaddy	
...	...	...	15 9	15 9	10 6	167 9	167 9	139 11	29 9	32 4	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 5	Prome	
															Irrawaddy Division.	
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 2	277 8	277 8	250 0	26 3	34 7	24 12	20 15	29 4	22 1	Bassein	
...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
...	...	...	22 7	22 7	18 3	184 8	147 10	184 8	50 0	50 0	41 12	45 5	44 5	35 7	Thonegwa	
...	...	...	13 13	13 13	10 1	245 0	245 0	245 0	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
															Tenasserim Division.	
...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	20 15	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	36 8	29 3	29 3	29 3	Mergui	
...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	29 6	27 2	24 2	18 15	18 12	14 1	Toungoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	35 6	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Salween	
0	23 14	27 0	17 4	17 4	17 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 11	10 14	10 14	10 3	10 6	10 6	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	...	18 8	19 5	19 11	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 12	Bolarum	
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Chudderghat	
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amráoti	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Akola	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	Ellichpur	
...	...	...	18 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldána	
...	...	...	23 0	25 0	18 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Wún	
...	...	...	23 11	24 5	20 0	83 0	83 0	64 0	10 11	10 11	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Básim	

alt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past Fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	C Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	9 11	9 5	8 11	9 12	10 2	9 14	12 13	11 11	14 6	16 10	15 11	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	18 0	18 0	16 0	29 0	27 0	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 4	8 0	27 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	20 0
	Kishengurh	19 8	17 8	17 8	28 8	24 0	23 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	28 8	22 0	21 0	24 0	18 0	17 8
	Kerrowlee	20 10	21 4	18 12	35 0	32 8	26 14	15 0	13 12	10 0	16 4	16 12	10 10	31 0	30 0	26 4	26 4	27 8	21 4
	Ulwur	19 6	19 8	17 11	30 9	28 13	23 14	6 12	6 12	8 0	10 2	10 3	10 8	34 3	31 14	22 1	28 2	26 6	19 3
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 7	19 7	18 3	28 4	26 14	23 1	7 2	7 2	7 12	9 0	8 8	9 6	28 6	29 12	22 3	30 0	30 4	21 1
	Ajmere	19 0	19 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	19 0
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura																		
	Sirohee																		
	Abu																		
	Anadra																		
	Bálmere																		
	Jeysalmere																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	20 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	23 0¾	23 9	15 3¾	35 2½	36 11½	23 13¼	10 2½	9 6	9 12¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	32 8	30 0	18 12	...	...	...	8 9	8 12	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (")	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)																		
	Bikaneer																		
	Boondee																		
	Kotah	32 0	32 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	7 8	7 0	11 0	45 0	42 8	32 0	20 0	20 0	18
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhallawar	28 5	28 11½	20 8	51 11	51 13	23 14	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 3	37 13	50 0	29 4	25 2	25 2	17
	Shahpoora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dholpur	20 2	19 0	16 15	31 8	31 8	21 6	10 2	10 2	12 15	9 0	9 0	10 2	37 7	38 4	22 13	41 14	38 13	21
Central India.	Indore	21 8	21 8	16 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 14	26 10	26 10	26 10	22 0	20 0	26 0
	Gwalior	21 4	20 9	17 6	21 4	20 5	24 0	7 13	7 5	6 14	9 12	8 15	8 4	26 8	26 1	21 4	28 13	26 8	18 4
	Goona	32 8	32 0	24 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	9 8	45 0	45 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	26 0	27 0	25 5	37 8	40 0	36 5	8 0	8 0	6 8	21 0	22 0	15 11	35 0	33 8	34 4	29 0	29 0	30 0

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1885—*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Cawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed.	Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Shimoga Kadur	Mysore.
13	28 0	29 9	24 0	24 9	29 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 6	11 8	11 12	10 13	10 10	10 5	Coorg	Coorg.
...	...	...	26 8	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 12	14 8	14 8	15 8	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
...	...	...	25 8	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
...	...	...	26 4	31 4	26 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	14 11	14 8	14 8	13 6	Kerrowlee	
...	...	...	30 7	29 0	23 9	...	...	...	16 6	16 4	15 7	15 8	15 8	14 12	Ulwur	
...	...	...	24 10	23 6	22 9	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 8	12 0	12 0	14 6	Bhurtpore (City)	
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	Ajmere	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed.	Deoli Cantonment Erinpura Sirohee Abu Anadra Bálmere Jeysalmere	
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	16 0	*	†	*	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	10 0	10 0	11 2	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
...	...	...	22 10½	22 10½	17 9½	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 12 1¾ R a. p.	S. Ch. 12 1¾ R a. p. per md.	S. Ch. 12 1¾ R a. p.	11 11½	11 11½	11 11½	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
...	...	...	41 4	40 0	28 12	...	...	...	3 5 0	...	...	12 3	12 8	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed.	Partábgarh (") Marwar (Jodhpore) Bikaneer Boondee	
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	Kotah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed.	Tonk	
...	...	...	34 7	34 7	29 7	...	...	...	11 6	11 2	11 5	11 2	10 14	11 1	Jhallawar	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed.	Shahpoora	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 15	12 10	12 10	12 2	Dholpur	
...	...	...	26 10	24 8	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	10 14	Indore	Central India.
...	...	...	19 12	19 5	21 4	127 12	109 8	109 8	12 6	12 6	...	12 0	11 14	11 14	Gwalior	
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 4	Goona	
...	...	...	30 0	32 8	32 11	200 0	160 0	200 0	11 15	11 15	11 11	11 4	11 8	11 0	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Eight pies per bundle. † Ten pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1884, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 76, 77, 78, 79, 84 AND 85 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th JANUARY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo, Marhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a.	R a.	R a.
Madras.	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	12 3
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	14 6
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 8
Bengal.	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 0	10 to 20
	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 to 5	5 to 6	10 to 14
	Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	20 to 30
	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-3 to 4	4 to 5-8	5-10 to 8
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 0	10 3	10 6	10 15	11 12	11 4	9 6	9 3	10 14	10 8	10 4	11 14	23 6	24 0	28 11	...	...	...	26 8	30 3	37 11	20 11	23 5	32 1	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 0	12 4	12 0	11 12	12 0	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	12 0	10 4	11 4	16 4	12 4	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 8	36 0	48 0	22 0	24 0	32 0	192 0	192 0	168 0	11 4	11 4	12 4	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	48 0	26 0	26 0	38 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 12	14 2	11 0	12 14	16 0	...	...	35 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	33 0	25 0	22 0	32 0	78 0	75 0	78 0	10 4	10 4	9 0	10 0	9 12	8 12	...	...	...
	Shimoga	12 10	11 9	14 11	13 10	12 10	...	11 9	13 10	14 11	16 13	17 13	18 14	29 6	29 6	42 0	...	...	...	33 10	34 11	42 0	25 3	25 3	33 10	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	9 7	10 8	10 8	9 7	...	...	...
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	34 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1884.

No. 18 Met., dated Calcutta, the 6th February 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Read the following:—

Summary of the Weather Reports for November and December 1884.

The north to north-east winds and fine weather, characteristic of the winter monsoon, which set in this year over Northern and Central India as early as the 15th of October, continued during November, over the whole of that region with even more than the normal steadiness. Slight showers certainly prevailed over North-Western India on the 1st, and in Bengal on the 2nd of November, but these indications of unsettled conditions proved to be very short lived, and the weather throughout the whole month was characterized by exceptionally high pressure, low temperature, and fine settled weather. At Sialkot the mean temperature of the month was 5° below the average, at Lucknow the defect was 4°, at Allahabad 7°, at Benares and Ajmere 4½°, and in Bengal and the Central Provinces between 2° and 5°. While, however, fine settled weather was prevailing over the northern and central parts of the country, the contrary was the case over the Carnatic and the south of the peninsula. Here, also, the north-east monsoon was blowing with unusual persistence, but, instead of fine weather, was bringing up much cloud and rain from the Bay of Bengal. Showers, more or less heavy, fell on every day of the first half of the month, and during the 7th and 8th a small cyclonic depression passed across the south of the peninsula bringing 6 inches of rain to Colombo, 6½ inches to Madras, and 11 inches to Tuticorin. During the first fortnight the rainfall of Madras was four times, and of Negapatam twice, as great as the normal amount. For a few days subsequent to the 15th, Southern India participated in the fine weather prevailing in the north, but on the 19th a decided barometric fall occurred, and on the 21st another small cyclonic storm passed across the Coromandel coast, causing heavy rain and a strong wind at the stations of Madras and Cuddapah. At the former station the rain was exceptionally heavy and resulted in considerable floods and the bursting of the Red Hills Tank. After the passage of this depression little improvement occurred in the weather, which continued showery and unsettled.

The temperature returns shew that as in the north the weather over the whole of the peninsula was colder than usual, while the percentage of humidity in the atmosphere shewed an excess in the Carnatic and irregular differences elsewhere.

The weather of the month of December was, with some slight modifications, practically a continuation of that of November. In the north the barometer was, however, less steady, and the oscillations, which are characteristic of the pressure movements of this season in Upper India, were as numerous as usual. In consequence the state of the sky in the Punjab and neighbouring parts of the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana underwent considerable changes, becoming cloudy and clear according as pressure fell or rose. On the 23rd and 24th this cloudiness became more than usually dense, and snow fell at Simla and Murree and rain over the plains of the Punjab and Central and North-Western Provinces. Over the Carnatic the weather though less unsettled than in November, yet continued very showery, and on the 17th a very decided barometric decrease occurred over the south of the peninsula, and a small cyclonic disturbance was formed over the south-west corner of the Bay, whence

it advanced to the coast on the 18th, occasioning very heavy rain in Southern India. On the Bombay side a slight barometric disturbance appeared about the 22nd, and rain fell at several stations in Bombay, the Berars, and the Deccan.

The circulation of the wind was about the normal. The axis of high pressure extending from North-Western India—generally from the Punjab or Rajputana—eastwards to Behar and Chutia Nagpur, held uninterruptedly during a large part of the month, while the lowest pressures were found equally constantly over Travancore, so that north-west winds were the prevailing current down the Gangetic plain, north winds over Bengal and north-east to east winds elsewhere. The returns at the close of the month shewed that the barometer had been above the average everywhere—most in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces—while the depression of temperature noticed in the preceding month was just as general in December, though the amount of the deficiency was somewhat less. The variations of humidity from the average were slight and unimportant.

The following table gives the normal rainfall of November and December and the departure of the rainfall of the months of November and December of the present year from the average. It will be seen that over Northern India, from the Punjab and Sind to Bengal, there was less than the average amount, but that in Assam and over the Central Provinces, the Berars, and southern parts of the country there was an excess, which varied from a small and insignificant departure in Assam to a very large excess in the Carnatic and Ceylon :—

Districts.	Average rainfall, November and December.	Difference from the average, November and December 1884.
	Inches.	Inches.
Punjab, West	1·34	− 1·14
,, East	0·76	− 0·29
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	0·57	− 0·48
,, ,, Cis-Gangetic	0·26	− 0·17
Behar	0·33	− 0·33
Northern Bengal	0·32	− 0·31
Assam, Cachar	1·30	+ 0·15
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	1·01	− 0·32
Orissa, Northern Circars	3·75	− 3·35
Central Provinces, South	0·69	+ 0·46
Berar	0·61	+ 3·76
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, Nerbudda	0·42	− 0·10
Sind, Cutch	0·15	− 0·11
Gujarat	0·18	− 0·10
Konkan	0·99	+ 0·41
Deccan, Hyderabad	1·06	+ 0·08
Malabar	3·57	+ 1·66
Mysore, Bellary	4·74	+ 2·00
Karnatic	10·91	+ 13·82
Ceylon	18·93	+ 13·11
British Burma	2·65	− 0·43

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the papers be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

True Extract.

C. S. BAYLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 30th January, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Durbhunga.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St. A. Goodrich.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This Bill proposes to amend in certain matters of detail one of the important codifying measures which were passed into law by my learned predecessor Mr. Whitley Stokes. It was introduced at the suggestion of some leading bankers, who pointed out that the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act imposed on persons dealing with bills of exchange the observance of certain formalities which, though they survive in text-books, have become obsolete in modern mercantile practice, and are not required by the recent English Statute on the same subject.

"Accordingly, we proposed so to amend the Indian Act as to assimilate it in those points with the English Statute, which may be regarded as a later and revised edition of the law.

"The papers which have been submitted to us since the Bill was introduced have brought to our notice certain other provisions of the English Statute which may, in our opinion, be advantageously inserted in the Indian Act.

"We propose, in accordance with suggestions which have been made in these papers, to provide machinery whereby the owner of a lost bill or note can get a duplicate from the drawer or maker; to declare that presentment of a bill through the post office, when such presentment is authorised by agreement or usage, shall be sufficient; to make it clear that the demand which is required to be made by a notary public for the purpose of rendering a protest valid need not be made by the notary in person; and to provide, as in the English Statute, that in certain cases noting shall be deemed equivalent to protest.

"In dealing with these matters the view on which we have proceeded is that we can, as a general rule, with safety and propriety go as far as the English legislature has thought fit to go in the direction of relaxing formalities, but that we ought not to go further. With respect to one provision we have not thought it advisable to go quite so far. Having regard to the difference between the postal arrangements in England and in India, we think that when presentment of an instrument is made by post it should in this country be made by registered letter.

"In the clauses of the Bill relating to notaries public we have made no alteration. Perhaps I ought to explain to the Council how it is that we come to be dealing with notaries public under this Bill. The office of notary public, as the Council are doubtless aware, is one of great antiquity. In France and other Continental countries the notary public plays a very important part, and his intervention is constantly required in the legal transactions of everyday life. In countries under the English law his functions are of a much more limited character, and the most important branch of his practice is connected with certain formalities relating to bills of exchange and promissory notes. Nevertheless, the English notary public enjoys all the prestige attaching to the membership of an ancient and venerable profession; he derives his authority from no less a personage than the Archbishop of Canterbury, and he is supposed to act under the control of a mysterious body known as the Court of Faculties. In India, as might be expected, the members of this profession are scarce. In Calcutta you may entertain a notary public unawares, but throughout British India these archiepiscopal emissaries are few and far between. Under these circumstances the Government of India thought it might be for the convenience of the mercantile public if it established what may be called a local manufacture of notaries public. Accordingly, we have appointed persons to be notaries public under the Negotiable Instruments Act, and, having appointed them, we have laid down rules for their guidance and fixed the fees which they are to take. As these persons are our own officers, we can, of course, regulate their proceedings as we please, but we think it advisable to give express legislative recognition to the executive arrangements which we have made; and that is what we propose to do by the Bill. It has been suggested that we ought to go further and take power to regulate the proceedings of notaries public appointed in England but exercising their functions in India. It may be that if I proposed to take this power I should be charged with infringing the prerogatives of the Archbishop of Canterbury or of the Court of Faculties. This is a charge which I should be most unwilling to incur, and which it is not at all necessary that I should incur, because I feel sure that the procedure and fees of the two classes of notaries—those appointed in England and those appointed in India—will in practice assimilate themselves to each other.

"On the other hand, it has been suggested that we might dispense with the intervention of notaries public in any cases under this Act, and might adopt a provision of the recent English Statute, which says that where the services of a notary public cannot be obtained 'any householder or substantial resident of the place' may act in his stead. If we had not established a liberal supply of local notaries public under the power to which I have referred, some such provision would be doubtless very useful. As it is, I think it would be desirable to avoid the use of a phrase so pregnant of litigation as the phrase 'substantial householder.' I believe that there is a reported case in which the question whether a village tailor was or was not a substantial householder within the meaning of an Indian Regulation was fought up to the Privy Council. I have not refreshed my memory of the case by looking up the report, and therefore I am not in a position to say how far the argument turned on the question whether the tailor represented only a fractional part of a householder. But, however that may be, the case is sufficient to show that the use of any such phrase might provide an inconveniently wide scope for the exercise of forensic ingenuity.

"These are the only points in connexion with the amended Bill to which I need direct the attention of the Council, except perhaps a suggestion, which has

proceeded from the Bank of Bengal, that we ought to declare a particular section of the Contract Act as applicable to negotiable instruments. This is the section (45) which enacts that—

'When a person has made a promise to two or more persons jointly, then, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract, the right to claim performance rests, as between him and them, with them during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, with the representative of such deceased person jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, with the representatives of all jointly.'

"It has been suggested that this section might have an inconvenient effect if applied to joint promissory notes and bills of exchange. I am not aware of any case in which it has been held to be so applicable, and, if the question were to be argued, I am disposed to think that the application of the section would be held to be sufficiently limited by the express saving of any usage or custom of trade, and by the provisions of the law with respect to partners, trustees and executors. But, however this may be, I think that, if any amendment of the law in the direction suggested by the Bank of Bengal is necessary, it might be more appropriately embodied in a Bill for amending the Contract Act, since there may well be other cases besides those of negotiable instruments from which the applicability of this section ought to be excluded."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This is another Bill for amending one of the codifying Acts, and its main object is to give a more workable form to the power of exemption which is contained in one of the introductory sections of the Transfer of Property Act.

"I explained so fully on the occasion of obtaining leave to introduce this Bill the reasons which made some amendment of this section necessary, that I need not recapitulate them now, and I will content myself with stating the conclusions to which the Select Committee have come as to the form which the amendment should assume.

"With regard to the exemption from those sections which require certain instruments to be registered, we are clearly of opinion that the exemption should be local, as proposed by the Bill.

"Then comes the power to exempt from section 41, which deals with transfers by ostensible owners. With regard to this section, there is much difference of opinion among those whom we have consulted, first, as to whether there should be any exemption from this section at all, and then as to the form which the exemption, if any, should assume. The conclusion to which we have come is that the section merely embodies a rule of equity which the Courts should follow, and which they probably would follow, even if it were not expressly enacted by the Act. We think, therefore, that it should be in force wherever the Act is in force, and that no power to exempt from it is necessary or desirable.

"The last clause of the Bill as introduced related to a section which declares in what cases a power of sale or a mortgage is to be valid—a section which was the subject of much discussion at the time when the Transfer of Property Bill was being framed, and with respect to which the views of the Law Commission, to whom the Bill was referred at an early stage, were not identical with those which ultimately prevailed in the Select Committee of this Council and in the Council itself. The conclusion of the Committee and the Council was that such powers of sale should be declared valid only to the extent to which they were previously valid in accordance with general usage. And to give effect to

that view the Bill made the power of sale valid in cases where the mortgage was a mortgage in the English form and neither the mortgagor nor the mortgagee was a Hindu, a Muhammadan or a Buddhist, and also in cases where the mortgaged property was situate within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karáchí or Rangoon. Whether the particular conclusion at which the Committee and the Council then arrived was right or not I do not propose to discuss. There is a great deal to be said on both sides of the question, but the Select Committee on the present Bill thought they ought not to re-open the discussion or to alter the general lines on which the section is framed. We think it will be sufficient so to amend it as to make its meaning clear and its provisions more logically complete.

"In the course of the discussions on the Bill it was suggested to us that one of the sections of the Act might possibly be so construed as to impress the character of transferability on those occupancy-rights and other similar interests in land which by existing law or custom are not transferable. It was certainly not the intention of the framers of the Act to make by it any change in the law on this point, and we have added to the amending Bill a clause for the purpose of removing any doubts on this head."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. He said :—This section provides as follows :—

'In the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, each partner or his representatives may apply to the Court to wind up the business of the firm' to provide for the payment of its debts, and to distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively.

'*Explanation.*—The Court in this section means a Court not inferior to the Court of a District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the place or principal place of business of the firm is situated.'

"The section has been the subject of various decisions by the Calcutta and other High Courts, but, whatever interpretation is correct, it is clear that its effect is to bring on the files of District Judges a number of unimportant suits which can be equally well adjudicated by the subordinate Courts. The Calcutta High Court has brought to notice that the section has caused the District Judges' Courts to be swamped with a number of petty cases, and has suggested that it should be so amended as to give jurisdiction in this class of cases to some of the subordinate Courts; and it is with the object of making this amendment in the law that the Bill I am now asking leave to introduce has been prepared."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

ACT XXII OF 1881 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXII of 1881.

OUDH ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh be taken into consideration. He said:—

"When introducing this Bill a fortnight ago, I explained to the Council the circumstances which called for legislation on the subject, and the urgent necessity which at present exists for strengthening, at least temporarily, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. Since then I have received a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, in which His Honour expresses an opinion that the state of judicial business in the province renders it both urgent and important, in the public interest, that the appointment of an Additional Judicial Commissioner should be legalised without delay.

"I therefore feel it incumbent on me to ask the Council to take the Bill into immediate consideration with a view to passing it to-day.

"It is very short, consisting only of four sections.

"Section 1 is introductory, and brings the Act into operation at once. Section 2 enables the Local Government, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to appoint any person it thinks fit to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner, and fixes the term of office at the pleasure of the Local Government. Section 3 empowers the same Government to prescribe the jurisdiction and powers of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner to be exercised by the Additional Judicial Commissioner, and the Judicial Commissioner to divide the work of the Court in accordance with such general directions. And, lastly, section 4 makes applicable to the Additional Judicial Commissioner, while exercising such jurisdiction and powers, all enactments applicable to the Judicial Commissioner.

"The effect of the amendment to section 3 which I shall in the next Motion ask the Council to accept is to enable the Additional Judicial Commissioner to give assistance to the Judicial Commissioner, not merely in the trial of civil appeals as provided by the Bill, but also in the disposal of revenue and criminal cases.

"The reasons for the alteration will be found in a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor, printed as paper No. 1 relating to the Bill, in which Sir A. Lyall points out that it is very desirable that the Additional Judicial Commissioner should be able to assist the Judicial Commissioner in any branch of the work of the Court which the Judicial Commissioner may find convenient. For instance, if the latter officer be engaged in trying a protracted civil suit, it would be to the advantage of public business if his colleague could deal with criminal references which require punctual attention."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that, in section 3 of the Bill, for the words "the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879," the words "any enactment for the time being in force" be substituted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 6th February, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 5th February, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th FEBRUARY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen throughout the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in many districts in Bengal and in Assam. Slight rain has also fallen in places in the Central Provinces, in the Central India and Rajputana States, and in Chingleput and Hyderabad, and in Tavoy in British Burma.

Harvest operations continue in several districts in Madras, the outturn is generally below the average. More rain is still wanted in Bellary, Anantapur, and parts of Karnul, elsewhere prospects are reported to be fair. In Mysore the crops are in fair condition, but future prospects depend upon early rains. In Coorg the situation is the same as last week.

In Bombay the *rabi* harvest has commenced in places, and the condition of the standing crops is generally good. Scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in parts of the Southern Mahratta districts.

The recent rain in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab has been beneficial to the crops, and agricultural prospects are generally very favourable. In the Berars *rabi* prospects are good, and standing crops are progressing in the Nizam's Territories. In the Central Provinces, the Central India and Rajputana States, standing crops promise well.

The rain which fell in Bengal during the past week has improved the *rabi* crops generally, but has injured the prospects of the poppy crop in Shahabad and Saran. *Amun* paddy has been nearly harvested and the cultivation of early paddy has commenced in places. Gathering of the early *rabi* crops continues. Seasonable weather prevails in Assam, and lands are being prepared for the *aus* crop. Harvest operations have been nearly completed in British Burma.

Cholera is abating in Coimbatore and Tanjore and is prevalent in Prome and a part of the Amherst district of British Burma. In other Provinces the public health is generally good.

Prices are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 4th)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops, wet crops in parts, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.
Kurnool . . .	"	Standing crops good, except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks, where they are withering from want of rain; harvest dry grains and pulses, yield below average; smallpox in 3 taluks.
Ganjam . . .	"	Cholera slight; cattle-disease prevalent.
Kistna . . .	"	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy; river one foot over anicut; fever and smallpox exist; 8 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average ·03	Standing crops in parts of two taluks affected by insects; harvest, paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist; 83 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops, wet good; dry very indifferent; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn wet about average, dry below average; fever exists; cholera abating, 228 deaths.
Tanjore . . .	"	Rivers 1 to 4 feet; standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; cholera abating; 340 deaths.
Madura . . .	"	Fever prevails; 110 deaths from cholera.
Malabar . . .	"	Harvest of second crop paddy over in 5 taluks and continues in others; fever exists; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 87 deaths from cholera.
Travancore . .	"	Harvest second crop paddy, yield good; smallpox exists; cholera prevalent; 8 deaths at Trevandrum. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Feb. 4th)		
Karachi . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; river at Kotri on 1st 6 feet 7 inches against 2 feet 11 inches on same date last year, fever in 7 talukas; cattle-disease in 4 talukas, loss of 48 buffaloes and 33 cows and bullocks; cholera in Ghorabari and Jati talukas; 14 fresh cases, 7 deaths, 6 remaining sick; smallpox in 31 villages, 22 fresh cases; deaths, 52 remaining; *rabi* crops coming on; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajra* in Karachi 26, 28, and 45, in Dadu 36, 44, and 44; in Ghorabari 22, 40, and 36 and in Mirpur Batoro 26, 46, and 40 lbs. per rupee respectively.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Hyderabad . . .	In Kandiaro ·05 on 22nd and in Naushahro ·13.	*Rabi* good; cotton and tobacco in Mirpur and cotton in Shahdadpur and Hala slightly injured by frost; blight to peas in Sakrand apprehended owing to rain and cloudy sky; river at Kotri on 30th 6 feet 8 inches against 3 feet last year; fever in 7, smallpox in 4, and cattle-disease in 2 talukas; wheat 30, bajri 40, *jowari* 40, red rice 28, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy; fever in Dholka; wheat 31 and *bajri* 34 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . .	"	Public health fair; cattle-disease continues in Dehgam; standing crops in good condition; *bajri* 33 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat	"	Standing crops healthy; fever in 3 talukas; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 44 lbs per rupee.
Násik	"	*Rabi* crops generally good; slight injury to crops in Sinnar, Kawan, Yeola, Chandor and Dindori on account of mildew; public health generally good; wheat 37, *bajri* 37 and rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . .	"	Abnormal temperature, 2° cool on 28th and 29th, 1° warm on 31st and *nil* on all other days; vapour in air defective on 29th and excessive from 31st to 3rd; wind normal.
Poona . . .	"	*Rabi* crops generally good in Panner, Khed, Purandhar, Naval and Haveli talukas; small insects and frost have slightly injured the standing crops; cattle disease in a few villages in Khed; one fatal cholera case in Naval; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 37 in Poona; *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	"	Harvesting of *rabi* commenced; *jowari* and wheat damaged in some talukas; fever in Jamkhed; *jowari* 39 to 72 and *bajri* 35 to 48 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore . . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in Madha, Purandhar and Malsiras talukas; *jowari* 39 lbs. 30 tolas and *bajri* 37 lbs. 26 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	"	Harvesting of early *jowari* completed, that of wheat in progress; exotic cotton blighted in some villages of three talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Mundwargi, Karajgi and Ron, that of drinking water in Nargund, Bankapur and some villages of Hangal; rice 23 to 32 and *jowari* 38 to 56 lbs. per rupee; public health good.
Kanara . . .	"	Common rice in Karwar and in district average 14 seers per rupee; sowing of second crop in Kumta and Bhatkal; rice plants thriving in Aukola and Honore; sugarcane and garden produce good; smallpox in Kumta, Aukola, Sirsi, Supa and Mundgod; 3 deaths in Sirsi and 4 in Supa; fever in Honore, Bhatkul, Siddapur, Haliyal and Yellapur; cattle disease at Supa; weather settled and fair.
Rajkot . . .	"	General health good; smallpox among cattle continues in Dedan; *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 43 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.— *Rabi* harvest commenced in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Kaladgi; standing crops slightly injured by mildew in several talukas of Nasik and by frost and small insects in parts of Poona, and cotton and tobacco in parts of Hyderabad, by frost cotton blighted in parts of three talukas of Dharwar and one of Belgaum; scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country districts; cholera in parts of five districts; smallpox and cattle-disease in parts of ten and fever in parts of fourteen districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 4th)		
Chittagong . . .	·26	Weather rainy; the recent rain has benefited cold weather crops; prices of food-grains stationary; sporadic cases of cholera throughout the district.
Dacca	1·3	Prospects of crops good; cutting of sugarcane nearly completed; mustard, *mug*, and *muskalai* are being gathered; lands are being prepared for early paddy; public health good.
24-Pergunnahs . .	·11	Prospects of standing crops continue satisfactory and the yield is estimated above the average; harvesting of *amun* paddy has nearly finished; price of common rice varies from 15 to 18 seers per rupee; public health generally good; state of river normal.
Moorshedabad . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable, but rain is still wanted; price of rice varies from 14 to 18 seers per rupee; public health excellent.
Burdwan . . .	"	Outturn of *amun* paddy slightly better than what was reported before; *rabi* crops are promising; public health fair.
Rungpore . . .	·60	Weather seasonable; prospects of standing crops continue favourable; lands are being prepared for *aus* crops; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpore . . .	·08	Prospects of *rabi* crops good and those of indigo very good; rice is selling at 13 seers and 14 chattacks per rupee.
Purneah . . .	·21	Prospects of wheat have improved by rain, tobacco is being harvested, yield good; mustard is being harvested, with fair outturn; ploughing of early paddy continues; common rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee; public health fair; rivers are low.
Patna . . .	·19	The rain has done good to standing crops, but more rain is still wanted in many places; poppy crop is promising well; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Durbhanga . . .	·64	The rain has done good to standing crops, but the blossoms of *rahar*, linseed, and poppy have to a certain extent been injured; prices of food-grains have been slightly rising; general health good.
Hazaribagh . .	*Nil*	Weather cold; prospects of *rabi* crops on the whole favourable; poppy crop is doing well, lancing has commenced in some places; cases of smallpox are still reported from the interior, otherwise health good.
Cuttack . . .	. . .	Weather seasonable with north-east winds; *dalua* is doing well; price of rice stationary; sporadic cases of cholera reported, otherwise public health good.
Midnapore . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of standing crops are generally good; sporadic cases of cholera and a few cases of cattle-disease are still reported
Khulna . . .	1·24	Weather unsettled; *amun* paddy is almost stored with good outturn; winter crops are promising; prices of food-grains are normal.
Dinagepore . . .	·20	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crops fair, sugarcane and mustard are being harvested; a few cases of cholera are reported from some parts of the district, otherwise public health good.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; rain is wanted for *china* and *khesari*; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Gya	·02	Weather cloudy, nights and mornings cool; prospects of *rabi* crops continue good, irrigation from wells; rivers are all nearly dry; prices of food-grains almost stationary; health of people and cattle generally good, though fever and cholera prevail; 772 and 33 persons are on road and relief works respectively in Nowada; poppy plants are well advanced, two-thirds being in capsule, and flower gathering has commenced in some places.
Chumparun . . .	·16	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops favourable; prices of food grains rising slightly; public health fair.
Shahabad . . .	. . . .	Weather unfavourable to poppy crop; damage from blight is reported; probability of expected outturn being greatly reduced.
Mozufferpore . .	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable.
Sarun . . .	. . . .	Weather unfavourable to poppy crop owing to easterly winds and cloudy sky, in 900 bigahs the crop has failed from blight, but on the whole the condition of the crop is still good.
Monghyr . . .	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue good.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in many districts benefiting *rabi* crops generally; in some places it has to a certain extent injured *rahar*, linseed, and poppy; harvesting of *amun* paddy is nearly finished; cultivation for early paddy has commenced in some places; gathering of early *rabi* crops is going on; prices of food grains almost stationary; cases of smallpox and cholera are still reported, but on the whole general health is good.
N.-W Provinces and Oudh—Feb. (5th)		
Benares (Feb. 3rd)	No rain	Weather cold; sugarcane cut and being crushed, outturn average; mildew has appeared in places; leaf-making of opium has been retarded, but no damage done; the blight that had appeared has not spread; bazars well supplied; prices falling; health of men and cattle good.
Gorakhpur („ 2nd)	·30 to ·50 throughout the district.	Crops, including poppy, excellent; prices falling slightly.
Fyzabad („ 3rd)	·90 at Sadr.	Prospect of *rabi* and opium crops good; sugarcane being pressed; public health and condition of cattle good.
Lucknow („ 2nd)	Slight rain on the 27th and 28th January.	Weather clear and crops good; rain has been beneficial in removing blight off the wheat and *sarsan* crops; sugarcane is being sown; poppy crops healthy; markets well supplied; prices steady; health of people good, as well as the condition of cattle.
Rai Barelli („ „)	·40 at Sadr. on the night of 28th ultimo.	Weather sometimes cloudy; state of crops good; supplies abundant; prices steady; general health good.
Partabgarh („ 3rd)	·90 to 1·20	Weather still cloudy; injury to poppy and other crops by hail, otherwise favourable; prices almost stationary; general health good.
Allahabad („ „)	Rain varying from ·10 to 1·2 has fallen in five tahsils.	Crops in splendid condition and prospects good; prices nearly stationary, health good.
Cawnpore („ 2nd)	Rain fell during the week in seven parganas, and slight hail in two parganas.	Weather variable; no injury to crops; *rabi* prospects continue fair, and rain, where it has fallen in sufficient quantities, has done much good; more rain is however wanted for unirrigated crops; poppy in some villages damaged by caterpillars, but the crops on the whole are healthy and vigorous; prices steady; general health good; slight cattle-disease in two parganas.
Banda . („ 4th)	Hailstorm on night of 27th Jan.	Serious injury reported in several villages, enquiries being made; no distress.
Ballia . („ 2nd)	½ inch rain on the 29th	*Rabi* prospects good; markets well stocked; condition of people and cattle satisfactory.
Farakhabad („ 3rd)	One smart shower of rain with hail in 3 tahsils.	Damage reported to have been caused to poppy and tobacco; the weather is now comparatively clear.
Sitapur . („ „)	1·0 to 1·5 of rain fell throughout the district on the 28th and 29th.	Rain has been most beneficial; prospects are very good, if west winds and clear weather prevail.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd*		
Bareilly . (Feb. 2nd)	Rain on 27th and 28th 1·0, hail here and there.	No harm done; all crops excellent; opium first-rate.
Kumaon . („ „)	Rain	Weather cold; crops doing very well; prices same as last week; general health good; fever in some places; cattle-disease continues.
Agra . („ 3rd)	Rain in 6 parganas from ·10 to ·60 during week.	Weather cloudy; prospects good; prices falling slightly; health good.
Jhansi . („ „)	Slight hail is reported from parganas Jhansi, Man and Garottia.	*Rabi* and poppy crops benefited by the rain and are doing well; prices falling; health good.
Meerut . („ 2nd)	Rain averaging from 1·7 to 4·0 during week, also slight hail.	No damage, except slight to *sarson*; clear weather now wanted; prospects excellent; supplies sufficient; prices easy; health good. *General Remarks.*—Rain fell in all districts during the week, doing much good; there was also some hail in places, but little injury was done; prospects continue favourable; supplies are sufficient and prices rule easy; the condition of men and cattle is favourable.
Punjab— (Feb. 4th)		
Delhi . . .	5·5, with hail	Crops not much injured; health fair; prices slightly rising.
Hissar . . .	·60	Health good; *rabi* crops flourishing; prices nearly stationary.
Umballa . . .	·90	Health good; *rabi* crops flourishing; prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	·80	Health and prospects of coming crops good; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	·80	Health and state of crops good; prices rising.
Siálkot . . .	1 inch	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore . . .	·20 at Sadr, ·30 at City, ·80 at Zira, ·20 at Mukthar and ·60 at Morga.	Health and state of crops good; prices stationary.
Lahore . . .	·10	Health good; state of crops fair; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . . .	·50	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Mooltan . . .	·63 at Sadr	Health and crop prospects good; prices slightly falling.
Shahpur . . .	Rain throughout the district.	Health good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	·08	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar . . .	·12	Health good; prices of wheat and *boora* falling, of other grains rising. *General Remarks*—Rain throughout the province; health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Central Provinces— (Feb. 4th)		
Nagpur . . .	*Nil*	Weather cooler; prospects continue good; smallpox and cattle-disease in places; prices of wheat and rice fallen, of *jowari* risen, other grains stationary.
Jubbulpore . . .	·06	Weather cool; *rabi* crops thriving; prospects favourable; health good; wheat 28 and rice 17 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Feb. 3rd)	·13	Alternate sunshine and cloud; crops flourishing; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; prospects good; cattle-disease continues; prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	„	Weather seasonable; prospects fair; one case of cholera; fever slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Khandwa . . .	„	Weather cloudy occasionally and warm; prospects good; general health good; rice 17, wheat 27, and *jowari* 30 seers per rupee.
Raipur . . .	Slight rain on 30th January.	Weather cool; *rabi* prospects favourable; linseed and peas slightly damaged by cloudy weather; health good; trade dull; rice 25 and wheat 38 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close; sugar manufacture in progress; health good; common rice 33 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—The weather has become cooler during last 3 days; prospects continue favourable; health generally good; prices steady.
British Burma— (Feb. 4th)		
Akyab (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	One death from cholera in district, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassein („ „)	„	Public health and health of cattle good.
Rangoon („ „)	„	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein). („ „)	„	Public health and health of cattle good; quality of paddy good.
Tavoy („ „)	2·76	Public health and health of cattle good; harvest nearly closed; estimated outturn 14,50,000 baskets, of which 8,000 sold.
Pegu („ „)	*Nil*	Four deaths from cholera in one town, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy.
Henzada („ „)	„	A few cases of smallpox in Henzada town; two deaths from cholera in another town.
Prome („ „)	„	Cholera prevalent in town of Prome, in district sporadic only; cattle healthy; estimated outturn of paddy 8,042,840 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Toungoo (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	Public health good.
Thayetmayo („ „)	„	Smallpox prevalent in town; cattle healthy; harvest completed.
		General Remarks.—Cholera prevalent in Prome town and in part of Amherst district, sporadic in five other districts; smallpox prevalent in towns of Thayetmayo and Henzada, sporadic in two other districts, otherwise public health good; cattle generally healthy; harvest operations nearly over.
Assam— (Feb. 4th)		
Gauhati . . .	·35 rain during the week ending 3rd instant.	Weather seasonable; occasionally windy; lands being prepared for *aus* crop; sugarcane being cut; public health good.
Sylhet . . .	·29	Public health on the whole fair; slight showers have benefited cold weather crops and facilitated ploughing.
Cachar . . .	·22	Weather very cold; reaping of *kalai* finished, outturn about $\frac{1}{16}$ less than last year for want of rain; reaping of mustard progresses; common rice $17\frac{9}{16}$ seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	·20	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crops good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 4th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	Crops in Bangalore and Tumkur districts in fair condition, but withering in parts of Kolar; prospects depend upon early rains; general prices show a tendency to rise.
Mercara . . .	„	Harvesting rice crop completed; threshing and coffee-picking continues; prices of coffee and cardamoms still low, and that of food-grains stationary; health generally good.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Feb. 4th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather cool and clear; cotton-picking and *jowari*-threshing continue; *rabi* plants progressing favourably; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	„	Cotton-picking continues; *rabi* prospects good.
Hyderabad . . .	„	Standing crops prospering; *tabi* sowings in progress; general health good; prices stationary, except *tura* which is 19 seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Feb. 4th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Sky slightly cloudy; heat increasing; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	·04	Total rainfall 32·89 inches; health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; prospects good; smallpox prevalent in Southern Rewa
Neemuch . . .	„	Opium and other winter crops thriving; health good.
Goona . . .	Few drops of rain	Health and prospects good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	„	Weather clear; opium and other crops good; health good.
Nowgong . . .	·20	Total rainfall 73·07 inches; prospects favourable; weather clear; health fair.
Manpur . . .	*Nil*	Wheat, gram, and opium crops are thriving; weather getting warmer; health good.
Rajputana— (Feb 4th)		
Abu . . („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and windy.
Sirohi	·03 on 1st	Health and prospects good; weather fine.
Marwar . . .	·24 on 30th January	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Harowti . (Feb. 2nd)	·08 at Tonk	Weather changeable and cloudy; health good.
Jhallawar . („ 1st)	*Nil*	Weather has been changeable, but is now seasonable; health and prospects good.
Ajmere . („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; fever continues; prospects good.
Jeypore . („ „)	*Nil*	Weather gloomy; prices firm; health good.
Ulwur . („ „)	·33	Crop prospects excellent; health good.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed & published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, *166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1885.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

EXTERNAL.

Fort William, the 10th February, 1885.

No. 182 *E*.

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

The following is published for general information :—

In consequence of hostilities between France and China, the French Government has notified its intention to enforce strict belligerent rights, including the search of neutral vessels on the high seas for contraband of war.

H. M. DURAND,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed & published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 166, *Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXII of 1881.

Report of the Select Committee on the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

SUPPLEMENT No. 7.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1885.

No. 28.—Mr. L. C. Abbott is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 5th January 1885.

No. 33.—Mr. H. D. Willock is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 20th April 1885.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th January 1885.

No. 131 *A*.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act XVIII of 1884 (The Punjab Courts Act, 1884), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. H Spitta, Barrister-at-law, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. M. Plowden, or until further orders.

The 30th January 1885.

No. 137 *A*.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 131 A., dated the 29th instant, Mr. Spitta took charge of his duties as Officiating Judge in the Chief Court of the Punjab, on the forenoon of this day.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 10th February, 1885.

No. 275 *G*.—Surgeon A. F. Dobson, Indian Medical Service, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, *vice* Surgeon P. H. Benson, granted one year's furlough, with effect from the 28th November, 1884.

No. 277 *G*.—The following promotion is made in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 15th October, 1884:—

Dafadar Gurdat Singh, of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Jemadar in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, *vice* Jemadar Bulwant Singh, deceased.

The 12th February, 1885.

No. 294 *G*.—The following Brigade Orders, issued on the 29th December, 1884, by Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Buller, Officiating Commandant, Central India Horse, consequent on the death of Lieutenant Hughes Buller, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, are confirmed, with effect from the 1st December, 1884:—

Lieutenant W. A. Watson, attached to the 2nd Regiment, to be Squadron Officer, 1st Regi-

ment, *vice* Lieutenant E. E Robertson, transferred to the 2nd Regiment, but will continue to officiate as Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment until further orders.

Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, on furlough, to be Squadron Officer and Officiating Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment.

EXTERNAL.

The 7th February 1885.

No. 156*E*.—In continuation of the Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 1255E of the 21st May, 1884, extending to the Cantonment of Quetta the provisions of the rules and regulations framed under Act XXII of 1864, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the words "Local Government" in the said rules and regulations shall be deemed to mean "the Governor-General's Agent in Biluchistan," in each case in which they occur, with the exception of the rules hereafter mentioned, *viz*,—

Chapter I, Rule 2.
" II " 1.
" " " 9.
" " " 12.
" " " 25.
" " " 26
" " " 27.
" " " 29.
" " " 31.
" " " 36.
" IV, " 3.
" " " 35.

In respect to the rules enumerated above, the term "Local Government" means the Governor-General in Council.

This Notification cancels Foreign Department Notification No. 3054 E., dated the 11th December, 1884.

The 10th February, 1885.

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

No. 182 *E*.—The following is published for general information :—

In consequence of hostilities between France and China, the French Government has notified its intention to enforce strict belligerent rights, including the search of neutral vessels on the high seas for contraband of war.

H M. DURAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

(RATE OF EXCHANGE.)

Calcutta, the 13th February 1885

No. 784.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce

Read the following :—

No 15 Financial, dated 22nd January 1885.
From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year 1885-86 has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and seven pence farthing (1*s.* 7¼*d.*) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable.

Ordered that the above be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 12th February 1885.

No. 759.—Mr. C. R Kiernander having been relieved of the duties of Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce on the return from privilege leave of Mr J. E. O'Conor, resumed charge of the Office of Deputy Auditor General from Mr. S. Jacob, after noon, on the 20th January 1885.

Mr. S. Jacob having been posted as Assistant Comptroller General, received charge of the said appointment, after noon, on the 20th January 1885.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 12th February 1885.

No. 770.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January 1885, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE	Whole amount of Notes in circulation	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . . .	6,21,29,970	1,93,40,239	1,06,46,186	2,99,86,425
Allahabad . . .	1,07,29,695	96,42,285		96,42,285
Lahore . . .	82,77,930	88,40,150		88,40,150
Bombay . . .	4,84,29,510	2,28,39,676	45,67,684	2,74,07,360
Kurrachee . .	81,11,130	29,50,640	11,300	29,61,940
Madras . . .	1,46,10,550	59,74,725	6,20,000	65,94,725
Calicut . . .	8,80,760	3,51,110		3,51,110
Rangoon . . .	15,29,690	99,02,400	.	99,02,400
TOTAL .	14,96,99,235	7,89,31,315	1,58,45,170	8,97,76,485
Deduct the amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Lahore			50,000	
Deduct—Draft Account Bombay			25,000	
Deduct—Due to Kurrachee Treasury . . .			1,000	76,000
				8,97,00,485
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R6,25,21,700 held under Section 19 of the Act . . .				5,99,98,750
GRAND TOTAL .				14,96,99,235

CODES.

The 10th February 1885.

No. 692.

CIVIL PENSION CODE, SECTION 88, PAGE 12.

Add the following as (f) under this Section :—

(*f*) Service paid from the "Window Delivery Ticket Fund" (abolished from 1st September 1863).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th February, 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 76.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Kenneth Stewart Davison, R.A., Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry,—14th August, 1882.

No. 77.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant J. W. G. Tulloch, Sub Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 26th January, 1884.

No. 78.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Captain John Hartley, Quartermaster and Honorary Paymaster, to have the honorary rank of Major.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 79.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major A. G. Hammond, V.C., Bengal S.C., Squadron Commander, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major H. P. Kirke, General List, Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain S Grant, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain H. Finnis, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department; (p a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain C. J. Jamieson, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 14th Bengal Infantry, (p a.) for one year and 57 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain G. Wingate, Bengal S.C., Sub Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, (m c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. Wallace, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 27th Bengal Infantry, (p a.) for 274 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon H. Hamilton, M D., Medical Officer, 23rd Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon P. deH Haig, Medical Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, (p a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor R. Cook, Commissariat Department, (m c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor J. H Casey, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 80.—Major A. K. Abbott, Bengal S.C., Wing Commander, 42nd Bengal Infantry, is granted furlough (p. a.) in and out of India, for one year and 115 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 81.—Captain T. S. Boileau, Bengal S.C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (p. a.) for one year.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 82.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 13th January, 1885, page 187.

India Office, 13th January, 1885

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Colonel Frederick Peter Luard, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th January, 1885.

Colonel Francis James Thomas Ross, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 5th January, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Lynd Noverre, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st January, 1885

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Christopher Codrington, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th January, 1885.

Major John Mowbray Trotter, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th July, 1884.

Deputy Surgeon-General Colvin Smith, M.D., C B., of the Madras Army. Dated 29th September, 1884.

Surgeon-Major Thomas Gray Skardon, of the Bengal Army. Dated 31st October, 1884.

Surgeon-Major Horatio David Steel Compigne, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 13th November, 1884

Surgeon-Major Robert Pringle, M.D., of the Bengal Army Dated 8th December, 1884.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Frederick Peter Luard, of the Bengal Staff Corps Dated 10th January, 1885.

Colonel Francis James Thomas Ross, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 5th January, 1885.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Lynd Noverre, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st January, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Christopher Codrington, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th January, 1885.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major John Mowbray Trotter, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th July, 1884.

To be Surgeon-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General James Alexander Caldwell Hutchinson, M D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 28th September, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 83.—The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Henry Turner Faithfull,—12th February, 1885.

No. 84.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major G. G. B. Van Someren, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

REWARDS.

No. 85.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—

From the 3rd August, 1884, in room of Colonel B. Mallaby, Bombay S. C., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL JERVIS HARPUR, BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	17th February, 1847.
Lieutenant	26th August, 1851.
Captain	8th September, 1860
Major	17th February, 1867.
Lieutenant-Colonel	17th February, 1873.
Colonel	17th February, 1878.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 6th Regiment Native Infantry,—5th July, 1847 to 24th March, 1852.

Commandant, Surat Sebundee Corps, and Superintendent of Police in Surat Zilla,—25th March to 19th October, 1852.

Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tanna,—20th October, 1852 to 15th January, 1857.

Superintendent of Police, Ratnaghiri,—16th January, 1857 to 26th December, 1859

Superintendent of Police, Tanna,—27th December, 1859 to 19th March, 1861

Superintendent of Police, Poona,—20th March to 29th October, 1861.

Commandant, Guzerat Irregular Horse,—30th October, 1861 to 5th October, 1864

Superintendent of Police, Poona,—6th October, 1864 to 17th March, 1865.

Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar,—18th March to 6th August, 1865

Superintendent of Police, Satara,—7th August, 1865 to 10th March, 1876

General duty, Satara,—11th March, 1876 to 15th September, 1876.

Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 21st Regiment, Native Infantry,—16th September, 1876 to 9th January, 1877.

General duty, Bombay,—10th January to 20th March, 1877

Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 26th Regiment Native Infantry,—21st March to 21th April, 1877.

2nd-in-Command, 26th Regiment Native Infantry,—25th April 1877 to 25th October, 1878.

2nd-in Command and Officiating Commandant, 26th Regiment Native Infantry,—26th October, 1878 to 3rd December, 1879

Commandant, 23rd Regiment, Native Infantry,—4th December, 1879 to 4th December, 1884.

War Services.

Afghan War, 1879-80.—March from Quetta to relief of Kandahar (Despatches, G. G. O. No. 975 of 1880; Medal).

RETIREMENTS.

No. 86.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Charles Young, General List, Infantry, —28th February, 1885.

Surgeon-Major Thomas Stick Veale, M.D.,—22nd February, 1885.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 87.—The designation of the "Farukhabad Volunteer Rifle Corps" is changed to the "*Fatehgarh Volunteer Corps.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 2.—Mr. F. T. Slater, Chief Engineer, Indian Marine, is granted furlough for one year, under rule I of Marine Circular No. 16 of 1884.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William the 6th February 1885.

No. 48.—Mr. J B Leventhorpe, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*, with effect from 8th January 1885.

The 13th February 1885.

No. 49.—Mr. J. Shaw is appointed Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, on the Non-Pensionable Establishment, with effect from 1st January 1885, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1884.

From the 22nd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 15th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

	R	a	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

NOTICE.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1885.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has granted A. B. Miller, Esq., Official Assignee of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, leave of absence for two years, under Section 134 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1885.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. H F. Freshwater to be Acting Agent at Patna, *vice* Mr. T. Dyson, who has been granted leave in view of his retirement from the Bank's service.

Mr. D. E. Burne to be Acting Accountant of the Bombay Agency, *vice* Mr. H. K. Gordon.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION —ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 13th February 1885.

No. 1.—Mr. J. A. Ryan, Honorary Assistant Examiner, attached to the Office of the Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Provincial Railway Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Accountant General.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1885.

No. 494.—Mr. D. Atkinson, Surveyor, 1st Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for twenty days, under Section 138, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 9th February 1885, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

G. C DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 4th February 1885.

No. 1.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 180, dated the 31st July 1884, Lieutenant C. A. R. Browne, R.E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works, was relieved of his duties in the Bolan Division, on the afternoon of the 9th January 1885.

By Order,

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl for Biluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 7th February 1885.

No. 402.—In compliance with Foreign Department Notification No. 88 G. of the 19th January 1885, Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone assumed charge of the Office of Principal of the Residency College, Indore, from Mr. J. Mather, on the afternoon of the 2nd February 1885.

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Captain,*
2nd Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 4th February 1885.

No. 111.—The following is the list of holidays to be observed by the Courts and Offices in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts during the year 1885:—

No.	Names of Holidays.	Dates.	Days.	No. of Days.
	Christian Holidays.			
1	New Year's Day	1st Jan.	Thursday	1
2	Ash Wednesday	18th Feb	Wednesday	1
3	Good Friday	3rd April	Friday	1
4	Queen-Empress' Birthday	24th May	Sunday or such day as it is ordered to be kept.	1
5	Christmas	25th to 31st Dec.	Friday to Thursday	7
				11
	Hindoo Holidays.			
1	Basant Panchmi	21st Jan.	Wednesday	1
2	Shiv Ratri	13th Feb.	Friday	1
3	Holi	2nd & 3rd Mar.	Monday & Tuesday	2
4	Silsaten (Shilsatmi) Fair	9th Mar.	Monday	1
5	Baisakhi Fair	29th Apl	Wednesday	1
6	Janam Ashtmi	2nd Sep.	Wednesday	1
7	Savatri Fair	16th Sep.	Wednesday	1
8	Anant Chowdas	23rd Sep	Wednesday	1
9	Dasehra	16th & 17th Oct.	Friday & Saturday	2
10	Dipmalka (Dewali)	7th Nov.	Saturday	1
11	Pushkar Fair	19th to 23rd Nov.	Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday.	5
				17
	Mahomedan Holidays.			
1	Bara Wafat	19th Dec.	Saturday	1
2	Urs Khawaja Sahib	21st to 23rd Apl.	Tuesday to Thursday	3
3	Shab Barat	29th May	Friday	1
4	Idul Fitar	14th July	Tuesday	1
5	Idul Zuha	21st Sep.	Monday	1
6	Moharram	18th to 20th Oct.	Sunday to Tuesday	3
				10

General Holidays.

1. For English and Vernacular Offices, when there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month.

2. Mahomedan holidays depend on the moon being visible, and fall on the day following such event.

3. Hindoo holidays on account of eclipses of the sun fall on the day of the eclipse, but when they are for an eclipse of the moon, they fall on the day following.

4. Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner, only when there are no arrears of work.

5. The Civil Courts vacation commences on the 1st of August and ends on the 30th September. No fresh suits shall be instituted during that time, unless of an emergent character, but the Courts will be open for the purpose of clearing off cases instituted before 15th July, and for disposal of any urgent work.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,

1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1885.

No. 16.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 39, dated the 29th January 1885, Baboo Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 17.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 2, dated the 2nd January 1885, placing his services at the disposal of the Director General of Railways, Mr. G. F. Mathew, Class II of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, is posted to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, which line he joined on the 27th December 1884.

No. 18.—Mr. W. Wiseman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, with effect from 28th January 1885.

The 9th February 1885.

No. 19.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 280, dated 7th November 1884, Mr. G. M. Drury, Class II of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

This cancels Director General's Notification No. 72 of 11th November 1884.

The 10th February 1885.

No. 20.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 44, dated 5th February 1885, Mr. P. T. S. Large, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway.

The 12th February 1885.

No. 21.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 31, dated the 24th January 1885, Director General of Railways' Notification No. 5 of the 2nd idem, posting Mr. J. H. Handley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, is hereby cancelled.

No. 22.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 25, dated 23rd January 1885, the undermentioned officers are posted to the Nagpore-Bengal State Railway :—

Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. E. G. J. McCudden, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. Manson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Director General of Railways.

BENGAL-NAGPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Tenders are invited, and will be received up to noon of Saturday, 28th February 1885, for the supply of one hundred thousand (100,000) sleepers measuring 10′ 0″ by 10″ by 5″. Separate rates should be quoted for each sleeper of the following descriptions of wood :—

Sal.
Bejar Sar.
Teak.

Delivery of sleepers may be made at approved depôts at Amgaon, Dara-Kassa, Raj-Nandgaon, and Raipur, but at the latter depôt only 25,000 sleepers will be received. The whole of the sleepers must be delivered by 15th October 1885. The Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Further information can be had on application to the Engineer-in-Chief, Camp Raipur, Central Provinces.

BENGAL-NAGPUR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Raipur, the 2nd February 1885.

With reference to Director General of Railways Notification No. 9, dated 16th January 1885, the following Officers reported their arrivals at Nagpur on the forenoon of the dates set opposite to their names :—

Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*,—13th October 1883.

Mr. W. B. Taylor, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade,—13th October 1883.

Mr. E. H. Stone, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade,—13th October 1883.

Mr. E. F. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—13th October 1883.

Mr. E. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, —13th October 1883.

Mr. A. T. Cheodette, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—11th October 1883.

A. C. CREGEEN,

Engineer-in-Chief,

Bengal-Nagpur State Railway.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 5th February 1885.

Public Works (Buildings and Roads and Military Works Branch) and Telegraph

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt
1	Punjab	Nov. 1884	Jan. 19, 1885
	Port Blair		
3	Rajputana	Do. „	Do. 21, „
4	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 24, „
5	Central Provinces	Do. „	Do. 26, „
	Central India		
	Hyderabad Imperial		
	Hyderabad Assigned Districts		
9	Coorg	Do. „	Do. 27, „
	Madras		
11	Assam	Do. „	Do. 29, „
	Military Works Branch		
13	British Burma	Do. „	Do. 30, „
14	Bengal	Do. „	Feb. 2, „
	North-Western Provinces and Oudh		

Irrigation.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Rajputana	Nov. 1884	Jan. 19, 1885
2	Punjab	Do. „	Do. 21, „
3	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 24, „
4	Madras	Do. „	Do. 27, „
5	Bengal	Do. „	Do. 30, „
	British Burma		
7	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Feb. 2, „

Telegraph.

1	Indo-European	Nov. 1884	Feb. 2, 1885
2	Indian	Oct. „	Dec. 28, 1884
3	General	Do. „	Jan. 6, 1885

Guaranteed Railways

1	Punjab	Nov. 1884	Jan. 19, 1885
	State Railway Stores		
3	Bombay	Do. „	Do. 24, „
4	Madras	Do. „	Do 27, „
5	Bengal	Oct. „	Dec. 1, 1884
6	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 25, „

State Railways (Capital).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Bhopal	Dec 1884	Feb. 3, 1885
2	Amritsar-Pathankot	Nov. „	Jan. 9, „
3	State Rr. Stores Branch	Do. „	Do. 19, „
	Punjab Provincial Surveys		
5	N.-W. P. & Oudh subsidized Railways.	Do. „	Do. 21, „
	Nalhati		
7	Assam Subsidized Rys.	Do. „	Do. 22, „
	Punjab Northern		
9	Jhansi-Manikpur	Do. „	Do. 23, „
10	Bombay Ry. Surveys	Do. „	Do. 24, „
11	Bengal & North-Western	Do. „	Do. 26, „
	Dhond & Manmad		
	Kaunia-Dhurla		
	N.-W. P. & Oudh Light Provl. Surveys.		
	Rewari-Ferozepore		
	Warda Coal		
17	Bengal Administrative Charges (13 State Rys.)	Do. „	Do. 27, „
	Madras Ry. Surveys		
	Northern Bengal		
	Nagpur-Chattisgarh		
	Eastern Bengal.		
	Nagpur-Bengal		
23	Dacca-Mymensing	Do. „	Do. 29, „
	Patna-Gya		
	Sindia		
	Tirhoot		
27	Bengal Central	Do. „	Do. 30, „
	Bellary-Kistna		
	Cuddapah-Nellore		
	Ranaghat Bhagwangola		
	Bassein-Henzada Railway Survey.		
32	Assam Railway Surveys	Do. „	Feb. 3, „
	Indus Valley		
	Sind-Pishin		
35	Southern Mahratta	Do. „	Do. 3, „
36	Holkar	Do. „	Do. 5, „
	Rajputana-Malwa		
	Bengal-Nagpur		
39	Sind-Pishin N. Section	Oct. „	Dec. 25, 1884
40	British Burma	Do. „	Do. 24, „
41	Koklamukh	Do. „	Jan. 7, 1885
42	East Indian	Do „	Do. 13, „
43	Bengal Provl. Surveys	Do. „	Do. 16, „
44	N.-W P. & Oudh Provl. Railways.	Do. „	Do. 22, „
45	Cawnpore-Achneyra	Do. „	Do. 26, „

State Railways (Revenue).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhopal	Dec. 1884	Feb 2, 1885
2	Punjab Northern	Nov. „	Jan. 22, „
3	Kaunia-Dhurla	Do. „	Do 26, „
	Northern Bengal		
	Wardah Coal		
6	Nagpur-Chattisgarh	Do. „	Do. 27, „
	Eastern Bengal		
8	Nalhati	Do. „	Do. 29, „
	Southern Mahratta		
	Tirhoot		
11	Cawnpore-Achneyra	Do. „	Feb. 2, „
	Indus Valley		
13	Rajputana-Malwa	Do. „	Do. 5, „
	Rewari-Ferozepore		
15	British Burma	Oct. „	Dec. 26, 1884
16	East Indian	Do. „	Jan. 13, 1885

FOREIGN STATES.

Railways—Capital.

1	Nizam's	Nov. 1884	Jan. 30, 1885
2	Bhavnagar-Gondal	Oct. „	Dec. 22, 1884

Railways—Revenue.

1	Bhavnagar-Gondal	Nov. 1884	Jan. 22, 1885
2	Nizam's	Do. „	Do. 30. „

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Fort William, the 11th February 1885.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Published at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dún, for the quarter ending 30th September 1884.

Agents:

Calcutta.—No Agent.
Allahabad.—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.
Nagpur.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
Lahore.—Curator, Government Central Book Depôt.
Madras.—* Messrs. Higginbotham & Co. (for sales only).
Poona.—Superintendent, Government Photo-zincographic Department.
Rangoon.—Curator, Government Book Depôt.
Rajkot.—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kattywar only.
Ahmedabad.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector for maps of Guzerat only.
London.—*Messrs. Allen & Co., Waterloo Place (for sales only.)
Do. *Mr. Edward Stanford, 6 Charing Cross (for sales only).
Simla.—* Messrs. Williams & Co., Ripon House (for sales only).

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash prepaid.

* These Agents cannot issue maps free of charge on the *Public Service*.

N.B.—Maps are issued *free of charge* only on the Public Service. The *cost of mounting maps, packing, and postage of parcels, must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

Description.	Scale.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy. Uncolored. R a.	Colored. R a.
GENERAL MAPS.				
India, in six Sheets, 3rd issue, corrected up to January 1884	1″=32 M.	39″×27″ each sheet.	6 0	8 0
General Map of Kandahar District. Published August 1884	1″= 4 M.	40″×27″	Not for sale, nor issued on service, except under special orders of the Foreign Dept.	
Afghanistan, Sheet No. 5. Published August 1884	1″= 4 M.	40″×27″		
Afghanistan, Sheet No. 8. Published December 1884	1″= 4 M.	40″×25″		
Afghanistan, Sheet No. 10, with portions of Sheets Nos. 7, 13, and 14 (Preliminary). Published August 1884	1″= 4 M.	44″×30″		
Afghanistan, Sheet No. 11. Published September 1884	1″= 4 M.	40″×27″		
Afghanistan, Preliminary Sheet No. 12 and parts of adjoining Sheets. Published August 1884	1″= 4 M.	40″×27″		
DISTRICT MAPS.				
District Naga Hills	1″= 4 M.	36″×38″	2 0	2 4
District Howrah. Published September 1884	1″= 4 M.	19″×19″	0 6	0 8
District Hooghly. Published September 1884	1″= 4 M.	33″×25″	1 0	1 4
CANTONMENTS.				
Shillong Sanitarium, Sheet No. 1. Published August 1884	24″=1 M. each.	34″×26″ each.	1 0 each.	1 4 each.
Shillong Sanitarium, Sheet No. 4. Published August 1884				
Shillong Sanitarium, Sheet No. 7. Published August 1884				
Shillong Sanitarium, Sheet No. 10. Published August 1884				
Shillong Topographical Survey. Published August 1884	6″= 1 M.	40″×25″ each.	1 0 each.	1 4 each.
ATLAS SHEETS.				
Atlas Sheet No. 38. Published July 1884	1″= 4 M.	40″×27″	2 0	2 0
STANDARD MAPS.				
BOMBAY.				
Sheet No. 10 of Kathiawar, 2nd Edition. Parts of Jhalawar and Ahmedabad	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 12	2 0
Sheet No. 10A. of Kathiawar, 2nd Edition. Parts of Jhalawar, Ahmedabad, and Rodhanpur	1″= 1 M.	40″×27″	1 12	2 0
MYSORE.				
Mysore Topographical Survey. Sheet No. 56. Part of Mysore District. Published June 1884	1″= 1 M.	40″×25″	1 0	1 4
OUDH.				
Oudh Revenue Survey. Sheet No. 121, New Edition, Districts Unao and Lucknow. Published September 1884	1″= 1 M.	38″×25″	1 8	1 12

W. H. WILKINS, *Lieut.-Colonel, S.C.,*
In charge of the Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 19th January 1885.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th February 1885.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				41,59,251	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	74,93,039	0	4	2,06,29,069	2	8
Public Deposits at Branches	1,31,36,030	2	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,96,78,986	9	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,74,607	10	2
Sundries				11,40,695	4	9
RUPEES				7,60,82,609	15	4

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				62,14,990	8	0
Other authorized Investments				36,80,142	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				87,05,108	6	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				76,30,864	6	7
Bills discounted and purchased				1,71,22,135	14	5
Balances with other Banks				3,57,382	2	9
Bullion				4,69,078	6	4
Dead Stock				11,68,881	9	8
Stamps				7,870	0	0
Sundries				8,48,782	15	2
				4,62,05,236	13	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,09,67,362	13	2	2,98,77,373	1	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,89,10,010	4	4			
RUPEES				7,60,82,609	15	4

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 11th February 1885.

D. FRASER,
Offg. Chief Acctt.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 57·5.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1885.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Feb. 2	. . .	1,50,148	448	6,03,508	1,21,65,025	84,07,341
" 3	1,598	17,733	2,11,351	4,05,108	1,21,80,911	86,06,131
" 4	8,73,670	25,230	1,95,727	10,93,261	1,21,80,837	87,79,311
" 5	. . .	25,751	2,06,104	8,75,585	1,21,91,424	89,63,622
" 6	. . .	14,625	. . .	8,75,585	1,19,91,424	89,46,096
" 7	. . .	24,296	1,776	8,73,787	1,17,95,991	89,25,719

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 9th February 1885

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
34	E 20—83675	100	F. P. Williams, Esq., Superintendent of Post Offices, Rawalpindi.
	* " —84057	100	
35	†E 19—70673	50	Luchman Ram, Sudder Bazar, Dinapore.
36	E 20—48425	100	Gobind Jas, care of Pundit Ram Kishen, No. 1, Accountant General's Office, Lahore.

* Agency No. 6, Peshawar
† Agency No. 1, Rawalpindi.

LAHORE,
The 7th February 1885.

T. H. BIGGS,
for *Deputy. Commr. of Currency.*

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, dated at Meean Meer, this 9th day of February 1885.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. N.F.—471, Private Alfred Reid.

Age,—21 years 4 months.

Height,—5 feet 5 inches.

Colour of—

Complexion, dark; Hair, black; Eyes, black.

Date of Desertion,—3rd February 1885.

Place of Desertion,—Fort Lahore.

Date of Enlistment,—3rd October 1883.

Place of Enlistment,—Gravesend.

Parish and County in which Born,—Fort St. George, Madras, India.

Marks,—Tattooing on both arms and forearm.

Trade,—Fireman.

Dress,—Regimentals.

REMARKS,—He is a half-caste Indian.

Under 2 years' service.

T. ROWLAND, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Northumberland Fusiliers.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôt, Hosúr, in the Madras Presidency, for the supply of iron hurdles as described below, up to Monday, the 2nd March 1885 :—

300 iron hurdles, each 10 feet long × 4 feet high above ground, and 18 inches below ground, with 6 horizontal tabular rails, all one inch external diameter, side $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch × $\frac{5}{16}$ inch, and middle upright for each hurdle $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch × $\frac{5}{16}$ inch flat.

The tenders should clearly state the cost of each hurdle delivered at the Malloor Railway Station, on the Bangalore Branch Line of the Madras Railway, and the time during which the hurdles will be delivered after the notice of acceptance of tender has been made known to the tenderer.

H. W. RAWLINS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Supdt., Reserve Remount Depôt.

REMOUNT DEPÔT, HOSÚR,
The 4th February 1885.

WANTED

A Translator and Clerk of the Court for the Court of the Commissioner of Ajmere. Salary R80 per mensem.

Applicants must possess a thorough knowledge of English and Vernacular and be able to translate, efficiently, Urdu into English, and *vice versâ*. He must also have a good knowledge of the ordinary law books and Acts of the Legislature.

Preference will be given to a person who has passed the Pleader's Examination.

Application stating age with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned.

No replies will be sent to rejected candidates.

W. O'NEAL,

Supdt., Commr.'s Office, Ajmere-Merwara.

AJMERE,

The 9th February 1885.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 9th February 1885.

No. 13037.—Mr. S. Gutmann is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Aden.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Director General of the Post Offices of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 10th February 1885.

Agent of Gellatley, Hankey & Co.	Cumming, R H.	Mosovitz, Herman.
Arden, Hester.	deJong, Philip T.	Overburg, Mrs. F E.
Beresford, Captain J. C. M.	Hardy, W S	Saldana, Frank.
Carnell, A. M.	Hills, Archibald.	Serres, W. W
	Hollis, L W.	Solomon, D. H.
	Levides, D.	Stevenson, T. B.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alexander, D D.	Harcourt, W. H.	Pelly, Alfred D.
Allen, Alex.	Heberlet, A F.	Peters, L C.
Ambler, C F.	Hodgson, Richard	Petley, W A.
Amoss, Thomas.	Hordern, Mrs Peter.	Psyllas, Michel G.
Brigg, E. A.	Huddleston, John E. Leslie.	Q R
Brior, Sarah.	Hughes, Mrs. A. J.	Radu, Monsr. T.
Burke, Sir Henry.	Huhne, John.	"Rex"
Caolpoora, Mr.	Hull, W.	Richardson, H.
Carlisle, J. T.	Isaac, Mr.	Robertson, Wm.
Case, Mrs. S. F.	Jounsin, T.	Row, John H.
Clerley, Marie.	Lancez, Mrs W.	Schwartze, C. E. R.
Clift, Mrs H. W.	Latham, Thomas.	Smith, F E.
Cochrone, Benjamin.	Lee, Miss C.	Smith, T. R.
Cowan, Andrew.	Lubbach, J. B.	Steel, John
Cox, E.	Matson, E	Taylor, Miss Emma.
Dalzell, John.	Mercer, Frank.	Thomassen, E. S.
DeBaisjally, Mdle. Victoria.	Miraglia, Giuseppe.	Thrussell, A.
DeBonnierus, Robert.	Murdoch, Mrs.	Todd, R. M
Dubais, J. B.	Murgatroyd, C. A.	Towers, Miss Rosa.
Duffy, E.	"Naini."	Trafford, H. R.
Edmonds, Rev. B.	O'Connell, Condr.	Wood & Co., R.
Gray, Mrs Marrie.	Owen, L C.	Wells, Hubert H. G.
Grun, Otto.	Pate, Fred.	Young, W
		Zillhardt, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Agney, A. S.	Dalzell, W.	Meik, J.
Beale, H. W.	Kennard, A. S.	Partridge, B. J.
Browne, A.	Maurer, Emanuel.	Reid, Edward.

E HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 9th February 1885.

Arnold, Rev. S.	Chowdhari, N. G.	Landale, J.
Battswicker.	Fagan, H. R.	Mookerjee, Mohendro Nath.
Bayley, Mrs.	Farrer, H.	Roy, Umes Chunder.
Bickers, M. E.	Forbes, Mrs W. A. G.	Sittlebut, J.
Brind, M J.	Hemphery, Rev. W. T.	Wills, G.
Burdett, Rev. W. J.	Henderson, G.	

A. P. GHOSAL,

Postmaster, Barrackpore.

The 14th February 1885.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At the half-yearly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall on Monday, the 26th January 1885, *at* 10 A.M.

PRESENT :—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice McDonell, V.C.; H. A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tottenham; the Hon'ble J. W. Quinton; A. Smith, Esq.; H. L. Harrison, Esq.; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beverley; J. Westland, Esq.; E. F. T. Atkinson, Esq.; J. Scobell Armstrong, Esq.; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.; C. A. Wilkins, Esq; R. Logan, Esq; J. Posford, Esq.; T. W. Holderness, Esq.; H. M. Kisch, Esq; J. F. Finlay, Esq.; C. S. Bayley, Esq.; O. T. Barrow, Esq.; H. Bell, Esq. (*annuitant*).

A. Smith, Esq., in the chair.

THE Managers presented to the Meeting the following report of their proceedings for the half-year ending on the 31st December 1884 :—

REPORT.

THE Managers submit the proceedings for the past Half-year for the consideration and sanction of the Meeting

2. Subject to the approval of the subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families :—

Mrs Dumergue	£ 300	The widow of the late Mr. J. S. Dumergue, Annuitant of 1862, who died on the 27th June 1884.
Mrs Shakespear 2 Daughters	£ 300 £ 200 £ 500	The widow and two daughters of the late Mr. A. Shakespear, Annuitant of 1873, who died on the 5th July 1884.
Miss Harvey	£ 150	The daughter of the late Sir G. F. Harvey, K.C.S.I., Annuitant of 1863, who died on the 4th November 1884.
Mrs. Pawsey 2 Daughters	£ 300 £ 160 £ 460	The widow and two daughters of the late Mr. R. H. Pawsey, who died at Faridpur on the 10th November 1884.
Mrs. Ridsdale	£ 300	The widow of the late Mr. S. O. B. Ridsdale, who died at Fatehpur on the 15th November 1884.

3. The votes of the subscribers have affirmed the resolution passed at the General Meeting of the 28th July 1884 respecting the refund, with interest, to Mrs. Lane of the subscriptions paid by her to keep alive her late husband's interest in the Fund. One hundred and fifty-eight subscribers voted for, and three against, the proposal.

In the report presented to that Meeting it was said that the case of Mrs. Bruce Lane had been laid before Counsel, and a statement of the case as well as an opinion of Mr. Evans that Mrs. Bruce Lane can never participate in the benefits of the Fund were annexed to the report. The facts have again been represented to the Managers by Mr. C. S. Belli, Mrs. Lane's brother, and have again been under careful consideration and discussion. Although there is some difference of opinion among the Managers as to the action they should now take, there is none in regard to the sympathy felt for Mrs Lane and in the desire, if possible, to enable her to participate in the advantages of the Fund in the event of Mr. Lane's death. The Managers feel also that they are under a special obligation to consider this case in consequence of the language used in their Secretary's letter of the 29th December 1879, which undoubtedly had the effect of misleading Mrs. Lane to suppose that her interest in the Fund would not be affected by the fact of her obtaining a divorce from her husband. It may be added that this misunderstanding was apparently also shared by the Divorce Court itself, for Sir James Hannen's decision directed that Mr. Lane should continue his subscriptions to the Fund for the purpose of securing to Mrs. Lane her pension in case she should survive him. This decree has not been obeyed by Mr. Lane, but in order to keep his interest alive, the subscriptions have been regularly paid by Mrs. Lane's brother. The resolution passed at the last General Meeting and confirmed by the Service authorised the Managers to refund these subscriptions, but Mr Belli has refused to receive them. He still hopes that the case may be reconsidered and that, notwithstanding Counsel's opinion, the claim of Mrs. Lane may eventually be admitted.

The Managers, as they have already reported to the Subscribers, are not in a position to draft a rule to meet the circumstances of this particular case, and it is obvious that the eventuality which such a rule would contemplate may never occur. They are however of opinion that if Mrs. Bruce Lane should survive Mr. Lane, and should up to the time of his death have kept alive his interest in the Fund by payment of subscriptions on his behalf. her case will be one particularly deserving of compassionate consideration at the hands of the authority which may then be administering the affairs of the Fund. The Managers cannot pledge their successors in a matter for which no provision is made by the rules. Should, however, the negotiations now in progress result in the transfer of the management of the Fund to the Secretary of State, it would seem that the considerations which in their position as Trustees render it difficult for them to take action would no longer apply. They desire therefore to do all that lies in their power on Mrs. Lane's behalf by now placing on record their hope and wish that if at any time the contingency should occur which will make it necessary for her to apply for a pension from the Fund, a special exception may be made in her favour, and her case be favourably and liberally considered.

The Managers' proceedings in this matter are now laid before the subscribers for their approval.

4. The Managers desire to report for the information of the subscribers that in accordance with the resolution of the last Half-yearly General Meeting held on the 28th July 1884, they have addressed a letter to the Secretary of State through the Government of India on the subject of the proposed transfer of the Fund. A copy of the letter is appended to this report.

5. Mr. J. W. Muir has incurred the penalty specified under Article XXXVII of the Rules by his omission, for more than one year, to pay the subscriptions on his furlough allowances, necessary to keep up his interest in the contingent benefits of the Fund. Mr. Muir has explained that he was under the impression that all subscriptions due to the Fund were adjusted on the return of the subscriber to India.

The Managers submit the question of his re-admission on payment of all arrears of subscription, with interest at 8 per cent., for the decision of the Meeting.

The accounts for 1883-84 are submitted.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for 1883-84.

	Bearing interest at 8 per cent.	Bearing interest at 5 per cent.
UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
By balance, 1st April 1883	56,31,202 14 1	54,52,399 0 2
„ interest	3,75,525 15 1	2,78,369 13 10
„ subscriptions during the year	2,62,041 7 11	2,01,240 1 3
„ payment by an annuitant in India to complete subscription balance to Rs 25,000	6,034 8 9	.....
„ composition payment made by a subscriber in England	1,408 8 0	.....
„ contributions by annuitants in India	4,440 15 3	583 10 0
„ ditto paid in England and by absentees on furlough	21 635 13 1	4,059 14 11
„ fine from 12 subscribers, including 8 for unequal age at marriage	.....	6 920 7 0
„ do from one subscriber in England	.....	150 0 0
„ amount granted by the Government for the payment of pensions of families of subscribers killed in the mutiny	21,476 10 8	10,106 10 8
„ transfer from Annuity Fund	1,224 0 0	576 0 0
„ amount granted by the Government for extra establishment	183 8 5	86 5 10
„ donation from the Government paid in England	25,000 0 0	.....
	63,50,174 5 3	59,54,491 15 8
Deduct—		
To transfer to Appropriated Funds—		
„ value of pension of a posthumous daughter of Mr H. M. Tobin	4,741 10 3	3,309 12 2
„ ditto of Mrs. H C T. Robinson, three daughters, and one son	45,024 10 2	28,686 15 1
„ ditto of the Hon'ble Mrs. R. Forbes, widow of the Hon'ble R. Forbes (annuitant)	9,302 6 5	4,867 3 2
„ ditto of Mrs. F. Skipwith, widow, and one daughter of F. Skipwith (annuitant)	19,214 1 4	10,989 12 2
„ ditto of Mrs. W. Oldham, widow of W. Oldham (annuitant) ...	15,636 9 8	9,741 9 8
„ ditto of Mrs. G. L. Martin, widow of G. L. Martin (annuitant) ...	20,196 0 0	12,316 12 10
„ ditto of Mrs. E. Colvin	21,052 12 10	13,324 12 10
„ ditto of Mrs. H. Armstrong, widow, and two daughters of H. Armstrong (annuitant)	24,165 13 5	14,148 12 10
„ ditto of Mrs. R. M Skinner, widow, and one daughter of R. M. Skinner (annuitant)	17,500 7 8	9,923 3 3
„ ditto of Mrs. J. Samuel Armstrong, two daughters, and two sons ...	46,325 14 2	28,223 14 11
„ interest thereon	8,804 15 2	3,364 3 2
„ transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	21,476 10 8	10,106 10 8
„ refund of overpaid subscriptions	1,085 1 11	655 1 5
„ establishment, &c.	7,533 9 3	3,545 3 6
„ printing charges	709 7 3	333 15 8
	2,62,770 2 2	1,53,537 15 4
Balance, 31st March 1884 ...	60,87,404 3 1	58,00,954 0 4
APPROPRIATED FUNDS.		
By balance, 1st April 1883	61,77,363 0 11	11,07,835 0 11
„ interest	3,38,468 3 3	50,561 6 4
„ transfer from Unappropriated Funds, values of pensions granted to the above ten families within the year	2,23,160 5 11	1,35,532 12 11
„ interest thereon	8,804 15 2	3,364 3 2
„ transfer from Unappropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	21,476 10 8	10,106 10 8
	67,69,273 3 11	13,07,400 2 0
Deduct—		
To pensions paid in England under old rules	1,03,000 0 0	.....
„ ditto ditto new ditto	6,32,712 1 3	2,83,712 2 9
„ ditto India ditto	9,078 4 10	4,272 2 3
„ bonus paid to incumbents ditto	.....	7,361 0 4
	7,44,790 6 1	2,95,375 5 4
Balance, 31st March 1884 .	60,24,482 13 10	10,12,024 12 8
TOTAL BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1884 ...	1,21,11,887 0 11	68,12,978 13 0

INVESTMENT OF THE ABOVE BALANCE.

	Rs. A. P
Invested treasury notes at 8 per cent. ...	1,11,72,594 10 7
Uninvested at 8 per cent (since invested)	9,39,292 6 4
Ditto at 5 per cent.	68,12,978 13 0
Total ...	1,89,24,865 13 11

COMPARISON OF THE BALANCE.

	Rs. A P.
Balance, 31st March 1884 ...	1,89,24,865 13 11
Ditto, 31st March 1883 ...	1,83,68,800 0 1
Increase ...	5,56 065 13 10

E. E.
CHAS. S. BAYLEY,
Secretary and Accountant.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 26th January 1885.

Proposed by *Mr. Posford* and seconded by *Mr. Wilkins*, that the Managers' proceedings in admitting to the benefits of the Fund the families of the late Sir G. F. Harvey, K.C.S.I., and Messrs. J. S. Dumergue, A. Shakespear, R. H. Pawsey, and S. O. B. Ridsdale, be confirmed.

Carried *nem con.*

Proposed by *Mr. Logan* and seconded by *Mr. Finlay*, that the Managers' action in regard to the case of Mrs T. Bruce Lane be approved.

Mr. Kisch asked if there was not some inconsistency in the manner in which the case had been treated. A tender of a refund of subscriptions had been made to Mr. Belli on behalf of Mrs. Bruce Lane on the ground that she could never participate in the benefits of the Fund. This tender had been refused, and now the Managers had suggested to her that she might continue to subscribe, and perhaps ultimately be admitted to the benefits of the Fund.

Mr. Westland observed that the explanation of the apparent inconsistency was to be found in the position held by the Managers, who in view of the possible transfer of the Fund to the Secretary of State had not felt themselves at liberty to take any action which might have the effect of burdening the Fund with liabilities not contemplated by the rules, but who desired to place on record their opinion as to the hardship of the case and to suggest a means by which that hardship would possibly be obviated were the future management to remain in the hands of the Service. The course taken by them was in accordance with the advice of Counsel, whose opinion Mr. Westland desired the Secretary to read to the Meeting.

The following passage from Mr. Evans' opinion was then read by the Secretary :—

"I think the only safe course is for the Managers to inform Mrs. Bruce Lane and Mr. Belli that with every desire to meet so hard a case, they have no power to do so, and to decline to receive any future payments unless they are expressly stated to be made on behalf of Mr. Bruce Lane, after notice that they can be of no benefit to Mrs. Lane."

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried *nem con.*

Proposed by *Mr. Wilkins* and seconded by *Mr. Armstrong*—

"That Mr. J. W. Muir be restored to the rights of a subscriber on payment of all arrears of subscription with interest at the rate of eight per centum."

Carried *nem con.*

Proposed by the *Hon'ble J. Quinton* and seconded by *Mr. Kisch*—

"That the accounts for the year 1883-84 be approved."

Carried *nem con.*

Proposed by the *Hon'ble Mr. Justice McDonell* and seconded by *Mr. Westland*—

That the following gentlemen be elected Managers for the ensuing year :—Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tottenham, Mr. H. L. Harrison, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beverley, and Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.

Carried *nem con.*

The meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 25th January 1885.

A. SMITH,
Chairman.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 047153 and 134185, and 048510, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43 and 1854-55, for R500 each, and for R1,000, respectively, originally standing in the names of Mahomed Ali Rogay and Bank of Bengal, and Dwarkanath Raghoba and Raghoba Pandurang, and last endorsed to Dwarkanath Raghoba and Raghoba Pandurang, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors.

DWARKANATH RAGHOBA,
Hyderabad, Sind.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1885.

An Act to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

XXVI 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1885.

XXVI of 1881.

Amendment of section 7, Act XXVI of 1881.

2. In the fourth paragraph of section 7 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, for the words "When acceptance is refused and the bill is protested for non-acceptance" the following shall be substituted, namely :—"When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security."

New section inserted after section 45 of the same Act.

3. After section 45 of the same Act the following shall be inserted :—

Holder's right to duplicate of lost bill.

"45A. Where a bill of exchange has been lost before it is over-due, the person who was the holder of it may apply to the drawer to give him another bill of the same tenor, giving security to the drawer, if required, to indemnify him against all persons whatever in case the bill alleged to have been lost shall be found again.

"If the drawer on request as aforesaid refuses to give such duplicate bill, he may be compelled to do so."

Addition to sections 61 and 64 of the same Act.

4. To section 61, and the first paragraph of section 64, of the same Act, the following shall be added :—

"Where authorised by agreement or usage, a presentment through the post office by means of a registered letter is sufficient."

Addition to section 101 of the same Act.

5. To section 101 of the same Act the following shall be added :—

"A notary public may make the demand mentioned in clause (c) of this section either in person or by his clerk or, where authorised by agreement or usage, by registered letter."

Section inserted after section 104 of the same Act.

6. After section 104 of the same Act the following shall be inserted :—

When noting equivalent to protest.

"104A. For the purposes of this Act, where a bill or note is required to be protested within a specified time or before some further proceeding is taken, it is sufficient that the bill has been noted for protest before the expiration of the specified time or the taking of the proceeding; and the formal protest may be extended at any time thereafter as of the date of the noting."

Section 108 of the same Act, in part, repealed.

7. In the same Act, section 108, the second sentence is repealed.

Amendment of section 109 of same Act.

8. In the same Act, section 109,

(a) for the words "in the presence of a notary public subscribe the bill with his own hand and" the following shall be substituted, namely :—"by writing on the bill under his hand;" and

(b) the last twelve words are repealed.

Amendment of section 113 of same Act.

9. In the same Act, section 113, after the words "the person so paying" the words "or his agent in that behalf" shall be inserted.

New chapter added to same Act.

10. After Chapter XVI of the same Act, the following shall be inserted :—

"CHAPTER XVII.

"NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Power to appoint notaries public.

"138. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint any person, by name or by virtue of his office, to be a notary public under this Act and to exercise his functions as such within any local area, and may, by like notification, remove from office any notary public appointed under this Act.

Power to make rules for notaries public.

"139. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance and control of notaries public appointed under this Act, and may, by such rules, (among other matters) fix the fees payable to such notaries."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1885.

An Act to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:— IV of 1882.

Amendment of section 1 of Act IV of 1882.

1. For the fifth clause of section 1 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"And any Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt, either retrospectively or prospectively, any part of the territories administered by such Local Government from all or any of the following provisions, namely:—

"Sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three."

Addition to same section.

2. The following clause shall be deemed to have been added to the first section of the said Act from the date on which it came into force, namely:—

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing part of this section, sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three shall not extend or be extended to any district or tract of country for the time being excluded from the operation of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, under the power conferred by the first section of that Act or otherwise." III of 1877.

Addition to section 4 of same Act.

3. To section 4 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"And sections fifty-four, paragraphs two and three, fifty-nine, one hundred and seven and one hundred and twenty-three shall be read as supplemental to the Indian Registration Act, 1877." III of 1877.

Addition to section 6 of same Act.

4. To section 6 of the said Act the following clause shall be added:—

"(*i*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a tenant having an untransferable right of occupancy, the farmer of an estate in respect of which default has been made in paying revenue or the lessee of an estate under the management of a Court of Wards to assign his interest as such tenant, farmer or lessee."

Amendment of section 69 of same Act.

5. In section 69 of the said Act—

(*a*) after the words "is valid in the following cases" the words "and in no others" shall be inserted; and

(*b*) after the words "Hindu, Muhammadan or Buddhist," in both places where they occur, there shall be inserted the words "or a member of any other race, sect, tribe or class from time to time specified in this behalf by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, in the local official Gazette."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th January, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. IV OF 1885.

An Act to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner to assist the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Oudh Additional Judicial Commissioner's Act, 1885; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

2. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such person as it thinks fit to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner, and to sit as such in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

(*2*) Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Local Government.

Jurisdiction and powers of Additional Judicial Commissioner.

3. Every Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise such jurisdiction and powers of the Judicial Commissioner under any enactment for the time being in force as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may direct.

Law applicable to Additional Judicial Commissioner.

4. Every enactment for the time being applicable to the Judicial Commissioner shall apply to the Additional Judicial Commissioner when exercising any jurisdiction or powers under the last foregoing section, as if he were the Judicial Commissioner.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th February, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1885.

An Act to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

XII of 1875.

Amendment of section 42 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

1. In section 42 of the said Act, for the words "Conservator of every port to which such order relates, and in the custom-house, if any, of every port subject to this Act" the following shall be substituted, namely:—"Conservator, and at the custom-house, if any, of every port to which such order relates."

Addition to section 47 of the same Act.

2. To the fourth paragraph of section 47 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—"The expenses aforesaid shall also include the pensions, allowances and gratuities of persons who have been employed under this Act in the port, or such portion of those pensions, allowances and gratuities as the Local Government may by rule determine."

Further addition to the same section.

3. After the fifth paragraph of the same section the following shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted from the date on which the said Act came into force, namely:— "With the previous sanction of the Local Government the authorities of any port may, from time to time, contribute a sum from the Port Fund Account of that port for all or any of the purposes mentioned in section sixty.

"The sum so contributed shall, if, and so long as, the Local Government so directs, be in substitution of any Hospital Port-dues imposed under section fifty-nine at that port."

Addition to paragraph 3, section 59, of the same Act.

4. To the third paragraph of section 59 of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:— "The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel any such order."

Amendment of Schedule I, Part II, of the same Act.

5. In the entry relating to the Cuttack ports in Part II of the First Schedule of the same Act, for the words "not exceeding six annas per hundred maunds" the following shall be substituted, namely:—"Not exceeding four annas per ton."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th February, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1885.

An Act to amend Act XXII of 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Excise Act, 1881 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XXII of 1881.

Amendment of section 28 of said Act.

1. In section 28 of the said Act, after the words "ten rupees" the words "or who receives an annual remuneration equivalent to such salary" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 29 of same Act.

2. In the first paragraph of section 29 of the same Act, after the word "salary" the words "or annual remuneration" shall be inserted ; and in the second paragraph of the same section, after the word "rupees" the words "unless the Excise-officer is himself such an officer of police" shall be inserted.

New section inserted after section 34 of same Act.

3. In the same Act, after section 34, the following section shall be inserted :—

Power to invest police-officers with powers of Excise-officers.

"34A. The Local Government may, from time to time, invest either by name or in virtue of his office—

"(a) any police-officer with the powers conferred on Excise-officers by section 27 of this Act;

"(b) any police-officer in charge of a station or any police-officer of or above the grade of head-constable or sergeant with the powers conferred on Excise-officers by sections 28 and 29 of this Act.

"Every officer so invested shall, for all purposes connected with the exercise of these powers, be deemed to be an Excise-officer within the meaning of this Act."

New section substituted for section 47.

4. For section 47 of the same Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Prosecutions restricted.

"47. A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable under any one of the following sections, namely, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-one, forty-two and forty-three, except on the complaint or report of the Collector or an Excise-officer; and a Court shall not take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act unless the prosecution is instituted before the expiry of six months next after the commission of such offence."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd January, 1885 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2596, dated 15th September, 1884 [Paper No. 1].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 813—114, dated 13th September, 1884 [Paper No. 2].
Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 1252, dated 24th September, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 125—16L., dated 9th October, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 880, dated 17th October, 1884 [Paper No. 5].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 376G., dated 21st October, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2681, dated 18th October, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 7599, dated 31st October, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 8].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 987, dated 14th November, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 9].
From Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5321—245, dated 14th November, 1884, and enclosure [Paper No. 10].
From Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces and Oudh, No 1147—VII-279-19, dated 5th November, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Bábú Charu Chandra Mookerjee, dated 2nd November, 1884 [Paper No 12].
Extract, paragraph III, from Proceedings of the Meerut Association, No. 13, dated 16th November, 1884 [Paper No 13].
From Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No 1326—VII-277 23, dated 13th December, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 14].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3001 J., dated 19th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 15]
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No 1375—VII-277-26, dated 23rd December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
Memorandum by Bábú Gridhar Dás, Honorary Magistrate, and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Fund, and Member of the District Board, Zila Etawah, No. 1, dated 20th December, 1884 [Paper No. 17].
From the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Mahmúd, Allahabad, dated 13th January, 1885 [Paper No. 18].

2. It is generally admitted that the provisions of section 1 (*a*) of the Bill will amend the Act satisfactorily, but there are differences of opinion as to clause (*b*) of that section. The Government of Bombay, Mr. Justice West and others are strongly in favour of making the exemption from the provisions of section 41 of the Act local and not personal. It has also been urged, especially by Mr. Justice Mahmúd, that power should not be given to exempt from the provisions of section 41. Mr. Mahmúd says, "As I understand the law, the provisions of section 41 of the Transfer of Property Act are nothing more or less than the repetition of the rule of natural equity which belongs to almost every department of law connected with the dealings of one human being with another. The rule of equitable estoppel is so important that, irrespective of section 41 of the Transfer of Property Act, I, speaking for my own part, would, regardless of the nationality of parties, apply it to all transactions which came before me and which furnished circumstances for its application."

3. After considering the matter we are of opinion that, if section 41 of the Act contains, as we believe it does, a rule of equity which our Courts should follow, the section should be in

force wherever the Act is in force. If that section were excluded from the Act, the Courts would probably, on general principles of equity, follow the rule which it contains. We think, therefore, that it is unnecessary to give any power to exempt from the provisions of section 41, and have struck out clause (*b*), section 1 of the Bill.

4. With regard to some questions raised as to the effect of section 3 of the Bill, we may mention that the Transfer of Property Act in requiring that certain transfers shall be made by a registered instrument does not conflict with the Indian Registration Act. That Act requires that certain documents shall be registered in order to render them capable of affecting certain property and admissible in evidence of any transaction affecting such property. The Transfer of Property Act, on the other hand, provides that certain transfers can only be effected by a registered instrument.

5. With reference to section 4 of the Bill, it has been suggested that section 69 of the Act should be restored to the form proposed by the Indian Law Commission. The question whether a power of sale should be valid in all cases where the property secured by the mortgage was of a certain value was fully discussed at the time the Act was passed. It was then decided that the valuation test should not be adopted, and we consider that it is inexpedient to re-open the question now.

6. Objections have been raised relating to the chapter on leases of immoveable property. These are sufficiently met by section 117 of the Act, which exempts leases for agricultural purposes from the provisions of the chapter.

7. We have taken the opportunity of adding to section 6 of the Act a clause (*i*) containing a proviso like that of sub-section (*j*), section 108. If the chapter on leases does not apply to leases for agricultural purposes, then the proviso to sub-section (*j*) will not be in force. It might therefore happen that an untransferable right of occupancy, the farm of an estate in respect of which default had been made in paying revenue or the lease of an estate under the Court of Wards might be held to be transferable by virtue of the general power of transfer conferred by section 6.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	23rd and 30th August, and 6th September, 1884.
Fort Saint George Gazette	9th September, 1884.
Bombay Government Gazette ...	28th August, and 4th and 11th September, 1884.
Calcutta Gazette	3rd, 10th and 17th September, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	30th August, and 6th and 13th September, 1884.
Punjab Government Gazette ...	28th August, and 4th and 11th September, 1884.
Central Provinces Gazette ...	30th August, and 6th and 13th September, 1884.
British Burma Gazette	13th, 20th and 27th September, 1884.
Assam Gazette	13th September, 1884.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Hindustani ...	30th September, 1884.
	Telugu ...	7th October, 1884.
	Malayalam ...	7th October, 1884.
	Tamil	28th October, 1884.
	Canarese ...	28th October, 1884.
Panjáb	Urdu	29th September, and 6th and 13th October, 1884.
British Burma ...	Burmese ...	27th September, and 4th and 11th October, 1884.

9. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.
J. GIBBS.
PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI.
H. ST. A. GOODRICH.
G. H. P. EVANS.

The 21st January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd January, 1885 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our report.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 393, dated 3rd April, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 115G., dated 7th April, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 2635—120, dated 3rd June, 1884 [Paper No. 3].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 288—I. 41, dated 2nd June, 1884 [Paper No. 4].
Office memorandum by Home Department, No. 829, dated 18th June, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 486, dated 23rd June, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Under-Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4659, dated 30th June, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 527—VII-27-10, dated 2nd July, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1579, dated 26th June, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 106—7L., dated 4th July, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 661, dated 23rd July, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1872, dated 30th July, 1884 [Paper No. 12].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1339T.—R., dated 31st July, 1884 [Paper No. 13].

2. With regard to lost bills it has been pointed out that the Act provides no machinery whereby the owner of a lost bill or note can get a duplicate from the drawer or maker. We think that this omission should be supplied, and have accordingly inserted in the Bill a section (2) taken from section 69 of the English Statute. Actions on lost bills are sufficiently provided for by section 61 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

3. With reference to the remarks forwarded by the Government of Madras, we think that clause (*c*), section 101 of the Act, does seem to imply that to render a protest valid the demand must be made by the notary public in person. If the law be so understood, it will cause inconvenience, and to remove all doubts we consider that the section should be amended so that it may be clear that a demand may be made by a notary public's clerk in person. The Act might also, we think, be still further amended so as to afford greater facilities for presenting bills and demanding acceptance or payment. The English Act [section 41 (1) (*e*) and section 45 (8)] provides that a bill is duly presented for acceptance or payment when presented through the post office in cases where such presentment is authorised by agreement or usage. We think that it is desirable to extend to this country similar facilities for presenting bills, but we consider that when presentment through the post office is allowed it should be made by means of a registered letter. We have accordingly, in section 3 of the Bill, made additions to the Act which will validate a presentment through the post office by means of a registered letter when such a presentment is authorised by agreement or usage. We have also, in section 4 of the Bill, added to section 101 a clause to the effect that the demand mentioned in clause (*c*) may be made by the notary public in person or by his clerk in person or, where authorised by agreement or usage, by a registered letter.

4. It has been pointed out that while section 108 implies that acceptance for honour may take place when a bill has been noted or protested, the definition of "acceptor for honour" (section 7) shows that an acceptance for honour is made after a bill is protested. It might be held therefore that there could be no acceptance for honour until a bill had been

protested as well as noted. To meet this difficulty we have inserted in the Bill a section (6) taken from section 93 of the English Statute, and have slightly amended the definition in section 7 of the Act so as to make it agree with section 108.

5. The Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Rangoon have suggested an amendment of section 113 of the Act which would have the effect of rendering a declaration before a notary public unnecessary in the case of a payment for honour. We have considered this suggestion and we think that some formality is desirable. We are of opinion that it would not be safe to relax these formalities regarding payments for honour further than they are relaxed by English law.

6. It has also been suggested that power should be taken to make rules for the control of those notaries public who have not been appointed under the Act We think that it is not desirable to make rules for the control of notaries not appointed by the Government of India.

7. We have been asked to make a provision for cases in which the services of a notary public are not available, by adopting section 94 of the English Act which provides that in such cases a protest may be made by means of a certificate signed by a householder or substantial resident. Having regard to the power given to Government of appointing notaries public, the number of appointments that have been made, and the possible abuses that might arise if a householder or substantial resident were substituted for a notary, we think that it would be unwise to adopt this provision of the Statute.

8. It is said that the proposed amendment of section 113 will raise doubts whether the words "acceptor," "acceptor for honour," "payee" and "drawee" are intended to include an agent of an acceptor, payee or drawee. We think that section 27 of the Act, which provides that a person may bind himself by a duly authorized agent, will answer all questions of this nature that may arise.

9. The Chief Commissioner, British Burma, suggests that the Local Government should be authorized to appoint notaries public. This question has already been considered, and we would not re-open it.

10. With regard to the question whether section 45 of the Contract Act unduly limits the negotiation of bills, we are not disposed to think that it does. We are not aware that that section has given rise to any difficulties in this respect, and the saving in the Contract Act of all usages or customs of trade will probably meet such difficulties if they do arise. If any amendment in this respect is necessary, it should take the form of an amendment of section 45 in the Contract Act, as such an amendment would perhaps be required for other cases besides those under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

11. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	8th, 15th and 22nd March, 1884.
Fort St. George Gazette	18th March, 1884.
Bombay Government Gazette	13th, 20th and 27th March, 1884.
Calcutta Gazette	12th, 19th and 26th March, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	15th, 22nd and 29th March, 1884.
Panjáb Government Gazette	20th and 27th March, and 3rd April, 1884.
Central Provinces Gazette	15th, 22nd and 29th March, 1884.
British Burma Gazette	29th March, and 5th and 12th April, 1884.
Assam Gazette	29th March, and 5th and 12th April, 1884.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Maráthí ...	17th April, 1884.
	Gujaráthí ...	3rd May, 1884.
Bengal	Bengali ...	1st April, 1884.
	Hindí ...	18th March, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu ...	31st May, and 7th and 14th June, 1884.
Central Provinces	Maráthí ...	26th April, and 3rd and 10th May, 1884.
British Burma	Burmese ...	5th, 12th and 19th April, 1884.

12. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.
J. GIBBS.
ROBERT MILLER.
G. H. P. EVANS.

The 22nd January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXII of 1881, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January, 1885 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend Act XXII of 1881 was referred, have considered the Bill and papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 53, dated 17th November, 1884 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 969, dated 4th December, 1884 [Paper No. 2].
Extract, paragraph VI, from Proceedings of the Meerut Association, No. 15, dated 29th November, 1884 [Paper No. 3].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 3148, dated 12th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 4]
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 279-41 E., dated 12th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 74—VII-305-13, dated 17th January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 143-284, dated 16th January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

2. At the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, we have added to the Bill sections (1 and 2) which will enable a Thugyi, when appointed an Excise-officer, to exercise the powers of arrest, seizure and search conferred by sections 28 and 29 of the Act. The Thugyi, who is a collector of revenue and also assists generally in the administration, does not receive a monthly salary. He cannot, therefore, on a strict construction of those sections, be held to be an officer in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees.

3. We have also in section 2 of the Bill made a further slight amendment of section 29 of the Act, by providing that, where the Excise-officer making a search is himself an officer of Police in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees, the presence of another Police-officer is not required.

4. We have at the suggestion of several of the Local Governments amended the original section of the Bill (now section 3). We have given the Local Government power to invest any Police-officer with powers under section 27 of the Act, as we consider that these powers may be safely entrusted to any Police-officer. The more extensive powers conferred on certain Excise-officers by sections 28 and 29 of the Act should not, we think, be exercised by Police-officers unless they are in charge of a station or of or above the grade of head constable or sergeant. We have provided accordingly.

5. The use of the word "complaint" in section 47 of the Act, a section providing certain restrictions on prosecutions, has given rise to doubts, and we have, therefore, at the suggestion of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, altered the wording of that section.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	25th October, and 1st and 8th November, 1884.
Bombay Government Gazette ...	13th November, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette.	8th, 15th and 22nd November, 1884.
Punjab Government Gazette ...	6th, 13th and 20th November, 1884.
Central Provinces Gazette ...	8th, 15th and 22nd November, 1884
British Burma Gazette	22nd and 29th November, and 6th December, 1884.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Punjab	Urdú	1st, 8th and 15th December, 1884
British Burma ...	Burmese	29th November, and 6th and 13th December, 1884.

7. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. W. QUINTON.
C. P. ILBERT.
A. COLVIN.

The 30th January, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th January, 1885 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 243-49 P. D., dated 15th November, 1883 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 549, dated 16th November, 1883, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2479, dated 26th November, 1883, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No 5, dated 4th January, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 4]
Office Memorandum by Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 885, dated 10th May, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
Endorsement by Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 270, dated 4th July, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 6].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 35, dated 9th January, 1885, and enclosure [Papers No. 7].
Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 111, dated 14th January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

2. At the suggestion of the Government of Madras we have inserted in the Bill a section (1) amending section 42 of the Act. That section directs that the orders of a Local Government made in pursuance of the Act shall be, in addition to other modes of publication, fixed up in the custom-house, if any, of every port subject to this Act. A difficulty is experienced in carrying out this direction, and we consider that it will be sufficient to provide that the order shall be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the office of the Conservator, and at the custom-house, if any, of every port to which the order relates.

3. We have amended section 1 of the Bill (now section 2) so as to provide for cases where the service of a person entitled to pension has been partly at the port and partly elsewhere.

4. At the request of the Bombay Government we have provided in section 3 of the Bill that money may be spent from the Port Fund Account for the support of hospitals for seamen or for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping and seamen belonging to ships in ports.

5. We have altered the rate of port-dues prescribed in the first schedule of the Act for the Cuttack ports, as the Government of Bengal finds that the present rate does not yield an income sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the ports.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.		*Date.*
Gazette of India ...	...	13th, 20th and 27th October, 1883.
Fort St. George Gazette	...	30th October, 1883.
Bombay Government Gazette	...	18th and 25th October, and 1st November, 1883.
Calcutta Gazette ...	...	27th and 31st October, and 7th November, 1883.
British Burma Gazette	...	3rd, 10th and 17th November, 1883.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.		*Language.*		*Date.*
Bombay	...	Guzaráthí	...	8th November, 1883
		Kanarese	...	8th November, 1883
		Maráthí	...	15th November, 1883
Bengal	...	Bengalí		13th and 20th November, 1883
		Hindi	..	27th November, 1883.
British Burma	...	Burmese	...	17th and 24th November, 1883.

7. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.
A. COLVIN.
H J REYNOLDS.

The 30th January, 1885.

R J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of India

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

No. 22 T., dated Fort William, the 4th February 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs in India, No. 538T., of 18th December 1884, and its enclosure—the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1883-84.

RESOLUTION.—During the year 1883-84, the development of the Telegraph Department was very marked. The mileage of telegraph lines was increased from 21,740 to 23,207; the mileage of wires from 62,960 to 68,669; the number of Telegraph Signal Offices from 324 to 347. Under each of these three heads the increase of the year has been greater than that of any of the three previous years. At the same time, great progress was made in giving practical effect to the scheme for combined action between the Postal and Telegraph Departments, as on the 1st December 1883 every Post Office in British India was constituted a Telegraph Receiving Office.

2. The net receipts of the Department have been, during the past four years, as follows :—

	R
1880-81	13,30,167
1881-82	6,18,568
1882-83	8,17,797
1883-84	3,80,078

A

3. The large reduction in the net receipts is due partly to an actual decrease in the message revenue, but mainly to an increase in working charges. The decrease in the net receipts of the Department is not, in itself, a circumstance which the Government of India regards with any dissatisfaction: the result is, to a considerable extent, due to the policy on which lines, known to be unremunerative, have been constructed in the public interests, and to other measures which have increased the general usefulness of the telegraphs of the country, but have tended to a perceptible reduction in the net receipts. The earnings on the new lines just opened may, however, be reasonably expected to increase. The working expenses for the years above mentioned were:—

	R
1880-81	31,71,470
1881-82	32,35,644
1882-83	33,39,442
1883-84	37,44,186

4. The increase in these charges is not quite proportionate to the increase in mileage of lines and wires, but it is very nearly so; it is explained in the Report that there have been, during the year under review, abnormally heavy charges for re-constructing some of the older lines.

5. The gross revenue of the Department for the past four years has been—

	R
1880-81	45,01,637
1881-82	38,54,212
1882-83	41,57,239
1883-84	41,24,264

6. The revenue in 1880-81 was to some extent abnormal in consequence chiefly of the operations in Afghanistan; the decrease in the year under review, which would have been greater but for a largely increased revenue under the head "Claims from guarantors," is mainly due to the increased proportion of messages which are sent by the public as "Deferred;" this fact is one which must be regarded with satisfaction, as indicating the popularity of the new system and of the rates for messages which were introduced in January 1882.

7. That portion of the total revenue of the year which is due to the actual transmission of messages compares with that of the previous year as follows:—

	R
1882-83	32 75,608
1883-84	32,20,067

giving a net decrease of R55,541. This decrease is entirely due to the reduction in the number and value of State messages.

The falling off in the number and value of these under the head of inland messages was as follows:—

	Number of messages.	Value.
		R
1882-83	253,731	6,09,818
1883-84	226,480	4,71,232

This diminution is rather a matter for congratulation than regret; it indicates, perhaps, economy in the Departments of Government, but more probably the quietness and contentment of the country. The number of State messages has never been so low since the year 1878-79. The private inland messages, on the other hand, shew a slight increase. The figures are—

	Number of messages.	Value.
		R
1882-83	1,189,437	13,86,630
1883-84	1,236,140	14,15,754

The increases appear to be as below:—

Line mileage	6·75 per cent.
Wire "	9·07 "
Offices	7·10 "
Private messages	3·92 "
Receipts from private messages	2·10 "

8. The increasing popularity of "Deferred" messages is apparent both in State and private messages. In the year 1882-83, the percentages of "Deferred" messages of these two classes of the whole number of each despatched were 56·06 and 32·06; in the year under review, these percentages were 57·49 and 39·63, respectively, of the total number of messages sent.

9. The steady increase in the foreign traffic is satisfactory; the State messages show a decrease in number, from 5,473 in 1882-83 to 4,918 in 1883-84; and the private messages a small increase, from 350,538 to 357,616. The Indian share of the charges on all foreign messages has increased from R12,79,160 to R13,33,081, and is the largest on record.

10. The speed with which messages have been transmitted has been, on the whole, satisfactory; this is particularly the case with regard to messages on the important route between Calcutta and Kurrachee, which carries a large proportion of the foreign traffic; the average speed on this route has been 62 minutes from Calcutta to Kurrachee, and 36 minutes from Kurrachee to Calcutta. These speeds are, with one exception, superior to those which have been obtained on this route during the past five years. On the Madras-Bombay route also, which is, perhaps, even more important as being the main line from the far East, the speed of transmission has been about 40 minutes: this rate excels any during the last five years.

11. The voluntary examination of signallers was held, as usual, during the year under review, to test the qualification of the staff for promotion. The Government of India notices with satisfaction the good results obtained, and desires that these results may be given every year in future reports; it is thought that this measure is likely to stimulate industry and exertion among the important body of telegraph signallers; and is, at the same time, one which gives to the Head of the Department good grounds on which he may romote, by selection, the most competent and able men.

12. During the year under review a temporary line of telegraph was completed between Burmah and Siam: the line was actually opened and messages were exchanged with Bangkok. It was found impossible, however, owing to the wild and unhealthy nature of the country, to keep the line in working order during the rainy season. Great exertions are being made during the current season to put this line on a permanent footing with every promise of success.

13. It is extremely satisfactory to notice that the scheme for combined action between the Postal and Telegraph Departments has worked well during the year, and that great progress has been made. The fact that this is so, shews that both the Departments have cordially co-operated to give the best effect to the wishes of Government. It has already been noticed that on the 1st December 1883, every Post Office in India was made a Receiving office for telegrams; from these offices telegrams are despatched, without extra charge, to the nearest telegraph station. Up to the end of the year under review, 24 telegraph offices, formerly worked by telegraph officials, were transferred to postal agency, and 31 new offices were opened under the charge of postal officials. Great progress has been made in instructing these officials in signalling duties: there is every prospect that a large number of new offices will be opened during the current year under the charge of those men who were being trained for this duty during the last year.

14. It would be interesting to know how far the public make use of the Telegraph Receiving Offices for the despatch of messages. The Government

of India desire that some statistics under this head may be given in the next Report.

15. The Telephone Companies have obtained a fair amount of support in the large cities of India. There are exchanges worked by private Companies at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Kurrachee. During the year under review—

The number of subscribers increased from	244 to 411
The number of exchange connections increased from . .	244 to 392
Amounts realized increased from R73,009 to R1,19,865	

at these five towns. The royalty payable by the Companies to Government was reduced during the year from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the Company.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Government of Ceylon and the Commissioner in Sindh.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Assam, Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana, and Beluchistan.

Also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Coorg.

Also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information and guidance.

Also that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report and Appendices A, B, and F be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India for information, and be published in the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1883-84.

1. The year under review is principally remarkable for the steps that have been taken to spread and increase Telegraphic facilities throughout the country. The arrangements entered into during the latter half of 1883 with the Postal Department, under which every Post Office now accepts telegrams from the public for transmission to the nearest Telegraph Office, and the combination of the Telegraph with the Post Office at many small places where the traffic is not sufficient to support a separate Telegraph Office, have already enabled the Telegraph Department to extend its operations and the benefits of telegraph communication to numerous small trade centres which have previously depended on the post alone.

The scheme was still only in its inception at the close of the year, but the results already obtained go to show that the increased facilities are fully appreciated.

Telephonic enterprise, both by the Department and by private companies, has developed in a fairly satisfactory manner, but it cannot be expected that the use of the Telephone will be appreciated as rapidly in India as in Europe and America. The operations of the Department generally show satisfactory progress, although the net financial results of the year have been affected by abnormally heavy charges for re-constructing some of the older lines.

2. The total working expenses amounted to ₹37,16,330, and the earnings to ₹40,91,417, showing a surplus of ₹3,75,087.

3. The number of paid messages of all kinds tendered at Government offices was 1,828,514, against 1,799,179 during the previous year; but in order that the figures may be comparable, the number for 1882-83 is subject to a deduction of 81,688, being the number of paid messages transferred to the Government lines from licensed systems during the first nine months of 1882-83 under the rules then in force. Under the recent orders of Government, by which each administration retains its own collections on inland paid messages, all such messages transferred to other systems now only appear as paid messages in the accounts of the original administration and are carried free beyond its limits.

The real increase in the number of paid messages during 1883-84 over 1882-83 is therefore 111,023, or 6 4 per cent.

It is satisfactory to record that this increase on all messages is entirely under the head of private messages, and the total increase would have been still greater, but for a considerable decrease in the number of State messages.

4. The net value of paid messages was ₹32,20,068. The increased value of private messages was ₹93,412, or 3·56 per cent. The decreased value of State messages was ₹1,48,952, leaving a net decrease on both private and State messages of ₹55,540. In instituting a comparison between the two years, it is also necessary to allow for the change of account-keeping in dealing with licensed systems referred to above.

This system was in force during three months only in 1882-83 and throughout 1883-84. It is estimated that the loss to the Department and the consequent gain to the licensed systems due to its introduction amounted to ₹15,087 during the latter three months of 1882-83, and ₹1,01,428 for the year 1883-84. Had it not been for this change of system, the receipts of 1883-84 would, in spite of the great reduction in value of State messages, have shown an increase of ₹30,801.

5. The reduction in the number and value of State messages is due to the following causes:—

(1) Greater brevity in the composition of messages both inland and foreign;

(2) The increased use of the cheaper deferred messages;

(3) The absence of any political excitement or military operations of any importance.

The despatch of a force to Egypt in 1882-83 abnormally swelled the cost of messages sent during that year, and accounts for a large proportion of the difference between the two years' figures. The average cost of an inland State message of all classes fell from ₹2·45 to ₹2·07 in the two years, and of Foreign messages—the Indian share only—from ₹8·7 to ₹7·5. The latter reduction is due to the adoption of an abbreviated Code recently prepared by this department, the use of which has led to a very perceptible economy in the costly foreign correspondence of the Government. A second edition of this book is now in the Press. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that the comparatively small loss suffered by the Telegraph Department is only an indication of the peaceful state of the country and of economies effected in other branches of the administration.

6. The Inland Tariff, with the exception of *Local* messages, continues to work well. *Urgent* private messages have not perceptibly increased: they constitute about 6½ per cent. of the traffic. *Ordinary* messages have declined 7½ per cent. or from 60·90 to 53·30 per cent., while *Deferred* private messages have gone up from 32·06 to 39·63. There has been a perceptible increase in this class since the change introduced on the 1st September 1883, under which delivery is effected on the arrival of the message instead of its being invariably detained till the following morning.

Local messages are not a success, a consequence of the extension of Telephonic communication. Only 11,177 valued at ₹4,694 were sent during the year, and it seems probable that their abolition would cause no public inconvenience.

Press messages have not exhibited any tendency to increase, their value for the past three years being practically stationary.

7. The miles of line and wire including cables increased respectively from 21,324 and 61,314 to 23,437 and 68,829. Of the latter, 24,519 miles of wire were maintained for the use of Railways, 104 miles of wire for Native States, and 857 miles of wire for Public and Private Lines.

During the year, 2,825 miles of new wire were put up for Railway use, and 405 miles of line and 612 miles of wire for connecting new branch Offices with the main system.

8. The number of Departmental Offices open at the close of the year, inclusive of 55* combined Post and Telegraph Offices, was 349 against 314 in 1882-83, and arrangements were nearly matured for opening a large additional number of the latter.

9. The Department also supplied with instruments, &c., and technically supervised and maintained 1,004 offices used by Railways, 195 by Public Departments, and 125 by private individuals and firms.

10. The total number of Telegraph Offices, including those belonging to licensed systems open throughout the Empire to the public for the receipt and despatch of messages at the close of the year, was 1,731.

11. In addition to the above, all Post Offices in the country, about 6,000 in number, were from the 1st December 1883 constituted "Receiving" offices for paid telegrams for despatch to the nearest Telegraph Office for onward transmission.

12. A general idea of the progress of the service will be obtained from the diagrams A and B annexed to this report.

	R
The average cost per message was	2·05
And the average receipts	2·25

The actual sums collected for each class of telegrams were as follows :—

		R
Inland	State	4,71,233
	Private	14,15,754
Foreign (Indian share)	State	37,124
	Private	12,95,957

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

13. The total net capital expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to R24,51,539 made up as follows :—

Lines and Buildings		18,29,832
Tools and Plant		1,72,892
Workshop and Press	Buildings	9,880
	Machinery and Plant	6,041
	Materials	52,357
Store-houses		1,14,615
Stores		1,16,146
Charge for exchange on payments in England		1,66,790
Deduct Suspense Heads		17,014
		24,51,539

* 216 on 1st December 1884.

14. The following is an abstract Revenue Account for the year :—

RECEIPTS.	₹	EXPENDITURE.	₹
Message Revenue	32,11,370*	Repairs to lines . . .	5,09,261
Receipts from State Railways for interest, &c.	5,62,539	Direction	1,59,480
Receipts from Guaranteed Railways	91,414	Accounts	45,660
Claims for Guaranteed and rented lines	1,50,730	Superintendence . . .	6,88,476
Sales of books, &c. . . .	17,532	Line maintenance . .	2,00,550
Miscellaneous, including Royalties from Telephone Companies .	36,637	Check Office . . .	46,319
News-free and other *pro formâ* Revenue	22,195	Signalling	19,29,512
		Minor undertakings . .	12,077
		Non-departmental Offices .	99,253
		Telegraph Stamps . .	3,982
		Other items	21,760
		Surplus	3,75,087
TOTAL .	40,91,417	TOTAL .	40,91,417

15. The total receipts under Revenue for 1883-84 exceed those for 1882-83 by ₹72,791. This is attributable to increased receipts on account of Guarantees and Rents.

16. The *pro formâ* message revenue is slightly less than that of 1882-83, owing to fewer news-free messages having been despatched during 1883-84.

TRAFFIC.

17. The following summary shows the percentage of the number and value of messages disposed of during the year, under the main heads of Inland and Foreign: full details of the actual figures for each division, together with a corresponding return for the previous year, will be found in Appendix B :—

CLASS.	INLAND.		FOREIGN		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
State . . .	12 43	14·64	0·27	1·15	12·72	15·79
Private . .	67·71	43·36	19·59	40·25	87·30	84·21
TOTAL .	80·14	58 60	19 86	41·40	100·00	100·00

18. In Appendix B is also given the increase or decrease for 1883-84 in each division of the Department, as compared with the result of the preceding year, the figures for the entire system being as follows :—

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ACTUAL.																	
	INCREASE.									DECREASE.								
	Inland.			Foreign.			Net.			Inland.			Foreign.			Net		
	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	
		₹	a.		₹	a		₹	a		₹	a.		₹	a.		₹	a.
State. . .	...	...	.	...	...		...	...		26,891	1,38,585	11	555	10,366	14	27,446	1,48,952	9
Private . .	46,703	29,124	6	7,078	64,288	3	53,781	93,412	9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
					Net .		36,335	...	.					Net .		...	55,540	0

* This is less by ₹8,698 than the Check Office account (*see* Appendix B) owing to that amount, being the collections creditable to Provincial lines for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84, having been deducted

It will be observed that a satisfactory increase is exhibited in private traffic both Inland and Foreign, while State messages exhibit a considerable decline in number and value, the decrease under Inland and Foreign being proportionately almost identical. This falling off in the revenue derived from messages on the public service is due to the figures for the preceding year having been abnormally raised both as regards internal and external correspondence in connection with the despatch of troops from India to Egypt.

19. The actual increase and decrease under the different heads are reproduced below in the form of percentages of each respectively:—

Class of Messages.	Percentage.											
	Increase.						Decrease.					
	Inland.		Foreign.		Net.		Inland.		Foreign.		Net.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
State . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·59	22·72	10·14	21·82	10 58	22 66
Private . .	3·92	2·10	2·01	5·21	3·49	3·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Net .	1·46	...				Net .	...	1·69

Here it will be observed that, although the private Inland messages have increased 3·92 per cent. in number, the receipts for the same have only increased 2·1 per cent. This is due to a more extended use of the deferred system. The relatively greater fall in the value than in the number of State Inland messages is traceable to the same cause.

20. The total number and value of paid messages, as compared with last year, is given below:—

Year.	State.				Private.				Total.			
	No.	Value.			No.	Value.			No.	Value.		
		R	a.			R	a.			R	a.	
1882-83 . . .	259,204	6,57,309	11		1,539,975	26,18,298	9		1,799,179	32,75,608	4	
1883-84 . . .	231,758	5,08,357	2		1,593,756	27,11,711	2		1,825,514	32,20,068	4	

Inland Traffic.

21. The number and value, actual and proportionate, of Inland messages under the sub-heads of Urgent, Ordinary, Deferred, and Local, for the whole year under review were as follows:—

Year.	Class.	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.		Local.		Total.		Average cost per message.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
			R		R		R		R		R	R
1883-84	State .	60,277	2,47,462	32,852	36,243	130,402	1,85,671	3,309	1,898	226,840	4,71,274	2·07
	Private .	78,679	2,08,327	653,501	8,28,565	485,874	3,43,525	7,868	2,796	1,225,922	13,83,214	1·12
	Press .	750	8,724	5,098	18,553	4,370	10,014	...	...	10,218	37,291	3·65
	Total .	139,706	4,64,513	691,451	8,83,361	620,646	5,39,210	11,177	4,694	1,462,980	18,91,779	6·84
Percentage of Traffic	State .	26·59	52·51	14·46	7·69	57·49	39·40	1·46	0·40	100·00	100·00	...
	Private .	6·42	15·07	53·30	59·89	39·63	24·84	·65	·20	100 00	100·00	...
	Press .	7·34	23·39	49·90	49·76	42·76	26·85	...	...	100·00	100 00	...
	Total .	9·54	24·55	47·33	46·70	42·42	28·50	·77	·25	100·00	100·00	...

22. The variation from year to year, since the introduction in 1882 of the present tariffs, of the numerical proportions of Urgent, Ordinary, Deferred, and Local messages is shewn below :—

State.

	1881-82. (3 months.)	1882-83.	1883-84.
Local	0·65	1·04	1·46
Deferred	62·70	56 06	57·49
Ordinary	7·12	11·10	14·46
Urgent	29·53	31·80	26·59
	100·00	100·00	100·00

Private.

Local	0·43	0·64	0·65
Deferred	22·03	32·06	39 63
Ordinary	72·64	60·90	53·30
Urgent	4·90	6·40	6·42
	100·00	100·00	100·00

Press.

Local	Details not available	...
Deferred		42·76
Ordinary		49·90
Urgent		7·34
		100·00

23. No change was made in the rates for Inland Telegrams during 1883-84.

24. The growth of Inland traffic since the year 1872-73 is shewn in the following statement. It will be seen that State messages vary from year to year according to the greater or less amount of correspondence in respect of political or military operations; and that private messages have more than doubled in number during the same period, and that, notwithstanding the reductions in tariff, the value of private messages has increased nearly 50 per cent.:—

Year.	STATE.						PRIVATE.						TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.					
			Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.				Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.				Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.	
	Number.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R						R						R				
1872-73 . . .	57,448	1,91,213	9·39	...	...	3·47	548,846	9,96,150	4·93	...	7 96	...	606,294	11,87,363	5·35	...	5 94	...
1873-74 . . .	65,339	2,13,093	13·73	...	11·44	...	592,243	10,18,210	7·90	...	2·21	...	657,582	12,31,303	8 45	...	3·70	...
1874-75 . . .	77,226	2,57,315	18 19	...	20 75	...	658,522	10,73,835	11·19	...	5·46	...	735,748	13,31,150	11·89	...	8·10	...
1875-76 . . .	89,111	2,73,183	15·38	...	6·16	...	707,136	11,17,213	7·38	...	4·03	...	796,247	13,90,396	8 23	...	4 46	...
1876-77 . . .	99,003	3,21,472	11·10	...	17·68	...	874,348	13,61,173	23·64	...	21·84	...	973,351	16,82,645	22·25	...	21 02	...
1877-78 . . .	123,834	4,48,206	25·08	...	39 42	...	1,046,120	15,85,891	19 64	...	16·51	...	1,169,954	20,34,097	20·20	...	20·89	...
1878-79 . . .	209,544	7,44,177	69·21	...	66·03	...	694,307	14,34,297	...	7 82	...	9·55	1,173,851	21,78,474	0·33	...	7·10	...
1879-80 . . .	290,622	11,86,635	38 69	...	59·45	...	1,037,330	15,32,853	7·57	...	6 87	...	1,327,952	27,19,488	13·13	...	24 84	...
1880-81 . . .	314,370	12,98,222	8·64	...	9·59	...	1,044,107	14,08,582	4·82	...	...	3·64	1,358,477	27,06,804	5·69	...	2 32	...
1881-82 . . .	245,836	6,98,480	...	21·62	...	46 16	1,035,137	13,16,851	0 23	...	...	5·39	1,280,973	20,15,331	...	4 86	...	25·07
1882-83 . . .	253,731	6,09,818	3·21	...	...	12·69	1,189,437	13,86,630	14·90	...	5·30	...	1,443,168	19,96,448	12·66	...	...	0·93
1883-84 . . .	226,840	4,71,232	...	10·60	...	22·73	1,236,140	14,15,754	3·92	...	2·10	...	1,462,980	18,86,986	1·37	...	...	5·48

Foreign Tariffs, &c.

25. During the year 1883-84, the following were the principal events affecting the international system of telegraphs.

During May, 1883, a third cable was laid by the Eastern Telegraph Company between Suez and Aden, and the land lines of the Egyptian Government between Berber and Souakim having been interrupted since 2nd September 1883, in order to facilitate communications with Souakim in January 1884, the Company cut one of its three cables between Aden and Suez, and landed the ends at Souakim, at which place it has established a station.

The system of land lines in China has been extended during the year, and the following additional offices have been opened for international correspondence :—

Ningpo.	Kinning.
Lanchee.	Fattschan.
Puching.	Azouchow.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company divided its cable between Hongkong and Shanghai into two sections, and opened in June 1883 an intermediate office at Foochow.

In July, 1883, a second cable laid by the Great Northern Company between Vladivostock in Asiatic Russia, and Nagasaki in Japan, was opened for traffic, and in the same month the Kingdom of Siam was connected through Cochin China with the system of international lines, and offices opened for foreign messages at Bankok and Batambang. This was followed in March 1884 by the opening of telegraphic communication between India and Siam, *viâ* Tavoy, but the difficulty in maintaining communication almost immediately necessitated the closing of the line until it can be rendered more secure during next working season.

Tonquin has also during the year been brought into connection with the international system by means of a cable laid by the French Government in February 1884, from Cape St. James in Cochin China to Haiphang in Tonquin.

The cable of the Eastern Extension Company between Madras and Penang was interrupted from 6th June to 9th July, 15th to 24th November 1883, and 15th to 24th February 1884, during which periods the alternative route from Penang, *viâ* Elephant Point, Rangoon, Akyab, and Calcutta, had to be availed of.

Other interruptions during the year of important cables more or less affecting India have been—

Cable between Zanzibar and Mozambique, interrupted 6th March 1883 to 24th April, 25th June to 11th July.

Cable between Hongkong and Amoy, interrupted 7th to 16th August 1883.

Cable between Shanghai and Foochow, interrupted 7th to 21st August, 22nd August to 4th September, and 9th and 10th November 1883.

Cable between Shanghai to Nagasaki, interrupted 6th to 8th September, and 14th to 17th September 1883.

Cable between Amoy and Shanghai, interrupted 3rd to 19th September 1883.

Cable in the Persian Gulf, interrupted from 8th to 20th November 1883.

Foreign Traffic.

26 The steady increase, both in number and value, of Foreign message

from year to year since 1873-74, is shewn below. Notwithstanding the decrease in State messages, the gross totals show an increase for the year under review :—

Year.	Percentage of increase, compared with other years.	
	No.	Value.
1873-74 . .	12 72	7 33
1874-75 . .	15·75	6 24
1875-76 . .	8 87	8 21
1876-77 . .	22·44	5 34
1877-78 . .	38 14	27 28
1878-79 . .	5 28	0 42
1879-80 . .	18 56	16 82
1880-81 . .	29·52	17 47
1881-82 . .	12·14	1·62
1882-83 . .	7·10	6 98
1883-84 . .	1 83	4·21

27. Appendix C shows the percentage of the number of messages between India and places to the westward by each route since 1871-72. The comparative results for the last four years are as follows :—

Routes.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Viâ Suez	74·44	66·91	50 79	56 88
„ Teheran	23·52	31 62	47·20	41·44
„ Turkey	2·04	1·47	2·01	1·68
Total .	100 00	100·00	100·00	100 00

The increase *viâ* Suez, and corresponding decrease *viâ* Teheran, as compared with 1882-83, are due to the fact that the former route was interrupted for about 2½ months of the latter year.

28. Particulars of Foreign traffic, corresponding to those for Inland traffic as given in paragraph 24, are detailed in the following abstract. As has already

been explained in paragraph 5, the decrease in State messages is due to an abnormal rise in the preceding year. A satisfactory increase is observable under private messages :—

Year.	STATE.						PRIVATE.						TOTAL.					
	Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R						R						R				
1872-73 . . .	1,211	12,196	...	32·46	...	48·80	76,883	5,03,919	...	0·9	16·64	...	78,094	5,16,115	...	1·65	13·22	...
1873-74 . . .	1,203	11,251	...	0·66	...	7·75	86,683	5,40,877	12·72	...	7 33	..	88,886	5,52,128	12·54	...	6·97	...
1874-75 . . .	1,305	11,053	8·47	...	...	1·75	100,338	5,74,675	15·75	...	6·24	...	101,643	5,85,728	15·65	...	6·09	...
1875-76 . . .	1,875	17,076	43·67	...	54·48	..	109,247	6,21,876	8 87	...	8·21	...	111,122	6,38,952	9·32	...	9·09	...
1876-77 . . .	1,914	28,867	2·08	...	69·06	...	133,771	6,55,074	22·44	...	5·34	...	135,685	6,83,941	22·10	...	7·05	...
1877-78 . .	2,259	35,827	18·02	...	24·11	...	184,801	8,33,778	38·14	...	27·28	...	187,060	8,69,605	37·86	...	27·14	...
1878-79 . . .	3,307	43,568	21·60	...	46·39	...	194,563	8,37,345	0·42	...	5·28	...	197,870	8,80,913	5·78	...	1·03	...
1879-80 . . .	3,272	49,232	...	1·05	13·00	...	231,287	9,79,809	18·87	...	17·01	...	234,559	10,29,041	18·56	...	16·82	...
1880-81 . . .	4,334	59,807	34·42	...	22·65	...	293,419	11,22,629	29·45	...	17 20	...	297,753	11,82,436	29·52	...	17·47	...
1881-82 . . .	4,270	40,237	...	0·95	. .	32·53	328,132	11,55,432	12·33	...	3·44	...	332,402	11,95,669	12·14	...	1·62	...
1882-83 . . .	5,473	47,491	28·18	...	18·02	...	350,538	12,31,669	6·82	...	6·59	...	356,011	12,79,160	7·10	...	6·98	...
1883-84 . . .	4,918	37,124	...	10·15	...	21 82	357,616	12,95,957	2·01	...	5·21	...	362,563	13,33,081	1·83	...	4·21	...

29. Diagrams A and B give the number and value respectively of Inland and Foreign paid messages, from year to year, as far back as the record is available.

30. Appendix D is a classified abstract of Signal Offices, arranged in order proportionate to the amount of traffic originating at each, for the past ten years.

31. Appendix E shows the number of Signal Offices in each Division open at the end of 1882-83. The following stations were opened and closed during the year :—

Opened.	Date.	Closed.	Date.
Jalapahar	4th April 1883.	Hoshungabahad	2nd April 1883.
Bhopal	12th "	Piphima	14th "
Kotagiri	13th "	Prince's Dock (Bombay)	23rd "
Nazira	9th May 1883.	Rupar	26th "
Bogra	20th "	Kach	1st June 1883.
Chittoor	1st June 1883.	Danaurie	16th "
Malapuram	14th "	Poozoondoung (Rangoon)	2nd July 1883.
Thal Chotiali	18th July 1883.	Dinewoonquin (Moulmein)	3rd "
Ellore	23rd August 1883.	Moopoon (do.)	3rd "
Saharunpore	31st "	Gulistan Karez	22nd August 1883.
Gadarwara	20th September 1883.	Kushdil	22nd "
Pisheen	28th "	Chetput (Madras)	3rd December 1883.
Sutna	29th October 1883.	Adyar (")	10th "
Rewah	3rd November 1883.	St. Thome (")	10th "
Nichuguard	1st December 1883.	Pegu	27th February 1884.
Sasseram	7th "		
Mylapore (Madras)	10th "		
Verarajendrapet	23rd January 1884.		
Nagpur City	14th February 1884.		
Cuddapah	16th "		
Myitta	17th "		
Ponsekai	20th "		
Ammatti	21st "		
Ranikhet (Cantonment)	23rd "		
Tirupati	26th "		
Meerut City	3rd March 1884.		
Budaun	10th "		
Shalkia (Calcutta)	10th "		
Muzaffarnagar	11th "		
Poonamallee	11th "		
Palitana	15th "		
Salem	15th "		
Nanpura (Surat)	17th "		
Saifganj	20th "		
Bassein (Bombay)	21st "		
Nagore	21st "		
Randere (Surat)	21st "		
Kaira	22nd "		
Tranquebar	24th "		
Badagara	25th "		
Mahé	25th "		
Arcot	25th "		
Walajanagar	25th "		
Hissar	29th "		
Bhiwani	30th "		
Rohtak	30th "		
Amya	31st "		
Haripur	31st "		
Multan City	31st "		
Wariur (Trichinopoly)	31st "		

Number of permanent offices open on 31st March 1883		314
Deduct—Number of offices closed during 1883-84	15	35
Add—Number of offices opened during 1883-84	50	
Number of permanent offices open on 31st March 1884		349

32. The following Departmental Signal Offices were worked by non-departmental agency at the close of the year :—

Worked by Post Masters (55 offices).

Agra City, Belanganj.	Bassein (Bombay).	Dehra Dun.
Allahabad City.	Bhiwani.	Dinagepore
Ammatti.	Budaun.	False Point.
Arcot.	Chiplun.	Haripur.
Badagara.	Cuddapah.	Hazaribagh.

Worked by Post Masters (55 offices)—continued.

Hissar.
Hoti Mardan.
Kaira
Kalka.
Kotagiri.
Kurnool.
Mahé.
Matheran.
Meerut City.
Multan City.
Muzaffarnagar.
Mylapore (Madras).
Nagore.
Nagpur City.
Nanpura (Surat).
Nasik.
Nichuguard.
Pachmarhi.
Palitana.
Poonamallee.
Purneah.
Rajapur.
Rajkot.
Randere (Surat).
Ratnagiri.
Rewah.
Rohtak.
Saidapett (Madras).
Salem.
Shalkia (Calcutta).
St. Thomas' Mount (Madras).
Sutna.
Tirupati.
Tranquebar.
Triplicane (Madras).
Vepery („)
Verarajendrapett („)
Vizianagram.
Walajanagar.
Wariur (Trichinopoly).

At the following stations postal work was done by Telegraph Masters in addition to their duties :—

Myanoung.
Meesa.
Kaliabar.
Dhunsiri Mukh.
Dimapore.
Kelat.
Diamond Island.

Worked by Clerks in Deputy Commissioners' or Magistrates' offices (5 offices).

Bolaram.
Dhulia.
Ngathinggyoung.
Seoni.
Thaton.

Worked by Light-house-keeper (1 office).

False Point Light-house.

Worked by Military Signallers (41 offices).

Ahmedabad Camp.
Allahabad Cantonment.
„ Fort.
Almorah.
Attock.
Bellary Cantonment.
Bukloh.
Chakrata.
Colaba, Bombay.
Dagshai.
Dalhousie.
Dharamsala
Dilkusha.
Dinapur.
Dum-Dum Cantonment.
Fort St. George, Madras.
Fort William, Calcutta.
Gandakinduff.
Gwalior.
Jalapahar, Darjeeling.
Jullunder.
Jumrood.
Jutogh.
Kach.
Kamptee.
Kirkee.
Kurrachee Cantonment.
Mach.
Malapuram.
Mian Mir.
Moradabad.
Naini Tal Cantonment.
Naushara.
Pisheen.
Ranikhet.
Saugor.
Sharigh.
Sitapur.
Solon.
Subathu.
Thal Chotiali.

Abstract.

Worked by Post Masters	55
„ „ Clerks	5
„ „ Light-house-keeper	1
„ „ Soldiers	41
Total worked by non-Departmental Agency	102
„ „ „ Departmental Agency	247
TOTAL	349

Complaints.

33. Appendix F contains details of all complaints received from the public during the year, those chargeable to this Department being separately shown from those in which other administrations were in fault.

Out of a gross number of 802 complaints made, 535 were admitted, and 267 proved groundless. The gross number of complaints received, including those rejected, was 0·40 per 1,000 messages, as against 0·32 during the preceding year. As explained in previous reports, an enhanced number of complaints by no means necessarily indicates diminished efficiency in the service. It is more probably traceable to the fact that the public and especially native senders find their complaints so promptly dealt with that they yearly become more and more exacting.

34. Of messages jointly transmitted by the lines of this Department and of other telegraph administrations, the complaints, an investigation of which showed this department not to be in fault, were 446 in number, of which 214 were admitted and 137 rejected, while the remaining 95 were either still under investigation at the close of the year, or barred from further enquiry by the International rules.

Speed of Transmission.

35. The average time occupied in the disposal of traffic on the principal routes for the past five years has been as under: on the Rangoon-Calcutta route the average speed of transmission has been lowered by the heavy traffic diverted to this line during the interruptions which occurred on the Madras-Penang cable. On all the other lines an improvement is shown:—

	1879-80.		1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
	H.	M.	H	M.	H.	M	H.	M.	H	M.
Calcutta to Kurrachee .	1	10	1	22	0	55	1	24	1	2
Kurrachee to Calcutta .	0	45	0	59	0	41	1	3	0	36
Calcutta to Bombay . . .	1	13	1	6	1	1	1	21	1	6
Bombay to Calcutta . .	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	10
Calcutta to Madras . .	1	27	1	14	1	9	1	16	1	7
Madras to Calcutta . .	1	27	1	15	1	13	1	18	1	4
Madras to Bombay . .	0	48	0	49	0	45	1	0	0	40
Bombay to Madras . .	0	40	0	45	0	44	1	0	0	38
Bombay to Kurrachee .	0	43	0	53	0	45	1	6	0	35
Kurrachee to Bombay .	0	37	0	48	0	40	0	51	0	30
Rangoon to Calcutta . .	3	15	2	9	1	23	1	27	2	50

News-free Messages.

36. The number of news-free messages, such as Mail Steamer reports, as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year, have been as follows:—

	No.
1882-83	895
1883-84	784

Traffic with Licensed Telegraphs.

37. Since the 1st January 1883, the adjustment of the shares of this Department and of Licensed Telegraphs, in respect of messages exchanged between the two systems, has been discontinued, and each administration now retains its own collections. The number of messages transferred between

the Government and Licensed systems for the last two years has been as follows:—

1882-83	230,396
1883-84	284,575

The figures given in Appendix G show that the traffic exchanged with Railway Telegraphs has increased seven-fold since 1873-74.

Press Messages.

38. Details of the number and value of the Press messages sent during each month of the year will be found in Appendix H. This class of traffic has not, so far, shown any signs of development. The tendency to decreased value per message appears to be due to the enhanced use of the deferred system.—

	No.	Value. R
1881-82	7,941	40,975
1882-83	10,832	40,553
1883-84	10,750	39,593

Undelivered Messages.

39. The number of messages which could not be delivered to the addressees and the causes which prevented delivery, together with the corresponding figures for last year, are given below. Although the number of cases in which delivery could not be effected is higher, the percentage of non-delivery is rather lower, and in almost all the cases the cause was beyond the control of this Department.

Cause of non-delivery.	1882-83.		1883-84.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
1 Not found, address insufficient . .	1,489	·071	1,557	·072
2 Not found at address given . . .	1,737	·084	2,235	·104
3 Address changed in transmission . .	64	·003	54	·002
4. Left station, new address not known .	400	·019	417	·020
5 Left India	135	·006	129	·006
6. Left for original station	1,123	·054	1,177	·058
7 Returned by Dead Letter Office . .	1,011	·048	1,342	·062
8. Addressee, or address given unknown .	133	·006	222	·010
9 Refused	142	·007	122	·002
10. Other reasons	286	·014	283	·014
Total .	6,520	0·312	7,538	0·350

Interruptions to Traffic caused by Faults on Lines.

40. The faults on Departmental lines which caused any material delay to message traffic numbered 232, aggregated 2,036 hours, and the average duration of each was 8 7 hours.

A special reference to the causes of such faults to which Indian Lines are peculiarly liable, and a statement of the interruptions on lines due to extraordinary causes during the year under review will be found further on under the head of "Lines."

Signalling Establishment.

41. At the close of the year there were 1,134 Departmental Telegraph Masters and signallers and 169 Military signallers on the strength of the establishment: in addition 5 clerks in civil offices, 55 postal clerks and 1 Light-house keeper were employed in conducting Telegraph duties at the stations indicated in paragraph 32. The number of soldiers trained in telegraphy during the year was 90, and 99 more were under instruction at the close of the year.

Pensioned	2
Struck off strength of Department	5
Dismissed	12
Resigned	8
Died	12
Transferred to other Departments	2
TOTAL	41

42. The number of casualties among the Departmental signalling staff during the year has been 41, a percentage of 3·61, due to the causes marginally noted.

Voluntary Examination of Signallers.

43. A general examination was held during the months of October and November 1883, for testing the qualifications of candidates for promotion. The following were the subjects of examination :—

I. Handwriting and Signalling	300
II. Knowledge of Instruments and Connections	200
III. Knowledge of Traffic and Tariff Rules	150
IV. Education, *viz.* :— *Electricity and Magnetism, Arithmetic and Logarithms, Algebra and Trigonometry, Geography.*	200

In addition to the above, 100 marks were awarded as a maximum for conduct, and 50 marks for special service.

The maximum marks obtainable aggregated 1,000, from which deductions were made on account of registered punishments. It was a primary condition that a candidate should attain the standard departmental rate in signalling of 20 words net per minute before he could be examined in the other subjects, and 277 out of about 500 candidates qualified for further examination in accordance with the above rule. Of these 277,20 signallers who were in the "Good" were promoted to the "Superior" grade to fill existing vacancies, and 17 in the "Average" who qualified for the "Superior" were forthwith promoted to the "Good" grade, and declared to be eligible for promotion to the "Superior" as vacancies might occur; 107 Telegraph Masters and signallers in the "Average" grade were promoted to the "Good" grade, and 45 succeeded in gaining sufficient marks to qualify for the "Good" grade and were declared eligible for promotion to that grade on vacancies occurring.

There were therefore—

20 actual promotions to the Superior grade.

124 actual promotions to the Good grade.

Of these, 17 in the "Good" grade are eligible for promotion to the "Superior," and 45 in the "Average" grade are eligible for the "Good" grade.

The answers were, as a rule, fair, and showed the attainments of the signalling staff to be satisfactory.

EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES AND LINE MAINTENANCE.

44. In Appendix I will be found a classified Return of the mileage of lines and wires maintained by the Telegraph Department on the 31st March 1884.

45. The following are the total mileages of line, wire, and cable contrasted with those existing on the same date in 1883 :—

	Line.	Wire.	Cable.
1882-83	21,924	63,182	130
1883-84	23,341	68,694	135
Difference added during 1883-84	1,417	5,512	5

This difference is distributed as follows :—

Added during 1883-84—	Line.	Wire	Cable.
For Railway use . . .	731	2,825	2
For New Branch offices . .	405	612	...
For Departmental use . .	281	2,075	3
Total additions . .	1,417	5,512	5

46. The following shows the distribution of the total length of wire maintained :—

For Departmental use	43,163
For Railway use	24,512
For Native States	104
For other Departments	61
For Public and Private Lines	854

There are besides 135 miles of cable, of which 125 miles are in Departmental use, 7 miles in Railway use, and 3 miles rented to a private firm.

47. Appendix J gives the particulars of lines maintained for Railway purposes by the Telegraph Department.

48. The total cost of repairs to lines in 1883-84 was ₹5,09,261, against ₹2,27,592 in 1882-83. The primary cause of this excess, as stated in paragraph 1, being due to extensive renewals of posts.

49. In the section of this Report relating to Traffic, particulars of the principal interruptions which caused any delay to traffic are given. Appendix K is a statement of all interruptions of every kind that occurred on Departmental wires during the year.

50. Regarding these interruptions, it is desirable to note some of the special causes for them to which lines in India are particularly liable. The hot moist climate of many parts of India is peculiarly favourable to rust, whilst in other parts of the country white ants and dry rot do their share of mischief. The long spans (many of over half a mile of from post to post) render the mountain lines difficult to keep unbroken during snow. Many miles of line run through forests, where the annual fires bring down trees on the lines, and, when the posts are of timber, burn them also. Fires in villages are another cause of damage. Birds, again, are the cause of numerous faults on the lines; they build nests on the brackets; they constantly drop waste pieces of fencing and telegraph wires across the wires, and indeed specimens have been brought in of nests made of odds and ends of wire, whilst dead snakes and offal of all sorts are constantly dropped by them.

An unusual and extraordinary source of interruption is the destruction of Telegraph lines by elephants. Three interruptions were due to this cause during 1883-84. They were as follows:—In November 1883 the line between Gudalor and Tippakadu, in the Madras Division, was pulled down by elephants, and in May 1883, on two occasions, considerable mischief was done to the telegraph on the Shwegyin-Pegu section by these animals, necessitating extensive repairs.

51. The following Table gives the number of interruptions due to extraordinary causes during the year:—

Fires.	Caused by Birds.		Lightning.	Wild elephants.	Trees falling on lines.
	Fencing wire.	Offal.			
11	44	10	23	3	173

52. The following is a review of the most important interruptions which have occurred on the Departmental lines during the year :—

Assam Division.—The chief interruptions were during the months of April and May, and were all due to the severe storms prevalent during these months in this part of the country.

Bellary Division.—Nearly all the interruptions in this division were on the Hubli-Karwar section, where the line passes through dense jungle. During the monsoon months trees are constantly being blown down, and falling on the line cause much damage.

British Burmah.—The interruptions in this division are usually on the line between Moulmein and Tavoy, and are due to the difficult nature of the country through which it passes, as well as the climate, the line being exposed to gales of no ordinary severity and an excessive rainfall.

There were three interruptions due to trees falling and two to fires.

On the 26th April the cable across the river at Elephant Point failed and continued interrupted until the 6th June, when the laying of the new cable was completed and communication restored.

Beluchistan Sub-Division.—The interruptions in this remote sub-division are invariably caused by gangs of marauders who cut the line and steal the wire. Scarcely a month passes without a report being received of this nature. In October 170 yds of wire were stolen from the line in one raid.

Punjab Division.—The severe storm which passed over the North-West of India in June 1883, seriously damaged the lines between Roorkee and Meerut, necessitating special repairs somewhat extensive in character to put the damaged portion of the line in order again.

Ganjam Division.—In this division the chief difficulty to be contended with is the mischief caused by floods and the impassibility of the large rivers which the line crosses. There were no less than four interruptions which are attributable to this cause, their duration being prolonged owing to the difficulty of crossing the rivers when in flood. The interruptions due to the flooding of the Byree river alone aggregated 306 hours.

Dacca Division.—Here, as in the Ganjam Division, interruptions are chiefly due to floods and the erosion of river banks. The span at Dingraghat, across the Mahanuddy, was carried away by the river suddenly rising and cutting away its banks and the masts supporting the line. This occurred in August 1883.

Bombay Division.—During May, June, July, and August several interruptions occurred owing to the flooding of the Taptee at Surat.

Nagpore Division.—Serious damage was done to the telegraph in July 1883, owing to the flooding of the River Sheonallee near Rajnandgaon.

Sind Division.—Considerable damage was caused by the country being flooded for 80 miles in July 1883.

53. In Appendix L will be found a statement of all the interruptions that have occurred on Licensed Telegraph Lines during the year.

Indo-Burmese Land Lines.

54. Some inconvenience was caused to the public during the year by imperfect communication between India and Burma. The land lines connecting Calcutta with Burma are exposed to the influence of violent storms and suffered considerably on more than one occasion; and unfortunately the same influences

appear to have affected the cable between Madras and Penang, which provides an alternative route, for more than once both were simultaneously interrupted. The importance of this route is fully recognized, every effort continues to be made to improve and strengthen the lines, a large expenditure has been incurred, and it is confidently hoped that the liability to accidents has been reduced to a minimum.

Indo-Ceylon Cable.

55. The cable connecting Ceylon with India failed in October 1883 and again in March 1884, and, although temporarily repaired, its condition was found, on careful examination, to be so precarious that the necessity for laying a new one had to be faced. The needful steps in this direction have since been taken.

The present cable was laid in 1867, replacing one that had been laid in 1858, so that it has had nearly twice as long a life as the latter; and there seems reasonable ground to hope that, after a new cable has been laid, it may be found possible so to repair the present one as to make it a fairly reliable alternative. Repairs so extensive, if even ultimately successful, would stop all communication for a considerable period, and their execution has therefore been postponed until after the successful laying of a new one.

Tavoy-Siam Line.

56. Notwithstanding strenuous exertions, it was not found possible to maintain communication by this line. A trial line was completed and messages exchanged with Bankok, but the physical and climatic difficulties were so great that it was found impracticable to continue, and the permanent opening of this very important route has had to be postponed.

Arrangements have been made for simultaneously pushing on with the construction of a bridle path through the forest, and for entirely re-constructing the Telegraph line with stronger materials during the cold season of 1884-85; picked officers and a large force of men have been provided, and, in spite of difficulties, which are altogether exceptional, the early final establishment of this new link in the international system is looked forward to with some confidence.

ELECTRICAL.

57. There has been much activity in this branch.

Experiments of all kinds have been vigorously prosecuted and numerous improvements in apparatus accomplished. The progress made in England and other countries is carefully watched, and recent inventions in electrical instruments, which seemed to promise good results, have been obtained and subjected to experiment and scientific test by the Electrician.

In a prolonged tour the Director-General was able to satisfy himself personally of the general excellence of all electrical arrangements in offices.

STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

58. The following are the items of expenditure under this head during the year :—

	R
Purchase of stores in India	1,74,943
London stores, including freight and landing charges	11,08,950
Workshops and Press	2,95,162
Store-keeping	98,955
Superintendence	28,738
Stationery received and Printing work done without charge	45,829
TOTAL	17,52,577

The value of the outturn from the Workshops was ₹4,95,651, and from the Press ₹31,235, against ₹4,77,343 and ₹37,532 of the previous year.

59. The use of locally-manufactured stores has been extended.

Window shackles for terminating wires at offices are now being manufactured for this Department by Messrs. Burn and Company. Castings made in Bombay have been used, and have given so much satisfaction that further orders for them have been given to local firms. Endeavours were made, and are being continued, to obtain suitable castings from the Barrackur Iron Works.

The manufacture of wrought-iron tubes and cast-iron sockets for telegraph posts was increased, and is being carried on, on a still larger scale in the Departmental Workshops at Calcutta.

The porous pots manufactured in this country are not a success. The fact is that a peculiar quality of pottery is required for battery purposes, the process of producing which is at present known only to one firm in England, and is a well kept secret.

60. The substitution of old rails for standards has been continued with success.

61. A large collection of electrical apparatus peculiar to this Department and manufactured in the Departmental Workshops, was shown in the International Exhibition which was held in Calcutta in the winter of 1883-84.

The exhibit was very creditable and resulted in the following awards :—

I.—First class certificate and Silver medal for carpentry and joinery.

II.—Second class certificate and Bronze medal for wire twisting and paper punching machines.

III.—Certificate and Gold medal for Telegraph instruments and apparatus.

LICENSED SYSTEMS.

62. Some mention of the working of the rules for licensed Telegraph systems seems called for, as the first complete year of their application terminated towards the close of the official year.

63. Under the licensed systems are included all Railway Telegraph lines and systems outside the Imperial Telegraph Department, which are permitted to receive and carry messages for the public on payment.

64. In England, as in other countries, where the Telegraphs are the property of the State, the monopoly of despatching messages on payment is strictly enforced; and although Railway Companies in Great Britain are permitted to despatch such messages, they do so merely as agents for the Telegraph Department of the State, and retain only a portion of the fees, even when the transmission is completed within the limits of their own Railways.

65. The rules* in force in India from 1874 to the 1st January 1883 permitted Railway administrations to retain the whole of the fees collected for local messages, namely, for such as were received at and delivered from offices of the same Railway; but messages traversing greater distances were, in the interests of the public, required to be transmitted the greatest possible distance by the State lines; and although in practice such messages travelled on an average nine-tenths of the distance on the lines of the Department, the latter was only credited with three-fourths of the fees collected for such messages.

66. Liberal as these conditions were, the Government decided in 1882 to offer still further inducements to licensed administrations to provide facilities for

* These rules were only partially applicable to certain Railway Companies.

the public and published a resolution, of which the following is an extract, conceding to each licensed system the privilege of retaining the whole of the collections made for Inland messages, irrespective of its extent or its share of the work done :—

Extract from Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 203-35A. T., dated 2nd May 1882.

"The Governor General in Council * * * is * desirous, in the interests of the senders of telegrams, that Railways should be encouraged to carry public telegraphic messages to as great an extent as is compatible with the proper use of their telegraphs for the primary purpose of Railway Traffic."

* * * * * * *

"With this object, and also to simplify account-keeping, to ensure uniformity of procedure, and to develop telegraphic communication, it is resolved—

"I —To extend to canal telegraphs also the privilege of carrying telegraphic messages for the general public;

"II.—That in future every railway or canal, or other duly licensed telegraph office, at which a message may be tendered for despatch, shall retain the value of the message it sends, excepting such amounts as have to be again disbursed under the rules; for instance, for reply paid, post registered messages, &c.;

"III.—That there shall be but one public telegraph message system throughout India, applicable to railway, canal, or any other telegraphic system licensed to carry messages for the public; and

"IV.—To provide for economical maintenance the principle enunciated in Resolution, Public Works Department, Nos. 125-28T of the 4th March 1871, that the maintenance of Government and Railway Telegraphs should be combined and vested in the Telegraph Department whenever practicable, is re-affirmed, and is now extended to canal telegraphs."

67. It is obvious that the effect of this concession must have been a diminution in the cash receipts of the Telegraph Department, but it should also be known that, besides giving up its fair share of receipts in order to encourage "licensed systems to carry public telegraph messages", the Government also pays the whole cost of the Telegraph Department Check Office, which is really the Telegraph Clearing House for the whole of India. It also bears the whole cost of publishing and distributing the tariffs and regulations for the public, as well as the various orders on which the interchange of traffic of the many systems depends.

68. The Government share of the value of transferred messages that would have accrued to the end of the official year had it not been for this concession was ₹1,16,515; but it is hoped that the anticipations expressed in 1882 "that any loss thereof will be more than compensated for by the effect of the additional facilities thus given to the public" may ere long be completely fulfilled.

UTILISATION OF POSTAL AGENCY IN THE OPERATIONS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

69. The question of the expediency of amalgamating the Telegraph and Postal Departments in this country has more than once been raised during recent years and has received very careful consideration; but notwithstanding the advantages which such an amalgamation seemed to offer, difficulties peculiar to this country and objections of so grave a character presented themselves that it was never found practicable to take any steps in the direction of amalgamation.

70. The main advantages expected from an amalgamation of this kind is to extend the use of the telegraph by increasing the number of telegraph stations,

and by spreading these stations widely over the country; and as the amount of work at many of these would be insufficient to employ a special staff, the extension of the Telegraph was contingent on other remunerative work being available for them, and the combination of Postal with Telegraph work offered the simplest solution of the problem.

71. But it appeared not impossible to achieve this result without incurring the disadvantages and risks to efficiency which were found to be inseparable from any attempt at complete amalgamation, and the Director General of Telegraphs was instructed to "proceed with method and vigour" towards combining the charge of the Telegraph with the Post Office in any station where circumstances rendered such a course possible.

72 It will be convenient to reproduce here the Resolution of the Government of India on this subject, which was published as soon as the Director General was able to submit a definite plan of operations.

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 287T., dated Simla, 9th October 1883.

Read—

Paragraph 6 of Public Works Department Resolution No 169-90T., dated 31st May 1881.
Letter from Director General of Telegraphs, No. 454, dated 14th July 1883.
Public Works Department letter No. 253T., dated 22nd August 1883, to the Director General of Telegraphs.
Letter from Director General of Telegraphs, No. 480T., dated 29th August 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.—In pursuance of the orders of the Government of India, the Director General of Telegraphs now submits a scheme, drawn up in consultation with the Director General of the Post Office, for utilising the agency of the Post Office in extending the operations of the Telegraph Department. The following are the main heads of this scheme, which has the cordial approval of the Government of India:—

1. To constitute every Post Office in the empire a receiving office or depôt for the receipt of "Inland" telegrams from the public, whence "Inland" telegrams will be despatched by post to the nearest telegraph station, whether such station be a Government office or an office of a licensed telegraph system.

The charge to the public for a telegram received at a Post Office to be the same as the charge for a telegram received at a Telegraph Office.

2. To train a number of Post Office officials in telegraph duties (their pay while under training and all connected expenses being borne by the Telegraph Department) for the purpose—

(*a*) of combining telegraph with postal work at telegraph stations where the work can be done efficiently and cheaper by using the agency of the Post Office; and

(*b*) of working branch telegraph stations off the present main routes, which it is proposed to establish in Post Offices.

3. To erect short lines of telegraph inexpensively constructed, connecting the existing telegraph system with the Post Offices in towns in the vicinity, with the object of bringing the advantages of the telegraph within the reach of people off the main routes, thus providing a large extension of its sphere of usefulness at the least possible expense to the State.

The extent of these connections must be limited by financial considerations, but it is hoped that Local Governments and Administrations will be ready to contribute towards the expense involved, when it is known that this expense under the arrangements now sanctioned will be reduced to a minimum.

4. It has also been proposed by the two Directors General that in order to remove friction and to facilitate the combined working, the Postal Department shall make no charge for postage, registration, &c, of articles on Telegraph service, and that all telegrams sent by the Post Office shall be considered as "on the service" "of the Telegraph Department," and transmitted without charge over the lines of the Telegraph Depart-

ment, and of all licensed telegraph systems. This proposal is approved by the Government of India, and may be carried into effect from such date as may be arranged by the two Departments.

5. Detailed rules for the guidance of Postal telegraph receiving offices will be drawn up by the heads of the two Departments concerned, but it may be generally stated that inland telegrams tendered at such offices may be paid for either in cash or in postage labels, while in the case of branch telegraph stations established in Post offices payment may be made in telegraph stamps also.

6. As regards the adjustment of accounts between the Postal and Telegraph Departments, the former will debit the latter with the usual discount on the sale of postage stamps used in payment for telegrams, and with the actual extra expenditure incurred in working Postal telegraph offices.

7. The Government of India is unwilling to bind either Department by the issue of further precise instructions, and confidently leaves the development of the scheme in the hands of the two Directors General, subject to their submitting from time to time such of their proposals as may require the sanction of higher authority.

The desired economical extension of the telegraph will depend largely on cautious tentative measures adopted, with the consent of both Departments, in the light of experience gained by actual working.

8. In conclusion, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council desires to express his recognition of the spirit in which the two Directors General have taken up this scheme for the development of telegraphic communication in India, and his appreciation of the liberal and ready manner in which the Director General of the Post Office has met the proposals of the Director General of Telegraphs.

73. Thanks to the cordial co-operation of Mr. Hogg, the Director General of the Post Office, who not only placed all the resources of the Post Office at the disposal of the Telegraph Department, but also deputed one of his principal officers for the purpose : the scheme sketched out in this Resolution was brought into operation with great expedition. Detailed rules were drawn up for the guidance of Postmasters, and on the 1st December 1883 every Post Office in the country was made a Telegraph Receiving Office, whence telegrams were dispatched without extra charge to the nearest telegraph station ; the training of postal employés was pushed on with vigour in different provinces, and by the close of the year 55 offices were worked by Postal Agency.

74. The following statement gives particulars of these, and shows also in italics the number of new offices which had been opened and arranged for at the date of writing this report :—

Number of existing Offices transferred to Postal Agency.	Number of New Offices opened.			Total number of Offices worked by Postal Agency.	Number of Offices arranged for, but not yet open.
	Connected with Departmental Offices.	Connected with Railway Offices.	Total.		
24	21	10	31	55	146
56	*86*	*74*	*160*	*216*	*131*

75. The success so far has been eminently satisfactory, and there is every reason to hope that the native public, whose needs have been mainly considered, are able to appreciate and quite ready to avail themselves of the facilities which it is the object of the scheme to bring to their doors.

76. This notice would be incomplete without special mention of the interest taken in the scheme by Mr. Douglas, Deputy Director General of the Post Office, and of the energy and ability which he devoted to its successful accomplishment.

PRIVATE LINES AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

77. The following statements show the transactions of the Telephone Companies during 1882 and 1883, as also the extent of the departmental operations for the last three years :—

Telephone Companies.

1882.

	No. of Subscribers.	No of Exchange Connections.	No. of Private Lines.	Amounts realized.
				R
Calcutta	102	101	2	32,215
Bombay	90	87	3	25,194
Madras	24	28	...	6,650
Rangoon	17	17	...	6,250
Karachi	11	11	...	2,700
TOTAL	244	244	5	73,009

1883.

				R
Calcutta	195	178	18	52,839
Bombay	134	132	3	38,597
Madras	30	33	...	7,479
Rangoon	40	37	13	16,750
Karachi	12	12	...	4,200
TOTAL	411	392	34	1,19,865

Government Telephones.

YEAR.	No. of Exchanges.	No. of Exchange Connections.		Total Exchange Connections.	Public Lines.		Private Lines		Amounts realized.
		Public.	Private.		No. of Circuits.	No. of Offices.	No. of Circuits.	No. of Offices.	
									R
1881	4	24	...	24	11	16	26	51	19,808
1882	8	45	11	56	42	65	46	82	40,069
1883	12	81	11	92	48	74	41	74	47,131

78. The first private line supplied by the Telegraph Department was erected in August 1875 between the Fort Office of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in Bombay and the Mazagon dockyard. The instruments used were alphabetical dial instruments. Other firms and companies followed the lead of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and private lines worked with A, B, C instruments soon became general in all the large cities of India.

79. The invention of the microphone in 1877, and the rapidity with which it was improved and combined with the telephone, gave a new direction to the attention of the department. Various forms of apparatus, obtained from England, America, and elsewhere, were put under trial, while experiments with other designs were made, and an instrument invented by the departmental electrician, Mr. Johnston, was finally adopted.

80. The alphabetical dial instruments were replaced by telephones, and the department was quite prepared to undertake the business of supplying telephones for private lines and also for exchanges.

81. In 1881 the Government decided that private enterprise in telephone business should be encouraged in India, and licenses were granted to the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, to establish exchanges in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Rangoon, and to the Crossley Company for Calcutta.

The license granted to the latter lapsed ; the Oriental Telephone Company, however, commenced operations at once and established exchanges at each of the places above named. In 1882 the Company opened an exchange also in Karachi.

82. In January 1883, this Company was allowed to transfer its licenses for Calcutta and Bombay to local companies, the Bengal and Bombay Telephone Companies, Limited, (the latter including Karachi in its operations), but retained its licenses for Madras and Rangoon.

83. In October 1883, with the object of facilitating the operations of public Companies, the Government revised the rules on the subject. The nature of these rules may be gathered from the following extract from the Resolution by the Government of India, No. 303T., dated 25th October 1883 :—

"In view of the desirability of securing adequate protection of the public interests, "it is necessary that full discretion should be reserved to the Government to step in and "undertake the carrying on of telephonic communication in the event of failure, over-"charge, or other misconduct on the part of a Company, or of other circumstances which "appear to render such a course desirable. His Excellency the Governor General in Coun-"cil is therefore pleased to rule that all future licenses will be granted, subject to a full "reservation of the rights of Government in this respect.

"The right of the Government to license more than one Company in any town has "been maintained from the first, and is now re-affirmed.

"The construction, maintenance, and working of all exchanges for, and lines between, "Government offices will be undertaken in all cases by the Government Telegraph "Department. The instructions contained in Public Works Department letter No. 309T., "dated 13th June 1882, to the address of the Director General of Telegraphs, are "therefore cancelled.

"*II.—Connection between the Companies' exchanges and lines, and the Government "system*, will be permitted under rules to be hereafter laid down, and on payment of a "certain fee.

"When such connections have been established, the receipt and delivery at Telephone "Exchange of written messages for transmission over the Government wires will be per-"mitted under rules hereafter to be laid down

"*III.—Ultra-radial connections.*—Telephone Companies holding licenses for an "exchange within certain defined limits may be permitted to connect with their exchange "isolated subscribers living beyond the limits defined, subject to the payment of an extra "royalty.

"When connections are desired between towns, each possessing a licensed exchange, "the trunk line of communication will, in all cases, be erected, maintained, and owned "by the Government Telegraph Department, and let to the Company at an annual rental.

"But it must be understood that no Company has a right to *claim* the erection of a "trunk line, and that the State is free to approve or decline in each individual case.

"*IV.—Royalties.*—The royalty fixed in the licenses to the Oriental Telephone Com-"pany is at the rate of 10 per cent. With a view to encouraging the development of "Telephone enterprise, Companies obtaining licenses in future, under the conditions now "laid down, will be required to pay a royalty of 5 per cent., with an additional royalty of "1 per cent. on *ultra-radial* connections.

"*V.—Good-will.*—In all future licenses, it will be expressly stipulated, in accordance "with the English system, that in case of purchase of the Company's property by the "Government, nothing will be paid for the 'good-will' of the business."

84. It will be seen that the royalty payable to Government has been reduced by one-half—a concession, of which the Companies have not been slow to take advantage.

CALCUTTA,
1st December 1884.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1883-84.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

Capital Account.

Abstract of line and wire mileage.

			To end of previous year.	1883-84.	To end of 1883-84	
Mileage	Line	Departmental	17,664·5	702	18,366·5	
		Railway	2,892	546	3,438	
		Railway property maintained by Department	415	80	495	
		Guaranteed	818 5	89	907·5	
		TOTAL	(a) 21,790	1,417	(b) 23,207	(a) & (b).—There are in addition 134 miles of "Provincial" Lines.
	Wire	Departmental	40,441 5	2,179	42,620·5	
		Railway	19,814	2,825	22,639	
		Railway property maintained by Department	1,646	227	1,873	
		Guaranteed	1,250·5	151	1,401 5	
		TOTAL	(c) 63,152	5,382	(d) 68,534	(c) & (d).—There are in addition 160 miles of "Provincial" wires
	Cable	Departmental	122	3	125	
		Railway	5	2	7	
		Guaranteed	3	.....	3	
		TOTAL	130	5	135	
	Lines	Departmental	1,80,80,559	8,33,081	1,89,13,640	
		Railway	38,93,318	8,74,726	47,68,044	
		Guaranteed	5,65,442	14,605	5,80,047	
		TOTAL	2,25,39,319	17,22,412	2,42,61,731	
	Buildings	Signal Offices	33,54,478	2,37,844	35,92,322	
		Quarters for Officers	12,240	...	12,240	
		Cable-houses and tanks	28,011	9,203	37,214	
		Store-houses	2,16,684	1,14,615	3,31,299	
		Workshop and press buildings	1,63,142	677	1,63,819	
		TOTAL	37,74,555	3,62,339	41,36,894	

Outlay	Tools and Plant	First fitting of offices	9,97,143	1,72,892	11,70,035
		Other Tools and Plant	1,38,426	6,041	1,44,467
		TOTAL	11,35,569	1,78,933	13,14,502
		Stores	18,30,504	1,68,503	19,99 007
		Suspense heads	65,251	17,014	48,237
		Charge for exchange paid in England	2,17,889	33,935	2,51,824
		TOTAL PRESENT CAPITAL	2,95,63,087	24,49,108	3,20,12,195
		Temporary Telegraphs for Military purposes	95,068	2,431	92,637
		TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	2,94,68,019	24,51,539	3,19,19,558
	Revenue Account.				
Number of	Divisions		17	...	17
	Signal offices		324	23	347
	Messages	Private	1,34,58,113	15,88,382	1,50,46,495
		State	20,55,586	2,29,330	22,84,916
		Free	1,29,623	1,174	1,30,797
		TOTAL	1,56,43,322	18,18,886	1,74,62,208
Revenue	On Messages	Private	3,45,00,205	27,05,131	3,72,05,336
		State	90,00,443	5,06,239	95,06,682
		Free	19,58,362	22,195	19,80,557
		TOTAL	4,54,59,010	32,33,565	4,86,92,575
	Railway Telegraphs		33,11,354	6,86,800	39,98,154
	Guaranteed		3,71,438	1,50,730	5,22,168
	Miscellaneous		6,29,965	53,169	6,83,134
		TOTAL	4,97,71,767	41,24,264	5,38,96,031
Working expenses			5,74,44,001	37,44,186	6,11,88,187
Net charge (Difference between Revenue and Working expenses)			76,72,234	3,80,078	72,92,156
Per mile of line	Revenue		2,289·41	177 72	2,322·4
	Net charge		353 09	16·38	314 22
Percentage on capital outlay	Revenue		168 9	12 92	168·85
	Net charge		26·04	1·19	22·84
Value of unused balance of stores at end of year			18,30,504	1,68,503	19,99,007
		TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL AND REVENUE	8,69,12,020	61,95,725	9,31,07,745
		DEFICIT ON TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,71,40,253	20,71,461	3,92,11,714

APPENDIX TO SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Review of Telegraph Accounts for the last five years.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	MESSAGE REVENUE.			Claims from State Railways.	Claims from Guaranteed Railways.	Claims from Guarantors.	Saleable Books, Forms and Maps	TELEGRAPH GAZETTE.			Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	Paid Messages.	Free Messages.	TOTAL.					Calcutta.	Rangoon	Moulmein.		
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1879-80 . .	36,58,725	1,13,973	37,72,698	3,14,053	99,061	35,401	2,813	10,480	2,141	...	14,799	42,51,446
1880-81 . .	38,71,179	46,498	39,17,677	4,08,336	95,096	45,090	3,598	10,936	2,439	...	18,465	45,01,637
1881-82 . .	32,11,001	43,737	32,54,738	4,21,177	97,714	55,202	2,432	10,883	1,956	900	9,210	38,54,212
1882-83 . .	32,75,608	43,774	33,19,382	6,05,413	97,224	99,011	3,081	11,196	2,071	900	18,961	41,57,239
1883-84 . .	(a)32,11,370	22,195	(a)32,33,565	5,89,813	96,987	1,50,730	3,219	11,292	(b)2,121	900	35,637	41,24,264

REVENUE CHARGES.

YEAR.	LINE MAINTENANCE.						SIGNALLING.												
	REPAIRS.		Establishment.	Share of Direction Accounts and Superintendence	Profit and Loss.	TOTAL.	REPAIRS.		Check Office.	SIGNAL OFFICES.		Share of Direction Accounts and Superintendence.	Saleable Books, Forms and Maps	TELEGRAPH GAZETTE.			Telegraph Stamps.	Profit and Loss.	TOTAL.
	By Telegraph Department.	By Public Works Department					By Telegraph Department	By Public Works Department.		Departmental.	Non-Departmental			Calcutta.	Rangoon	Moulmein.			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1879-80 .	1,61,385	694	1,30,975	4,12,109	90	7,05,253	1,190	30,990	41,998	16,37,324	57,623	4,12,110	8,987	4,139	1,678	...	8,570	130	22,04,739
1880-81	2,46,784	1,505	1,48,464	4,29,335	...	8,26,178	2,700	39,962	44,679	16,58,165	1,50,910	4,29,335	6,219	4,056	1,757	...	6,665	844	23,45,292
1881-82 .	1,82,148	2,575	1,63,698	4,44,605	225	7,93,251	1,716	32,336	45,667	17,11,954	1,81,776	4,44,606	10,426	2,262	1,715	277	9,432	226	24,42,393
1882-83 .	2,27,592	..	1,91,303	4,57,694	262	8,76,851	3,298	38,100	49,375	17,82,310	1,07,693	4,57,694	5,191	6,544	1,593	310	10,221	262	24,62,591
1883-84 .	5,09,081	180	2,00,550	4,59,817	500	11,70,128	1,706	37,237	46,319	18,90,569	1,21,850	4,59,818	4,902	4,119	(c)2,810	246	3,982	500	25,74,058

Result of Operations for five years.

YEAR.	Capital Expenditure to end of year	Revenue Receipts.	Revenue Charges.	Profit without Interest.	Miles of Lines.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Signal Offices.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES			VALUE OF MESSAGES		
								Inland.	Foreign	TOTAL.	Inland.	Foreign.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1879-80	3,41,02,791	42,51,446	29,09,992	13,41,454	20,519·93	52,914·19	303	12,73,884	2,28,859	15,02,743	26,47,970	10,10,755	36,58,725
1880-81	2,50,68,267	45,01,637	31,71,470	13,30,167	20,346·17	56,087·66	310	13,46,358	2,96,419	16,42,777	26,92,610	11,78,569	38,71,179
1881-82	2,73,59,407	38,54,212	32,35,644	6,18,568	21,049·6	59,569·36	319	12,80,973	3,32,402	16,13,375	20,15,331	11,95,670	32,11,001
1882-83	2,94,68,019	41,57,239	33,39,442	8,17,797	21,740·	62,960·	324	14,43,168	3,56,011	17,99,179	19,96,448	12,79,160	32,75,608
1883-84	3,19,19,558	41,24,264	37,44,186	3,80,078	23,207·	68,669·	347	14,55,182	3,62,530	18,17,712	18,78,307	13,33,063	32,11,370

(a) Exclusive of R8,698 on account of Provincial Telegraphs.

(b) Inclusive of R350 from the Bassein Telegraph Gazette.

(c) Inclusive of R24 on account of the Bassein Telegraph Gazette.

APPENDIX B.

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and of Foreign Messages "Sent" and Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1883-84, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

Divisions.	Number of paid messages and Indian share of collections in 1883-84.																	
	Inland.				Foreign.				Total				Grand Total.					
	State.				State.				State.									
	No.	Value.			No.	Value.			No.	Value.			No.	Value.				
		R	a.			R	a.			R	a.			R	a.			
Arakan	2,817	3,170	7	23,119	2	14	11	1,068	2,819	3,185	2	24,187	27,005	34,209	3	2,397	2,525	14
Assam	15,168	20,830	12	43,773	1	4	11	269	15,169	20,835	7	44,042	59,211	69,043	9	14,715	22,184	2
Bellary	4,619	5,150	1	28,930	2	10	0	304	4,621	5,160	1	29,234	33,855	35,541	8	4,407	5,382	1
Bengal	28,991	87,600	10	222,880	592	3,918	9	44,770	29,583	91,519	3	267,650	297,233	5,22,464	9	36,330	1,05,019	1
Bombay	25,798	62,872	6	252,367	1,182	7,955	8	131,287	26,980	70,827	14	383,654	410,634	8,30,292	11	32,816	95,788	8
B. Burma	13,828	24,559	8	111,966	30	196	6	27,543	13,858	24,755	14	139,509	153,367	2,55,489	13	13,771	22,823	12
Dacca	5,829	8,406	2	24,371	...	...	...	129	5,829	8,406	2	24,500	30,329	39,058	13	4,998	8,893	15
Ganjam	8,708	8,365	3	93,318	1	2	12	1,624	8,709	8,367	15	94,942	103,651	1,04,952	2	7,099	7,519	14
Indore	7,487	13,544	14	38,518	...	...	...	74	7,487	13,544	14	38,592	46,079	55,963	5	8,046	17,836	8
Madras	19,470	36,605	0	113,556	1,414	4,276	9	100,881	20,884	40,881	9	214,437	235,321	5,26,231	1	17,946	44,628	1
Malabar	4,221	3,655	6	51,441	...	...	...	4,196	4,221	3,655	6	55,637	59,858	65,654	5	5,201	5,962	13
Nagpur	8,364	10,706	7	27,026	2	10	3	81	8,366	10,716	10	27,107	35,473	41,242	2	8,642	13,058	0
Oudh & Rohilkund	9,235	16,386	2	39,129	...	...	...	555	9,235	16,386	2	39,684	48,919	62,513	13	11,450	25,416	4
Punjab	46,892	1,21,895	7	95,695	577	6,970	1	1,001	47,469	1,28,865	8	96,696	144,165	2,36,973	15	57,872	1,73,006	11
Rajputana	4,563	5,964	2	10,069	...	...	...	29	4,563	5,964	2	10,098	14,661	17,942	13	4,523	6,404	3
Sindh	20,850	41,520	4	59,982	1,115	13,765	1	43,805	21,965	55,285	5	103,787	125,752	3,32,844	14	23,518	53,368	11
Total for the year	226,840	4,71,232	11	1,236,140	4,918	37,124	7	357,616	231,758	5,08,357	2	1,593,756	1,825,514	32,30,428	8			
Adjustments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—10,360	4			
Net Total	2,26,840	4,71,232	11	1,236,140	4,918	37,124	7	357,616	231,758	5,08,357	2	1,593,756	1,825,514	32,20,068	4	253,731	6,09,818	6

Divisions.	Number of paid messages and Indian share of collections in 1882-83.																	
	Inland.				Foreign.				Total.				Grand Total.					
	State.				State.				State.									
	No	Value.			No.	Value.			No.	Value.			No.	Value.				
		R	a.			R	a.			R	a.			R	a.			
Arakan	2,397	2,525	14	20,687	...	...	...	1,285	2,397	2,525	14	21,972	24,369	31,491	8			
Assam	14,715	22,184	2	38,169	1	5	14	269	14,716	22,190	0	38,438	53,154	65,047	12			
Bellary	4,407	5,382	1	23,650	...	...	...	306	4,407	5,382	1	23,956	28,363	31,433	11			
Bengal	36,330	1,05,019	1	233,701	427	4,350	11	43,710	36,757	1,09,369	12	277,411	314,168	5,39,270	9			
Bombay	32,816	95,788	8	238,408	1,736	13,919	1	108,234	34,552	1,09,707	9	346,642	381,194	7,78,463	8			
B. Burma	13,771	22,823	12	105,759	16	96	14	15,159	13,787	22,920	10	120,918	134,705	1,92,085	13			
Dacca	4,998	8,893	15	24,761	2	8	2	139	5,000	8,902	1	24,900	29,900	36,618	11			
Ganjam	7,099	7,519	14	78,500	...	...	...	1,539	7,099	7,519	14	80,039	87,138	92,468	10			
Indore	8,046	17,836	8	40,227	3	22	13	81	8,049	17,859	5	40,308	48,357	63,509	0			
Madras	17,946	44,628	1	105,030	1,449	4,782	9	105,330	19,395	49,410	10	210,360	229,755	5,11,839	15			
Malabar	5,201	5,962	13	50,581	7	35	12	4,506	5,208	5,998	9	55,087	60,295	71,854	6			
Nagpur	8,642	13,058	0	25,417	...	...	...	92	8,642	13,058	0	25,509	34,151	39,594	5			
Oudh & Rohilkund	11,450	25,416	4	44,524	7	78	9	500	11,457	25,494	13	45,024	56,481	77,033	1			
Punjab	57,872	1,73,006	11	96,332	802	11,031	9	1,156	58,674	1,84,038	4	97,488	156,162	3,01,613	8			
Rajputana	4,523	6,404	3	12,484	...	...	...	26	4,523	6,404	3	12,510	17,033	20,500	8			
Sindh	23,518	53,368	11	51,207	1,023	13,159	7	68,206	24,541	66,528	2	119,413	143,954	4,18,783	7			
Total for the year																		
Adjustments																		
Net Total	253,731	6,09,818	6	1,189,437	5,473	47,491	5	350,538	259,204	6,57,309	11	1,539,975	1,799,179	32,75,608	4			

Total Paid Messages.

		No.	Value. R	Value. a.
Inland*		1,462,980	18,86,986	15
Foreign	Departmental	361,723	13,31,779	2
	Railway	811	1,302	3
	Total	1,825,514	32,20,068	4

Total Paid Messages.

		No.	Value. R	Value. a.
Inland	Departmental	1,285,937	18,46,463	0
	Railway	157,231	1,49,985	4
Foreign	Departmental	355,435	12,78,283	1
	Railway	576	876	15
	Total	1,799,179	32,75,608	4

This Return includes 350 messages on the Service of French and Portuguese Governments and of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the value of which, viz., R1,169-7, has not been credited to Revenue.
* Since the 1st January 1883, messages received in transfer from Railway systems have been omitted from this Return, being now transmitted over the lines of this Department free of charge.

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages "Sent" and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1883-84, showing the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures of the previous year.

DIVISIONS.	INCREASE.																DECREASE.															
	Inland.				Foreign.				Total.				Grand Total.		Inland.				Foreign.				Total.				Grand Total.	
	State.		Private.		State.		Private.		State.		Private.				State.		Private.		State.		Private.		State.		Private.			
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
Arakan	420	646 9	2,432	2,653 14	2	14 11	...		422	650 4	2,432	2,653 14	2,854	2,313 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	595 7	...	...	217	595 7	217	595 7
Assam	453	...	5,604	4,115 15	...	...	...	234 7	453	...	5,604	4,350 6	6,057	4,350 6	...	1,353 6	...	...	...	1 3	...	...	...	1,354 9	...	...	...	1,354 9
Bellary	212	...	5,280	4,314 4	2	10 0	...	18 9	214	10 8	5,280	4,329 13	5,494	4,339 13	...	232 0	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	232 0	2	...	2	232 0
Bengal	...	...	...	1,745 6	165	...	1,050	...	165	...	1,050	1,745 6	1,215	1,745 6	7,339	17,418 7	10,821	...		432 4	...	700 13	7,339	17,850 9	10,821	700 13	18,160	18,551 6
Bombay	...	...	13,959	12,006 3	...	...	23,053	78,702 1	...	...	37,012	90,708 14	37,012	90,708 14	7,018	32,916 2	...	...	554	5,963 9	...	...	7,572	38,879 11	...	...	7,572	38,879 11
British Burma	57	1,735 12	6,207	11,362 10	14	99 8	12,384	50,705 2	71	1,835 4	18,591	61,568 12	18,662	63,404 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	831	...	...	...	831	...	...	487 13	390	11 9	2	8 2	10	52 6	2	495 15	400	63 15	402	559 14
Ganjam	1,609	845 5	14,818	11,533 7	1	2 12	85	112 0	1,610	848 1	14,903	11,645 7	16,513	12,493 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	...	...	...	...		...	...	1 13	...	...	...	1 13	...	1 13	559	4,201 10	1,709	3,233 1	3	22 13	7	...	562	4,314 7	1,716	3,233 1	2,278	7,547 8
Madras	1,524	...	8,526	9,778 5	...	...	...	13,141 14	1,524	...	8,526	22,920 3	10,050	22,920 3	...	8,013 1	...	...	35	5 09 0	4,449	...	35	8,529 1	4,449	...	4,484	8,529 1
Malabar	...	...	860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	860	...	860	...	980	2,307 7	...	2,324 9	7	35 13	310	1,532 5	987	2,343 3	310	3,856 14	1,297	6,200 1
Nagpur	...	...	1,609	4,000 5	2	10 3	...	...	2	10 3	1,609	4,000 5	1,611	4,010 8	278	2,351 9	...	...	...	...	11	11 2	278	2,351 9	11	11 2	289	2,362 11
Oudh & Rohilkand	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	129 0	...	...	55	129 0	55	129 0	2,215	9,030 2	5,395	5,539 9	7	78 9	...	...	2,222	9,108 11	5,395	5,539 9	7,617	14,648 4
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,980	51,111 4	637	7,532 14	225	4,061 8	155	1,933 15	11,205	55,172 12	792	9,466 13	11,997	64,639 9
Rajputana	40	...	...	...	...	...	3	18 3	40	...	3	18 3	43	18 3	...	440 1	2,415	2,135 13	...	...	...	...	...	440 1	2,415	2,135 13	2,415	2,575 14
Sindh	...	...	8,775	5,118 12	92	605 10	...	...	92	605 10	8,775	5,118 12	8,867	5,724 6	2,668	11,848 7	...	...	...	...	24,401	79,814 8	2,668	11,848 7	24,401	79,814 8	27,069	91,662 15
Adjustments	...	...	...	−16,727 14	...	...	...	+6,367 10	...	...	...	−10,360 4	...	10,360 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,146	3,225 10	68,070	49,901 13	278	742 12	36,670	1,48,928 11	5,424	3,968 6	104,710	1,98,830 8	110,134	2,02,798 14	32,037	1,41,811 5	21,367	20,777 7	833	11,109 10	29,562	84,620 8	32,870	1,52,920 15	50,929	1,05,417 15	83,799	2,58,338 14
Net Increase and Decrease on the previous year	...	...	46,703	29,124 6	...	...	7,078	64,288 3	...	...	53,781	93,412 9	26,335	...	26,891	1,38,583 11	...	...	535	10,556 14	...	...	27,446	1,48,952 9	...	...	...	55,540 0

NOTE—This Return does not include Collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1883-84.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value. R	a.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value. R	a.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value. R	a.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value. R	a.	East. Via Amoy. No.	Indian Value. R	a.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value. R	a.	Via Rangoon. No.	Indian Value. R	a.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value. R	a.	Tavoy. No.	Indian Value. R	a.	Ceylon. No.	Indian Value. R	a.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value. R	a.
INDIAN.																																	
Sent	40,455	1,69,901	11	1,198	3,571	9	464	2,087	12	43,716	1,30,227	7	63	236	8	6,477	57,844	0	5,015	16,854	6	5,199	7,275	8	5	65	0	20,646	37,026	5	123,238	4,25,090	
Received	25,223	1,27,654	6	1,501	5,919	4	568	3,829	0	47,856	1,76,915	1	89	228	15	6,703	19,523	1	4,999	15,599	13	...	...	...	5	60	6	20,585	38,580	4	107,529	3,88,510	
Total	65,678	2,97,756	1	2,699	9,490	13	1,032	5,916	12	91,572	3,07,142	8	152	465	7	13,180	77,367	1	10,014	32,454	3	5,199	7,275	8	10	125	6	41,231	75,606	9	230,767	8,13,600	4
TRANSIT.																																	
From East to West—																																	
Received. *Vid* Madras	2,688	21,827	8	59	181	8	91	239	10	50,907	1,88,133	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,745	2,10,382	1
Vid Rangoon	393	2,724	6	9	17	4	17	50	4	8,714	34,253	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,133	37,047	3
Vid Laingha	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2
From Ceylon	488	1,713	4	7	18	15	3	20	3	5,054	14,238	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,552	15,991	4
Vid Tavoy	2	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	183	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	196	4
From West to East—																																	
Sent. *Vid* Madras	10,470	53,729	8	1,117	3,330	14	40	112	1	37,938	1,39,571	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,565	1,96,744	4
Vid Rangoon	1,303	6,081	7	138	472	1	7	22	2	6,307	24,245	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,755	30,821	2
Vid Laingha	2	3	10	8	61	10	...	...	...	25	150	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	215	8
To Ceylon	1,093	4,450	3	71	218	10	...	...	...	2,913	10,160	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,077	14,829	4
Vid Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	10
From West to West—																																	
Received *vid* Bombay.	2	7	8	5	16	8	76	297	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	328	12
Sent *vid* Bombay.	5	35	9	12	46	2	19	93	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	175	6
From East to East—																																	
Received From Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	789	2,899	0	164	421	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	953	3,320	14
Vid Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	2,454	11	655	2,454	11
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	116	533	10	117	536	13
Vid Amur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	63	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	17	65	11
Total	16,447	90,589	9	1,426	4,363	8	253	835	11	111,899	4,10,946	10	...	...	...	805	2,962	12	164	421	14	1	3	3	...	...	...	772	2,990	4	131,767	5,13,113	7
GRAND TOTAL																															362,534	13,26,713	11
ADJUSTMENTS																															...	+6,367	10
NET TOTAL																															362,534	13,33,081	5

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Routes for the year 1883-84.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit. To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	25,223	40,455	65,678	33·56	47·13	40·80
	Vid Turkey	1,501	1,198	2,699	2·00	1·40	1·68
	Persian Gulf *Vid* Karachi	568	464	1,032	0·76	0·54	0·64
Red Sea	*vid* Suez	47,856	43,716	91,572	63·68	50·93	56·88
	Total	75,148	85,833	160,981	100·00	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX F.

Synopsis of Complaints in which this Department is concerned for the year 1883-84.

Nature of Complaints.	Number of Complaints received.				Number disposed of. Admitted.				Rejected. Being groundless.			Rejected. Not investigated for want of documents.			Total rejected.	Number of Paid Messages.			Percentage of Messages which formed the subject of Complaints.			
	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign	Total received.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign	Total admitted	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign	Inland.	Railway	Foreign.		Inland	Railway.	Foreign	Inland.	Railway	Foreign	Total.
Non-delivery	265	48	90	403	143	31	68	242	118	17	21	5	...	...	161	...	...	...	·020	·017	·025	·020
	103	24	49	266	80	15	30	125	102	9	18	11	...	1	141	...	...	...	·015	·013	·014	·014
Delay	142	22	6	170	93	16	6	114	45	7	1	3	...	...	56	..	...	..	·010	·008	·001	·006
	133	20	9	162	100	18	6	133	22	3	3	1	...	..	29	*13,38,606	2,75,654	3,62,534	·010	·010	·002	·009
Error	139	24	29	192	111	23	28	162	23	1	3	3	...	...	30	12,85,937	1,92,373	3,56,011	·010	·008	·008	·010
	116	8	37	161	103	8	34	145	10	...	3	3	...	...	16	..		...	·009	·004	·010	·008
Miscellaneous	27	5	5	37	11	3	3	17	16	2	2	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	·002	·002	·001	·002
	4	...	7	11	3	...	5	8	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	..	..	·000	·000	·002	·001
Total	573	99	130	802	357	73	105	535	202	27	27	11	...	...	267	...	...	...	·042	·035	·035	·040
	446	52	102	600	295	42	75	411	135	12	26	15	...	1	189	...	...	...	·034	·027	·028	·032

Increase of Traffic . { Departmental . . . . . 4·09 per cent. Railway . . . . . 43·29 " Foreign . . . . . 1·83 " Net . . . . . 7·76 "

Increase in the number of admitted complaints . { Departmental . . . . . 21·01 per cent. Railway . . . . . 78·04 " Foreign . . . . . 40·00 " Net . . . . . 30·17 "

* Exclusive of 1,24,374 messages transferred to Railways, which are included in the number shown under head "Railway." The addition of this number to the above figures will give the total number of Paid Inland Messages as shown in the printed Collection Return for 1883-84.

NOTE.—The figures in antique are those for the last year.

Synopsis of Complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned for the year 1883-84.

Nature of Complaints.	Number of Complaints received.			Transferred to other Telegraph Administrations. Disposed of. Admitted.			Rejected. Being groundless.		Rejected. On technical grounds.		Total rejected.	Transferred, not yet disposed of.		Not transferred to other Telegraph Administrations. Not being supported by prescribed documents.		Transfer forbidden by Convention.		Number of Paid Messages.			Percentage of Messages which formed the subject of Complaints.		
	Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.		Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Non-delivery	73	115	187	34	54	88	31	40	6	...	77	...	11	1	4	...	6	...	...	...	·026	·032	·029
	76	149	225	48	81	129	27	35	2	2	66	...	10	...	8	...	12	...	...	...	·039	·042	·042
Delay	65	16	81	31	10	41	15	2	17	...	34	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	·014	·004	·013
	38	32	70	30	17	47	8	8	...	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	5	2,75,654	3,62,534	6,38,188	·010	·009	·013
Error	48	81	129	40	8	48	5	7	3	1	16	...	...	...	1	...	64	1,92,373	3,56,011	5,48,384	·017	·022	·020
	29	90	119	27	31	58	2	2	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	...	51	...	...	...	·015	·025	·021
Miscellaneous	19	16	35	13	15	28	3	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·007	·014	·005
	3	45	48	2	33	35	1	10	...	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·002	·012	·008
Total for the year	204	228	432	118	87	205	54	49	29	1	133	1	12	2	6	...	73	...	...	...	·074	·062	·067
	146	316	462	107	162	269	38	55	2	3	98	...	14	...	13	...	68	...	...	...	·075	·088	·084
Balance from last year	...	14	14	...	9	9	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	27	27	...	21	21	...	3	...	...	3	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	204	242	446	118	95	214	54	53	29	1	137	1	13	2	6	...	73	...	...	...	·074	·066	·069
	146	343	489	107	183	290	38	58	2	3	101	...	17	...	13	...	68	...	...	...	·075	·096	·089

NOTE.—The figures in antique are those for the last year.

Increase in the number of admitted complaints. { Railway . 10·28

Decrease in the number of admitted complaints. { Foreign . 46·29. Net . 23·79.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE BUDAPEST GENERAL NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1885.

Circular No. 12Ex.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Calcutta, the 9th February 1885.

READ the following—

No. 7, dated Calcutta, the 23rd January 1885.

From—A. RITZ, Esq., *Acting Consul for Austria and Hungary,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India.*

IN accordance with official intimation received by last mail from the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs at Vienna, it is intended to institute a General National Exhibition,—

to be held at Budapest;
to be opened on 1st of May; and
to be closed on 15th of October;

and I have received copies of—

the Invitation;
Special Programme and General Regulations; and
forms of application;

for judicious distribution here; in consequence of which I deem it expedient to forward herewith to your hands—

20 Special Programmes;
20 Invitations;
60 Copies of Application;

100 Copies in all;

feeling convinced that by doing so, I shall best consult the interests at stake in regard to this National Exhibition.

THE BUDAPEST GENERAL NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1885.—I. GROUP.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME AND GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECTION—SEEDS, CATTLE-FOOD, AND MANURING SUBSTANCES.

I.—Object and Direction of the Exhibition.

Simultaneously with and within the limits of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885, there will be held an International Exhibition of Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manuring Substances.

The immediate management of this International Exhibition has been intrusted to the General Committee of the General National Exhibition, 1885, residing in Budapest (No. 6, Ferencz József-ter).

II.—Place and Duration of the Exhibition.

The General National Exhibition and simultaneously with and within the limits of the same, the International Exhibition of Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manuring Substances will be held in the Town-Park of Budapest, on the territory designated for this purpose by the Capital.

The Exhibition will be opened on the 1st of May 1885 and closed on the 15th of October 1885.

III.—Object of the International Exhibition.

The object of the International Exhibition of Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manuring Substances is to acquaint the Hungarian agriculturists with foreign produces and, in the interest of the

interchange of seeds, also with the foreign places of import, besides to furnish detailed particulars of the foreign agricultural situations, rendering it possible at the same time to foreigners to procure themselves a favourable market for their produces in Hungary.

IV.—Grouping of Objects.

The International Exhibition comprises the following classes:

(*A*) Seeds of Bread-Corns.

Comprising: summer and winter wheat, spelt (German wheat), and the like; summer and winter rye; spring and winter barley, distichons, square and hexastich; white and black oats; Indian-corn (maize). Buck-wheats, millet, beans, peas, lentils, and rice may likewise be exhibited in this class. From all the above kinds of corn there may also be exhibited the respective varieties.

(*B*) Seeds of Medicinal Herbs.

Comprising: Seeds of Medicinal Herbs; the herbs themselves as well in raw state as in their different states prepared for the trade.

(*C*) Seeds of Textile-Plants.

Comprising: hemp and flax, ramie (China-grass), nettle-plants, and seeds of other textile-plants. It will be advisable to exhibit also whole plants.

The drawings of machineries and implements for the culture of hemp and flax, models of raiting-pools and of buildings may also be exhibited in this class.

(*D*) Seeds of commercial-plants and of agricultural industry-plants.

Comprising: rape, turnip, gold of pleasure, beetroot (sweet turnip), and hops; models or drawings of tools, implements, machineries, and buildings required for the cultivation and conservation of hops, potatoe, chicory; kinds of sorghum, woad, madder, mallow (Althea rosea), Sapponaria (soap-root). The plants may be exhibited in raw condition or as products of first manufacture.

(*E*) Seeds of Forage-Plants.

All kinds of clover, lucernes, red clover, and esparset; autumn and spring vetches, beans, horse-beans; all kinds of peas, lupines, swedes, mangel-wurzel, turnips, and cattle-carrots, &c.; topinambur, mohar, panicum, and other kinds of millet; all sorts of herbs and other forages or their respective seeds. Plants of the above seeds may likewise be exhibited in dry and rooted samples.

(*F*) Other kinds of Cattle-Food.

Refuse of factories, germs of malt, ground-malt, remains of beetroots (sweet turnip); all sorts of oil-cake, bran, and artificially composed cattle-food.

(*G*) Manures.

All kinds of mineral-manures, as plaster, lime (calx), marl, kali-salt, and the manures made of kali-salts; phosphate and phosphates made of.

Of animal manures there may be exhibited: All kinds of guano, manure of bones, depressed and diffused bone-dust, horn-shavings, and the like.

Of composed manures: poudrette, and all kinds of compost, &c.

All the objects of this class shall be provided with labels containing the following particulars:

(*a*) Are the exhibited seeds produced by the exhibitor or did he buy them?

(*b*) Denomination of the exhibited kind of seed and other nearer particulars.

(*c*) The place and, as far as possible, also the soil upon which the seed has grown.

(*d*) The quantity of hectoliters grown in the year 1884 on one hectare of the exhibited seed, if it has been produced by the exhibitor himself, or if he is able to furnish such particulars.

(*e*) Whether the exhibitor generally sells the exhibited seeds for cultural or for technical purposes? If yes, how much a year and at what prices?

All the seeds are to be exhibited in proper glass vessels provided either with lids or with stoppers, or a sum of 2fls. =4*f*. shall be sent as the price for every such vessel.

Of every kind of seed at least 3 liters shall be sent.

In order to complete the exhibition of seeds, it is very desirable that the ripe exemplaries of plants should be exhibited with their roots, spikes, cods, and spadixes.

It is further desirable to get proper particulars respecting the ingredients of the soil, the chemical analysis of the seeds, or other qualities being of importance for the valuation of the seed. All the necessary notes shall be represented either in form of tables, graphic drawings, or in any other way.

In class (*A*) (Seeds of [cereales] Bread-Corns) the weight of a hectoliter shall be especially noted.

In class (*B*) (Seeds of Medical Herbs) there is especially to be remarked:—

(*a*) the scientific Latin name of the seed respectively of the plant, together with the usual local denomination;

(*b*) whether the exhibited seed of the medical herb has grown wild or been especially cultivated?

(*c*) where, in which community, on what soil, eventually on what places of a specia culture (forest, meadow, &c.,) in which situation (mountain, river, bank, &c.,) the exhibited object has been produced or gathered? Is it regularly gathered? Which are the therapeutic elements of the plant?

Respecting the way of exhibition of the objects of this class it is desirable that the medical-plants should be exhibited in whole, rooted, and perfectly-developed samples, fastened upon a pasteboard or upon other small boards.

The ingredients of plants and the seeds employed for therapeutic purposes shall be exhibited also in their different degrees of preparation likewise in glass vessels or cylinders. Besides, there are to be exhibited the different ways of packing, as well as the ingredients of plants classed according to their different commercial qualities.

In class (*C*) (Seeds of Textile-Plants) there shall be likewise sent perfect plants with roots and fastened upon small boards provided with a long-measure.

In Class (*D*) (Seeds of Commercial-Plants and of Agricultural Industry-Plants) the following particulars should especially be given:—

(*a*) which method of culture is employed by the grower?

(*b*) what ways are employed for the conservation, preparation for the market, and for the packing of the produce?

Here too, as far as possible, there are to be sent perfectly developed plants as well as their produces in their different states of preparation as well as in the shape of ready commercial articles.

With the potatoes there is especially to be remarked: The designation of the species; whether they are grown as table-potatoes or as cattle-food; whether the latter are used for the manufacture of alcohol or of starch?

Of hops there are to be sent at least 500 grams in glasses, besides at least 5 klgr. in sacs, for the sake of comparison. The method of drying and of the conservation of hops is likewise to be shown.

Of beetroots and of potatoes there is to be sent a quantity of at least 5 klgr. and exhibited upon glass or wooden plates.

Of beetroots in dry condition 2 klgr. will be sufficient.

Models and drawings of machinery and tools for the conservation of beetroots and hops, as well as the buildings for the drying of hops, may be exhibited in this class in models or in drawings.

The different methods of packing are to be shown respecting the hops as well as the dyeing plants. With the dyeing plants there shall be exhibited, besides the seeds, also such parts of plant which are used for the extraction of colour, as they are generally classified in commerce.

In class (*E*) (Seeds of Forage-Plants) the drawings and models of the implements or buildings destined for the preparation or conservation should also be exhibited. Besides, it will be advisable to give information respecting the method of cultivation employed by the exhibitor; how often he mows, in which way he proceeds with the conservation and preparation of cattle-food, as well as the proportion observed in the mixing of the several kinds of forages.

Together with the exhibition of the forage-plants, there shall also be submitted the report of a Control-Station of Seeds, and remarked whether the seeds themselves are likewise used for cattle-food?

Besides, it will be required that the forage-plants should be exhibited in their different states of development and from the different seasons, in perfectly rooted exemplaries as well in their state ripe for mowing as entirely developed with perfectly ripe seeds.

Also here there may be used white paste-boards, containing a long-measurement as well as the principal particulars respecting the nature of the soil, quantity of production in green and dried state, and the chemical analysis, &c.

Of swedes and of topinambur there shall be sent 5 klgr. of each with special designation of the species, likewise to be exhibited on glass or wooden plates.

In class (*F*) (Other kinds of cattle-food, as oil-cakes, &c.,) there shall be sent likewise 5 klgr. Oil-cakes shall be exhibited as whole cakes as well as ground. The bruised (crushed) forages as well as those exhibited in small pieces shall be put in glass vessels with lids.

The exhibiting factories and merchants are requested to communicate, besides the price of the object, also the freight up to the principal European railway, or steamboat-stations.

In class (*D*) (Manures) 5 klgr. of each sort are to be sent in glass vessels, as hermetically closed as possible. Here too the freight up to the principal European stations should be remarked besides the price of the objects.

V.—Prizes.

The most eminent objects exhibited will be distinguished in the sense of the Jury-Regulations.

The prizes are the following:

1. Great Diploma of Honour.
2. Bronze-medal.

The one side of the Medal contains the chief merits of the exhibitor in terms as:

For excellent produces, for excellent manure, &c.

Besides the Medals there will be distributed special Diplomas containing detailed designation of the merits.

The General Committee will take care of the interests of foreign exhibitors by admitting into the Jury a corresponding number of foreign members.

VI.—Reduction of Freight.

The General Committee has taken the necessary steps in order to procure the greatest possible reduction of freights, on all lines (railway and steamer) of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, for the objects of exhibition, as well on the entry as on the eventual return-journey of such objects.

VII.—Exemption from Duty.

The duty-free importation of the objects of exhibition has been granted by Art. 10 of the XVI Law of 1882.

The Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce will claim the assistance of the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to obtain, whenever it shall be necessary, the duty-free transport to the respective countries of all exhibited articles that should not have been sold during the Exhibition.

VIII.—Application.

Applications must be made on special blank forms, to be forwarded free of charge by the General Commission, which blank forms shall be filled up properly and legibly, and sent in duplicate to the office of the General Commission (Budapest, V, Ferencz József-tér No. 6) at the latest till the last day of August 1884. The same Committee will be answerable for a prompt and quick despatch of all applications, and will pay every attention to the correspondence with Exhibitors.

IX.—Acceptance and Admittance.

The General Committee will decide upon the acceptance of the notified objects.

In case of acceptance of any object to be exhibited, the Exhibitor will receive a Certificate of Admittance within 30 days after sending in his application.

X.—Rent for Space.

The rent for space has been fixed as follows:—

(*a*) For a space of one square meter 8 fls. = 16/.

(*b*) a space of one square meter beside the wall 6 fl. = 12/.

The wall itself to the height of 3 meters being included in this latter case.

No space less than a meter can be hired.

Half of the rent to be paid down to the counting office of the "Magyar országos bank részvény-társulat Budapest" at the latest within 30 days from the remittance of the Certificate of Admittance, and the other half at the latest till the 15th of May 1885.

If the rent is not paid in due time, the General Committee will be entitled to dispose otherwise of the space claimed. If, after having paid down the first half part of the rent, the applicant does not exhibit, no money will be returned.

If, after the placement of articles, it should appear that more space has been occupied than stated in the application, the difference shall be paid up to the 15th of July 1885.

XI.—Stands and Tables.

The General Committee itself will provide for the stands, tables, &c., required for the Exhibition, for the use of Exhibitors, at a moderate price.

In case of any Exhibitors wishing to exhibit upon his own stand or case, drawings of such stands or cases shall be submitted to the approval of the General Committee.

XII.—Transport.

All articles to be exhibited shall be sent free to Steamship or Railway Stations of Budapest. If the returning of any article be required, it is to be declared in the application, no subsequent claim being admitted in the contrary case.

XIII.—Bills of Delivery. Sending in.

Before forwarding the articles, bills of delivery must be sent in to the General Committee containing the exact list of articles.

All objects for exhibition shall be sent between the 15th February and the 15th March 1885.

XIV.—Objects to remain exhibited.

No object exhibited will be permitted to be removed before the closing of the Exhibition, *viz.*, before the 15th October 1885, except with the permission of the General Committee.

XV.—Arrangement, Custody, and Cleaning.

The General Committee will provide for a necessary number of trustworthy persons for the arrangement, custody, and cleaning of the articles exhibited.

No guarantee will be given for losses or damages happening on the premises.

XVI.—Fire Insurance.

The General Committee will undertake to insure all objects against fire at a premium in proportion to the value stated in the application.

XVII.—Commercial Agents.

The General Committee will provide for active and experienced Agents to act as the Commercial Representatives of Exhibitors at moderate fees. Any claim for such representation shall be expressed under the proper head of the application.

Exhibitors represented by their own Agents are requested to announce them in time to the General Committee.

XVIII.—Catalogue.

With regard to admission in the Catalogue, Exhibitors may, besides their Firm and the list of the objects to be exhibited, supply, in due time and in as concise a form as possible, also statistical or descriptive particulars concerning their produces or their trade.

Regular advertisements will only be admitted at a moderate tax to be fixed subsequently.

XIX.—Subsequent Publications.

Subsequent Special Regulations or Publications issued by the General Committee respecting the objects of Exhibition will be either forwarded direct to the Exhibitors or by way of Agents to be published in the different countries.

XX.—Acceptance of Regulations.

With the sending in of the Application, every Exhibitor submits, in his own name and in that of his representatives and employés, to the above Regulations, as well as to all further directions that may be issued by the General Committee.

In the name of the General Committee of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885.

MATLEKOVITS, *President.*

COUNT EUGEN ZICHY, *Second-President.*

Invitation concerning the International Exhibition of Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manure.

In conformity with a Bill submitted to the Hungarian Legislature by Count Paul Széchényi, Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, a Law (XII, 1883) has been passed for the purpose of instituting a "General National Exhibition" to be held in Budapest, the same having on the 9th March 1883 received the sanction of His Imperial and Apostolic Royal Majesty Francis Joseph I.

By this Law the Budapest General National Exhibition to be held in the year 1885 has not only been placed under the patronage of the Hungarian Government, but has been declared

a National Question; the Government being charged with the preparatory and organizatory works, as well as with the direction of this Exhibition.

A General Committee has been appointed by the above-named Minister and intrusted with the immediate management of the affairs of the Exhibition.

This General Committee will be presided by Dr. Alexander Matlekovits, Secretary of State, while Count Eugen Zichy, President of the National Industrial Society, will be Second-President, and Dr. Julius Schnierer, Ministerial-Counselor, will be Director of the Committee.

The General Committee, all by maintaining the limited character of the Exhibition, intending to produce in the first line only as complete and faithful a picture as possible of the Natural and Industrial Produces of Hungary, has decided to organize, simultaneously with and within the limits of the General National Exhibition, an International Exhibition of Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manure, with the participation of any Foreign Country.

The object of this International Exhibition is to acquaint the Hungarian agriculturists with foreign produces and, in the interest of the interchange of seeds, also with foreign places of import, and generally to give a clear picture of foreign agricultural production, whereby opportunity shall be given to foreigners to procure themselves a favourable market for their produces in Hungary.

These general points are the main cause which have induced the General Committee to admit into the Agricultural Section seeds, cattle-food, and manure also from abroad, and to permit also foreign products to compete, whereby the interests of foreign Exhibitors shall be taken into due consideration and protected by way of appointing foreign members into the Jury.

In the name of General Committee of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885.

MATLEKOVITS, *President.*

COUNT EUGEN ZICHY, *Second-President.*

THE BUDAPEST GENERAL NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1885.

* Number ** Number of Catalogue

Application respecting the International Exhibition of the First Group of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885, for Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manure.

I. The Exhibitors:

Name or Firm _____

Address (postal or railway) _____

II Space required by Exhibitor:

(*a*) Space for objects freely exhibited:

Length _____ in meters,

Breadth _____ ,,

Height _____ ,,

(*b*) Space along the walls or in the cases besides the walls:

Length _____ in meters,

Breadth _____ ,,

Height _____ ,,

Remarks:

*** 1. To be filled up by the Exhibition Office.

2. Every Exhibitor shall fill up two blank forms distinctly and legibly and send them to the General Committee. (Art. VIII of Regulations.)

3. Exhibitors who wish to exhibit their articles on their own tables or stands, shall previously present drawings of the same. (Art. XI of Regulations.)

No.	III. Object of Exhibition.	The objects.	
		Insured value.	Price of sale.*

* Remarks. This head is to be filled only if the object is to be sold.

IV. STATISTICAL DATA.

(Under this head the explanatory particulars required in the Regulations are to be given.)

V. REMARKS.

(Under this head any wish of the Exhibitor, as to the sending back of objects, commercial representation, &c., is to be expressed.)

VI. DECLARATION.

we the undersigned do declare by these presents to be fully aware of, and to submit to the Special Programme and General Regulations of the International Section for Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manure of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885.

_____ day of _____ 188_____

_____ Signature.

VII. CERTIFICATE OF ADMITTANCE.

*No.*_____

To_____

in_____

The General Committee of the Budapest General National Exhibition, 1885, has granted in the International Section for Seeds, Cattle-Food, and Manure, to

a space of claiming for the same

the sum of

Dated_____ the_____188_____

In the name of the General Committee:

For the correctness of the measurement
and taxation of the space.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be published for general information in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*; also that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for publication in the Local *Gazette*.

Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" British Burma.
" Assam
Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad.

(True Extract.)

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1884 AND 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 80, 81, 170, 171, 174, 175, 178 AND 179 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th JANUARY AND 7th FEBRUARY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Grain. Present fortnight.	Grain. Past fortnight.	Grain. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a. per maund.	R a. per maund.	R a. per maund.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a.	R a.	R a.
	2nd half of December 1884.																																				
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	13 12	14 8	...	...	...	15 8	13 0	10 8	21 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	3 4	12 0	12 0	12 4	*7 0	6 to 7	12 to 30
	Cachar	11 10½	11 6½	10 10	...	...	12 13	11 8½	9 10	11 6	17 12	12 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	..	...	3 7	10 10½	10 10½	10 10	4 to 6	7 to 8	15 to 20
	Goálpará	16 8	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 4	13 0	13 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 2	3 2	3 6	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 to 7	7 to 10	15 to 22
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	.	...	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7-8 to 8	7-8 to 10	7-8 to 45
	Kámrúp	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 8	15 0	13 0	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	12 0
	Darrang	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	4 8	9 0	10 0	9 0	7 to 8	8 to 10	12 to 30
	Nowgong	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	..	...	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 to 10	7 to 10	10 to 30
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	..	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	...	..	4 4	9 0	9 8	9 0	8 to 9	8 to 10	15 to 25
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4	4 4	4 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 to 15	10 to 15	12 to 30
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	11 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	8 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	.	...	4 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 to 25	8 to 12	15 to 45
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	13 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	9 to 20	9 to 15	30 to 60
	1st half of January 1885.																																				
																													S. C.	S. C.	S. C.						
	Bombay	12 0	12 0	10 13	17 1	18 0	18 12	7 4	7 8	8 0	12 3	11 7	11 2	19 8	16 3	18 11	14 7	13 1	16 7	14 2	13 9	11 8	18 12	16 8	16 2	58 3	58 3	54 9	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	14 6	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad	17 0	17 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 8	11 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	21 8	16 0	..	...	...	16 8	17 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Kaira	13 5	13 4	11 7	32 0	32 0	18 13	8 14	8 4	9 7	13 5	13 4	10 0	22 14	22 12	18 13	18 12	18 11	15 15	23 0	23 11	18 13	14 8	13 15	14 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	..	..	..	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Surat	14 14	14 10	11 2	9 4	12 8	12 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 4	14 14	14 3	19 4	14 14	13 10	14 3	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 9	13 10	13 10	13 9	...	...	...
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	12 10	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	13 14	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	...	...	...
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 9	11 9	11 0	..	.	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 9	10 9	9 0	13 13	13 13	18 10	16 10	16 10	15 0	...	...	25 11	13 0	13 0	13 15	70 0	70 0	78 0	15 3	15 3	15 12	13 5	13 5	14 0	...	...	..
	Colába (Alibag)	13 0	13 0	12 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 12	11 12	14 12	...	...	..	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	23 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	112 0	112 0	112 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 12	15 12	15 8	...	..	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	23 8	23 8	17 8	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 9	11 0	11 0	12 10	23 5	23 8	20 4	20 8	20 8	16 1	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	75 0	75 0	140 0	12 4	12 4	15 0	12 0	12 0	14 12	...	...	...
	Násik	...	20 3	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	..	...	12 10	...	28 0		..	...	22 9	...	23 0	3 8	...	24 10	26 13	128 0	128 0	114 0	...	...	12 4	...	...	12 0	...	...	..
	Ahmednagar	16 3	16 6	15 2	.	...	...	8 7	8 8	8 15	10 13	10 14	11 6	19 0	19 3	19 2	17 13	18 0	15 10	...	...	...	21 6	21 3	18 10	84 1	81 9	79 6	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 2	...	...	...
	Poona	13 13	14 15	13 13	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	10 7	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 6	17 6	19 9	16 2	16 2	17 4	15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 6	14 6	14 11	14 2	14 2	14 7	...	...	...
	Sholápur	14 15	14 4	14 15	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 7	10 10	10 6	11 12	15 0	13 13	18 9	16 1	15 10	21 9	...	...	...	20 1	18 4	20 8	80 0	80 0	85 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	..	...	..
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	16 0	14 0	19 8	12 8	11 8	16 8	7 8	7 0	7 8	10 8	10 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	25 0	16 0	15 8	25 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 13	12 8	12 14	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	..

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NAGPUR-BENGAL RAILWAY.

No. 159 R. C., dated 11th February 1885.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Railway Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 132 of 18th August 1883.

" " " " " " " " " " 17 of 29th January 1884.

ORDER.—Ordered, that these Despatches be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Railway Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 132, dated 18th August 1883.

With reference to our telegrams dated the 5th March and 6th July last, and your Lordship's reply to the former,* and also to the desire expressed in the 4th paragraph of your Lordship's Despatch No. 21 Railway, dated the 8th February last, to be "furnished with full evidence of the general soundness of the proposed plans and of the grounds on which the particular lines have been selected," we have now the honor to forward the results of the further surveys and other investigations which have been made during the past season, together with as full a statement of the whole case as it appears practicable or necessary to prepare.

* *5th March.*—"Paragraph 4 of your Railway Despatch No. 21 of 8th February this year. Location surveys promised in paragraph 7 of our Railway Despatch No. 113 of September 13th last year will be submitted after close of season. If any further information required, please explain."

9th March.—"Yours fifth. Location survey alone will not be sufficient. Estimated cost and traffic also required of proposed line, and alternative routes and gauge; likewise evidence as to work being Protective or Productive."

6th July.—"Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Result of survey Sitarampur to Bilaspur, 365 miles, 295 lakhs; and Bilaspur to Nandgaon, 116 miles, 93 lakhs; totals, 481 miles, 388 lakhs. Nandgaon to Nagpur net cost converted line, allowing value metre-gauge material and stock, roughly 112 lakhs. Details shortly. Grand total, 5 crores. We strongly recommend early concession to Hoare Miller."

Historical sketch.

2. The project of a railway from Nagpur into the Chhattisgarh District of the Central Provinces, was first formally mooted by Sir Richard Temple † in 1863, when Chief Commissioner of those Provinces, in a minute which dealt very fully and clearly with the traffic and other relevant circumstances. It was supported by Sir George Campbell ‡ when holding similar office in 1868, but with the view of a connection with the Bay of Bengal by navigation down the Mahanadi. The question remained in suspense, however, pending the discussion of the principle of railway extension, which terminated in the Secretary of State's acceptance of Lord Lawrence's minute of 1869. In that minute this project was favorably mentioned, and consequently Mr. Morris, who had become Chief Commissioner, went very thoroughly into the matter,§ with the result that the Government of India recommended the construction of a State Railway to Raipur on the metre gauge, but the Secretary of State declined ‖ to sanction the project without further proof of its financial success. In 1872 Colonel Keatinge, Officiating Chief

† Minute, dated 6th October 1863.

‡ Minute, dated 28th March 1868.

§ Minute, dated 21st May 1870.

‖ No. 82R., dated 18th July 1872.

Commissioner, submitted a revised project, which the Government of India deemed financially satisfactory, but the Secretary of State desired further investigations by Mr. Morris, which were reported in due course, but without eliciting the desired sanction.* In 1874 Mr. Morris submitted a further examination of the project as far as Dongargarh, with the complete surveys and estimates which had in the interval been prepared, and it was in 1876 a fourth time recommended to the Secretary of State by Lord Northbrook's Government, but on this occasion with the substitution of the broad for the metre gauge. The Secretary of State hereupon accorded a general sanction, subject to financial considerations, but negatived the adoption of the broad gauge.† The famine of 1876-78 prevented any commencement until 1878-79, but the line was gradually opened to Dongargarh in 1882, and extended to Nandgaon, 19 miles further, early in the present year.

* Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 68R., dated 18th April 1872.
Reply No. 82R., dated 18th July 1872.
To Secretary of State, No. 29R., dated 12th February 1873.
Reply No. 65R., dated 1st May 1873.

† Minute, dated 6th March 1874, to Secretary of State, No. 29R., dated 3rd February 1876.
Reply No. 43R., dated 27th April 1876.

3. The design of carrying the line into the heart of the Chhattisgarh country, and even on to Bengal in due time, did not escape notice during the period which has thus been reviewed, but during the earlier years the necessity for so full a measure was considered too remote, and during the later ones an apprehension would seem to have prevailed lest the advocacy of too large a project might imperil even the small one, from Nagpur to Dongargarh, then under immediate consideration. Information was, however, collected, surveys were commenced, and a more definite shape was imparted to the matter by proposals made in June 1877 by Mr. Prestage to form a Company to construct the entire line from Nagpur to Calcutta direct. These proposals were found to be impracticable, but in view of the postponement of State construction on account of the famine, Mr. Morris was invited to consider what concessions might fairly be made to a private company prepared to undertake the line. Here the matter practically rested, the Nagpur-Nandgaon section being in the meantime in progress, until 1881, when we received, both direct and from your Lordship,‡ overtures from Messrs. Burn and Co. and Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co. for the formation of Companies to construct a broad gauge line from Barrakur, on the East Indian Railway, to Nandgaon, and the purchase and conversion to that gauge of the State Railway from Amgaon to Nagpur.

‡ Despatch No. 106R., dated 11th August 1881.

4. In consequence of these overtures, preliminary surveys and other enquiries were carried out in the ensuing cold season, and on the 8th May, 1882,§ we forwarded the results to your Lordship, together with Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.'s proposals, of which we approved, with the exception of desiring that the limited guarantee of interest should be in rupees instead of in sterling. We likewise forwarded ‖ proposals from Messrs. Burn and Co., which comprised, in addition to the construction and conversion, as above, the purchase of the Bengal Iron Works. Fuller information followed,¶ but your Lordship declined to continue negociations with Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co. until (1) our views had been received on "the general policy to be pursued in the future with respect to railway construction in India, especially in its financial aspect;" and (2) the results of the further surveys during the past season, and other information, had been supplied.

§ No. 126 A., Department of Finance and Commerce.

‖ Despatches Nos. 83 and 148 Railway, dated July 1st and November 7th, 1882.

¶ Despatches Nos. 113, 118 and 170R., dated 9th and 26th September and 19th December 1882.
1. Despatch No. 98R., dated 27th July 1882, and No. 21R., dated 8th February 1883.
Telegram, dated 9th March 1883.

5. Our views on railway policy in general were submitted in our Despatch No. 29, Finance and Commerce, dated the 23rd January last, and we therein specially advocated (paragraphs 26-27 and 67) the concession of this railway on the "Bengal Central terms." This recommendation has since been repeated in our telegram, dated the 6th ultimo.

The remaining information required by Your Lordship we will now endeavour to supply, inviting attention to the documents which accompany this Despatch.

Route.

6. Passing over the discussions which preceded the adoption of the line, now open, from Nagpur to Amgaon, the first question for settlement has been whether Sambalpur, or its vicinity, as an obligatory point, should be reached by the direct line of the old road through Raipur and Fuljhar, or by a more northerly one passing near or through Bilaspur, and along the left bank of the Mahanadi The two routes were carefully surveyed in 1876-77 by Mr. F.L. O'Callaghan, C. I. E , and a sufficient staff. The direct line was found to possess certain advantages as far as Raipur, but from a short distance beyond that town it was ascertained to pass through a rough, hilly, and scantily peopled country, fully as expensive to traverse as, but affording none of the advantages mineral as well as agricultural, notoriously possessed by, the tract north of the Mahanadi. This conclusion, concurred in by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Morris, and other officers concerned, has never been questioned, and may be finally accepted.

7. The next question which arose was, how the left bank of the Mahanadi thus preferred should be reached from Dongargarh. Three proposals have been put forward and tested by survey—

1st.—Direct line from Dongargarh to Bilaspur, or to Surgaon on the Maniari river (a few miles short of Bilaspur), and thence eastward through Raigurh, &c. This was surveyed by Mr. O'Callaghan in 1876-77.

2nd.—From Dongargarh, through Nandgaon to Raipur, and thence north-east, through Loan and across the Seonath, to fall into No. 1 line beyond Sargaon or Bilaspur. Surveyed by Mr. O'Callaghan as far as Raipur.

3rd.—From Dongargarh through Nandgaon to Raipur, thence north by Simgah across the Seonath at Gurba to Sargaon, and so eastward, as before. This route has been surveyed by Mr. Penny.

Of these routes the second was advocated in 1877 by Mr. Morris, when condemning the *direct* line to Sambalpur, because he considered Raipur, which the first route leaves far aside, to be an obligatory point. But on further consideration he held, in 1880-81, that this route would "sacrifice the best interests of the Bilaspur District," the richest portions of which lie to the west and north-west.* He consequently decided on the third route, which is a medium between the two, and is the final project for extension, which has been since matured. The soundness of his conclusion was confirmed by the enquiries made of the Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division and other local officers by our Hon'ble Colleague, Mr. Hope, when visiting Nagpur and Nandgaon in March last. We consider it to be finally established by the able report of Mr. J. B. Fuller, the Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces, forwarded herewith, which shows the necessity of affording a fair balance of railway facilities to the wheat and oil-seed-producing tracts of Chhattisgarh on the one hand, and to the soils best suited for rice on the other. Whether the line should turn eastward immediately after crossing the Maniari at Sargaon, or at a point closer to Bilaspur (on the south), is a matter of detail which will depend on the prospects when construction is actually in hand, of the project for connecting Chhattisgarh with Central and Northern India by a line from Bilaspur, through the Rewah coal-fields, to Etawah or Lalitpur on the Bhopal-Gwalior Railway.

* Chief Commissioner's letter No. 1789 of 4th March 1881.

† See our despatch No. 83 Railway, dated the 2nd June 1883.

8. It had been assumed so far by the Central Provinces authorities, that the line would unquestionably be continued eastward from Bilaspur

through the tract north of the Mahanadi already referred to, so as to serve the remaining eastern portion of those provinces. But a new aspect was imparted to the discussion when, in 1881, the project of a through line was seriously taken up on the applications of Messrs. Burn and Co. and Hoare, Miller and Co. The Bengal Government submitted * a series of notes by Mr. Ball, of the Geological Survey, Mr. Hewitt, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, and the Central Provinces authorities. Retaining Barrakur, Ranigunj or their vicinity as the objective point, in accordance with previous generally accepted ideas, Messrs. Ball and Hewitt advocated totally different routes therefrom to Bilaspur.

* No. 1607R. of 15th June 1881.

Mr. Ball was in favor of a line passing through Purulia, Seraikila (Chyebassa), Kolabira, Pudampur, and the fertile tract north of the Mahanadi, already referred to, and he pointed out that this line would pass through the copper ores of Singbhoom and the coal fields of Hengir, and would allow of a branch being thrown off from some suitable point to Cuttack, the head-quarters of Orissa Mr. Hewitt, in the interests of his province, strongly urged that the line should go west from Barrakur up the valley of the Damuda, then scale the Chota Nagpur plateau to Ranchi and Lohardugga, and proceed through the Native States of Burwah, Sirguja, Uprora, Korba, and down the Husdo to the vicinity of Bilaspur. He also proposed a branch from the vicinity of Lohardugga to Gya. He claimed for this project the advantages that it would pass through the coal fields of the lower Damuda valley, of Sirguja, and of Korba; that it would open up the resources of Chota Nagpur; and that it would prove as remunerative as the southern route favored by the Central Provinces and Mr. Ball. His views were explained in great length in three notes on this occasion, and were also summed up in a note dated June 11th, 1882, and presented to Your Lordship† in England.

† Secretary of State's Despatch No. 98R of 27th July 1882.

The Central Provinces authorities pointed out ‡ that Mr. Hewitt's route would not meet the wants of their Eastern Districts. The line through these districts would, they showed, run "for the most part through well cultivated country," "capable of great improvement," as also "benefit the fertile district of Sambalpur, which is already cultivated to the extent of 750,000 acres," and open up the Hengir coal fields, while to the north of it "stretch extensive ranges of sâl forests, the timber of which can be floated to the vicinity of the line by the several large streams that flow from the north at right angles to the Mahanadi," and would "undoubtedly prove a financial success." They also argued that the northern or Sirguja route would neither be any advantage to the Central Provinces nor, on Mr. Hewitt's own showing, remunerative in itself. Finally, as a middle course which might meet the chief needs of Chota Nagpur without sacrificing those of the Central Provinces, they suggested the possibility of a route leaving their "southern route" in the locality of Suadi and crossing over the Chota Nagpur plateau to Barrakur.

‡ Colonel Mayne's note dated 26th March 1881. Chief Commissioner's letter No. 3009 of 7th April 1881.

9. As this important question could obviously not be otherwise settled, we ordered, on the recommendation of the Bengal Government, a thorough investigation of the three rival routes, to be made during the cold season of 1881-82, by an ample and efficient staff under Mr. W. H. Parker, M.I., C.E.

10. The preliminary report of this investigation was forwarded to Your Lordship on the 8th May 1882 (Despatch No. 126A., Finance and Commerce) with Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.'s proposals and our provisional opinion, in which the Bengal Government concurred, that the southern route was the proper one to follow. On the 9th September 1882 (No. 113 Railway), we transmitted Mr. Parker's full report, accompanied by a final opinion in favor of the southern route by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and our own to the same effect. The concurrence of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

in this conclusion was submitted to Your Lordship with our Despatch No. 118R. of 26th September, 1882. We likewise received an intimation from Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co. that they would accept no other route. Messrs. Burn and Co took the same view, in their proposals forwarded with our Despatch No. 148R., of 7th November 1882. On the 19th December 1882, we also reported (Despatch No. 170R.) that at a conference held at Gya between our Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Hope and certain local and other officers deputed by the Government of Bengal, the "southern route" was unanimously approved of, Mr. Hewitt himself concurring, and stating that he had now satisfied himself that the wants of Chota Nagpur would be best satisfied by lines in a transverse direction, *viz.*, from Benares and Gya, through the province southwards, to Cuttack.

11. The grounds of this decision in favor of the southern route, as to which all authorities in India and Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co., are unanimous, can best be gathered from a study of the very voluminous correspondence accompanying the preliminary and final reports of the survey of 1881-82, which are before your Lordship. But they are well stated in the letter of the Government of Bengal, No. 2519R., of 31st July, 1882,* and are summarised in paragraphs 3 to 5 of our Despatch quoted marginally. The particulars of the three routes as then reported were as under :—

* Enclosure No. 2 to our Despatch No. 113R. of 26th September 1882.

Route.	Length in miles.	Estimated cost, including land (conventional sterling).	
		Per mile.	Total.
1881-82.		£	£
Northern, red	393	7,542	2,965,000
Intermediate, purple	376	7,843	2 940,000
Southern, blue	367	8,096	2,960,000

The northern route may be said to have been condemned, because it (1) would not serve the eastern part of the Central Provinces; (2) allowed of no branch to Orissa; (3) did not suit the wants of Chota Nagpur itself; (4) would be expensive to work, owing to numerous and long heavy gradients; (5) afforded small traffic through a large portion.

The intermediate route was generally rejected, as passing through a rugged country, involving expensive working, and not meeting generally the wants of any of the provinces concerned.

The southern route was accepted as meeting satisfactorily the wants of all, *viz.*—(1) serving the Central Provinces in full; (2) admitting readily of a branch to Orissa; (3) traversing the whole Manbhoom and Singbhoom Districts; (4) intercepting at right angles, within easy distance, all the traffic westwards from Chota Nagpur; (5) commanding the largest extent of cultivated and culturable country; and also as being (6) the shortest in length, and (7) the cheapest to work, in consequence of its easier and shorter gradients and its flatter curves. We may add that the above conclusions, both administrative and financial, are now corroborated by the location survey of this route completed last cold weather, the report on which accompanies this Despatch, together with a letter of approval from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

12. It will have been observed that the junction of this route with the East Indian Railway has been spoken of by various writers in the course of the correspondence, as at Barrakur, at Sitarampur, and at Raniganj. We may therefore mention that Sitarampur is the station finally selected, in order to avoid a double crossing of the Barrakur and Damuda rivers, and to secure the most favorable site on the latter. The matter is explained by Mr. Parker in the Enclosure No. 1 to our Despatch No. 126A., Finance and Commerce, dated 8th May 1882.

13. Although we have thus finally selected the "southern route," our review of the question of route would be incomplete without some notice of the alternative of carrying the line from the locality of Chyebassa direct to Howrah *viâ* Midnapur. This alternative had our careful consideration in 1881, and when ordering the preliminary surveys in that year we addressed the Bengal Government as per margin. We likewise examined the proposal of Mr. Prestage in 1877, already alluded to (*vide supra*, paragraph 3), and came to a conclusion adverse to it, on the score of its being both expensive and unnecessary. We consequently remarked, in our Despatch No. 118 Railway, dated 26th September 1882, that the Midnapur route did not require any present consideration.

Extract, paragraph 3 of letter to Government of Bengal No. 622R.C., dated 18th August 1881; enclosure No. 4, to Despatch to Secretary of State No. 121R., dated 22nd October 1881.

3 "The Government of India, in considering the question of the direction of these lines, has preferred the northern line to any running from Calcutta, *viâ* Midnapur and Cuttack, because the Railway being undertaken to a great extent for famine protective purposes, it seems that the coast canals will partially protect this latter country, while it will be easy in the future to make a junction of the northern line, from some point north of the Mahanadi river, with Cuttack, should such a measure prove eventually desirable."

14. In January last, however, Mr. Prestage reopened the question, so we directed a reconnaissance to be made, under Mr. Parker's orders, of the best line from a suitable point on the southern route, near Chyebassa, *viâ* Midnapur, to Howrah. The result, together with the opinion of the Government of Bengal upon Mr. Spring's reconnaissance, and a letter which we have addressed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, will be found among the enclosures to this Despatch.

15. It will be observed that, comparing the route from Dugni to Howrah direct *viâ* Midnapur, and to Calcutta, *viâ* Sitarampur and the East Indian Railway, there would be by the former a saving of 71 miles in distance run, but an excess of 67 miles of new line to be constructed, and of R1,28,01,245 in capital outlay. Moreover, by the interest on this additional sum, by the absence of the cheap coal obtainable at Sitarampur, and by the heavy maintenance of embankments and large bridges subject to frequent floods and to the risk of cyclonic waves, the Midnapur line would be so weighted that a ton of goods could be carried as cheaply *viâ* Sitarampur. In time there might be some saving, but this would be ill compensated for by a terminus at Howrah, which, now that the bridge at Hooghly is in progress, is generally considered to be less convenient than the east side of the river.

16. Independently of the above considerations, there can be no doubt between the amount of traffic which would be served by the two. The peculiar virtue of the Sitarampur route, in acting, as has been explained in paragraph 19, as an intercepting drain to the traffic of the whole country west of it, would be lost by the adoption of its rival, and the bulk of the traffic of Chota Nagpur and Manbhoom would continue, as at present, to wend its way painfully in bullock carts to the various stations on the East Indian Railway. The first portion of the route, from Dugni to Midnapur, is confined by hills and sparsely populated; the second, from that town to Calcutta, is already well served by the Midnapur canal, which last year carried 329,000 passengers and 138,000 tons of goods by steamers and boats, and might prove so formidable a competitor that the line might be reduced to the through traffic from beyond Dugni as its principal remuneration. The contrast between the two is clearly put in paragraph 82 of Mr. Risley's note, to which, as also to the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion contained in No. 2948R., dated the 28th July 1883, we would invite attention. It is quite possible that at some future date, when the trade of the Central and Upper Provinces, and of Chota Nagpore, has largely developed, a line from Dugni to Howrah, or preferably Hooghly, may be found to be remunerative, but there is nothing at present to justify the abandonment, for it, of the obvious advantages of the Sitarampur route.

17. This conclusion, adverse to the Midnapur route, is in harmony with that arrived at on previous occasions when a railway to Midnapur, with exten-

sion westward, has been under consideration, and we see no ground for questioning its soundness.

Gauge.

18. We touch on this question in accordance with the request in Your Lordship's telegram of the 9th March last, but shall do so with reference solely to the circumstances of the particular line under consideration. We do not feel called upon to enter into any discussion of the relative merits of the broad and metre guages in the abstract. During the earlier discussions regarding the Nagpur-Dongargarh Railway except those in 1867, when the Government of India expressed itself on Imperial grounds in favor of the broad gauge, it was assumed that the guage should be metre because, as would appear, that gauge was at the time believed to be generally suitable to the traffic demands and limited financial resources of India. In 1876, however, when the necessity for discriminating between mere local lines, and main communications, liable to heavy demands for through traffic, special exports or military exigencies had become apparent, and had been recognised by the Secretary of State for India in the case of the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways, Lord Northbrook's Government advocated* the adoption of the broad guage for the Nagpur-Dongargarh Railway. The grounds assigned were the convenience to the grain traffic, and the saving in coal supplied from the Warora collieries, by avoiding transhipment at Nagpur, but we believe the probability of eventual extension to Bengal was also taken into account. The Secretary of State disapproved of this departure from the original project, on the ground that "no reasons are assigned for the proposal which might not be applied to every new line of railway," and the line to Nandgaon has consequently been constructed on the metre gauge.

* Despatch No. 29, dated 3rd February 1876.

19. We understand the policy, in respect of gauge, accepted for some years past by the Government of India and the Secretary of State to be as follows. The metre guage is to be invariably adopted for provincial and local railways, "specially constructed for a slow goods traffic," designed "to stimulate the exchange of commodities and provide for a goods traffic with special reference to local needs and local means," regarding which "it may certainly be said that the traffic upon them will be light," and that "a network of subsidiary lines" of this nature, at the lowest possible cost, is to be promoted as far as possible. The broad guage, on the other hand, is recognised as suited to "supplementary through lines of communication," or those which are "desirable on strategic and military grounds," and while demands for such are to be examined with caution, they may be admitted where the traffic can be shown to require it, and in the case of existing metre gauge lines, relief to the trade of the country may be afforded even "by relaying them on the broad gauge."†

20. Concurring in this policy, as our recommendations in respect of various railway projects on the metre gauge will have shown, we consider that the present instance is undoubtedly one for the adoption of the broad gauge.

(*a*) The line is a "through line," covering the shortest distance between Bombay and Calcutta, and though the through traffic may not be very heavy, the double break of gauge, which would result from interposing the narrow gauge between two broad gauge lines, would cause serious delay, inconvenience and expense.

(*b*) The line will likewise, if the Nizam's Railway be constructed, become a "through line" to the Deccan and the Madras Presidency from the whole of Eastern India, and from Northern India also, if the Bilaspur-Katni-Etawah project should be carried out.

(*c*) The line is also a grain exporting line to both ports, from a point, which may be termed the "traffic-shed," somewhere in

† The quotations are from Lord Lytton's speech in the Legislative Council on 27th December 1877, and minute dated 12th March 1878, appended to the Financial Statement for 1878-79. We use them as the latest and clearest declarations on the subject.

the Chhattisgarh country. This point will vary according to the speed, cost of transport and facilities offered in each direction Bombay will probably retain much of the area it now commands; Calcutta will also draw largely on the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, as it once used to do, and will profit by the vast increase of cultivation which may be confidently expected in them. A break of gauge, we may remark, is especially prejudicial to the wheat trade, because not only is the margin of profit on this article, in competition with America and other countries, so narrow that an a ddition of even about four annas per ton is undesirable, but also the uncertainty as to when a consignment once started will, after breaking bulk, reach the port of embarkation, deranges the shipping arrangements, and often leads to loss on freight which has been taken up. To the Bombay grain trade, we have ascertained that the break at Nagpur is already a source of uncertainty, delay and expense, which demands early removal; on the Calcutta trade, interposition of a similar obstacle at Sitarampur would be unjustifiable. But besides this, the Nagpur-Nandgaon metre gauge line already finds difficulty in disposing of the traffic crowding to it, and we consider that the adoption of this gauge throughout would, in view of the prospects of the grain trade, especially in wheat and oilseeds, be an improvident act, certain shortly to demand a costly remedy.

(*d*) Moreover, the line is a trunk line, destined inevitably, and we hope at no distant date, to receive four important connections, *viz.*, (1) Raipur to Vizagapatam, 372 miles; (2) Bilaspur, through the Rewah coal fields, to Saugor and Etawah, 352 miles; (3) Chyebassa (or other suitable point) to Cuttack and Pooree, 236 miles; and Dugni (or other suitable point) to Chota Nagpur, Mogulserai and Gya, 388 miles. Whether these connections be on the broad gauge or on the metre, the traffic to and from them will be a material addition to the traffic proper to the main line, increasing the necessity for broad gauge on the latter.

(*e*) Again, the line will be, as we shall presently show, essentially a famine-relief line. Whether the occasion be (as nearly occurred in 1868-69) a famine in the Central Provinces, or (as will ordinarily happen) a demand on the proverbial "granary of India" for relief to Behar, to Bundelkhund and the North-West, or to Western and Southern India, the broad gauge carrying power and the absence of break will be essential to an effective response.

(*f*) Moreover, the line will be a mineral line, carrying supplies of coal for other railways, especially the first and third of those named in clause (c) above, and will thus get another special addition to the ordinary traffic on it, affording a further reason for adopting the broad gauge.

(*g*) The mercantile community in general are decidedly in favor of the broad gauge throughout. In May 1878, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce memorialised us, strongly deprecating the adoption of the metre gauge from Nagpur eastwards, The Bengal Chamber of Commerce take the same view, and we have lately received from them three communications* remonstrating against extensions on this gauge from Dongargarh. In this they are fully supported by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

* 29th November 1881.
9th March 1882.
2nd May 1883

(*h*) Finally, both the firms which have made proposals for forming a Company to construct the line, Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co. and Messrs. Burn and Co., make the adoption of the broad gauge, and the conversion of the metre gauge section from Nagpur to Nandgaon, a *sine quâ non*. They may be presumed to know what is best in their own interests.

We have no hesitation in holding that the above reasons are special, not such as might be applied to any line of railway, and that they justify, consistently with the present accepted policy, the adoption of the broad gauge in this case. We may add that there need be the less hesitation as to the conversion, seeing that the cost will be borne by the Company, and the material and stock returned to us can be readily utilised on other State Railways.

Cost.

21. *Sitarampur to Bilaspur.*—The results of the location survey made during the past season are now reported (enclosure No. 1) as 365¼ miles, estimated by Mr. Parker to cost, including land, ₨2,98,96,970, or ₨81,853 per mile. In this estimate, it is possible that some rates may prove to be rather low, but materials and labour are probably cheap throughout a great part of the country traversed. Upon this subject generally we concur with our Director General of Railways (Colonel Stanton) whose remarks, recorded in 1881 with reference to this line, are quoted marginally. On the whole, and assuming that a private company will look actively after their own interests in every particular, we think that an estimate of ₨82,000 per mile should be ample to cover all contingencies. The total for this section will thus become ₨2,99,70,000, or 300 lakhs in round numbers.

"I think it should be laid down that expensive station buildings are unnecessary The roadway, with the permanent way, and all bridges, should be thoroughly substantially built; but the barest necessities should suffice, at first at least, for station buildings. I think considerable economy may be secured by avoiding expensive wells and watering arrangements at all stations, and taking advantage of some of the rivers crossed by erecting the watering arrangements at the bridges."

22. *Bilaspur viâ Raipur, to Nandgaon.*—This section has been completely surveyed and estimated for on the metre gauge, with the result shown in the margin. Considering the easy and well ascertained nature of the country, we think it will be sufficient to allow ₨81,500 per mile for this section, or 93 lakhs of rupees in round numbers. If the line should turn eastward a little south of Bilaspur (*Supra*, paragraph 7) this amount may not be reached.

	Miles.	Total.	Rate per mile.
		₨	₨
Nandgaon to Raipur.	43	24,30,000	56,512
Raipur to Bilaspur.	71	45,89,138	64,847
	114	70,19,138	61,571

23. *Nandgaon to Nagpur. Purchase and Conversion.*—The proposal of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co., in respect of this * is that the Company are to purchase the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Railway "at the cost price of that line, *plus* the net simple interest on cost calculated up to the date of transfer, and as calculated by Government." It had been understood in the course of the negociations, though not clearly expressed in the sentence quoted,† that the "cost price" means the total amount spent by Government with the exception of the value of the metre gauge permanent-way and rolling stock, which will be returned to Government by the Company as the conversion proceeds.

* Enclosure No. 3 to our despatch No. 126A., Finance and Commerce, dated 8th May 1883.

† As it is in clause IX of Messrs. Burn and Company's proposal, forwarded with our despatch No. 118R., dated 7th November 1882.

24. We consider that the best method of carrying this arrangement into practice will be for the Company to take over the existing line, as it stands, immediately on the execution of their contract, at the price booked as its cost *plus* the balance of the interest account on the date of transfer *minus* a suitable allowance for depreciation of way and stock up to date. The Company would then work the line, the earnings of which would be a set off to interest on their capital during the construction of their whole undertaking, would convey over it to Nandgaon and intermediate stations a supply of broad gauge materials wherewith to effect the conversion and push on the extension, and would ultimately effect the conversion, from one or other ends, at their own convenience and without interruption of traffic. The metre gauge materials and

stock, as released, would be made over to the officers of Government at Nagpur or wherever it might be found convenient to send them, with reference to their ultimate destination. The materials and stock so received should then be valued with reference to their condition at the date of delivery, their destination, and the market price of the day, and the amount thus determined should be adjusted against the total cost price at which the line was originally handed over.

25. It is obviously impossible to frame beforehand anything more than a rough estimate of the net cost to the Company of the converted line. The Kanhan bridge, which was originally built for a road only, and has for some time been considered of doubtful security for even the metre gauge line now passing over it, must be restored to its original purpose and a new bridge constructed for the broad gauge line. It is understood that in the other bridges (with one exception) no material alterations are required to abutments or piers, but broad gauge girders will have to be substituted for the present superstructure. The permanent-way must likewise be replaced and extra ballast provided. Minor alterations of stations and workshops, as also new locomotives and rolling stock, will of course be required. The condition of the metre gauge material on its return to Government will depend on the time it may have been in use, and the treatment it may receive, and its value at the time of transfer can be only guessed at. But we enclose, as the nearest approximation practicable, a memorandum prepared in our Public Works Department by the Officiating Director General, and the Consulting Engineer for State Railways, which shows a result of ₹1,36,32,000, summarised in the margin, as the cost of the converted line. The value of metre gauge materials to be returned to Government has been roughly calculated on the basis of existing market prices, with allowance for depreciation, cost of dismantlement, and cost of carriage to Bhosawal, which has been assumed as the point to which the material might have to be conveyed for distribution to other metre gauge lines.

		₹
Cost of existing line, 148 miles, on 30th June 1883, including rolling stock under supply, but without allowance for present Kanhan bridge, not to be utilised . .		96,75,000
Balance of interest account up to 30th June 1883*		2,07,000
Estimated gross cost of conversion, at ₹18,000 per mile . . .		71,00,000
Total gross cost		1,69,82,000
Deduct—		
(a).—Allowance for depreciation of way and stock up to 30th June 1884	₹ 6,50,000	
(b).—Approximate value of materials to be transferred to Government on June 30th, 1885*	27,00,000	33,50,000
Total net cost of converted line		1,36,32,000

The amount recovered by the State under these arrangements, which would be about 63 lakhs of rupees, would be used in reduction of debt, or in augmentation of the cash balances and thereby avoiding borrowing, as contemplated in the "Remarks" regarding this project in Schedule A of our Despatch No. 26, Finance and Commerce, of the 23rd January last, where this recovery is estimated at 50 lakhs.

26. The total cost of the Railway from Sitarampur to Nagpur on the broad gauge would thus be as stated in the margin. This sum is larger, by about 30 lakhs, than that telegraphed to Your Lordship on the 6th ultimo, chiefly in consequence of more detailed information, and greater margin allowed, with respect to the cost of conversion. But it is little more than Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co. were prepared for, and about what we ourselves originally anticipated.†

	Miles.	Estimate
	₹	₹
Sitarampur to Bilaspur	365¼	3,00,00,000
Bilaspur to Nandgaon .	114	93,00,000
Nandgaon to Nagpur .	148	1,36,32,000
TOTAL .	627¼	5,29,32,000

† See paragraph 8 of our Despatch No. 126A., Finance and Commerce, dated 8th May 1882, and enclosure No 2

27. The information upon record regarding the produce, the capability for

* This would be reduced—
On June 30th, 1886, to ₹25,50,000.
" 1887, to ₹24,00,000.

development, and the wants as to communications of the Chhattisgarh country is exceptionally abundant. The document specified marginally are those which contain special references to traffic, and have all, we believe, been laid successively before Your Lordship. They all illustrate the fact of a pressing need of railway communication penetrating into the heart of the Eastern Districts of the Central Provinces, and the certainty that such communication would be remunerative. They eventually led to the sanction and commencement of the Nagpur-Dongargarh Railway in 1878.

Mr. Temple, 6th October 1863.
Mr. Morris, 21st May 1870
Mr Armstrong December 1871.
Mr. Morris, 27th September 1872.
Mr. Morris, 6th March 1874.
Mr. Chisholm, 24th July 1877.

28. When submitting Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co.'s proposals to Your Lordship on 8th May 1882, we considered these facts to be so well established and well known, and to be so strongly confirmed by the voluminous enclosures to our Despatch No. 121 of 22nd October 1881, as also by the rapid growth of the wheat trade and the readiness of private enterprise to embark on the construction of the railway with very limited support from Government, that it was superfluous to offer more than the general opinion in favor of the remunerativeness of the enterprise at an early date which is contained in paragraph 9 of our Despatch No. 126A. In reply, however, to Your Lordship's subsequent enquiries, we furnished the documents* forming the fourth enclosure to our Despatch No. 113R. of 9th September 1882. The first and second enclosures likewise abound in interesting and valuable information as to traffic and produce furnished by the local and survey officers, which it was impossible to summarise. Further information being still desired, we now beg to forward reports by Mr. H. H. Risley, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom (who was placed on special duty, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) on the trade statistics, &c., of that part of Bengal affected by the proposed railway, and by Mr. F. B. Fuller, the Officiating Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces, on the trade resources of Chhattisgarh.

* Letter from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Note drawn up in Revenue and Agricultural Department.

29. Mr. Risley, a very careful officer who has given much attention to trade questions, and has already made useful contributions to our knowledge of Chota Nagpur, carries his description down to the Hengir coal field, on the confines of Sambalpur. He shows that owing to the geographical formation of the country, the main currents of export trade follow the natural slope from west and north-west towards the east, and converge gradually on the East Indian Railway between Burrakar and Burdwan. The imports return by the same routes. Consequently, a railway running round from Chyebassa to Sitarampur not only has no water communication to fear, but, owing to the peculiar conformation of the country, both commands the traffic of its own strip and cuts off, so to speak, the traffic of an enormous tract of country to the west, which can only find an outlet by flowing towards the new line. "It crosses, as it were, the mouth of an estuary and intercepts its entire contents." The declared imports and exports of certain specified articles Mr. Risley states to amount to 428,300 and 1,022,000 maunds respectively. But after explaining that no one who possesses a fair general knowledge of Chota Nagpur would accept these figures as approaching the truth, he adds "no attempt has been made here to anticipate the enormous extension of the import trade which will follow upon the opening of the railway. At present Chota Nagpur† is in a primitive stage of economic development * * * no attempt has been made to estimate the quantity of coal, dyewoods, iron, limestone and tassar cocoons which the railway may be called upon to carry. The possible development of rival coalfields, the success of the Barrakur Ironworks, the demand which may spring up for indigenous dyes, and the prospects of tassar silk in the European market, all these causes are too obscure and too complicated for it to be possible to anticipate their results and express them in a statistical form. It can only be said that these factors may have an important influence

† Possessing an area of 43,026 square miles and a population of 4,903,991.

on the future of the railway, and that some of them stand a fair chance of coming into play on a large scale within the next ten years."

30. Mr. Fuller, whose statistical experience as Assistant Director of Agriculture in the North-Western Provinces is well known, presents coloured maps indicating the density of the population, and the proportion of soils suited for wheat and oil-seeds, together with a sketch of the routes. Owing to a large portion of Chhattisgarh consisting of zemindaries and chiefships, these facts as to population and soil constitute a more reliable indication than estimates of produce. It may, however, be mentioned that in the *Khalsa* portion only of the Raipur, Bilaspur aud Sambalpur Districts the total cropped area is 3,804,147 acres, while the black soil suitable for wheat, but still uncultivated is 1,007,832 acres. The annual demand for salt is put at 450,000 maunds, and for European piece goods and metals at 120,000 and 80,000 maunds respectively. Confidence is expressed that by the removal of the difficulty of communication "a large export would be at once created. * * * * In this export trade wheat, rice and oil-seeds would form the staple commodities, but a considerable accession of traffic may be expected from forest produce, especially lac." In illustration of the effect of adequate railway facilities, Mr. Fuller states that the railway took comparatively little when open only to Amgaon, but the extension to Dongargarh raised the exports to 754,655 maunds, and that to Nandgaon to 1,492,653. We may supplement his account by the following extract from a communication lately received from the Commissioner of Chhattisgarh :—

"The Nagpur and Chhattisgarh metre gauge line was opened in February with a great flourish of trumpets to Raj Nandgaon. In twenty-one weeks that line has carried 5,147 tons of goods, mostly grain. Carts have been travelling into Nandgaon carrying grain at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 per day. And if the line was only open to this, I believe that Raipur would become an immense grain depôt, where sufficient would be stored to keep the line occupied the greater part of the rains. As it is, there are immense stocks of grain here. The heavy traffic over the eastern road (*i. e.*, the 43 miles between Raipur and Nandgaon) has cut the road to pieces, and the two rivers make cartage so difficult, that the traffic is now stopping; but the people are very anxious about the railway. This is not surprising, when you look at the rise in cart hire: formerly Rs. 3 covered the cartage of one cart = 12 to 15 maunds from this to Nandgaon; this year the rates have risen from R12 to R16 per cart for the 43 miles. This high rate swallows up nearly the whole of the profits, so that much of the later grain dealings have been carried on at a loss. * * * *

"There is no doubt that Chhattisgarh is a perfect granary, with considerable opportunity for expansion. The dense population is all crowded together into a comparatively small area, but there is room and to spare all round for all the superfluous population that exists, and good land in abundance waiting for people to cultivate it. They will be forced to take to migration to these cultivable wastes when the railway drives up prices. At present a man earns enough in three days to keep him for seven, so he idles away four; and he will have no inducement to work until he sees than he can get a fair price for the grain raised. Now the prices that reach the cultivators can barely cover the cost of cultivation. * * * The whole country is covered with speculators, agents from Bombay firms, &c. Some of them have made a good thing of it, but the rise in cart hire has reduced the profits to a very low ebb."

31. These accounts by Messrs. Risley and Fuller, together with the other information previously supplied, the and memorandum by Mr. Jones, show that the railway will have an ample and increasing traffic arising from stations throughout the greater part of its length. There is, however, a portion of about 80 miles near the centre of the line from which much cannot be expected locally, beyond the sâl timber which the vast adjacent forests supply. This section will, however, be relieved from unremunerativeness by the through traffic in grain and oilseeds from Calcutta which the eastern part of Chhattisgarh and Sambalpur will afford. We have already alluded [paragraph 20 (*b*)] to the point, or "traffic shed," whence the produce will flow eastward, and to the difficulty of predicting whereabouts it will lie. It may, however, be expected to be ordinarily quite as far west as Bilaspur, and thus to secure a very large through traffic for the section to which we allude. The Hengir coal also will travel eastward over this section until it meets that produced from the Raniganj collieries.

32. Hitherto we have dealt only with the traffic normal to the localities traversed by the line; but it must not be overlooked that the line may calculate also on receiving, to a greater or less extent, according to circumstances, (1) an additional normal traffic from the connections or subsidiary lines referred to above [paragraph 20 (*b*) and (*d*)], and (2) an abnormal grain traffic in times of scarcity or famine, which are unhappily, too frequent in one part of India or another.

33. In concluding this branch of our subject we have only to remark that we consider a mass of concurrent testimony, such as that which has been brought forward, to be far more to be depended upon than any statistical tables compiled from returns of present traffic passing particular points, because a large portion of traffic everywhere avoids such points, and existing traffic is no sufficient criterion for railway enterprise in any country known to be greatly improvable.

"If the cost of carrying a ton of goods is reduced, by the substitution of railway conveyance for carts, from three annas per mile to half an anna, it is certain," urged Lord Northbrook's Government in 1876,* "that when, as in this case, the produce and the demand exist, the number of tons carried will increase in some proportion to the reduction in the cost of conveyance. The increase of traffic from the lowering of the rate for carriage is a simple and certain consequence of the ordinary laws of trade, and should be calculated on in any estimate of railway earnings."

* No. 29R., 3rd February.

Remunerativeness.

34. On this point we would in the first instance invite attention to the fact that a long series of local authorities have for twelve years past insisted on the remunerativeness of a line reaching the heart of the Central Provinces, have supported their opinions by statistics which were admittedly within the truth, and have been willing to incur the risk of the undertaking out of the limited resources provincially assigned to them. The net return they anticipated was not less than from 4 to 5½ per cent. The Governments of Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook have in succession favored such a line, and the later while anticipating "certainly 2½ to 3 per cent. at the outset" reckoned on an increase of traffic "seeing that the country to be opened out is rich in produce, which has hitherto been locked up for want of means of communication." Experience is already verifying these anticipations, the first section alone earned 2·15 per cent. in 1882, and the extended line to Nandgaon compares as per margin, for the first three months of the current official year, with some of the principal and well established lines in India.

	Receipts per mile per week.
Oudh and Rohilkhand	233
Northern Bengal	169
Rajputana-Malwa	239
Indus Valley and Kandahar	247
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	244

35. Regarding the larger project now under consideration, we can fairly say that it is supported by statistics not less complete, and traverses tracts of country not less promising or less distressed for want of an outlet, than those just referred to. It possesses, moreover, two singular advantages;—in working, that of good coal procurable, actually at one terminus, within easy distance of the other, and also at a convenient point on the line between the two; in construction, that of cheap labour, of abundant timber, and, if your Lordship should give effect to our recommendations regarding the Bengal Ironworks, of permanent way and other iron and steel requirements manufacturable close to Sitarampur. Mr. Parker has calculated the net profits at 4½ per cent., irrespective of these special advantages, while the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal thinks that this is probably an underestimate, and that "the prospects of the undertaking are most hopeful." The opinion of mercantile men, some of them well acquainted with India and the localities affected, may be gathered from the fact that they have been ready to embark in the undertaking with, at most, a guarantee of 4 per cent. for a period only sufficient to put it in working order throughout.

Report, dated 10th June 1882, paras. 79 to 99.
Bengal letters No. 2519R. of 31st July 1882, and No. 2948R. of 28th July 1883.

36. If the proposal were to construct the Sitarampur-Nandgaon section as a broad-gauge State Railway, and to convert to that gauge the open continuation to Nagpur we should have no hesitation in recommending the work as technically "Productive," that is to say, as one which "may fairly be estimated to pay, within a maximum limit of five years from the date of the line being open for traffic, 4 per cent. on the capital invested."* Much more, then, are we able to support an application from reliable private individuals for the limited aid in starting the undertaking which alone they ask, and deem to be sufficient.

* Secretary of State's Despatch No. 1 Financial, dated 6th January 1881.

37. As to the exact nature of this aid, we have already, in our despatch No. 29 of 23rd January last, recommended the adoption of the "Bengal Central" terms and the debit to the head of *31. Famine Relief and Insurance* of whatever interest charge may be incurred. Regarding this we may remark that the liability of Government will be for interest on an amount only one-fourth more than would be required to complete the existing project, but with the corresponding advantages that (1) a broad-gauge line will be obtained instead of a narrow one; (2) the liability will terminate in a few years instead of being for a permanent increase to the debt of India; (3) a certain share of profits in the future, and certain rights of purchase will be secured.

		Miles.	Cost. £
A.	Existing line	148	1,000,000
	Completion	479¼	3,010,000
		627	
	Total to complete		4,000,000
B.	Proposed project	627¼	5,293,200
	Less recovered		270,000
	Net amount to be guaranteed		5,023,000

Circumstances having somewhat changed in the money market and otherwise, since January last, we may state that we see no objection to such reasonable modification of the "Bengal Central" terms, in harmony with their general principle of a strictly limited guarantee, as may suffice to secure the early launching of the undertaking. For instance, we should see no harm, but rather, some advantages, in the debit of interest during construction to capital, and the commencement of the guarantee agreed on from the date of the opening of the line. We telegraphed to your Lordship in this sense on the 10th ultimo in the case of the Bhopal-Gwalior-Cawnpur Railway.

38. So far, we have treated the question as one of direct liability, return and profit. But the indirect advantages of railway extension are too important to be ignored. One of your Lordship's predecessors addressed the Government of India on this subject as follows:—

"Though equal profits may not be obtainable from future lines, this does not constitute an unanswerable objection to further extension. For lines which in themselves are perhaps unremunerative may be of the highest political and social, and indirectly, even of great commercial value. Thus a line which connects important strategical points may produce an economy of military expenditure far more than sufficient to cover any loss which may arise from the working of the line itself. Again, a line which facilitates the carriage of food in districts where harvests are uncertain may be of the highest value, though not directly remunerative. The same may be said of lines which facilitate the intercourse of remote and backward districts with the more advanced, or which enable the people to come more easily and frequently to markets, to courts of justice, and so fourth, or enable Magistrates to visit their districts with greater convenience. These are only a few of the many indirect advantages attending the extension of railways, which justify us in laying down the principle that direct commercial success is not to be regarded as the one single test of their value." (*Despatch No. 3, dated 16th January 1868*).

These remarks have special applicability to the present case.

39. The first and perhaps one of the most pecuniarily valuable of the indirect advantages of this railway, is the power it will confer of increasing the land revenue of the Raipur and Bilaspur districts at their approaching re-settlement in 1885-88. This point has been repeatedly mentioned in the correspondence to which we have alluded in paragraph 29, and has been twice brought specially to the notice of

Despatch No. 68R., of 18th April 1872.
" No. 29R., of 30th February 1876.

the Secretary of State. Colonel Keatinge estimated at 2½ lakhs of rupees the increase of assessment attributable to the new railway facilities alone. Supposing that it amounted to 1½ annas per acre, the annual proceeds would be about Rs. 2,75,000 or Rs. 3,00,000 at once, and probably double this twenty years hence, on the expiry of the revised settlement, owing to increase of cultivation and rise in prices. This would be a material and permanent set-off to any temporary liability the Government might now incur in starting the line. We would invite special attention to the remarks upon it of the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Jones, in the memorandum which is appended to this Despatch, adding that, unless the work be commenced without delay, it will be impossible to enhance the land revenue on the ground of facilities which do not exist.

40. Another indirect gain, which is certain to be large, is the increase of receipts, in which the Government will share, from the additional traffic which this railway will throw upon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at one end and the East Indian Railway at the other.

41. Another obvious, though less easily calculable, indirect advantage is the relief to exchange which must result from every increase to the exports of India. Considering that the tract commanded by the proposed line is one which produces in vast quantities, and is capable, with better communications, of producing far more largely still, the two commodities, grain and oil-seeds, which are in demand in Europe, we think this advantage is too important to be ignored.

42. But equal to, or it may be for greater than, either of the indirect advantages just named, in its pecuniary value to the State, and fraught also with influence on human life, is the protective effect of this line in time of scarcity or famine. Chhattisgarh is a region which has now been ascertained meteorologically to be favored with a rainfall more uniform, constant and sufficient, from year to year, than any other in India. It is thus, while almost exempt, except on very rare occasions, from risk of famine, able to come with grain supplies to the aid of other provinces where scarcity or famine prevails. But railway communication is indispensable to the use of this gift with promptitude and sufficiency. The risk which the Province itself ran during the dearth of 1869, for want of such communication, is described in Mr. Morris's minute of 6th March 1874. The great additional help it might have afforded, had such existed during the famine of 1876-78 in Southern and Western India, is obvious, and was recognised by Sir John Strachey in the latter year, in the following remarks on the Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Railway :—

"It is of urgent necessity to supply means for its construction at the earliest possible moment, as it will be specially useful as a means of bringing food grains down to the main line of railway in the Deccan, and thus be of great value in time of scarcity, as has been very truly remarked by Sir A. Clarke."

Supposing the line now under consideration to be constructed, the whole resources (vastly increased) of the tract referred to will be available at either end for famine relief of Behar and Bengal on the one hand, and of Western and Southern India on the other. Moreover, the addition hereafter of a branch to Cuttack will render impossible in Orissa a disaster such as that of 1869, while the connection of Bilaspur with Bundelkhand and Northern India will be a most important safeguard against famine in that quarter.

Vide paragraph 20 (*c*) of this despatch and despatch No. 83 R., dated 2nd June 1883.

In fact, so important do we consider the protective aspect of this project, that we should have been prepared to recommend it to Your Lordship as a Protective work, had any necessity existed for doing so.

43. In conclusion, we trust that we have now supplied all the information which Your Lordship desired to possess, and that it may be

held to warrant an arrangement with Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co., at the earliest practicable date.

Railway Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 17 of the 29th January 1884.

In our despatch No. 132 Railway, dated the 18th August last, we submitted what appeared to us to be all the information regarding the projected Nagpur-Bengal Railway which your Lordship had called for, and, after urging the importance of the question from various points of view, we repeated the hope, more than once previously expressed, that your Lordship would come to arrangements at the earliest practicable date with Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company for the construction of the line.

2. It is with much regret that we have received your Lordship's despatch No. 133 of the 31st October last, which informs us that pending the result of the enquiries of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, your Lordship is unwilling to enter upon arrangements with Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company on the basis proposed by them.

3. Considering that this railway, in connection with two others,* is the centre of the main system of protection of all the Provinces of India affected by famine, and that the proposals in our Financial despatch No. 29 of 23rd January 1883, for constructing the three by private enterprise, with the aid of funds, which are now, subject to your Lordship's sanction, available, stood entirely by themselves, we had hoped that your Lordship would have dealt with them, as in the case of the Western Deccan Railway concession in November last, separately and irrespective of the general question of utilising private agency for railway construction in India.

* 1. Bhopal-Gwalior-Cawnpur.
2. Bilaspur-Etawah.

The fact that these railways are of a highly protective character has we trust, been demonstrated to your Lordship's satisfaction in paras. 14 to 17 of our despatch No 269 Finance and Commerce of 24th September last, and in para. 13 of our further despatch of this date, on Railway policy, to which the opinions of the Members of the Famine Commission now in India are appended.

4. While abstaining from further remonstrance against the postponement of a decision as to the financial basis on which this project is to be carried out, and the agency to be employed until the Select Committee of the House of Commons have reported, we feel it our duty to submit to your Lordship proposals by which the interval which must elapse before these points can be decided may be used to the best advantage.

5. In the first place, we would point out that a postponement of decision on the two points above mentioned need be no bar to the present consideration of the questions of route, gauge, cost, traffic, remunerativeness and indirect advantages, and to the formal sanction of the project as such.

We learn from the 4th para. of the despatch under reply that your Lordship considers the information furnished to be "most valuable," and infer that it is considered sufficient for the purpose. We are now able to supplement it in a few particulars, which we proceed to mention.

6. *Route.*—We have received your Lordship's despatch No. 136 of 31st October last, forwarding a request from Mr. C. Magniac, M.P., that a sketch survey may be made of the Howrah-Dugni route, on the ground that present information is so insufficient that it is impossible to make any reliable comparison between it and the Sitarampur route. Mr. Magniac was, we presume, unaware that Mr. Spring, one of our Engineers in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, had recently made the very careful reconnaissance

of the section from Dugni to Midnapur, which we forwarded with our despatch of 4th August last, and that, as regards the Midnapur-Howrah section, the whole country from Burdwan downwards has been, during the last 25 years, so thoroughly surveyed, contoured and practically studied, in the course of the measures for minimising the loss by floods of the Damuda, Darakesur, Rupnarayan, Silhai and Kossye rivers, that no new surveys could add anything material to our present knowledge of the subject.

7. Our Hon'ble Colleague in charge of the Public Works Department, Mr. Hope, has recently visited Midnapur accompanied by the Director General of Railways (Colonel Stanton) and the Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle (Mr. Vertannes), for the purpose of re-investigating the whole question.

As regards the engineering question, it may be explained that the course adopted with regard to the floods has been to protect certain portions of the country by means of allowing the "spill" of the great rivers to go freely over others. The area thus inundated by the Damuda river, over its right bank, extends from above Burdwan down to an embankment near the Oolooberia canal. It is about 63 miles in length and from 4 to 14 miles in width, and it is frequently submerged to depths varying from 8 to 18 feet. The portion of this across which it is understood, that it is proposed to take the railway is 8 miles wide. A somewhat less impracticable line is that discussed and estimated for in Mr. Spring's report and Mr. Levinge's note accompanying our despatch, which passes between the canal and embankment above referred to across a neck of land 4 miles wide between the Roopnarayan and Damooda. But it also is open to very serious risks and objections.

As regards traffic, it may be explained—

1st.—That it is an error to suppose that there is any considerable traffic flowing into Midnapur from the west. This was ascertained by our Hon'ble Colleague's personal enquiries of the Midnapur traders, assembled with the assistance of the Collector, and is corroborated by scrutiny of the canal returns, which show that out of an average total annual export and import traffic of 150,000 tons, only 12,000 tons (*viz.*, 8,000 export eastward and 4,000 import) belong to Midnapur itself.

2nd.—That of the canal traffic itself, the greater part is received on the two reaches nearest Calcutta, and consists to a considerable degree of boats passing *through it* from marts on one side to marts on the other, to which traffic the railway would be no assistance whatever.

3rd.—That the needs of the Midnapur district are now fully provided for by the existing combination of good roads, rivers and canal, and would be comparatively little benefited by a railway. This sufficiency of provision was corroborated by the Agent of Messrs. Watson and Company, who own large zemindaries in this vicinity. The canal service is by no means indifferent, as has been asserted, and it is about to be greatly improved by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, who will place on it within a month's time four new steamers, which they have constructed specially for the purpose.

In short, there can be no doubt that the line from Dugni to Sitarampur would open out more country, and be of much greater use to commerce, than that to Howrah.

8 *Gauge.*—On this subject we may supplement our previous remarks in favor of the broad gauge by reference to paras. 8 and 9 of our despatch No. 9 Ry., dated the 22nd instant, and to the letter quoted marginally, which we forward herewith. The Bombay Government have likewise addressed to your Lordship a despatch, No. 23 of the 12th ultimo, strongly supporting a letter from the Bombay Government in the same sense.

From Government of Bengal, No 4513 R., dated 27th December, 1883 para. 5.

We would also bring to notice the fact that the question of the necessity of doubling the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bhosawul in the direction of Nagpur is now under serious consideration, and that the measure certainly cannot be long deferred.

9 *Traffic.*—We append a statement showing the exports from Chhattisgarh during the first six months of 1883, which is the result of special registration by Mr. Fuller, the Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces.

It has also been brought to our notice that the gunny bags for the wheat exported from Chhattisgarh are at present sent round from Calcutta to Bombay by sea and thence go by rail into the interior. On the opening of the proposed railway they would of course be sent direct, as there would be a saving of from ₹ 16 to ₹ 17 per ton in freight alone, irrespective of marine insurance and landing and despatching charges. On this point we enclose an interesting memorandum by Mr. A P. Ralli of the well-known firm of Ralli Brothers. The cheapening of the through transit would, moreover, give a stimulus to the mill industry in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, as the article is used for various purposes in Western India.

We have obtained further information regarding the forests in the vicinity of the line of railway. These may be put in three groups—

1st.—Singbhoom and Lohardugga.—Here there are about 200 square miles of reserved forest of sâl alone, and further reservations are contemplated. There are also open or district forests, and private forests. These would furnish two millions of cubic feet in 3 or 4 years, to begin with, and a large regular supply probably not less than 6,000 tons annually when proper facilities for getting the timber out have been provided. At present the whole of Bengal is supplied from Nepal with sâl timber, which is very largely used. But the Nepal forests are believed to be rapidly becoming exhausted and the price is rising. The Inspector General of Forests (Dr. Schlich) calculates that the sâl from the Sarunda and other forests in Singbhoom can be put into railway trucks at the adjacent stations and laid down at Sitarampur at ₹1-4 per cubic foot. Its corresponding prices at other principal markets within easy reach and the present prices of Nepal sâl and teak at the same places, are shown in the margin. The trade will be profitable at the outset and must develop largely as the Nepal supplies fall off.

	Teak			Nepal sâl			Singbhoom sâl		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a	p	₹	a.	p
Calcutta .	2	0	0	2	3	0	1	7	3
Mokameh .	2	6	6	2	3	0	1	7	1
Mogul Serai .	2	10	4	2	6	0	1	10	10
Allahabad .	2	12	2	2	8	0	1	13	0
Dacca . .	2	4	0	2	6	0	1	12	9

2nd.—Tributary States.—The forests in these are known to be very extensive, but no details are available. The produce will, of course, have a longer carriage to bear in order to compete with forests more favorably situated.

3rd.—Chhattisgarh.—The forests in this group are estimated to comprise 2,000 square miles of good high timber, the bulk of which is sâl. About one-fifth of the area belongs to Government, and the rest to feudatory chiefs and zemindars. Dr. Schlich estimates that they could yield not less than 10,000 tons of sâl timber annually, without reducing their permanent productiveness. With railway outlets from Bilaspur to Etawa, and to the westward, this timber would, no doubt, find a large market.

From the above it will be seen that the sâl forests in the tracts referred to will, with the aid of the proposed railway, be able to supply the requirements of the whole of India, subject merely to the limitation caused by cost of carriage. The forests will likewise afford vast supplies of shell-lac, lac-dye and myrabolams, and may be expected to stimulate the trade in these articles.

The Hengir coal-fields are at present being carefully re-examined by Dr. King, Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey, specially along the line of railway, and the Government of the Central Provinces will make borings or shafts at any spot he may select for the purpose of proving the

coal. Its general quality is of course already well-known, having been more than once professionally reported on.

10. *Remunerativeness.*—On this subject we think it as well to point out that, although we have strongly advocated this line on account of its famine protective urgency, we have always considered it likely to be "productive" in a technical sense also (see para. 35 of despatch No. 29 of January 23rd, 1883, *et seq*). If the indirect returns to be received from it, which are explained in paras. 38 to 42 of our despatch of 18th August last, be also taken into account, it will be highly remunerative. It is thus both a "famine" and a "remunerative" line, but the former quality need be no obstacle to its being constructed by a private Company, nor the latter to its being treated as of famine urgency, irrespective of considerations of general policy.

11. The preceding five paragraphs have related to our first proposal, that formal sanction should be given to the project, as such, leaving the question of financial basis and agency to await the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

12. Our second proposal is, that as soon as sanction has thus been accorded we should be permitted to commence operations so far as to take up the land throughout, and make the earthwork wherever labor is readily obtainable. By these means, and especially the taking up of the land, which is usually a tedious process, several months, or a whole season, may be saved towards the ultimate opening of the line. The necessary funds, which would not be large, we should be prepared to advance from the Productive Public Works grant, subject to repayment, as in the case of the South Mahratta Railways, in the event of the ultimate decision being to give over the project to a Company.

Independently of the gain in time towards opening, two other reasons for the course we recommend may be adduced. *First*, the re-settlement of the land revenue of the Bilaspur and Raipur districts will commence next year, and unless the railway be in progress, it will be impossible, as we have already pointed out in para. 39 of our despatch of 18th August 1883, to provide for the enhancements which may fairly be attributed to railway facilities; *secondly*, the scarcity to which reference is made in the third paragraph of the letters from the Government of Bengal, forwarded herewith, prevails with some severity in the tract between Dugni and Sitarampore, and the prompt commencement of earthwork on this section would be a very welcome relief.

13. In conclusion, we trust that our present *ad interim* proposals may meet with your Lordship's approval, and that we may be informed accordingly by telegraph.

No. 4513 R., dated 27th December 1883.

From—H. C. Levinge, Esq., Secy. to the Govt of Bengal, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters marginally noted, on the subject of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and in reply to communicate the following observations:—

No 735R.C of the 18th August 1883, forwarding copy of a Despatch to the Secretary of State.

No. 1090R C. of the 15th December 1883, enclosing copy of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 133 of the 31st October 1883.

No. 0991R C. of the 18th instant, with copy of a letter from the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State.

With the conclusions arrived at in the Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 132 of the 18th August, the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs, and he notices with regret the decision of the Secretary of State to postpone the construction of this most important railway regarding which the fullest information has been already collected. The line has been carefully laid out on the ground throughout its entire length, the detailed drawings and estimates have been prepared, all statistical facts have been ascertained, the advantages over alternative lines as well as its remunerative prospects have been considered and discussed, and the mercantile community throughout the country are, for reasons which are plainly incontrovertible, urgently pressing for more rapid railway

extensions. In this case, moreover, private enterprise has come forward and is ready to undertake the construction of the line. It seems to Mr. Rivers Thompson altogether inexpedient therefore to defer taking action, until a Select Committee of the House of Commons to be appointed next sessions, shall have considered the future policy of the Government regarding Indian Railways; because there is almost an absolute certainty, under such a procedure, of indefinitely delaying the opening up by a main line of railway, of a portion of the country which has in this respect been already too long neglected.

Every consideration tends to an early practical decision of the question. Amongst the most important is the future system of railway communication to the Province of Orissa, which is now almost as much isolated from the capital and the rest of Bengal as it was in the famine of 1866-67. Again, it is necessary to point out that most of the districts of Bengal have barely escaped this year a severe scarcity owing to the failure of latter rains, and even, as it is, there will be very high prices and much pressure on the poor. On the other hand, the crops in the Central Provinces have been superabundant, and a railway connecting those provinces with Bengal would have been invaluable. This state of things or even worse may occur again at any time and should be guarded against without loss of time by the construction of the railway.

With the remark on the question of gauge in the Despatch above alluded to, the Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees. Being the shortest line of communication between Bombay and Calcutta, it will always command a certain amount of through traffic, but much of the advantages will be lost unless it is constructed on the broad gauge by which means alone the cost of freight can be kept down. With a line on the metre gauge connecting two others on the broad gauge, the delay and expense inseperable from the double transfer would, in the case of bulky goods, such as wheat, cotton, &c., be intolerable.

In considering the advantages which will follow the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that sufficient weight has not been given to the great impetus which will attach to the trade in wheat and the opening up to cultivators of the large tracts of country now lying waste or covered with jungle; and not only will the grain be carried at a much lower rate than is now possible to the port of Calcutta; but the gunny required for bagging the grain will be conveyed direct and at a low cost. All this will add to the traffic on the line and ensure its financial success. Mr. Rivers Thompson trusts, therefore, that the Government of India will again address the Secretary of State with the view of obtaining a reconsideration of the decision recently arrived.

Exports in Indian maunds from Chhattisgarh block to each other external and internal block.

		To Central Provinces, Jabalpur block	To Central Provinces, Narbada block	To Central Provinces, Nimar block.	To Central Provinces, Nagpur block.	To external block, Rajputana	To external block, Berar.	To external block, Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay Port	To external block, Bombay Port.	To external block, Madras and Hyderabad.	TOTAL.
Quarter ending 31st March 1883	Wheat	..			27 643	.	277	357	2,17,275	...	2,45 552
	Gram and Pulse		50	433	21 193	188	12 808	1,361	9 931	...	45 964
	Rice, husked	3	5,993	32 816	1,03,384	34,165	2,09,798	1,28,771	4,644	539	5,20,113
	Rice, unhusked										
	TOTAL GRAINS	3	6,043	33,275	1,52,319	34,353	2,24,850	1,31,214	2,37,716	539	8,20,312
	Linseed		..		832		.	...	2,44,339	.	2,45,171
	Til	.	...	709	4 344	.	624	195	22,518	.	28,390
Quarter ending 30th June 1883	Wheat			30	29,715			226	5,24 348		5 54 319
	Gram and Pulse	..	6	4 694	41 582	110	35,541	2,635	12 549		97,117
	Rice, husked		7,314	12,859	67,575	20,936	61,124	48,505	12,539		2,30,852
	Rice, unhusked										
	TOTAL GRAINS		7,320	17,583	1,38,937	21,046	98,470	51,422	5,49,533	..	8,84,311
	Linseed				4,085		8		2,70 449	..	2,75 442
	Til			299	384		21	21	3,209		3,934

J. B. FULLER,
Director of Agriculture.

Memorandum by A. P. RALLI, Esq., dated 14th January 1884

I.—The average weight of 1,000 bushels of wheat is equal to 62,000 lbs.

As regards the weight of the bushel, this, as you are aware, varies between one description and another and also between one season and another; but I think that 62 lbs. per bushel on an average is very nearly the truth.

II.—The average weight of 1,000 empty gunnies, if A twills, is equal to 2,625 lbs.; if double E's, to 3,500.

As wheat is exported from this side chiefly in double E bags, but from the Bombay side to a great extent in A twills, I have given the weight of both descriptions.

III.—The average weight of wheat in 1,000 gunnies is equal to 224,000lbs. (excluding weight of gunnies).

The point which Colonel Filgate wishes to ascertain from the above data is "*what would be the relief per bushel to wheat from this saving in cost of gunnies at Raipur?*" To show this I enclose the following two calculations:—

A, showing that if the wheat is packed in "A twills," the saving will come to *pie* 1·013 per bushel of 62 lbs.

B, showing that if the wheat is packed in double E bags, the saving will be pie 1·426 per bushel of 62 lbs.

The above calculations have been worked out on the mileage and railway freight given in the Government Minute.

In this paper it is stated that it is assumed that gunnies can be screwed in bales to 4 cubic feet for the maund; this, however, is not correct, because gunnies can be screwed to a smaller cubical capacity, and I think that you will agree in the following figures:—

A twills: 20 cubic feet per bale of 300 bags of 2⅝ lbs. each, or 157 lbs. 8 oz. to 4 cubit feet.

E bags: 24 cubic feet per bale of 500 bags of 1¾ lbs. each, or 145 lbs. ⅝ oz. to 4 cubic feet.

Taking the above as a basis, I enclose the following calculations:—

C, showing that if the wheat is packed in A twills, there is a difference per ton weight in favor of direct shipment by rail of R16·18, which is equal to a saving on 20,000 tons of R3,23,600.

D, showing that if the wheat is packed in double E bags, there is a difference per ton weight in favor of direct despatch by rail of R17 08, which is equal to a saving on 20,000 tons of R3,41,600.

With reference to our above calculations, I must add that I have only taken into account the railway freight compared to steamer freight, but when despatching by steamer the cost is still greater on account of Marine Insurance, and on account of all the expenses in Bombay in connection with the landing of the gunnies there and the despatching up-country.

At first sight the saving per bushel of wheat which would result by direct despatch by rail may not appear much to outsiders, but with the increase in trade, and the very keen competition which is felt more year by year, there is no doubt that the smallest saving in the manipulation of the goods becomes a very great factor in combining and extending business; and being established as we are, not only at the principal shipping ports (Calcutta, Bombay, and Kurrachee), but also in many of the important districts in the interior, we can speak by extensive actual experience.

I think that I have now replied clearly to the queries contained in your correspondence, but shall be very happy to supply you with any other information which you may require.

As, however, the calculations in question have resulted, as I see, from the discussions which are taking place for the projected scheme of constructing the Nagpur-Bengal Railway through the Central Provinces, I think that I may

add that the saving which would be secured to trade in the shape of a reduction in the cost of gunny bags is altogether one of the infinitesimal advantages which the construction of the railway would undoubtedly produce.

Of late years the wheat trade has assumed enormous proportions, and I believe that there can be no doubt that India can supply a still much larger quantity if we have the means for moving it, and this especially at more moderate railway freights than those now ruling.

It appears, therefore, to be self-evident that the construction of such a railway will be a very powerful element indeed in the development of the wheat and seed trade, which consequently will be benefited to a very much larger extent than what is shown in the saving of gunny bags; and the economy shown in this saving alone can, I think, be taken as a strong indication of the ultimate advantage which the line in question and the extension of railways generally would secure to the Indian trade; and if, as is to be hoped, the Nagpur-Bengal Railway be sanctioned, I quite agree with you in thinking that it should be on the broad-gauge principle.

As far as this point is concerned, one argument against it is that there is no "through traffic" between Calcutta and Bombay, but it appears to me that we have not only to look on through traffic between Calcutta and Bombay, but much more on the traffic which takes place between the interior markets and Calcutta and Bombay as shipping ports; and there cannot be the least doubt that it is very disadvantageous to have, as at present, for several districts to make despatches from Calcutta to Bombay by sea and thence by rail to the interior.

A

One bale containing 300 A twill bags measures on an average 20 cub. ft.	
50 cub. ft., or 2½ bales, will therefore contain 750 bags, which, weighing 2½lbs. each, will be equal to . .	lbs. 1,968·75
Add for outer covering and hoops, say	„ 10·00
The total weight of 50 cub. ft. (750 bags) = . .	lbs. 1,978·75
which, at 82 2/15 lbs. per maund, is equal to . . .	mds. 24·09
The freight by sea to Bombay on these 50 cub. ft., or 24·09 maunds is	R10·00
Add—	
Carriage by rail from Bombay to Nagpur (520 miles) and from Nagpur to Raipur (191 miles), say on 711 miles @ ¼ pie per mile per maund, on 24·09 maunds . .	„ 22·30
Total freight from Calcutta to Bombay by sea and from Bombay to Raipur by rail	R32·30
The railway freight from Howrah to Raipur direct, @ ¼ pie per mile per maund, on 24·09 maunds, is on 574 miles	„ 18·00
The difference, therefore, in favor of direct despatch by rail to Raipur on 750 bags is	R14·30
750 bags contain at 224 lbs. wheat per bag . . .	lbs. 168,000
on which there is, therefore, on account of the saving by direct despatch by rail, a relief of R14·30;	
or per bushel of 62lbs. of	pie 1·018

B

One bale containing 500 E bags measures on an average 24 cub. ft.	
50 cub. ft. will therefore contain bags 1,041·66, which, weighing 1¾lbs. each, will be equal to . . .	lbs. 1,822·90
Add for outer covering and hoops, say	„ 10·00
The total weight of 50 cub. ft. (1,041·66 B)= . .	lbs. 1,832·90

which at 82 $\frac{2}{15}$ lbs. per maund is equal to . . .	mds.	22·32
The freight by sea to Bombay on these 50 cub. ft., or 22·32 maunds, is		R10·00
Add—		
Carriage by rail from Bombay to Nagpur (520 miles) and from Nagpur to Raipur (191 miles), say on 711 miles, @ ¼ pie per mile per maund, on 22·32 maunds . .		„ 20 66
Total freight from Calcutta to Bombay by sea and thence to Raipur by rail		R30·66
The railway freight from Howrah to Raipur direct, say on 574 miles, @ ¼ pie per mile per maund, on 22·32 maunds is		„ 16 68
The difference, therefore, in favor of direct despatch by rail to Raipur on 1,041·66 bags is		R13·98
1,041·66 bags, or 520·83 double E bags, contain at 224 lbs wheat per double bag	lbs.	116,665·92
on which there is, therefore, on account of the saving by direct despatch by rail, a relief of R13·98;		
or per bushel of 62 lbs. of	pie	1·426

C

A Twills.

The freight by sea to Bombay on 50 cub. ft. (750 bags), or 24·09 maunds, is, as per Statement A . . .	R	10·00
or per ton weight of maunds 27·27 (2,240 lbs. at 82 $\frac{2}{15}$ lbs. per maund)	R	11·32
Add—		
Carriage by rail from Bombay to Raipur, say on 711 miles, at ¼ pie per mile per maund, on maunds 27·27 . .	„	25·24
Total freight from Calcutta to Bombay by sea and from Bombay to Raipur by rail	R	36·56
The railway freight from Howrah to Raipur direct, say on 574 miles, at ¼ pie per mile per maund, on maunds 27·27, is	„	20·38
The difference, therefore, in favor of direct despatch by rail to Raipur is per ton of 27·27 maunds . . .	R	16·18
or on 20,000 tons	R	3,23,600

D

E Bags.

The frieght by sea to Bombay on 50 cub. ft. (1,041·66 bags), or maunds 22·32, is, as per Statement B . .	R	10·00
or per ton weight of maunds 27·27 (2,240 lbs. @ 82 $\frac{2}{15}$ lbs. per maund)	R	12·22
Add—		
Carriage by rail from Bombay to Raipur, say on 711 miles, @ ¼ pie per mile per maund, on maunds 27·27 .	„	25·24
Total freight from Calcutta to Bombay by sea and thence by rail to Raipur	R	37·46
The railway freight from Howrah to Raipur direct, say on 574 miles, @ ¼ pie per mile per maund, on maunds 27·27 is	„	20·38
The difference, therefore, in favor of direct despatch by rail to Raipur is per ton of 27·27 maunds . . .	R	17·08
or on 20,000 tons	R	3,41,600

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC, CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 6th February, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.

INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This Bill originally consisted of a single section, the effect of which was to authorise payment to port-officers of pensions out of the port-fund. We have slightly amended this section so as to meet the case of an officer who has earned his pension partly from the port and partly from service elsewhere, and we have added sections amending the Ports Act in one or two other particulars. We have removed a technical difficulty about the publication of certain orders under the Act. We have enabled the port-authorities to dispense with the levy of separate hospital-dues, and, instead of levying them, to contribute money from the port-fund-account for the support of hospitals for seamen or for providing sanitary superintendence and medical aid for the shipping and seamen belonging to ships in port. This amendment was suggested by the Bombay Government, and has received the approval of Calcutta and Rangoon. I understand that at Madras no separate hospital port-dues are levied, and consequently no change in the law is required there. Lastly, we have raised the maximum which is at present fixed by law for port-dues levied in the Cuttack ports. We have done this at the request of the Bengal Government, who represented that the present port-dues are not sufficient to meet the expenses of the port-establishments. It will be understood that the Bill does not of itself raise the dues leviable in the Cuttack ports, but it enables the Bengal Government to raise them if it finds it necessary to do so."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I wish to say a few words as to section 5 of the Bill, because the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in a letter addressed in August last to the Local Government, expressed itself as not altogether satisfied with the proposal to increase the port-dues in the Cuttack

ports in the manner authorized by the Bill, and any representation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce always receives the fullest consideration at the hands of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. The letter of the Chamber was not altogether opposed to some increase of the port-dues, but it objected to so large an increase as the Bill proposes, and it suggested that it might perhaps be possible to balance the receipts and charges by effecting some reduction in the expenditure. The present rate, which is six annas per hundred maunds, may be taken as about equivalent to one anna and eight pies per ton, and under the Bill it is proposed to give power to raise the rate to four annas per ton. That is, no doubt, a considerable increase, but it is the same rate as is levied at other ports, and I may observe that it is a maximum rate, and it does not follow that the maximum amount will be levied; indeed, I may say that it is not the intention of the Government to use the full power conferred by the Bill unless it is found absolutely necessary to do so. The Government has very carefully considered the possibility of reducing the charges instead of raising the receipts, but enquiry has shown that the present charges will not admit of reduction, and it does not seem reasonable that the provincial revenues should be laid under contribution, year after year, to meet a continually recurring deficit on account of the Balasore ports.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT XXII OF 1881 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXII of 1881 be taken into consideration. He said:—

"The Select Committee has had before it reports from all the Local Governments to whose territories this Bill, if passed into law, will extend, and has duly considered the suggestions received from those different sources.

"The alterations made, in consequence, in the Bill as introduced, which I shall now briefly explain for the information of Council, are not numerous.

"In British Burma there is a local collector of revenue styled a Thugyi. These men give much assistance to District-officers in administrative affairs generally, and more especially in all matters connected with the suppression of crime.

"They can, under the present law, be appointed Excise-officers by the Collector of the district; but as they are not in receipt of the monthly salary prescribed by sections 28 and 29 of Act XXII of 1881 it may be held that they cannot exercise the powers of arrest and search referred to in those sections. Their remuneration is paid in the shape of a percentage on their collections, and these percentages range from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per annum; so that, if the amount of remuneration be accepted as a criterion of respectability, they are much superior in that respect to officers drawing Rs. 10 per mensem.

"The Chief Commissioner considers it desirable that when appointed Excise-officers they should exercise the powers described in sections 28 and 29 of the Excise Act, and with this object we have altered the wording of the sections as provided in sections 1 and 2 of the Bill.

"We have also, by section 2 of the Bill, made an addition to section 29 to provide for the case, which it is proposed to legalise, of the Excise-officer who makes the search being a Police-officer. It is obviously superfluous to require that a second Police-officer of the prescribed grade should be present at the search in such cases.

"Section 3 of the Bill embodies the provisions of the Bill as introduced with the following modifications:—

"The power of stopping and detaining persons carrying illicit drugs and liquors may, we believe, be safely and with advantage conferred on all Police-officers. This was the law in force until 1881; it is the view of the existing law which has until lately been acted on in all provinces; and it is in accordance with the powers exercised by constables in all cognisable criminal cases, however petty. We have drawn section 34A so as to effect this object.

"The more important powers of arrest and search described in sections 28 and 29 we have restricted as proposed in the Bill, with the addition of officers in charge of police-stations and sergeants. The former class of officers has been added, at the request of the Burma Administration, to cover cases where first class constables may be left in charge of police-stations, and the latter to make the nomenclature of the Bill correspond with that of the Panjáb police-force. Officers known elsewhere as head-constables are there styled sergeants.

"The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh brought to our notice that the word 'complaint', used in section 47 of the Excise Act, might be held to mean a complaint as technically defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and to exclude the report of an Excise-officer such as is prescribed in section 32 of the Act. In order that there may remain no doubt on this point, we have re-drafted section 47 of the Excise Act in the manner provided by section 4 of the Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 13th February, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 13th February, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th FEBRUARY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen generally throughout the Punjab, Bengal and Assam, in Sind, and in two or three districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In British Burmah there has been rain in several places.

In Madras agricultural prospects are still bad in Bellary and Anantapur. Elsewhere in the Presidency the crops are in fair condition, but the outturn of the harvest is generally below the average. In Mysore prospects are fair, but more rain is wanted for the crops in the Kolar and Tumkur districts. There is no change in the situation in Coorg.

In Bombay the *rabi* is being reaped in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Kaladgi, and the standing crops are generally in good condition. In the Berars, the Nizam's territories, the Central India and Rajputana States agricultural prospects continue satisfactory.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces prospects remain unchanged.

The prospects of the *rabi* are generally favourable in Bengal, though in some districts damage has been done by insects. Reaping of mustard and pressing of sugarcane continue.

In Assam ploughing for *aus* cultivation is in progress and the mustard crop is being gathered in two districts.

Cholera is abating in the Tanjore and Madura districts, but is increasing in Coimbatore. Smallpox is prevalent in several Provinces. Otherwise the public health is generally good.

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab, elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 11th)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops, dry crops generally and wet crops in parts, withering from want of rain; harvest dry grains and pulses, yield below average; smallpox exists.
Kurnool . . .	,,	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of three taluks where they are withering from want of rain; harvest, *cholum* and pulses, outturn below average; smallpox and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam . . .	,,	Cholera slight, smallpox, fever, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Kistna . . .	,,	Standing crops good, river ·5 ft. over anicut; fever and smallpox exist; 19 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) .	,,	Standing crops in parts of 3 taluks affected by insects; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist; cholera prevalent, 94 deaths.
Coimbatore . . .	,,	Standing crops, wet good, dry fair in 2 taluks, elsewhere failing; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn wet about average, dry below average; fever exists; cholera again increasing, 359 deaths.
Tanjore . . .	,,	Rivers 1 to 3 feet; standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; cholera abating, 296 deaths.
Madura . . .	,,	Fever prevalent; cholera abating, 57 deaths.
Malabar . . .	,,	Harvest of second crop paddy nearly over, operations for thirrd rice crop commenced in 2 taluks; fever exists, smallpox, and cattle-disease slight; 76 deaths from cholera.
Travancore . .	,,	Harvest second crop paddy almost over; yield good; smallpox exists; cholera prevalent; 7 deaths at Trevandrum. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Feb. 11th)		
Karachi . . .	In Karachi ·04; average of 11 other stations ·13.	River at Kotri on 7th, 6 feet 4 inches against 3 feet 11 inches on same date last year; fever in 11 talukas; cattle-disease in 1 taluka, loss of 111 buffaloes, 85 cows and bullocks, sheep and goats; cholera cases during the week, in Sakro 32 cases, 15 deaths; in Ghorabari 17 cases, 3 deaths; in Jati 4 cases, 4 deaths; in Shabhunder 4 cases, no deaths; 1 fresh case of smallpox; 2 deaths in Karachi; disease in 32 villages in district; 46 fresh cases, 6 deaths, 41 remaining sick; prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri*—in Karachi 26, 28, and 40, in Dadu 38, 32, and 44, in Tatta 28, 40, and 36, and in Sajawal 28, 44, and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	·35 in Shadadpur on 27th, ·22 in Moro on 28th and ·20 in Sakrand, on 26th January	*Rabi* crops injured in Moro and Nausharo by frost; and in Mirpur owing to water-supply from Mithran canal being withheld; cotton damaged by frost in Tando, Alahyar, and Shahdadpur; river at Kotri on 7th, 6 feet 4 inches against 3 feet 11 inches on same date last year; fever in 5, smallpox in 3, measles in 1, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; wheat 30½, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 41, red rice 28, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad . . .	*Nil*	Cotton crops middling; other crops healthy; slight fever in Dholka; wheat 32 and *bajri* 34 lbs. per rupee.
Broach . . .	"	Public health fair; cattle-disease continues in Dehgam; standing crops in good condition; prices, *bajri* 34 and rice 24 lbs. per British rupee.
Surat	"	Standing crops healthy; fever in Pardi, Bardali, and Mandvi talukas; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 45 lbs. per rupee.
Násik	"	*Rabi* crops generally good; slight injury to crops by mildew in Sinnar, Niphand Chaardor, Yeola, Malegaon, and Peint; public health generally good; smallpox in parts of Malegaon; rare cases of cholera at Trimbak taluka, Nasik; wheat 37, *bajri* 37, and rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . .	"	Average abnoral temperature 1° cool from 4th to 8th and 4° cool on 9th and 10th; vapour in air excessive on 4th and 5th and defective from 7th to 10th; abnormal wind northerly from 7th to 10th.
Poona . . .	"	*Rabi* crops generally good; reaping progressing in Khed; small insects and frost have slightly injured crops in Junnar, Purandhar, Maval, and Haveli talukas; cattle-disease in a few villages in Khed; slight smallpox in a village in Purandhar; 20 cases of cholera in Junnar taluka, 11 fatal; *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 39; in Poona *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* in progress; wheat and *jowari* damaged in some places; public health good; *jowari* 40 to 60 and *bajri* 35 to 48 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore . . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in Sholapur, Marmala, and Sangola talukas; *jowari* 49 lbs. 23 tolas and *bajri* 38 lbs. 33 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	"	Harvesting of wheat in progress, that of gram commenced; exotic cotton blighted in some villages of 3 talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Mindargi and Karajgi; that of drinking water in Nargund, Bankapur, and Hangal; rice 23 to 32 and *jowari* 39 to 56 lbs. per rupee; public health good.
Kanara . . .	"	Common rice in Karwar and district average 14 seers per rupee; sugarcane thriving in all talukas; fever in Honore, Bhatkal, Siddapur, and Yellapur; smallpox at Kumta, Sirsi, Haliyal, and Mundgod, 8 deaths at Kumta and 1 at Sirsi; cattle-disease at Supa; water-supply good in Ghat talukas; weather fair.
Rajkot . . .	"	General health good; smallpox among cattle continues in Dedan; *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 44 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest in progress in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum and Kaladgi; standing crops injured by frost in parts of Hyderabad, by mildew in parts of Nasik, by rust and blight in parts of Shikarpur, and by insects in parts of Poona and Ratnagiri; scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in several talukas of the Southern Mahratta Country districts; cholera in parts of 6 districts, smallpox and cattle-disease in parts of 10, and fever in parts of 13 districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 11th)		
Chittagong . . .	·76	Weather rainy; winter crops are promising well; prices of food grains stationary; sporadic cases of cholera prevail throughout the district.
Dacca	·77	Prospects of crops good; mustard is being gathered; ploughing and sowing operations for early paddy are going on; the rain has done much good to standing crops; there are a good many cases of smallpox in the district, otherwise public health good
24-Pergunnahs . .	. . . . .	Prospects of crops continue satisfactory and the yield is estimated above the average; some damage done to *rabi* crops owing to the continuous rain; harvesting of *amun* paddy is nearly finished; price of common rice varies from 15 to 18 seers per rupee; public health generally good, though a few cases of cholera are reported from Mathurapur police station.
Moorshedabad . .	·81	Weather cold in the early part of the week, but now warm and mild again; a good shower of rain fell on the 6th instant in some thanas; prospects of *rabi* crops excellent in some places, elsewhere fair; the rain will do good; sugarcane is being pressed in the Kandi and Jungipore sub-divisions with a good outturn; rice is selling at from 14 to 17 seers per rupee; public health generally excellent.
Burdwan . . .	Rainfall slight	The outturn of *amun* paddy in thana Poorbosthali has been slightly better than expected; prospects of *rabi* crops good; price of rice has risen slightly; public health generally good.
Rungpore . . .	·04	The rain has greatly benefited standing crops; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpore . . .	·03	Prospects of crops good; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Purneah . . .	·04	Prospects of winter crops good; more rain is wanted for wheat; mustard nearly all reaped; some tobacco is being harvested; ploughing has commenced for early paddy; common rice is 16 seers per rupee; public health fairly good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Patna . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; reaping of *rabi* crops is pushed on; insects continue to do injury to the crops; opium is being collected; public health good.
Durbhanga . . .	"	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; mustard is being reaped with good outturn; prices stationary; public health generally good.
Hazaribagh . . .	"	Weather cold and latterly cloudy; prospects of standing crops continue good; lancing of poppy is in progress in about half the crop, and the other half is in flower; collection of opium has commenced; smallpox still reported from the interior, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack . . .	·93	Weather cloudy at times; reaping of *sarad* nearly completed; *dalua* and wheat are growing well; price of rice stationary; cases of cholera are reported, otherwise public health good.
Midnapore . . .	·78	Weather cool; heavy rain fell in the interior; prospects of crops good; sporadic cases of cholera are still reported.
Khulna . . .	·86	Weather unsettled; *amun* paddy almost stored, outturn good; prospects of standing crops favourable; lands are being prepared for *aus* crops; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Dinagepore . . .	·03	Weather cool; prospects of winter crops good; prices of food-grains stationary; a few cases of cholera are reported from south of the district, otherwise public health good.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	·28	Weather cloudy; standing crops are promising; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Gya	·05	Weather cloudy and cool; *rabi* crops have somewhat been damaged by insects; sugarcane is being planted in Nowada; prices of food-grains almost stationary; irrigation from wells; rivers nearly all dry; a few cases of fever and smallpox are reported; health of cattle good; 700 and 37 persons are on road and relief-works respectively; prospects of poppy crop not favourable.
Chumparun . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops good; prices of food-grains stationary; public health fair.
Shahabad . . .	. . . .	Weather continuously cloudy, with rain at intervals; blight general but mild; considerable damage to poppy crop is apprehended.
Mozufferpore . .	. . . .	State of poppy crop generally good; but some blight has appeared.
Sarun . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy and muggy; blight has not increased; lancing of poppy has commenced; condition of the poppy crop generally continues favourable still.
Monghyr . . .	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable, and collection of opium has commenced throughout the district.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in almost every district of the Province. It has generally benefited the *rabi* crops and facilitated the ploughing of lands for *aus* crops; potatoes have been injured in places where the rain was heavy; reaping of mustard and pressing of sugarcane are going on, and in some places the latter crop is being planted; prospects of *rabi* crops generally favourable, but in a few districts they are being damaged by insects; price of rice almost stationary; general health good, though cholera and smallpox prevail.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh (Feb. 12th)		
Benares (Feb. 10th)	No rain	Weather colder; grain has formed in barley, wheat, &c.; peas cut, outturn average; opium doing well; bazars well supplied; prices of wheat, barley, and gram falling; no sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpur (" 9th)	Slight rain in the north.	Weather variable; crops excellent; poppy in flower; trade dull; health good.
Fyzabad (" 10th)	No rain during the week.	Prospect of *rabi* and opium crops good; public health and condition of cattle good.
Lucknow (" 9th)	No rain	Weather often cloudy; blight is spreading in wheat and *sarson* crops on account of east wind and cloudy weather; poppy crops healthy and irrigation continues; supplies in markets sufficient; prices steady; slight cattle-disease in tahsil Lucknow; health of people good.
Rai Bareilli (" ")	No rain fell during the week.	Weather cloudy at times; state of crops good; supplies abundant; prices steady; general health good.
Partabgarh (" 10th)	No rain	Weather still cloudy; mildew has appeared in many places; *rabi* and poppy crops are doing well; opium-extracting operations have fairly progressed; prices almost stationary; general health good.
Allahabad (" ")	No rain	Sky cloudy; the cloudy weather has been temporarily unfavourable to the crops; no marked change in prices; health good.
Cawnpore (" 9th)	No rain	Weather cloudy off and on; crops slightly injured by insects; sowing of extra crops has commenced; poppy plants strong and healthy, but in some places the plants have been injured by caterpillars; prices steady; health of people and cattle good.
Banda . (" 10th)	No rain	Weather now clear and bright; wheat in low lands of parganas Banda and Pailanee have suffered to some extent from smut owing to cloudy weather of last week; prices stationary.
Ballia . (" 9th)	Some slight showers	Weather cloudy; *rabi* prospects continue favourable; markets well supplied; health of people and cattle good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N-W P & Oudh *contd*		
Farakhabad (Feb. 10th)	No rain	Wind variable; crops not much damaged by late hailstorm; poppy substantially improved; condition of people generally good.
Sitapur . („ „)	No rain	Occasional clouds during week; wind variable; prospects favourable; condition of poppy crops satisfactory.
Bareilly . („ 9th)	No rain	Crops good everywhere; no sickness of people or cattle.
Kumaon . („ „)	Some rain	Weather fair; crops doing very well; prices stationary; cattle disease continue; no reports about smallpox; few cases of fever; general health good.
Agra . („ 10th)	No rain	Hail in two parganas last week; wheat gram and *sarson* suffering from blight; irrigation going on; prices steady; health good.
Jhansi . („ „)	No rain but a slight fall of hail in Jhansi and Nian parganas.	Weather cloudy; *rabi* and poppy crops doing well; no damage to crops; markets well supplied; prices fair; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut . („ 9th)	No rain	Weather now clear and cold; prospects of *rabi* excellent; supplies sufficient; prices easy; health good
		General Remarks.—Blight and mildew present in some districts; prospects generally good; markets well supplied; prices easy; public health good.
Punjab— (Feb. 11th)		
Delhi . . .	*Nil*	Health fair; *rabi* crops promising; prices slightly falling.
Hissar . . .	„	Health fair; *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
Umballa . . .	No rain	Health and prospects good; *rabi* crops flourishing; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	·20	Health and prospects of coming crops good; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	·40	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Siálkot . . .	·50	Crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore . . .	·20 at Moza; 10 at Zira	Health and state of crops good; prices rising.
Lahore . . .	·20	Health good; state of crops fair; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . . .	·80	Health good; *rabi* prospects good in 6 tahsils; crops in Rawalpindi tahsil threatened with blight owing to heavy rains; prices almost stationary.
Mooltan . . .	Drizzling rain with slight hail at Sadr	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Shahpur . . .	Rain throughout the district.	Health good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar . . .	·40	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
		General Remarks—Health and crop prospects good; crops in Rawalpindi tahsils threatened with blight owing to excessive rain; prices falling in the Hissar, Delhi, and Peshawar districts, rising in Ferozepore, and stationary in the remaining districts of the province.
Central Provinces— (Feb. 11th)		
Nagpur . .	*Nil*	Weather clear; prospects good; *rabi* being harvested; smallpox prevalent; cattle-disease in places; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore . . .	„	Weather cloudy and unsettled; *rabi* crops in ear and thriving; prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (Feb 10th)	„	Weather cloudy; mildew has appeared on wheat owing to excessive clouds, otherwise crops favourable; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	„	Weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* flourishing; reaping measure commenced; cattle-disease continues; slight smallpox; prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	„	Weather seasonable; prospects fair; pulses being harvested; 2 fatal cases of cholera; fever slightly prevalent; prices stationary.
Khandwa . . .	„	Mornings and nights cool, days warm; *rabi* prospects good; health good; prices stationary.
Raipur . . .	„	Weather occasionally cloudy; wheat and gram flourishing; linseed reaping commenced; pulses almost harvested; peas damaged by cloudy weather; cattle-disease abating; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Feb. 7th)	„	Weather cloudy and warm; prospects favourable; cholera in different parts of district; prices stationary.
		General Remarks—There has been no more rain, but it is still cloudy in some districts; prospects continue favourable; prices are generally stationary; slight cholera and smallpox in places.
British Burma— (Feb. 11th)		
Akyab (Feb. 7th)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good; threshing nearly over.
Bassein („ „)	0·59	Four deaths from smallpox in district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease declining except in Kyoukphyo township, where 36 deaths occurred.
Rangoon („ „)	0·17	Public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	*Nil*	Public health good.
Tavoy („ „)	„	Public health good; harvest nearly closed.
Pegu („ „)	0·30	Public health and health of cattle good
Henzada („ „)	*Nil*	A few cases of smallpox in town; 6 cases of cholera in district.
Prome („ „)	„	Slight cholera in town, in district sporadic only; cattle healthy; fever abating.
Toungoo („ „)	0·17	Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd*		
Thayetmayo (Feb 7th)	*Nil*	Six cases of smallpox in town, otherwise public health good. *General Remarks.*—Slight smallpox in Bassein, Henzada, Thayetmayo, and Mergui; slight cholera in Henzada, Thongwa, and Prome, elsewhere public health good; slight cattle disease in Bassein, elsewhere health of cattle good; rainfall in Rangoon, Thongwa, Bassein, Pegu, Toungoo, Thariawaddy, Moulmein, Shwegyin, and Mergui from 0·7 to 1·70 inches, elsewhere no rainfall.
Assam— (Feb. 11th)		
Gauhati . . .	·06 during the week ending 10th instant.	Weather cloudy; nights cool; mustard being gathered; lands being ploughed for *aus* cultivation; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	·16	State and prospects good; the late rain facilitated ploughing; public health fair.
Cachar . . .	·14	Weather getting warm; reaping of mustard progresses; public health good; common rice 17½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh . . .	·21	Weather seasonable; ploughing for early *ahu dhan*; prospects of winter crops good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 11th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	In Kolar and Tumkur districts crops suffering from want of rain, otherwise prospects fair; public health generally good; prices continue to rise.
Mercara . . .	"	Threshing rice and picking coffee nearly completed; market for coffee and cardamoms dull; prices of food grains stationary.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Feb. 12th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear; prospects of *rabi* crop favourable; cotton-picking and *jowari*-threshing continue; wheat 22, *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	"	*Rabi* prospects good; threshing of *kharif* crops almost completed.
Central India States— (Feb. 11th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy but much colder; prospects of crops and health good; prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	"	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	"	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	"	Crops doing well; weather cold; health good.
Goona . . .	"	Weather very cold; health and prospects good.
Agar	"	Opium and wheat prospects good; health good.
Sehore . . .	"	Weather fair; opium and other crops good; health good.
Nowgong . . .	"	*Rabi* prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Manpur (Bhopawar) .	"	Prospects good; opium crops are doing well; health good.
Rajputana— (Feb 11th)		
Abu . . (Feb. 11th)	*Nil*	Weather cold and windy.
Sirohi . (" 8th)	"	Weather fine, health and prospects good; tanks dry.
Marwar . (" 6th)	"	Weather cloudy; health and prospects good; prices steady.
Harowti . (" 9th)	·01 Shahpura	Weather windy and cold; health and crops good.
Jhallawar . (" 6th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; weather changeable.
Ajmere . (" 10th)	"	Prospects excellent; weather still continues cold; health good.
Ulwur . (" ")	"	Health and crop prospects good; weather cloudy.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 13th February, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharája Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Durbhunga.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He said:—

"The Report and the minutes of various members of the Committee expressing their opinions on special portions of the Bill will be published as a supplement to the Gazette. There being no Motion before the Council, I am precluded by the rules from making any remarks on this occasion; only with Your Lordship's permission I wish to inform honourable members that I propose this day fortnight to move that the Report be taken into consideration, and I will ask the attention of members of the Council to Rule 28, which says that all amendments should be in the Secretary's hands three days before the Motion is made."

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 20th February, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 13th February, 1885.

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N. B.—Will be published in the Gazette of India of the 21st February, 1885.

GENERAL ORDER.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 14th February, 1885.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 88.—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that a force, as detailed below, be despatched for service at Suakim :—

Strength of the Force.

1 Regiment Native Cavalry.
3 Regiments Native Infantry.
1 Company Sappers and Miners.

Detailed as follows.

9th Bengal Cavalry.
15th Bengal Infantry (Loodhiana Sikhs).
17th Bengal Infantry (Loyal Poorbeahs).
28th Bombay Infantry.
1 Company Madras Sappers and Miners.

The appointments herein made will have effect from the dates on which the officers named may enter upon the duties thereof :—

Colonel J. Hudson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps . .	Commanding.
Captain C. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps . . .	Aide-de-Camp.
Major R. McG. Stewart, Royal Artillery . .	Assistant Adjutant-General and Quarter-master-General.
Major N. R. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps . .	Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master-General.
Major A. J. Pearson, Royal Artillery . . .	Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master-General (for Intelligence).
Major J. Cook, Bengal Staff Corps . . .	Brigade-Major.

Medical Department.

Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Thornton, M.B., Bengal Medical Service,—Principal Medical Officer.
Brigade-Surgeon J. C. Morice, Bengal Medical Service.
Surgeon G. A. Emerson, Bengal Medical Service.
Surgeon J. F. MacLaren, M.B., Bengal Medical Service.
Surgeon W. A. Sykes, Bengal Medical Service.
Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin, Bengal Medical Service.

Military Accounts Department.

Lieutenant H. F. S. Ramsden, Madras Staff Corps . Field Paymaster.

Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Walcott, Bombay General List, Infantry	Senior Commissariat Officer.
Captain H. C. E. Lucas, Bombay Staff Corps . .	Sub Assistant Commissary-General.
Captain G. B. E. Radcliffe, Bombay Staff Corps . .	Sub Assistant Commissary-General.

Provost Establishment.

Captain H. R. L. Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps . . Provost Marshal.

The following regulations are laid down for the guidance of all concerned :—

1. Native regiments will go as far as possible on their full established strength of 550 of all ranks for cavalry, and 832 for infantry, *minus* the depot establishment.

2 Commanding officers will be held responsible that none but officers, men, and followers in every way fit for field service accompany the regiment. After eliminating sickly men they will complete with volunteers from other regiments. Regiments giving volunteers will recruit to complete establishment.

3. Each Native regiment will be completed to its full establishment of eight British officers, including those who may be recalled from furlough, and who may be expected to join.

4. Followers, servants, baggage, camp equipage, and kit for staff and departmental officers will be according to the Kabul scale, but without grass-cutters, except as hereinafter laid down for the cavalry. Regiments will be completed with full establishments in their respective presidencies. Each regiment to take field mule transport. Entrenching tools to be taken according to Kabul scale.

5. Depots for regiments will be formed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India and of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in accordance with G. O. No. 39 of 1884.

6. Mule *puckals* will be supplied as follows:—

8 per company, with 10 spare *mussucks*.

Chaguls—

1 per man for cavalry to be supplied by the Commissariat Department.

7. Native infantry will draw extra batta; and free rations will be allowed to all ranks of cavalry and infantry while on foreign service.

Troops not provided by the State with carriage will draw extra batta from date of marching. Non-batta drawing regiments will draw extra batta from date of embarkation.

8. Each Native commissioned officer of the cavalry will be required to keep up one pony and one attendant as syce and grass-cutter, whether he takes one or two horses; and the non-commissioned officers and privates to maintain one pony and one grass-cutter for every two horses.

9. Compensation at the rate of R5 per mensem will be allowed to the Native officers for each bargheer sanctioned by existing regulations, if maintained by them, out of which sum they will pay the share of the grass-cutter's wages and provide the stable gear. A similar amount will be deducted from the pay of the bargheer sowars.

10. As during a sea voyage the officers, non-commissioned officers, and sowars of the cavalry would be unable to make the requisite provision for the forage of their horses, whilst difficulty might be experienced in this respect during a portion of their service on land, the forage of the horses and of the mules or ponies accompanying will be undertaken by the Commissariat, with such assistance as the regiments and followers may be enabled to render after landing.

11. All ranks will be required, as at present, to maintain one efficient horse; but the Native commissioned officers will be allowed forage for two horses each, if they desire to take a second charger.

12. The grass-cutters will be paid by the troops as usual; but the ponies will receive grain, and, when necessary, hay, free of cost. Both grass-cutters and animals will be employed to procure forage when obtainable, and must be held disposable for all purposes.

13. The Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of cavalry will continue to subscribe to the regimental funds to such extent as commanding officers may deem necessary within the limits prescribed by regulations.

14. They will continue to supply themselves with the ordinary clothing, equipment, saddlery, and stable gear for their horses; but articles of extra clothing which may be necessitated by any speciality of climate or service will be issued free of cost.

15. All casualties of horses or ponies arising from neglect or from causes evidently unconnected with the particular nature of the service must, as usual, be replaced by the regiments concerned. Each troop will be allowed to embark and maintain two chunda horses, to meet casualties, which will be rationed free of cost.

16. All casualties among horses or ponies fairly attributable to, or connected with, the service, including those from accident on boardship or during embarkation or disembarkation, will, if there has been no proved neglect, be replaced by Government, or compensation will be allowed under the rules in Army Regulations for India, Volume II.

17. During the continuance of the arrangement under which the supply of grain and forage to the cavalry is undertaken by the State, the pay of the several grades will be as follows:—

Bengal Cavalry.	Rates of pay.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*
1 Ressaldar, 1st class	300	0	0
1 „ 2nd „	250	0	0
1 „ 3rd „	200	0	0
1 Ressaidar, 1st „	150	0	0
1 „ 2nd „	135	0	0
1 „ 3rd „	120	0	0
1 Woordie Major	150	0	0
2 Jemadars, 1st class	80	0	0
2 „ 2nd „	70	0	0
2 „ 3rd „	60	0	0
Duffadars	30	0	0
Trumpeters	25	0	0
Sowars	20	0	0

18. Public followers, except those engaged on salaries specifically laid down for the occasion, will receive an addition of 50 per cent. on pay and batta, in addition to free rations, while on foreign service.

19. The sanctioned followers paid by the troops will receive from Government free rations and such extra pay as may be necessary to put them on a par with the public followers of a similar class.

20. The scale of rations for Native troops on shore will be that laid down in Article 533, Army Regulations, India, Volume V, extracted in the margin. An allowance of 1 lb. of meat per man weekly is also authorized.

Atta, 2 lbs., or rice	7½ lbs.
Dhal	4 oz.
Ghee	2 "
Salt	½ "
Onions	1 "
Pepper	¼ "
Chillies	¼ "
Turmeric	¼ "

When meat, even on special occasions, is issued, the ration of atta or rice is to be reduced one-half.

No claim for pecuniary compensation can be admitted, if through accident any part of the above authorised scale of rations is not forthcoming

The issue of tea and sugar should be confined to the cases of sick and wounded for whom medical officers may authorize it, and for the rest of the troops on special occasions of fatigue, exposure, or bad climate, when recommended by the principal medical officer On such occasions 2 oz. of sugar and ¼ oz. of tea per man may be issued

Tobacco can only be issued on payment at the rate of 1 oz. per man per diem, the price charged being the first cost to Government, without any addition on account of carriage or losses.

The scale of rations for followers will be as follows :—

Wheat flour, or rice	1½ lbs.
Dhal	4 oz.
Ghee	1 "
Salt	¼ "

21. On land the forage allowance for each horse will be 8 lbs of such grain as may be procurable, with 14 lbs. of hay when green forage is not procurable, or otherwise as may be ordered. The allowance for ponies will be one-half of the forage ration of a horse.

22. British officers will be allowed to draw rations for themselves, servants, and horses from the Commissariat Department, payment being made as laid down in Article 1677, Army Regulations, India, Volume V—

Officers—

	R	a	p.
Rations for themselves, daily, exclusive of rum or extra supplies	0	8	0
Rations for their servants, monthly	2	8	0
Rations for each horse, daily	0	8	0

23. Transport will be charged for at the rates laid down for the Afghan war, namely, 8 annas and 7 annas per diem for camels and mules, respectively.

24. The officer of the Military Account Department with the force will act as Field Paymaster, and have charge of the treasure chest.

25. Pay lists of Native troops will be forwarded, as soon after the first of each month as may be possible, through the Field Paymaster, to the Pay Examiner of the presidency to which the troops belong. Officers commanding regiments will draw monthly from the field pay office such sums as may be required for the pay of themselves and their men, after making provision to meet family allotments and remittances, fund subscriptions, &c., the amount of which allotments, &c., they will debit themselves with in their general states.

26. The pay bills of all staff and departmental officers will be adjusted by the Field Paymaster.

27. All payments to Native troops will be made in the coinage of the country or British money, their pay and allowances being converted into that coinage, under the orders of the General Commanding, at the rates of exchange current in Egypt.

28. Officers commanding Native regiments and detachments detailed for service are directed to at once draw and distribute three months' pay in advance to their respective corps.

29. Staff and departmental establishments may receive similar advances, not including command, contract, office and staff allowances.

30. The family remittances of Native troops will be arranged for, as usual, by officers commanding regiments. Officers and non-commissioned officers, requiring remittances to India, may remit the whole or any part of their pay to India at par on paying the amount to the Field Paymaster, who is authorized to grant transfer remittance receipts on any treasury in India. As an alternative arrangement, officers may leave with the Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, an allotment roll stating the amount they wish to be paid monthly, and the person to whom it should be remitted. That officer will then make the necessary remittance monthly and he will furnish the Field Paymaster with a list of the sums thus allotted, to enable the latter to make the necessary deduction from officers' pay bills. Remittances to England for the benefit of their families may be made through the Field Paymaster at the official rate of exchange, to the extent of one-half of an officer's clear receipts, exclusive of office and contingent allowances

31. Officers of the expeditionary force should recover from the pay of followers serving under them the amount that each man may desire to be paid to his family in India, and send to the Controller of Military Accounts, Accounts Branch, Bombay, in time to reach him not later than the 20th of each month, a statement* of such recoveries, according to which the families will be paid under instructions to be issued by that officer. The amount thus recovered should be paid to the Field Paymaster, whose receipt should be entered on, or attached to, the statement.

* Form attached.

32. Every care should be taken to fill in the statements correctly from the tickets given to the men on engagement and the records in the field. Where the information is not available, owing to the loss of the tickets or any other cause, immediate application should be made to the depot commanding or departmental officers concerned.

33. Clothing and equipment on the following scales will be issued to troops and followers :—

Native Troops.

Waterproof sheet	1
Jerseys	2
Shoes (Native), pair	1
Putties	1
Blanket (country)	1
Canvas frock, for boardship	1
Flannel belts	2

Followers.

Waterproof sheet	1
Banians or jerseys	2
Shoes (Native), pair	1
Blanket	1
Lascar or follower's coat	1
Flannel belt	1
Pyjamahs (cotton)	2
Tin canteen	1
Havresack	1

Water-proof sheets for troops and followers to be held in Commissariat charge and to be issued under the orders of the General Officer Commanding as required.

34. In addition to the above, the regulated service kit for all troops will be maintained complete Regiments are to take their colours, and officers and men the whole of their uniform except full-dress uniform.

35. Ten per cent. of field service clothing for the whole force will be held in store by the Commissariat and issued as required.

36. Tulwars will be provided for 50 per cent. of followers for issue should the General Officer Commanding deem fit.

37. The following amount of ammunition will be taken:—

500 rounds per rifle, 200 in regimental charge; and 300 rounds per carbine, of which 100 will be in regimental charge.

38. All the arrangements special to this service will have effect from the date of embarkation, and continue in force until the date of return.

39 The embarkation and all subsidiary arrangements will take place under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Statement of Recoveries on account of Family Payments of Followers, &c., on Field Service during the Month of 188

Followers, &c.				Family Certificates.					Remarks.
1 Designation.	2 Name.	3 Where enlisted.	4 Corps or Department to which attached	No of ticket.	To whom payable, and relationship to followers.	Amount recovered	Period for which recovered.	By whom and where payment is to be made.	

Appointments.

No. 89.—Brigade—

With reference to G. G O. No. 88 of this date, Colonel J. Hudson, C.B, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 28th Bengal Infantry, will have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, 2nd class, while employed in the command of the troops proceeding to Suakim.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1885, No. III.

The following Further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th February, 1885 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the schedule annexed, and have now the honour to submit this our further Report.

It must be understood that in referring to the decisions of the Committee we state the view of the majority where there has been any difference of opinion.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

2. We have made some slight amendments in, and additions to, this chapter, but few of them call for notice here.

The definition of "estate" and that of "proprietor", which is dependent on it, have given rise to the erroneous supposition that it was intended to exclude Government tenants from the operation of the Bill. We have now so amended the definitions as to remove any misapprehension on this point.

3. As it seems reasonable that the provisions of the Bill contained in sections 53 to 68, both inclusive, sections 72 to 75, both inclusive, Chapter XII and schedule III should apply to money recoverable under any enactment as if it was rent, we have added to the definition of "rent" a clause providing that "rent" shall in those portions of the Bill include such money.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSES OF TENANTS.

4. The only amendments calling for notice in this chapter are—

1st—that we have omitted all reference to the raiyat converted into a tenure-holder under section 37 of the Bill No. II, as it has been determined to omit section 37 (see *infra*, paragraph 17); and

2nd—that we have altered section 5 (5) so as to provide that a tenant holding more than 100 bighás shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be a tenure-holder, without raising an issue as to his having sub-let any part of his holding.

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CHAPTER III.

TENURE-HOLDERS.

5. We have in section 7 of this chapter included, among the matters to which a Court must have regard in enhancing the rent of a tenure-holder, the questions "whether the tenure was originally granted at a specially low rent for the purpose of reclamation" and "whether any fine or premium was paid on the creation of the tenure."

6. We have omitted section 8 of the Bill No. II, which provided that a Court should not enhance the rent of a tenure to more than double the previous rent.

7. We have in section 9 made the interval which must elapse between successive enhancements of the rent of a tenure the same as in the case of an occupancy-holding, namely, fifteen years.

8. We have omitted the provisions of this chapter specially applicable to patní tenures, and Chapter XVI, relating to summary sale of patní and other tenures for arrears, as we are, on further consideration, reluctant to interfere at present with the existing law regarding patní tenures, and are of opinion that any extension of the patní sale law to other tenures should be reserved for consideration in connection with the Bengal Registration Bill, to which we shall presently have to refer.

9. We have in sections 12 to 16 of the Bill so far altered the system of the registration of transfers of, and successions to, permanent tenures as to provide merely for enabling the landlord to register such transfers instead of compelling him to do so.

The Bill in its previous stages provided for a compulsory system of registration by the landlord. This, it was objected, would not work satisfactorily, especially as the landlords of many tenure-holders are poor and ignorant persons, having no regular office and no means of establishing one or maintaining a suitable register. At the same time it was pointed out that the establishment of an official registry would confer a great benefit on all concerned, and especially on the landlords, who might, if such a registry were established, be allowed to realize their rents by the process of summary sale which is now available only in the case of a limited class of tenures.

A Bill for the establishment of an official registry is at this moment before the Bengal Legislative Council, and the object we have set before ourselves in re-casting the portion of our Bill now under consideration has been to frame its provisions in such a manner as to secure to the Collector, who will be the officer entrusted with the preparation and maintenance of the official register, early and accurate information of all transfers and successions which may from time to time take place.

We have not overlooked the fact that the substitution of official registration for registration in the landlord's sherista would deprive the landlords of the fees which it was proposed to allow them under the Bill as originally framed, and which, it is believed, they commonly realize at present, though in most cases without any warrant of law. We think that the fees prescribed by the Bill in its earlier stages may well be paid to the landlord, even though he is to be relieved of the duty of registration.

10. The provisions we have inserted in the Bill in order to give effect to these views are as follows:—

First, as regards voluntary transfers (section 12), the simplest plan has appeared to us to be to require that every such transfer shall be registered under the ordinary law relating to the registration of documents. It is understood that the Local Government will make all arrangements requisite for facilitating the registration of such transfers. The parties applying for registration will be required to pay to the registering officer "the landlord's fee" and a process-fee for the service of notice on the landlord. When the registration has been completed, the registering officer will forward to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the transfer containing all necessary particulars, and the Collector will thereupon cause the landlord's fee to be paid to the landlord and the notice to be served upon him, at the same time taking any such steps as may be prescribed by the measure now pending before the Bengal Legislative Council for the entry of the transfer in his official register.

When a transfer takes place by sale in execution of a decree (sections 13 and 14), the procedure will be substantially similar, the notice and the fee being sent to the Collector by the Court, except that, following the lines of the Bill in its earlier stages, we have not provided for the payment of a fee to the landlord when the sale takes place in execution of a decree for arrears.

In the only remaining case of transfer, namely, that of transfer by summary sale, the Collector will have in his own office all the information requisite for the purpose of registration.

11. When a succession to a permanent tenure takes place, the party succeeding will be bound (section 15) to give notice to the Collector and pay to him the landlord's fee and the process-fee above referred to, and the Collector will then proceed as above described.

12. In order to compel the person succeeding to comply with the provisions of this section, we have retained, for the case of successions, the provision of section 18 of the Bill No. II, under which a person succeeding will be debarred from recovering his rent by suit, distraint or otherwise, until he has given the notice and paid the fees prescribed.

CHAPTER V.

OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

13. The first alteration in this chapter which appears to call for notice has reference to the area over which the status of settled raiyat is to hold good.

In the 11th paragraph of our first Report we referred to the inconvenience which might arise in certain exceptionally large estates from the status holding good over the whole estate, and this has given rise to considerable discussion. The Bengal Government, in the 22nd paragraph of its report of the 15th September, 1884, stated that "the majority of the officers consulted disapproved of the definition of 'settled raiyat' as given in the Bill," and that "the proposal which found favour was the elimination of the word 'estate' from the definition".

That Government, nevertheless, was of opinion that it was necessary to retain the word "estate" in order to meet the danger of the acquisition of the occupancy-right being prevented by shifting raiyats from one village to another within the estate.

It seemed to us that this danger was not so great as to justify the extension, over all portions of an estate of the status of "settled raiyat" acquired in one portion of it, since estates are frequently divided among numerous tenure-holders, who would have no opportunity of examining each other's books, or knowing anything about each other's raiyats. The danger in either direction is not serious, for in the vast majority of cases the raiyat is practically tied to his own village; and we felt, moreover, that by confining the status to the village we should be proceeding in closer conformity to the original conception of a khúdkásht raiyat, which, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it has been always intended to keep in view.

14. We have in section 22 re-cast sections 28 and 29 of the Bill No. II so as to carry out more precisely the intention with which they were framed, and we have inserted a sub-section (2) providing that if the occupancy-right in land is transferred to a person jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder it shall cease to exist.

15. Sections 23 to 26 of the amended Bill take the place of sections 31 to 36 of the Bill No. II; but, except a saving of custom as regards the descent of the occupancy-right in section 26, the only important change they involve is the omission of all provisions regarding the transfer of the occupancy-right, which, apart from the matter of sale in execution of a decree for rent (dealt with in Chapter XIV), we now propose to leave to custom as under the existing law.

16. The reasons for and against the proposal to make the occupancy-right everywhere transferable by an express legislative enactment have been so fully discussed within the last three years, and are so well known to all interested in such matters, that we shall not lengthen this Report by attempting to recapitulate them. It is enough to say that the Government of Bengal, in their letter of the 15th of September last, proposed to leave the law relating to the transferability of the right for the present untouched in Behar, and that on a further consideration of the question we are of opinion that the most prudent course will be to omit the provisions relating to voluntary transfer altogether from the present Bill. This decision has enabled us to omit all reference to the question of pre-emption.

17. The 37th section of the Bill No. II, which provided that raiyats sub-letting their land should in certain cases be deemed to be converted into tenure-holders, has met with much adverse criticism, and we now propose to omit it.

The remaining provisions as to sub-letting we have relegated to Chapter IX, where they will be found with certain modifications and additions.

18. In regard to the enhancement of rent in the case of occupancy-rights the Government of Bengal made certain proposals in their letter of 15th September, 1884, which are summarised in the 84th paragraph of that letter as shown on the margin.*

In regard to VI and VII we said in paragraph 34 of our Report last year that in applying the proportion rule in the case of prices the question of making some deduction to cover the effect of increased prices on the cost of cultivation would receive further consideration. The Government of Bengal recommended a deduction of one-half on this account.

* VI.—To recognize the principle that, in the absence of reason to the contrary, the Courts shall regard a rise in the price of staple food-grain as entitling the landlord to an enhancement of rent.

VII.—To fix the percentage by which the enhanced rent shall exceed the former rent at a definite proportion (one-half is suggested for consideration) of the percentage by which the enhanced prices exceed the former prices, the other portion going as an allowance for increased cost of production.

VIII.—To assign to enhancements on the ground of landlords' improvements a maximum limit of double the former rent.

IX.—To abandon the provision for enhancement on the ground of a "prevailing rate," experience having shown that no such rate exists, and that the position assigned to it in the present law has led to the construction of collusive and fictitious rates for the purpose of forcing up rents.

X.—To abandon fluvial action as a ground of enhancement of rent, but to recognize freedom of contract between landlord and raiyat in regard to new alluvium.

XI.—To withdraw the arbitrary limitations on enhancements by suit on account of a rise in prices, and to allow contracts for enhancement of rent out of Court up to a maximum limit of two annas in the rupee (12½ per cent) of the former rent, and for a minimum period of 15 years.

XII.—To withdraw all restrictions on freedom of contract in respect of the *initial* rent of all land which may lapse to the landlord from whatever cause.

XIII.—To re-introduce the provision that the rent of the occupancy or non-occupancy raiyat shall not exceed one fifth of the value of the gross produce calculated in staple food-grains.

We recognised the difficulty of making the Courts ascertain the actual cost of production, and as it was necessary to fix an arbitrary limit we have fixed the deduction at one-third as a general rule.

19. With reference to VIII we did not think we could justify any arbitrary limit in terms of a fractional proportion of the old rent being placed on enhancement when made on the ground of landlords' improvements.

20. We were unable to accept the proposal (IX) to abolish the prevailing rate as a ground of enhancement, inasmuch as this has, in one shape or another, been a ground of enhancement ever since the Permanent Settlement, and as it is the only means by which a landlord can remedy the effects of fraud or favouritism on the part of his agent or predecessors. In view, however, of the dangers which are said by competent authorities to arise from the artificial manufacture of rates, and from the very wide interpretation given to the term "places adjacent," we have somewhat modified the terms of the section, have limited enhancement to the rate ascertained to be the prevailing rate *in the village*, and have required that this rate should be determined with reference to the rates actually paid during a period of not less than three years before the institution of the suit.

21. We were not able to accept the proposal (X) to abandon fluvial action as a ground of enhancement.

22. On the other hand, we have accepted the proposal (XI) to limit enhancements by registered contract (except on the ground of improvement made by the landlord) to two annas in the Rupee (12½ per cent.) carrying with it in all cases a right to hold at the enhanced rent for 15 years, and we have at the same time struck out all the fractional limits placed on enhancement in Court by sections 44 (*a*), 45 (*b*) and 47 (*b*) of the Bill No. II.

23. The restrictions which it was proposed by section 42 to impose in certain cases on the initial rents payable by settled raiyats have, we think, been shown to be impracticable, and we have therefore, as proposed by the Government of Bengal (XI), omitted the section.

24. We were not able to accept the recommendation numbered XIII.

25. The only other amendments in the chapter which appear to call for special notice are as follows :—

(*a*) we have required Courts, in dealing with claims to enhancement on the ground of a rise in prices, to take decennial periods instead of quinquennial periods for the purposes of comparison, except when owing to the absence of price-lists or any other cause they find it impracticable to take such periods, in which case they may take any shorter periods;

(*b*) we have amended section 39 so that the price-lists prepared under it shall be merely presumptive evidence instead of being conclusive, as provided in the corresponding provision of the Bill No. II. The Bengal Government are of opinion that their arrangements are not at present so perfect as to justify these lists being made conclusive evidence;

(*c*) we have in section 40 included among the matters to be taken into consideration by an officer commuting rent the charges incurred by the landlord in respect of irrigation under the system of rent in kind and the arrangements made on commutation for continuing those charges.

CHAPTER VIII.

General Provisions as to Rent.

26. We have omitted from the section (50) which enacts the well-known presumption arising from holding at a rent unchanged for 20 years the sub-section which made the presumption applicable to produce-rents, as opinions generally were opposed to it.

27. We have, in section 52, providing for the alteration of rent on the ground of an alteration in the area of the holding, assimilated the provisions of the two clauses (*a*) and (*b*), which provide respectively for increase and reduction; and we have inserted the following new sub-section to guide the Courts in cases where there may be a dispute as to the area for which the tenant has been paying rent :—

"In determining the area for which rent has been previously paid, the Court shall, if so required by any party to the suit, have regard to—

"(*a*) the origin and conditions of the tenancy; for instance, whether the rent was a consolidated rent for the entire holding;

" (*b*) whether the tenant has been allowed to hold additional land in consideration of an addition to his total rent or otherwise with the knowledge and consent of the landlord ;

" (*c*) the length of time during which the tenancy has lasted without dispute as to rent or area ; and

" (*d*) the length of the measure used or in local use at the time of the origin of the tenancy as compared with that used or in local use at the time of the institution of the suit."

We have also brought the section under the general rule that the Court shall not fix a rent which would be unfair or inequitable.

28. We have substituted for the section of the Bill No. II regulating the instalments in which rent is to be payable the following simpler provision, namely :—

" 53. Subject to agreement or established usage a money-rent payable by a tenure-holder or raiyat shall be paid in four equal instalments falling due on the last day of each quarter of the agricultural year " ;

and to prevent raiyats being harassed by successive suits for arrears, when by agreement or custom a larger number of instalments than four may be established, we have inserted in Chapter XIII a section (147) enacting in effect that such suits shall not be instituted against a raiyat oftener than once in three months.

29. We have made certain amendments in the division of the chapter relating to receipts and accounts, but the only one calling for special notice is the insertion of a new section (59) requiring the Local Government to provide and keep on sale forms of receipts and accounts. It will be for the landlords to choose whether they will use those forms, but we believe they will be found convenient.

30. In pursuance of the policy of the Bengal Act for the registration of proprietors, we have inserted the following section :—

Effect of receipt by registered proprietor.

" 60. Where rent is due to the proprietor, manager or mortgagee of an estate, the receipt of the person registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876, as proprietor, manager or mortgagee of that estate or of his agent authorized in that behalf shall be a sufficient discharge for the rent ; and the person liable for the rent shall not be entitled to plead in defence to a claim by the person so registered that the rent is due to any third person.

" But nothing in this section shall affect any remedy which any such third person may have against the registered proprietor, manager or mortgagee."

31. We have likewise modified in some particulars the provisions relating to the deposit of rent, but need only mention the provision that the deposit shall be made in the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the rent, and the limitation of the second ground on which an application to deposit rent may be made to cases where the tenant has reason to believe, owing to a tender having been refused or a receipt withheld on a previous occasion, that the landlord will not be willing to receive the rent or grant a receipt.

32. We have omitted the second sub-section of section 77 of the Bill No. II, which enacted that, when the right, title and interest of a tenant is brought to sale in execution of a decree obtained by a person other than the landlord, the landlord shall be entitled to have his rent paid first out of the sale-proceeds, and we have so re-cast the section as to make it clear that in the case of a tenure-holder, raiyat at fixed rates or occupancy-raiyat the landlord's remedy for arrears will be sale and not ejectment, and that the arrears will be a first charge on the tenure or holding.

33. We have substituted for section 79 of the Bill No. II a section (67) providing that an arrear of rent shall bear simple interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the expiration of that quarter of the agricultural year in which the instalment falls due.

34. To meet those cases in which transfer without the landlord's consent is a valid custom, we have provided in section 73 that, until notice of such a transfer is duly served on the landlord, the transferor and transferee shall be jointly and severally liable for arrears of rent accruing after the transfer.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants.

35. We have in section 79 provided that a non-occupancy raiyat shall be entitled to construct a well for the irrigation of his holding. A well constructed under this provision will be an

improvement within the meaning of the Act, and the raiyat will on being ejected be entitled to receive compensation for it. The high importance of facilitating and encouraging the construction of all works of irrigation in this country with a view to the prevention of famine points to the necessity of this.

36. We have inserted a new section (84) giving power to landlords to acquire by compulsory sale, through the Civil Court and at a price to be fixed by the Court, any land in their estate required for building purposes or for religious, charitable or educational objects. The necessity of some such power, especially with a view to provide building-sites either for new tenants or in cases of diluvion, has been strongly urged upon us. We have guarded the section against abuse by requiring the certificate of a Collector as to the sufficiency of the reason before action can be taken under it.

37. We have inserted a section (85) providing that if a raiyat sub-lets otherwise than by a registered instrument the sub-lease shall not be valid against his landlord unless made with his landlord's consent, that a sub-lease by a raiyat shall not be admitted to registration if it purports to create a term exceeding nine years (seven years was the longest term for which an occupancy-raiyat could sub-let under section 38 of the Bill No. II) and that where a raiyat has without his landlord's consent granted a sub-lease by an instrument registered before the commencement of the Act the sub-lease shall not be valid for more than nine years from the commencement of the Act.

38. In dealing with surrender and abandonment the only changes made by us which need here be noticed are the provisions which we have inserted to check collusive surrender or abandonment in fraud of the rights of third parties. The necessity for this was brought to notice in paragraph 69 of the Bengal Government's letter of 15th September, where it is shown that raiyats not unfrequently sub-let the whole or a portion of their holdings in consideration of a large bonus for a term of years. To leave the interests of sub-lessees in such cases entirely at the mercy of the sub-lessor in collusion with his landlord would do serious practical harm. We have therefore provided (section 86 (*6*)) that the surrender of a holding which is subject to a registered incumbrance shall not be valid without the consent of the incumbrancer and the landlord, and in case of abandonment we have provided (section 87 (*4*)) that the sub-lease shall only be avoided after the sub-lessee has had the opportunity of taking over for the unexpired period of his sub-lease the full rights and liabilities of his lessor in regard to the rent of his entire holding. These provisions appear to us to present the only method by which protection can be given to the sub-lessee without injury to the landlord or without risking the conversion of these sub-leases into permanent transfers. In the case of sale in execution of a decree for rent, the sub-lessee has the same protection as other incumbrancers under Chapter XIV.

39. We have in section 88 provided that a division of rent shall not be valid as against the landlord without his consent in writing. This we understand to be the existing law.

40. We have amended section 90 so as to make it clear that a landlord is not entitled to enter on and measure land exempt from the payment of revenue.

41. We have in section 92 substituted the acre for the standard bíghá as the official standard of measurement, and have empowered a Court or Revenue-officer to direct, where such a course may seem more convenient, that a measurement shall be made by any other specified standard.

CHAPTER X.

Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents.

42. In the Bill No. II the two processes known as the record-of-rights and the settlement of rents were dealt with separately, but it seemed to us more convenient that they should be amalgamated, and we have accordingly given to the Revenue-officer who is appointed to settle disputes during the operation of recording rights a similar power to settle disputes regarding rents.

We have, however, provided for two distinct kinds of settlement. Under the ordinary settlement, the officer will only have the power to settle rents when a settlement of land-revenue is being made or a question between the landlord and tenant arises, and such rents as he settles will generally be fixed for a term of years; in other cases his recorded entries will only have a presumptive value; he can, moreover, only reduce rents on the grounds under which reduction is demandable in the Civil Courts. Under the special settlement, which will only be undertaken with the previous sanction of the Government of India, and which is meant to be applied only in circumstances in which the operation of the ordinary law is likely to prove insufficient, the Settlement-officer will have power to settle all rents, and will, moreover, have

power to reduce rents on other grounds than those ordinarily applicable. We think that in the exceptional cases in which it may be necessary to have recourse to this procedure the Government should have power to go to the root of the matter, and to put its settlement on a thoroughly stable footing.

TABLES OF RATES.

43. We have decided, in deference to the opinion of many experienced officers and with the consent of the Government of Bengal, to omit the chapter (XI of Bill No. II) providing for the preparation of tables of rates. It was evident that the procedure would only be made use of in rare and exceptional cases, and a more effectual method of treating these cases is provided in the Settlement chapter.

CHAPTER XI.

RECORD OF PROPRIETORS' PRIVATE LANDS.

44. The only amendment calling for notice in this chapter is the insertion of a provision in section 116, that nothing in the chapter (VI) relating to non-occupancy-raiyats shall apply to a proprietor's private lands. This merely expresses what was always intended, though by an oversight it was not previously provided for.

CHAPTER XII.

DISTRAINT.

45. We have inserted two sections of some importance at the end of this chapter.

The first (141) provides that when the Local Government is of opinion that in any local area or in any class of cases it would, by reason of the character of the cultivation or the habits of the cultivators, be impracticable for a landlord to realize his rent by an application to the Court under this chapter, it may by order authorize the landlord to distrain by himself or his agent; but that a landlord so distraining shall forthwith give notice to the Court, and that the Court shall thereupon depute an officer to take charge of the produce distrained, and proceed thereafter as if he had distrained under the ordinary procedure. The other section (142) added to this chapter empowers the High Court to make rules regulating the procedure under it.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

46. Section 147 has already been noticed (*supra* paragraph 28).

47. We have in section 148 added to the sections of the Civil Procedure Code, which are not to apply to rent-suits, section 326, empowering the Court to authorize the Collector to stay an execution sale of land in certain cases.

48. We have in section 153 excepted from the rules restricting appeals in rent-suits cases in which a question of the amount of rent annually payable by the tenant has been determined.

49. We have omitted section 172 of the Bill No. II, which required all mutual claims between the landlord and tenant as such to be inquired into and determined in every suit and proceeding for ejectment.

CHAPTER XIV.

SALE FOR ARREARS UNDER DECREE.

50. We have added to the "protected interests" in section 160—

"(*e*) the right of a non-occupancy-raiyat to hold for five years at a rent fixed under Chapter VI by a Court or under Chapter X by a Revenue-officer."

The section as it stood would probably have been construed to cover such cases, but we think it well to leave no room for doubt on the point.

51. We have, in order to shorten proceedings, inserted in section (163) a clause enacting that in cases under this chapter the order of attachment and the proclamation of sale required by section 287 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be issued simultaneously.

52. We have, at the suggestion of our honourable colleague Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji, inserted a new section (174) allowing a judgment-debtor to apply to set aside a sale of his tenure or holding, on depositing in Court within thirty days from the date of sale for payment to the decree holder the amount recoverable under the decree with costs, and for payment to the purchaser a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the purchase-money. Applications under section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside sales cause expense and annoyance to the decree-holder and auction-purchaser. It is believed that they are often instituted merely with a view to recovering the tenure or holding which has been sold, and it is anticipated that, if a judgment-debtor is allowed to recover his property by depositing after the sale the amount decreed against him, the number of these applications will be considerably diminished.

CHAPTER XV.

Contract and Custom.

53. A question having been raised as to how far section 210 of the Bill No. II, which was intended to have retrospective effect, should be allowed such effect, we have carefully considered each provision of that section, and have* come to the conclusion that some of those provisions ought, with reference to this point, to be treated differently from others. The way in which we propose to treat the matter will be best seen from the new section we now propose, which runs as follows :—

Restrictions on exclusion of Act by agreement.

"178. (*1*) Nothing in any contract between a landlord and tenant made before or after the passing of this Act—

"(*a*) shall bar in perpetuity the acquisition of an occupancy-right in land, or

"(*b*) shall take away an occupancy-right in existence at the date of the contract, or

"(*c*) shall entitle a landlord to eject a tenant otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or

"(*d*) shall take away or limit the right of a tenant, as provided by this Act, to make improvements and claim compensation for them.

"(*2*) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and tenant since the 15th day of July, 1880,* and before the passing of this Act shall prevent a raiyat from acquiring, in accordance with this Act, an occupancy-right in land.

"(*3*) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and tenant after the passing of this Act shall—

"(*a*) prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land;

"(*b*) take away or limit the right of an occupancy-raiyat to use land as provided by section 23;

"(*c*) take away the right of a raiyat to surrender his holding in accordance with section 86;

"(*d*) take away the right of a raiyat to transfer or bequeath his holding in accordance with local usage;

"(*e*) take away the right of a raiyat to sub-let subject to, and in accordance with, the provisions of this Act;

"(*f*) take away the right of a raiyat to apply for a reduction of rent under section 38 or section 52;

"(*g*) take away the right of a landlord or tenant to apply for a commutation of rent under section 40; or

"(*h*) affect the provisions of section 67 relating to interest payable on arrears of rent."

54. To meet the important case of a lease for the reclamation of waste land to which these provisions are not suitable, we have added the following proviso :—

"Provided as follows :—

"(i) Nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of a lease granted *bonâ fide* for the reclamation of waste land, except that, where, on or after the expiration of the term created by the lease, the lessee would, under Chapter V, be entitled to an occupancy-right in the land comprised in the lease, nothing in the lease shall prevent him from acquiring that right."

* This was the date of the publication by the Government of Bengal of the Rent Commission's Report and Draft Bill.

55. We have further provided that the section shall not affect those contracts which are occasionally entered into for the temporary cultivation of orchard land with agricultural crops.

56. We have in section 180 put útbandi lands on the footing on which chur lands were placed by section 213 of the Bill No. II, that is to say, no occupancy-right will be acquirable in them until they have been held for twelve years, and meantime the tenant will be bound to pay whatever rent may be agreed on between him and his landlord. We have further provided that Chapter VI of the Bill shall not apply to such lands.

57. We agree with the Government of Bengal in thinking that it is not desirable to make any special provision regarding the lands known as "hál-hasili," and we have accordingly omitted all references to them in this chapter.

58. We have considered the proposals of the Government of Bengal regarding homestead lands, and find that they practically resolve themselves into this, that the tenure of such lands should, as provided by section 216 of the Bill No. II, be regulated by local custom, with this addition, however, that, subject to local custom, they should be regulated by the provisions of the Bill applicable to land held by a raiyat. We have amended the section (182) on these line.

CHAPTER XVII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

59. We have in section 189 added to the powers which may be conferred on officers by the rules to be made by the Local Government—"any power exercisable by any officer under the Bengal Survey Act, 1875."

60. We have also inserted the following new section, which speaks for itself :—

Tenant not enabled by Act to violate conditions binding on landlord.

"194. Where a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder holds his estate or tenure subject to the observance of any specified rule or condition, nothing in this Act shall entitle any person occupying land within the estate or tenure to do any act which involves a violation of that rule or condition."

61. Lastly, we have added a section (196) providing that "this Act shall be read subject to every Act passed after its commencement by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council." In the absence of some such provision as this, the Bengal Legislative Council would, owing to the wide extent of ground covered by this measure of the Supreme legislature, find itself practically debarred for all time to come from dealing with almost every question affecting the relations of agricultural landlords and tenants.

62. In the 99th paragraph of our former Report we mentioned certain points on which we desired further information, and on which we solicited the opinions of the Local Government or High Court or both, and to these it is necessary briefly to allude in so far as they have not been disposed of by the foregoing remarks.

63. The first of these points, which was referred to the Local Government, was "whether, with reference especially to landlord's improvements, it is desirable to empower Revenue-officers to arrange for the cutting of irrigation-channels, the distribution of water and the payment of compensation, and, if so, what form such provisions should take."

We are fully sensible of the great importance of this question, but on full consideration we agree with the Government of Bengal in thinking that a discussion of it would be out of place in connection with the present Bill, and that it will be most appropriately treated in connection with the irrigation law, which will probably soon come under revision in Bengal.

64. The only other points specially referred to the Local Government, and to which we have not already adverted, were certain proposals to extend the patní sale procedure. Those proposals did not commend themselves to the Local Government, and now that the patní procedure is to be excluded from the present Bill, they would more properly be reserved for future consideration.

65. The remaining points to which we think it necessary to advert had reference to the question as to the possibility of devising some simplification of the procedure in rent-suits. In paragraph 83 of our former Report we said—"For ourselves we must confess that, after the most anxious consideration of the various schemes which have been propounded for shortening and simplifying the procedure in rent-suits, we are unable to suggest anything of importance in this direction, which would not involve a serious risk of failure of justice." We, however,

proposed that certain suggestions which had been made should be referred for the opinion of the High Court. The reply of the Honourable Judges is among the papers before us, and we regret to find that, as we apprehended, they too are unable to strike out any royal road to the result desired. They disapprove of the specific suggestions made, and they state it as their opinion that the true remedy for the evils complained of is to be found in executive rather than in legislative action, that is to say, in an increase in the judicial staff and a reduction of the court-fees.

Since the reply of the Honourable Judges has been received, further proposals have been submitted to us, and in particular a scheme put forward by Bábú Mohiny Mohun Roy, on which the opinions of certain officers have been taken, but we regret to say we have not found among them anything which would materially abridge the procedure without entailing a risk of serious failure of justice. The executive measures referred to by the High Court will, doubtless, receive careful consideration at the hands of the Government.

66. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	29th March, and 5th and 12th April, 1884.
Calcutta Gazette	2nd, 9th and 16th April, 1884.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bengal	Bengali	29th April, 1884.
	Hindi	6th May, 1884.
	Uriya	8th May, 1884.

67. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

S. C. BAYLEY.
RIVERS THOMPSON.*
C. P. ILBERT.
LAKSHMESHWAR SINGH OF DARBHANGA.*(a)
J. W. QUINTON.
T. M. GIBBON.*
AMÍR ALÍ.*(b)
W. W. HUNTER.*
H. J. REYNOLDS.*
PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI.* (c)
G. H. P. EVANS.*

The 12th February, 1885.

* Signed subject to dissent on certain points.

(a) I sign this Report as it represents the views of the majority, but I reserve to myself the right of recording a separate dissent.

(b) I object to some of the main provisions of the Bill and have recorded a separate dissent.

(c) This Report represents the views of the majority. I object to the main principles of the Bill and record a separate dissent.

SCHEDULE.

Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 197—1-63, dated 13th March, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 42].

From Bábú Pronob Náth Ghosál, Náib, Roy Luchmiput Sing Bahadur's Zamíndárí, Kutabpur, District Rungpur, dated 24th April, 1884 [Paper No. 43].

Endorsement by Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 491—9-24R., dated 23rd July, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 44].

Office Memorandum by Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 499R., dated 25th July, 1884 [Papers No. 45].

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1986, dated 8th August, 1884 [Paper No. 46].

Extract from *The Bengálí* of 30th August, 1884 [Paper No. 47].

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2611, dated 15th September, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 48].

„ Bábú Kishori Lál Sarkár, dated 21st September, 1884 [Paper No. 49].

„ Secretary, British Indian Association, No. 87, dated 23rd September, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 50].

Endorsement by Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 648—926, dated 23rd September, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 51].

Note by Bábú Kishori Lál Sarkár [Paper No. 52].

From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1906T.R., dated 15th September, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 53].

„ Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2071T.R., dated 29th September, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 54].

Memorial of Committee of Orissa People's Association, dated 21st October, 1884 [Paper No. 55].

Memorial of Middle Tenure-holders of the Sub-division of Jhenidah, District Jessore [Paper No. 56].

Endorsement by Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No 749—9-35R., dated 31st October, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 57].

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2759, dated 3rd November, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 58].

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2943, dated 20th November, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 59].

From Honorary Secretary, Behar Landholders Association, dated 27th October, 1884 [Paper No. 60].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2201T.R., dated 9th October, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 61].

From Bábú Rajkissore Mookerjea, Cultivator-raiyat, Utterpára, dated 24th November, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 62].

Notes by the Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon [Papers No. 63].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1926—1009L.R., dated 28th November, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 64].

From Bábú Umesh Chundra Ghosh, Senior Pleader, Jessore, dated 24th November, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 65].

From Bábú Rajkissore Mookerjee, Utterpára, dated 5th December, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 66].

From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2002—1038 L. R., dated 4th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 67].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2013—1041 L. R., dated 4th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 68].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1980—1024 L. R., dated 3rd December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 69].

From Secretary, Bhagulpore Landholders Association, No. 52, dated 3rd December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 70].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2085—1075 L. R., dated 10th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 71].

From Bábú Bepin Behari Sircar, dated 1st December, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 72].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2091—1077 L. R., dated 10th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 73].

A Review of the Procedure sections of the Bill (No. II), and a few suggestions for the simplification of Procedure, by Bábú Mohiny Mohun Roy [Paper No. 74].

From Secretary, Behar Landholders Association, dated 13th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 75].

From Secretary, Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar, No. 123, dated 29th December, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 76].

Memorial of Khás Mahál Raiyats of Government Estate Jalamuta, Villages Paikbhera, Harmasah, &c., District Midnapur [Papers No. 77].

From Bábú Sarat Chunder Mukhopadhya, to Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 27th December, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 78].

From Bábú Rajkissore Mukerjea, Utterpára, dated 8th January, 1885, and enclosure [Papers No. 79].

From the Mahárájá of Burdwan, No. L.9—301, dated 7th January, 1885, and enclosure [Papers No. 80].

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 126, dated 14th January, 1885, and enclosure [Papers No. 81].

Office Memorandum by Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, No. 111, dated 19th January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 82].

Office Memorandum by Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, No. 113, dated 17th January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 83].

From Bábú Ketaki Bilas Rai, Kirtipur, Jessore, dated 26th January, 1885, and enclosure [Papers No. 84].

Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 327-128 L.R., dated 31st January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 85].

Memorandum of dissent from the decisions of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

In signing the Report of the Select Committee on this Bill I wish to place on record my opinion that, having regard to all that has been elicited by the Commissions and enquiries of the last six or seven years, the Bill inadequately meets the necessities of the case which called for legislation. It is unsatisfactory, in so far as it gives insufficient protection to all raiyats against excessive enhancements of rent, and no real protection in other directions to the non-occupancy-raiyat.

To enter briefly into details I note, *firstly*, that the change under which the limit of the "village" has been substituted for the "village or estate" in section 20 of the Bill, will seriously affect the fixity of the "settled" raiyat's tenure. As originally drawn, "estate" formed part of this section, and its adoption as part of the definition had the sanction of the Secretary of State. In that form no doubt the definition met with considerable opposition in Committee, but I was prepared to meet objections by accepting an arrangement whereby a permanent cultivator, when willing to pay a fair rent, should carry his *status* as a settled raiyat to any land in that portion of his landlord's estate as might be situated in the pargana or fiscal circle in which the raiyat resided.

Secondly, I have opposed the "prevailing rate" as a ground of enhancement. There is ample evidence in the recorded literature on the subject to shew that such a thing as a "prevailing rate" of rent does not exist in any part of the country. Under the law, as it stands, it is admitted that the zamíndárs have been unable to establish a "prevailing rate" in their suits for enhancement on this ground; and the consequence was that, failing proof, they created it fictitiously. The result has been demoralizing and very injurious to the raiyats, and I am afraid that the Select Committee, though animated by the very best intentions, has not provided any positive safeguard against the mischievous tendencies to which I have referred. On the contrary, their proposals on the subject will probably facilitate enhancements up to the *average* of rates prevailing in the village, and will thus place a much stronger power for enhancing rents in the hands of the zamíndárs than the present law permitted or ever contemplated.

Thirdly, the Bill as it leaves the Committee almost entirely abandons the non-occupancy-raiyat and the under-raiyat. They are practically unprotected, and such a result appears to me to be contrary to the intention with which the legislation on the rent question was undertaken, and contrary to the conclusions of authoritative opinion that the growth of the right of occupancy, as tending to establish a substantial peasantry, should be encouraged and advanced.

Lastly, the loss of the limitation of the maximum rent to one-fifth of the gross produce is a serious loss, specially as it affects the non-occupancy and under-raiyats The pro-

posal to limit rents to a fraction of the gross produce in staple food-crops did not originate with me, though I accepted it and suggested the particular fraction of one-fifth. Indeed, had my views been approved in regard to the abolition of the "prevailing rate" as a general ground of enhancement, and in regard to the protection of the non-occupancy-raiyat, I should not have placed the stress I now do on the gross-produce limit. But as the majority of the Select Committee have rejected, one by one, every effectual check on rack-renting adopted by the Government of India in the original Bill, as they have also rejected the equivalents for those checks advocated by me without themselves proposing any substitutes, it seemed to me that the only hope of escape from the danger of a Bill for the unlimited enhancements of rent lay in a recurrence to the proposal made by the Government of India in their first Bill to limit rents to a share of the gross produce. I am, of course, conscious of the objections to which such a gross-produce limitation is open as a matter of theory; but theory and practice do not always coincide, and practically a gross produce limit on rents is indigenous to this country, had been asked for by the landlords, and recommended by the ablest among my predecessors. My views on the subject are not shared by a majority of the Committee, and the proposal fell to the ground. I have always admitted that in some Bengal districts the tenantry can well afford to pay higher rents, and I have endeavoured to provide landlords with reasonable facilities for enhancement. But in Behar rents are already too high, while there are many parts of Bengal in which rents are also excessive. Taking Bengal and Behar together, I cannot contemplate without anxiety a legislative measure whose tendency is to promote, without an ultimate check, a further increase of those rents.

I had hoped that the legislation now in hand, and which has been the subject of discussion and consideration of no less than four Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, would have carried with it some measure of finality. In its present outcome it seems to me impossible to accept this Bill as a final settlement of the chief questions connected with a Tenancy Bill in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

The 12th February, 1885.

Memorandum of dissent from the decisions of the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill.

ALTHOUGH I think the Bill as it now leaves the hands of the Select Committee an improvement on the Bill submitted to it for amendment, it still contains certain provisions with reference to which I differ with the majority in opinion, and on these points I would beg to record my dissent.

1. I object to the omission of the words "and the whole or part of it is sub-let" from section "5", sub-section "5". The word should be again inserted or the whole of the sub-section omitted.

Under the Bill a tenure-holder is a tenant "who has acquired a right to hold land for the purposes of collecting rents or bringing it under cultivation by establishing raiyats on it." A raiyat, is a person "who has acquired land for the purpose of cultivating it himself or by hired labour."

I cannot understand on what grounds the majority of the Committee deemed it necessary to over-ride the essential difference in the nature of the two tenancies, and to declare that all persons holding more than 33 standard acres of land shall be presumed to be tenure-holders until the contrary is proved.

To me it appears that the first and only enquiry to be made is whether the tenant cultivates it himself or sub-lets the whole or a portion of it. If he cultivates it himself it should be presumed that he is a raiyat until the contrary is proved. If he sub-lets a portion of it, it should be presumed that he is a tenure-holder, until he proves that he originally acquired the land for cultivating purposes, and that the tenants who hold under him are sub-tenants.

Our efforts in this instance should be confined to strengthening the position of the actual cultivators of the soil.

2. I dissent from the decision of the majority of the Select Committee to omit transferability from among the incidents attached to an occupancy-holding.

I have already exhausted every argument I can think of to induce the Government and the Committee to legalize and control transfer and failed to gain their support, it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here, I will therefore only record my dissent.

3. *Section 18, Chapter 3.*—The provisions of this chapter should be confined to mocurraree holdings, holdings admitted by the landlord to be held at fixed rents, and holdings the rents of which have been declared fixed in perpetuity under decrees of competent Courts. If this is not allowed, sections 15 to 22 of Bill No. 2 should be again inserted in the Bill in place of sections 12 (*3*) and 13.

All raiyati holdings acquired for the purposes of cultivation whether held at a fixed rent or at a rent subject to enhancement, should only be used for the purpose for which they were acquired, *viz.*, for the purposes of cultivation, and for the growth of crops. There can be no sufficient reason for allowing an ordinary cultivator to be ejected from his holding if he uses it in a manner to render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy and at the same time to allow raiyats at fixed rates of rent to do, as they think right with the land even to destroying it whatever the rate of rent may be, whether subject to periodical enhancement or not, the purpose for which the land was originally acquired was the same in both instances and should remain so.

If the provisions of the chapter were confined to admitted rights, the injury to the landlord would be lessened, as they stand in the Bill, in every instance that a landlord sues under section 25 (*a*), the provisions of this chapter will be pleaded to debar suit.

If the above suggestions were adopted, it would not inflict any hardship on the tenant; if the tenant claiming to hold at fixed rates, but whose rights had not been admitted wished to avail himself of the privileges allowed him under this chapter, all he need do is to apply under section 157, to have the nature of his tenancy declared previous to availing himself of them.

If the operation of this chapter is not confined to mocurraree holdings, and holdings the rents of which have been declared fixed by a competent Court, sections 15 to 22 of Bill No. 2 should be again inserted in the Bill, or the landlord will be compelled to bring a suit to set aside every conveyance in which the holding is incorrectly described as a holding at fixed rates, when he receives notice of transfer.

4. The restrictions placed on voluntary enhancement under section 29, will have the effect of compelling the landlord to exact every pice of rent the law will permit him to demand, it prohibits all enhancement out of court, or it will induce the parties concerned to resort to deception and fraud to evade the payment of the heavy costs entailed upon them in a heavy law suit for enhancement of rents, they will fight it out to the bitter end or lie.

5. Section 35 I consider superfluous we have throughout the Bill directed the Courts to decree only fair and equitable rents, therefore to tell the Courts that they shall not decree unfair and inequitable rents is unnecessary. With an experienced judge it will have no weight but an inexperienced judge may attach undue importance to it and in doing so do substantial injustice to one of the parties concerned.

6. Under sections 48 and 49 we have effected too little for the protection of the sub-tenant, the actual cultivator of the soil.

The sub-tenant holding under a registered lease is, I think, amply protected short of allowing him to acquire occupancy-rights in the land, the Committee have gone as far as it is possible to go without encroaching on the rights of others, but the sub-tenant who holds under a verbal agreement or an agreement which cannot be accepted as evidence under the law is not sufficiently protected. I would wish to see the sub-tenant receive the same protection against hasty eviction, rack-renting, &c., as is afforded the non-occupancy-raiyat under the Bill.

7. Section 50 is an improvement on section 64 of Bill No. 2, but it does not go far enough. I am of opinion that the suggestions made in the Bengal Government letter of September, 1884, that the presumption should run from 20 years previous to the introduction of the suit, should be adopted, my reasons for wishing it so I stated in my dissent on the Bill No. 2, therefore need not repeat them here.

8. The penal clauses 59, 74 and 185 require modification as they stand, they will be harsh in their operation and may be used solely for the purpose of giving the landlord annoyance.

9. Section 89—2 prohibiting the landlords measuring lands oftener than once in ten years will have the effect of encouraging encroachments. As the landlords are prohibited from bringing suits for enhancement oftener than once in 15 years there is no necessity for this prohibition and the right to do so will, in all instances, be useful to them to test encroachments.

10. Section 138 limits the area of the landlords zeraut or home cultivation to all land held by him as such for 12 years continuously "previous" to the introduction of the Act, thereby preventing him from acquiring any more land as zeraut after the passing of the Bill.

It does not prevent his cultivating more land as home cultivation, but if he once lets it out of his possession, lets it to another person for one season, he will lose his rights in it for ever.

I think the period he is required to hold it for, in order so acquire zeraut rights in the land should run for a period of 12 years before or after the Act is introduced.

11. Section 173 contains a new provision in law, it permits a judgment-debtor to recover possession of his holding 30 days after it has been sold by decree of Court by paying in the amount of the decree.

I object to it as I think it will have an effect contrary to what is intended.

It will deter would-be purchasers from bidding, thereby allowing holdings to be sold for one quarter their value.

It will encourage hangers on about the Courts to make speculative purchases.

And last not least it will induce the judgment-debtors to be careless in the due payment of their debts.

T. M. GIBBON.

12th February, 1885.

Dissent.

I REGRET I cannot concur with many of the decisions arrived at by the majority of the Select Committee. It seems to me that we have failed to achieve some of the principal objects of the Bill, and that the modifications which the measure has undergone, whilst securing to the landlords substantial advantages, have left the raiyats as defenceless as before.

The Bill was introduced in Council with certain well-defined objects which were of a two-fold character, namely (1) to give reasonable security to the peasant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land; (2) to give reasonable facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent. In order to attain the first object, it was proposed to make the following changes in the existing system:—

(1) to extend to permanent cultivators, holding land in a particular village or estate, the right to hold that land on payment of a fair rent;

(2) to make occupancy-rights transferable;

(3) to introduce a fixed maximum limit for the enhancement of rents; and

(4) to provide some efficient guarantee to non-occupancy-raiyats against *arbitrary* eviction and *arbitrary* enhancement of rents. As regards the first object, the proposal, no doubt, has been maintained with some modification. But this has certainly not been the case with the others, and I must confess to a feeling of disappointment at the withdrawal of most of those provisions which were from time to time introduced to secure these objects.

The free transfer of occupancy-holdings was, if I may so call it, the keystone of the measure. The custom had grown up in various parts of Bengal and was gradually extending itself to the entire province. Excepting those places where the presence of a foreign element predominated and caused some degree of friction between landlords and raiyats, the tenants who enjoyed the right of free transfer were admittedly more prosperous and better able to withstand the periodical shocks of scarcities and famines. It was admitted that, during the years immediately preceding the introduction of the measure in Council, the evidence in favour of the extension of the right of transferability had accumulated considerably. It was accordingly proposed to give a statutory sanction to that right. With reference to Behar, however, a doubt was entertained by the Government of Bengal, and my own knowledge of the circumstances of that province induced me last session to bring forward a proposal to withdraw Behar from the operation of the provision. That proposal, however, was not approved of, and it was resolved to give the right to all occupancy-raiyats throughout Bengal and Behar. During the present session, the provision has been dropped entirely from the Bill. Whilst agreeing to the advisability of leaving to custom the right of free transfer in Behar, I consider that as regards Bengal it would have a mischievous tendency. In every place, even where the right has been freely exercised, such as the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions, the custom will be disputed, with the result that a large portion of the consideration money will pass either into the hands of the landlords or their servants. It would have been far better to recognize transferability throughout Bengal Proper, subject, if necessary, to the payment by the raiyat of a graduated scale of fees upon the consideration money, than to have left it to custom, which I fear will henceforth be disputed in every instance, to the serious prejudice of the tenant in the exercise of his right. With the safeguards which the Bengal Government proposed to attach to the recognition of the right in Bengal Proper, no injury to the landholding interests need have been feared. I think the mode in which the question has been discussed and decided is likely to produce mischief. Had the question not been raised, this mischief might have been avoided.

2. From the very inception of the Bill, it was considered necessary to introduce a maximum limit on rents. In many parts of the province it was proved by the stern testimony of facts that the enhancement of rent beyond a certain limit implied starvation to the cultivators of the soil, and that any endeavour to exact rent beyond that limit ended in failure to the landlord or distress to the tenant. In the interests of the landholding classes themselves it was proposed to provide a check to the system of rack-renting which many of them were disposed to adopt. The East Landholders Association and the late Bábú Kristodás Pál both proposed a gross produce-limit—the former one-fifth as the highest limit of enhancement which the zamíndárs thought proper to demand, the latter one-fourth. The important question to determine was what proportion should the raiyat be left in enjoyment of after payment of his rent? If experience and the collective evidence of competent observers are of any account, it is clear that the raiyats in Bengal can hardly pay for rent more than one-fifth of the gross produce without trenching upon the bare means of subsistence. If in some places the *jamábandis* shew a higher rent, the question remains is the raiyat ever

able to discharge his liability? Among other evidence, that recently supplied by the Board of Revenue as the result of its experience of wards' estates furnishes a negative answer to this question. It certainly cannot be the interest of anybody to leave the raiyat à bare subsistence. Whatever the proportion it may have been considered desirable to adopt, a gross produce-limit appeared to me the most satisfactory and most feasible of all the proposals brought forward to prevent rack-renting. The adoption of this limit would have also enabled the legislature to give some degree of protection to the large body of non-occupancy and under-raiyats who are now practically left without any protection. The withdrawal of the fractional limit upon enhancements in Court is in my opinion likely to prove injurious to the raiyats.

3. I consider the ground of enhancement on the basis of "prevailing rates" as open to serious objection. It introduces, in the form it has now assumed in this Bill, an entirely novel principle into the law of Bengal. The law has hitherto not recognized enhancements up to the *average* of rates payable, and it seems to me that the recognition of such a principle is not only dangerous, but, without any correlative ground of reduction, unjust. It will end in screwing up rents to the factitious average of a large number of rates, over the correctness or reality of which no individual raiyat has any control, and that average will furnish the basis for a fresh increase until the highest possible rate is reached.

4. Enhancement on the ground of increase in the price of staple food-crops is to my mind economically indefensible. When the price of food-crops increases, the price of other necessary articles also increases. Is it fair or reasonable to constitute a rise in the price of staple food-crops as a ground of enhancement when a hundred other circumstances, like the increasing cost of production, increasing cost of the bare necessities of life, &c., tend to show that the raiyat of to-day in the majority of instances is not a whit better off than the raiyat of twenty years ago? Let us take for example an instance (which is not uncommon in Bengal), of a raiyat whose holding is fit for growing, say cotton, and whose cultivation, owing to a fall in the cotton-market, has diminished in value. As the Bill stands such a raiyat would, notwithstanding his contracted ability to pay enhanced rent, be still liable to enhancement should the price of food-grains have risen. In other words, although he gets less for his crop and has to pay more for his food, he is still liable to have his rents increased. I cannot help thinking that the Select Committee have failed to realize the full effects of this ground of enhancement, and I would strongly urge that the old ground of enhancement on the basis of net values should be reverted to.

5. The Bill provides no efficient safeguard against the ejectment of a non-occupancy raiyat to prevent the possibility of his acquiring an occupancy-right.

6. I am not able to understand the object of the factitious difference which has been created between under-raiyats holding under registered sub-leases, and under-raiyats holding verbally or under an unregistered lease. The system of sub-letting is interwoven with the agricultural economy of the country, and the Committee at a very early stage recognized the inexpediency of introducing any provision in the Bill interfering with it. Considerable protection has been given to planters and capitalists taking lands for purposes of indigo cultivation from the raiyats under registered sub-leases. No protection, however, is given to the mass of under-raiyats. It is said that these may secure to themselves the same rights by simply taking registered leases; but it must be remembered that the majority of the under-raiyats are poor to the verge of starvation, and that they are not in a position to demand registered leases.

7. I demur, also, to the provision embodied in the Bill regarding *útbandi* tenures. This provision seems to me to be in direct contradiction to the views of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, that "shifting" should be put an end to. The *útbandi* provisions recognize and legalize the eviction of a raiyat at the mere caprice of the landlord. I had no objection to the proposals of the Bengal Government, to allow land held on the *útbandi* system to be a matter for contract; but I have strong objections to the *útbandi* raiyat being left, as this Bill leaves him, without any practical protection whatsoever.

These are the main and essential points on which I differ from my colleagues; but there are various minor details with reference to which, also, I cannot agree with them.

8. On the whole I regret to think that a measure from which so much was expected should prove so inadequate in its general result. The guarantees to which the raiyats had laid claim, as well on constitutional grounds as on those of equity and expediency, have been either withheld or only partially conceded. Between contending claims the Bill does not in my opinion strike a just balance, and it seems to me that unless some further modifications are made in the direction which I have indicated, it will not answer the purpose of definitely setting at rest the disputes between landlord and tenant in Bengal.

AMÍR ALÍ.

MINUTE.

I signed the preliminary Report of the Select Committee last year, on the understanding that I postponed the expression of my opinion on certain questions until the submission of the final Report to Council. Some of the sections to which I then objected have, during the subsequent revision, been removed from the Bill, others have been modified, and I now confine my remarks to four principal points. I desire, however, at the same time to record in general terms my hesitation in regard to several other provisions in the Bill. For the Select Committee has been asked to deal with the entire relation of landlord and tenant in Bengal, without being furnished with any body of cross-examined evidence to guide its deliberations. Opinions and statements, often conflicting and sometimes contradictory, have been furnished to it in large numbers. But it has not had the means of ascertaining which of these opinions and statements would have borne the test of cross-examination, or how far their discrepancies might have been reconciled. Absence of such data is the more to be regretted in a measure affecting land-right in Bengal; for in Bengal almost alone among the Provinces of India, there is no central department of statistics, and until quite recently there was no agricultural bureau, which might in some measure have compensated for the evidence of witnesses heard in the Districts. But, while I regret the defective method of enquiry originally adopted, I acknowledge that, at the stage which the measure had reached when the Bill came before the Select Committee, the time for an effective local enquiry had gone past. The Committee heard the views of several gentlemen in Calcutta on two minor points, but no body of evidence has been collected in the Districts and subjected to cross-examination. The result has been to leave in my mind an extreme uncertainty in regard to several important classes of rights with which the Bill deals.

Coming to specific grounds I object, in the first place, to the application of one set of minute provisions for the regulation of rent, to two Provinces in which the relation of landlord and tenant is so widely dissimilar as in Bengal and Behar. [Section 1 (3).] The statements before the Committee show that in Behar, owing to over-population and to the consequent competition for land, the difficulty is to secure a sufficient share of the crop to the cultivator; while throughout large areas in Bengal the difficulty is for the landlord to realise his rent. Yet the fundamental differences between Bengal and Behar find no recognition in the Bill. The effect of this has been, in my opinion, to increase the difficulty of making effective provision for either Province. Thus in regard to perhaps the most important question dealt with in the Bill, namely, the restrictions to be placed on enhancement of rents, the Bengal Government declared that to limit rents to one-fifth of the gross-produce was a necessity for Behar, while the imposition of that limit was found indefensible for Bengal. The one-fifth limit has accordingly been dropped, and minor restrictions have been introduced. It seems doubtful to me whether some of these minor restrictions do not go further than is warranted by the facts in Bengal; and it is more than doubtful, considering the statements made on behalf of the Bengal Government, whether these restrictions will meet the necessities of Behar.

I object, in the second place, to the discouragement which the Bill places on the reclamation of waste lands by proprietors at their own expense. Important provisions in the Bill rest on considerations arising out of the pressure of the population on the soil, and on the necessity of protecting the cultivator against the monopoly in land which is thus conferred on the landlord. The most direct remedy for this state of things is to increase the area available for cultivation. Yet the Bill not only gives no new inducement to landholders to reclaim wastes, but places discouragements, which did not exist under the previous law, upon their doing so. As regards lands brought under cultivation by means of reclamation leases, the landlord will be in a rather worse position than before; for the occupancy-right will now commence to accrue to the tenants during the currency of such leases, and it may be enforced immediately on their expiry. As regards lands brought under cultivation by the landlord himself, by means of hired labour, he is in a much worse position than before. Henceforth the landlord who cuts down heavy jungle, or digs tanks, or drains swamps at a large outlay, by means of his own servants, will, under the provisions of the Bill, begin to lose the occupancy-right in the reclaimed land as soon as he lets it out to tenants. If the landlord lets the reclaimed fields to a settled raiyat of the village, the tenant acquires the occupancy-right the moment he enters on the land: if the landlord lets the reclaimed fields to any other raiyat, the title to occupancy-rights immediately begins to accrue. In no case will the landlord be permitted, by special contract in his lease, to bar the growth of occupancy-rights in land which he has reclaimed by his own servants at his own expense. Considering the pressure of the people on the cultivated soil, and the existence of large un-reclaimed tracts within a few days' walk of centres of congested population, I think it impolitic to place any new discouragements on efforts to add to the cultivated land. Considering that the Bill, in order to deal with the evils of over-population, restricts the former rights of the landholders, I think that such discouragements are not only impolitic but unjust. I purpose, therefore, to move amendments in Council, which will have the effect of protecting a landlord who reclaims at his own expense *bonâ fide* waste lands, against the

growth of occupancy-rights in those lands during a reasonable period to recoup his outlay, say for thirty years.

In the third place, I obje t to certain of the provisions for the enhancement and reduction of rents on the ground of a rise in prices [section 39]. The Bill substitutes for an old and a scarcely workable ground of enhancement, namely, a rise in the value of the produce, a much more simple ground, namely, a rise in the prices of staple food-crops. The latter contention would in any case be more easily susceptible of proof. But the Bill further simplifies the burden of proof, by directing that the Courts shall be guided by certain lists of prices to be published in the official Gazette. These lists are to be of two kinds; one set of lists are to record current prices in the future, the other set refer to prices in the past. A new and sharp weapon of enhancement is thus placed in the hands of the landlord; but, subject to conditions on its application imposed by the Bill in favour of the tenants, I believe it to be a fair ground of enhancement. The weapon is two-edged; it cuts against the tenant as a means of enhancement if prices have gone up, and against the landlord as a ground for the reduction of rent if prices have gone down. It is obvious, however, that as the Bill entrusts the Local Government with the duty of supplying the evidence, it should take reasonable guarantees that the evidence thus supplied shall be good evidence. The draft Bill of last year provided that all the price lists officially published, should be conclusive evidence. The Bill as now finally settled directs that the Courts shall presume that the facts stated in the lists are correct unless and until it is proved that they are incorrect; thus giving the value of presumptive evidence to both the sets of lists.

I believe that the lists to be prepared for current prices in the future, under the safeguards provided by the Bill, will merit this degree of credibility: but that the lists, purporting to record prices in the past, do not. This latter class of lists will have to be compiled, *ex post facto*, for a period running back ten or fifteen years, from certain price-lists which were collected at a time when adequate safeguards were not taken to secure their accuracy, and when the effective safeguards now provided by the Bill for future price-lists were not thought of. At the period of their collection, moreover, it was never contemplated to give to them the value of conclusive or presumptive evidence in the Courts. I have examined some of the old lists. I do not think that they afford a safe basis for a recompilation which should be accepted by the Courts either as conclusive or presumptive evidence of prices in the past. They are valuable concurrent evidence, taken together with the evidence to be derived from the business books of grain-merchants, zamíndárs, and dealers in export produce. I do not think that lists to be mainly compiled from them should now have a greater weight than the original lists would have had under the Evidence Act. I propose, therefore, to move an amendment which will have the effect of leaving the value of presumptive evidence to the lists prepared for current prices in future, but withdrawing that value from the lists to be compiled for prices in the past.

In the fourth place, while not dissenting from the powers granted by section 112 to the Local Government, in certain exceptional circumstances, to reduce rents, I wish to place on record the hesitation with which I have agreed to that provision. The exceptional circumstances contemplated are when the Government has to intervene between landlord and tenant, "in the interests of public order or of the local welfare." On the one hand, the experience of the past, and the statements which have been made in regard to the future, seem to render it expedient that this power should, under due safeguards, be accorded to the Local Government. The Bill, in requiring that the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council must be obtained, provides due safeguards. On the other hand, I do not think that a general disruption of contracts between landlord and tenant, such as is involved by a reduction of rents on a large scale, should be effected by any authority of a less deliberative character than the Legislature itself. If, therefore, it ever becomes necessary to apply this clause to a considerable area, I hope that the process will be conducted under, or receive effect from, an express Act. It is in this hope that I have agreed to the provision in the present Bill.

I have thought it my duty to place on record objections to specific provisions of the Bill, and to mention in general terms my uncertainty in regard to several important classes of rights with which it deals. I ought, therefore, to state clearly that I believe the Bill, taken as a whole, makes substantial improvements on the existing law, and that, where it alters that law, the changes are, with certain exceptions, expedient and just.

W. W. HUNTER.

Dissent.

I DISSENT from this Report, because I am not satisfied that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, affords that effectual protection to the raiyat which the measure, as introduced into the Council, was intended to give. What the nature of that protection was, and on what grounds it was thought necessary, can readily be learnt from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and from the speech delivered in Council on the 2nd March, 1883, by the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill. It was the intention of the Bill to secure to the occupancy-raiyat fixity of tenure, fair rent and free sale. The Bill accordingly declared, *first*, that every settled raiyat should have a right of occupancy throughout the village or estate in which he held land at the date of the introduction of the Bill; *secondly*, that his rent should never exceed one-fifth of the value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops; *thirdly*, that he might transfer his holding at his pleasure, subject to a right of pre-emption on the part of the landlord, and that the landlord's purchase of the holding should not extinguish the occupancy-right, but that the right should revive as soon as the land was let to another tenant. The interests of the non-occupancy-raiyat were not less carefully guarded. "Tenants of this class", said the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill, "should not be exposed to arbitrary rack-renting and eviction at the hands of their landlords, and the acquisition by them of the status of settled raiyats should be facilitated in every possible way." The Hon'ble Member quoted with approval a remark made by Sir Ashley Eden, that "no raiyat should be evicted from his fields on any ground save persistent failure to pay a fair and reasonable rent". In accordance with these principles, the Bill prescribed a maximum limit of rent for the non-occupancy-raiyat; it did not allow him to be ejected on the ground that the term of his lease had expired; and it provided that, if he were ejected for refusing to agree to an enhancement demanded by the landlord, he should be entitled to receive compensation for disturbance.

Such was the Bill which was introduced into the Council, and which was referred to the Select Committee. It was drawn with a full recognition of the character and the gravity of the evils which it was designed to remedy. "What we hope for" (said the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill) "is, first, that a stop may be put to the vigorous efforts which are at present being made by landlords in some parts of the country to withdraw land from the operation of the occupancy-right by preventing the natural growth of a fresh occupancy-right in the place of an old right which has determined; and secondly, that where occupancy-rights do, as a matter of fact, exist, the proof of their existence may be a matter of less difficulty than it is at present to the ignorant and helpless raiyat". In speaking of the necessity for legislation, and of the kind of legislation required, the Hon'ble Member re-produced a striking passage from the Report of the Famine Commission. "We have received" (the Famine Commissioners wrote) "a large amount of evidence, remarkable in its weight and unanimity, to the effect that in the Bengal Province the relations of landlord and tenant are in a specially unsatisfactory condition. We feel no doubt that the condition of the rent-law and the way in which it is administered in Bengal are a very grave hindrance to its agricultural prosperity, and that large portions of the agricultural population remain, owing mainly to this cause, at all times dangerously near to actual destitution, and unable to resist the additional strain of famine. We can feel no doubt that in all the provinces of Northern India, and particularly in Bengal, it is the duty of the Government to make the provisions of the law more effectual for the protection of the cultivators' rights. * * * * It is only under such tenures as convey permanency of holding, protection from arbitrary enhancement of rent and security for improvements, that we can expect to see property accumulated, credit grow up, and improvements effected in the system of cultivation. There could be no greater misfortune to the country than that the numbers of the occupancy-class should decrease, and that such tenants should be merged in the crowd of rack-rented tenants-at-will, who, owning no permanent connection with the land, have no incentive to thrift or to improvement. It is desirable for all parties that measures should be framed to secure the consolidation of occupancy-rights, the enlargement of the numbers of those who hold under secure tenures, and the widening the limits of that security, together with the protection of the tenant-at-will in his just rights, and the strengthening of his position by any measure that may seem wise and equitable."

These, I repeat, were the principles upon which the Bill was based, and these objects would have been effectually secured by the Bill as originally introduced into Council. In the amended Bill, fixity of tenure is weakened by the limitation of the definition of a settled raiyat to the village alone; fair rent is deprived of the safeguard (the only ultimate safeguard) of a maximum limit beyond which rent can never be enhanced; and free sale has disappeared altogether from the Bill, or survives only in a section which saves customary rights. The non-occupancy-raiyat has fared even worse, at the hands of the Select Committee, than his occupancy brother. The gross produce limit of his rent is struck out; he is declared liable

to ejectment on the ground that the term of his lease has expired; if he refuses to agree to any enhancement demanded of him, he cannot claim a judicial rent for a longer period than five years; and he may be ejected at any time before he has acquired a right of occupancy without obtaining any compensation for disturbance.

It will possibly be said that these alterations, sweeping as they may seem to be, are counterbalanced by other changes which have been made in the Bill, and that, when the account on both sides is fairly summed up, it will be seen that the objects of the original measure have substantially been attained. Let us consider how far this is the case as regards each of the two great classes of raiyats, and, first, as regards the occupancy-raiyat.

It must be admitted that transferability, or the right of free sale, is not an essential provision of the Bill. I believe that (in Bengal at any rate) it might usefully and safely have been conceded; but there were arguments in favour of a different conclusion, and it was open to the Select Committee to decide that transferability would not have the effect of either strengthening or extending the occupancy-right. I do not therefore desire to lay any stress on the abandonment of this provision.

With regard to fixity of tenure, the elimination of "the estate" from the definition of the settled raiyat is, I think, much to be regretted. If no middle course could be found, the Committee had to decide between a definition which might, in a few exceptional cases, entail a slight hardship on the landlord, and a definition which could easily be worked so as to produce, in a multitude of cases, a grievous wrong to the tenant. On this point the decision of the Committee was, in my opinion, a lamentable mistake. At the same time I admit that, as regards fixity of tenure, the position of the occupancy-raiyat is somewhat stronger under the amended Bill than under the present law, and that this object of the Bill has been partially, though still imperfectly, attained.

Fixity of tenure, however, without fair rent is worse than useless, and in the matter of fair rent the Bill signally fails to afford the occupancy-raiyat reasonable protection. He is protected, under the existing law, by the fact that the enhancement provisions of the Act now in force have proved to be unworkable. Such a condition of things is a public scandal, and the Select Committee rightly resolved that just claims to enhancement should no longer be baffled by the uncertain wording or the complicated conditions of the law. But the Committee seem to have overlooked the danger of enlarging the facilities for the use of the enhancement sections without also taking precautions to guard against the abuse of them. The Bill puts enormous powers of enhancement into the hands of the landlords. The sections relating to enhancement on the ground of the prevailing rate have been re-cast in a form which will practically allow the landlord to raise the rent of every raiyat in the village to the highest rate which he can persuade or compel any one to pay. In suing for enhancement on the ground of a rise in prices, the landlord will find the evidence, which it has hitherto been impossible for him to adduce, provided by Government ready to his hands. He will have nothing to do but to lay before the Court the official price-lists, and a decree in his favour will follow as a matter of course.

The feeble palliatives which the Bill provides are impotent to restrain the evils which the working of the enhancement sections is calculated to produce. It is declared that no enhancement shall be decreed in excess of what is fair and equitable; that the rent of a raiyat shall not be enhanced at intervals of less than 15 years; and that, in extreme cases, the Government of India may interpose, and may depute an officer, not, as usual, to enhance rents, but to reduce them. The first of these provisions may occasionally be of use in tempering the rigour of the law, but it is of too vague and indeterminate a character to afford any adequate protection. The second will make the pauperizing process more gradual, but not less certain or complete. And what shall we say of the third? Where is the wisdom of enacting a law the natural operation of which may produce a state of things which will require the law to be not merely suspended, but reversed? But in truth what is most to be feared is not such outrageous oppression as would call for the interposition of Government under this special provision of the Bill. What is most to be feared is that the gradual and steady operation of the enhancement sections will be a permanent bar to all improvement in the condition of the occupancy-raiyats. They will have no inducement to raise larger crops or to cultivate more valuable products, for they would be toiling for the benefit, not of themselves, but of their landlords. The machinery of this Bill they can neither resist nor evade.

These evil consequences would have been avoided, if the Select Committee had accepted two of the recommendations of the Government of Bengal. That Government desired, first, to restrict enhancement on the ground of the prevailing rate to those individual cases which it was originally intended to meet, and secondly, to prescribe an absolute limit beyond which no claims to enhancement should be allowed. The Government of Bengal saw that, if the landlord's demand were restricted to one-fifth of the gross produce in staple crops, rack-renting would be effectually stopped, the cultivation of the more valuable crops would be encouraged, and the agricultural advance of the country would be ensured. Unhappily, these views were not accepted by the majority of the Select Committee, and the amended Bill leaves the occupancy-raiyat without any adequate security in the matter of fair rent.

With respect to the non-occupancy-raiyat, the original Bill was designed to protect him against unreasonable exactions, and to facilitate his acquisition of the right of occupancy. I have shown what stress was laid on these objects, and especially on the second of these objects, by the Famine Commissioners and by the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill. It is therefore somewhat remarkable that the amended Bill leaves the non-occupancy-raiyat entirely at the mercy of his landlord as regards his rent. When first admitted to occupation he must pay such rent as may be agreed upon between himself and his landlord. It is true that, if he is afterwards called upon to agree to an enhancement, he may demand a judicial rent for a term of five years. But this provision will be inoperative, for the raiyat will be aware that, unless he comes to terms with his landlord in the matter of rent, the landlord will not formally demand an enhancement, but will sue to have him ejected. Those who know the peasantry of Bengal know that a raiyat will agree to pay any rent rather than face the alternative of ejectment from his holding. The provisions of Chapter VI of the Bill will therefore enable the landlord to exact from the non-occupancy-raiyat the highest rent which the land can possibly bear, a rent which will leave the tenant nothing more than a bare subsistence: and the demand of enhancement may be repeated year after year.

It is remarkable, as I have observed, that the amended Bill affords the non-occupancy-raiyat no protection as regards his rent. But it is still more remarkable that it does nothing to facilitate his acquisition of the right of occupancy. It provides, it is true, that he shall not contract himself out of the power to acquire the right. But this stipulation is useless so long as the Bill affords a simple and effectual means of ensuring that the right shall never accrue. The right can be acquired only by 12 years' continuous occupation of village-land. The Bill leaves it in the power of the landlord to rack-rent the non-occupancy-raiyat during eleven years, to evict him in the twelfth, and then to re-admit him and begin the process again. In the populous parts of the country, the raiyat, who cannot live without the land, will have no resource but to submit.

Can it be alleged that such provisions as these redeem the pledges made when the Bill was introduced, or place the non-occupancy-raiyat in the position which he may equitably claim to hold? What was his status under the Regulations of 1793—the contract to which the landlords and their advocates so continually appeal? He was entitled (as Mr. Justice O'Kinealy has shown) to hold at the customary rate, and was not liable to eviction, except for non-payment of rent. What is his status under this Bill? He is a mere tenant-at-will, with absolutely no rights beyond those which his landlord may be pleased to allow him. It may not be possible to revert at the present day to the conditions of 1793, but at least it is reasonable to ask that the legislation of 1885 shall not place the non-occupancy-raiyat in a worse position than he held in 1859.

I cannot admit that there is any force in the plea that the landlords, as a body, are not likely to strain to the utmost the powers given them by the Bill. The legislature is not justified in putting one class of men at the mercy of another class, on the chance that the latter will use their irresponsible power with moderation. And I must add that I feel no assurance that, as regards the accrual of the occupancy-right, these powers will be moderately used. I have already quoted the words in which the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill referred to "the vigorous efforts now being made by landlords to prevent the natural growth of occupancy-rights". There is overwhelming evidence before the Council to show that this feeling among the landlord class is widely spread and deeply seated. I apprehend that landlords will not fail to use largely the opportunities which this Bill will give them. They will not merely prevent the growth of the right over lands now held by non-occupancy-raiyats, but, as occupancy-holdings from time to time fall into their hands by death, abandonment or surrender, they will treat the new tenants of these holdings in the same manner. "There could be no greater misfortune to the country", said the Famine Commissioners, in a passage which I have already quoted, "than that the numbers of the occupancy-class should decrease". The provisions of the amended Bill seem to me to threaten the country with this misfortune.

For these reasons I am unable to assent to the Report, or to regard the Bill, in the form which it has now assumed, as an adequate and final settlement of the questions raised in this great controversy. If the Bill is to be accepted, it must, I think, be accepted only as an instalment of the legislation necessary to place the relations of landlord and tenant in these Provinces on a secure and satisfactory basis.

H. J. REYNOLDS.

Minute of Dissent.

The present rent law has been in operation for the last 25 years. One would have thought that legislation which aimed at an amendment of that law would be directed to such defects and objectionable provisions in it as judicial administration during this long period had brought to prominent notice. But this is far from the actual state of things. Upon one point, indeed, there was a consensus of opinion. The Government and the zamíndárs alike were agreed that the present procedure for the recovery of rent was lamentably defective. So acutely did the Government feel the difficulty that they caused special enactments to be passed by the Local Council for securing for themselves a summary procedure for the recovery and settlement of rent in their own estates, while the zamíndárs were left to follow the procedure which Government in their own case were compelled to abandon. When, again, the obligation of collecting the road and public works cesses was imposed upon the landholders, distinct promises were made to them that they should obtain statutory facilities for the recovery of rent by suit in Court. And when two Bills were introduced for the purpose in the Local Council (and neither of them was carried through) it was observed by the President from his place in the Local Council that "only the procedure sections (those for the more effective realisation of rents) should be proceeded with." So far, therefore, the very facts, which point to legislative action clearly show that there was no necessity for a substantive amendment of the Rent Law. There was besides the unwarrantable Proclamation issued by Sir George Campbell in 1872, setting forth that "it is perfectly lawful to unite in a peaceable manner to resist any excessive demands of the zamíndárs; but it is not lawful to unite to use violence and intimidation." For, the Pubna disturbances which occurred about this time, and the significant declaration of the raiyats that they had become the direct tenants of Her Majesty showed not that they were rising in arms against a Government which they meant to condemn as unmindful of their requirements, but that they considered themselves powerful for the assistance they had secured and that they were possessed of the upper hand over their landlords to whom they were liable for arrears of rent. In fact, before the Report and draft Bill of the Rent Commission were published in July 1880, no complaint was made on behalf of the raiyats about the harsh operation of any of the sections of the law and no suggestion for a revision of its fundamental principles emanated from any judicial officer. On the contrary, Sir Barnes Peacock had expressed as his decided opinion that the occupancy section was operating unjustly against the legitimate interests of the landholders and that it should be abolished. And it would be extraordinary to treat Sir Barnes Peacock's recommendation or the Government promise of a summary procedure for the recovery of rent as evidence of necessity or justification of a Bill like the one before Council which, in our opinion, makes serious inroads upon the ancient rights and privileges of the landholders. The draft Bill of the Rent Commission was based almost wholly upon theory and speculation, and its many innovations have only been shown up but never proved justifiable in the different stages through which it has since passed. In the meetings of the Select Committee, on which we had the honor to sit, the authority of the Rent Commission was invoked in support of several of the provisions of the revised Bill; in some cases the opinions of the Bengal Government contained in their letter of the 15th of September last was appealed to; in some the opinions submitted by public officers on the requisition of the Bengal Government were pressed into service; and in others again, it was advanced that it would be unwise to disturb the resolutions passed by the Committee last year. Authority ranging under one or other of these heads was no doubt forthcoming in support of the different sections of the revised Bill, but we do not see how this could be convincing to the Legislature in the absence of evidence duly tested by cross-examination by the members of the Select Committee. The advantages of cross-examination are sufficiently well-known and it would certainly be no disrespect to the most talented person or the best qualified expert if a man of inferior ability sought from his place in the Supreme Legislative Council of the country to satisfy himself by such orderly enquiries as happened to suggest themselves to him. And until such opportunity is offered to the most junior member of the Council, its deliberations must remain very unsatisfactory to itself and to the outside public. The private opinions of even judicial officers, when not confined to experiences of the actual operation of particular sections of the law, do not possess much value, and it would be dangerous to introduce new provisions in a difficult branch of the law on the basis of untested opinions of subordinate officers. When a learned judge of the High Court reads the Regulations to mean that "no lease was valid till it had been submitted to, and approved by, the Revenue Authorities;" and when another learned Judge of the High Court adduces the passage in Regulation II of 1793, *viz.*, "the property in the soil was never before formally declared to be vested in the landholders" as "conclusive on the point that the soil was not the property of the zamíndárs," we believe no apology is needed for our not placing implicit faith in the extra-judicial opinions of distinguished officers of Government. As regards the condition of the people and the necessity of radical changes in the law, in other words, the policy of the measure, if high officers of State, judicial and executive, may speak with any authority, it is no small accession of strength to those who are opposed to the main principles of the Bill to be able to say that a majority of Divisional Commissioners and not a few District Judges, share in their views.

Justice Cunningham's Minute, paragraph 16.

Justice O'Kinealy's Minute, paragraph 4.

But these opinions and the opinions of experienced Subordinate Judges on the operation of the different provisions of the present law have in many cases been undervalued by the majority of the Select Committee and consideration shown for the opinions of much less experienced officers upon a perfectly unsupportable estimate of personal weight. We shall have occasion further on to refer to some of these opinions. As regards the general features of the Bill it appears to us that vested rights of landholders have been interfered with without the sanction either of juridical principles or the formally declared authority of the Executive Council; that rights have been created in favor of one class of subjects and at the uncompensated cost of another class which, to say the least, are of dubious benefit to the country at large, and looking to the large question of growth of population and famine difficulties the changes are simply calculated to augment, rather than relieve, the pressure on Government. The changes proposed to be introduced by the Bill will have the further effect of making, in opposition to well-established principles of Government the judicial administration subordinate to the Executive authorities in many respects. And lastly, the changes alluded to are sure to bring about such an extent of litigation and uncertainty in dealings out of Court, that we shudder to think of the subject barely as inhabitants of the country and apart from our interests as landholders and from our feelings as the representatives of the landholders of Bengal and Behar. By a consensus of opinion, official and non-official, the result of the operation of the present law has been to place the whole body of raiyats in a condition of prosperity superior to what they previously enjoyed, and to what is enjoyed by the corresponding classes of people in any the smallest corner of this immense continent of British India. There would be no objection to that condition being made still better if it could be done without interfering with the welfare of the other classes. But we strongly believe that far from benefiting the tenantry the measure, in its present shape, if put in operation, will effect their ruin as a class, or in any case of the honester and poorer portion of them, by endless and harassing litigation. The very discussion of the measure upon the lines disclosed in the Bill is fraught with dangerous consequences upon the rural economy of the country and the firm social relations between class and class of the subject community, and between all classes and the Government at the head. We shall now proceed to examine some of the objectionable provisions of the Bill in detail.

Section 5. (5)—The rule that whenever the area of a holding exceeds one hundred bíghás, the raiyat shall be presumed to be a tenure-holder, is arbitrary and opposed to fact. There are many districts in which holdings, each exceeding a hundred bíghás, are not uncommon, but the tenants thereof are raiyats all the same. As no written engagements are usually exchanged, landholders will find great difficulty in rebutting the presumption which this clause will raise, while on the other hand the divisions and sub-divisions created by Hindu and Muhammadan rules of succession will ere long present the spectacle of tenures comprising of only 20 or 30 bíghás of land cultivated by the holders thereof.

Sections 8 and 36.—The power given to the Court to direct in the case both of tenure-holders and raiyats, that the enhancement of rent shall be gradual, is novel. As the enhanced rent represents what the landlord is entitled to get, and what the Court considers to be fair and equitable under the circumstances of the case, the provision in question is wholly indefensible. Lord Bramwell truly observed with reference to this provision.—"Now what consideration would influence the Court; I do not know whether if the tenant had got half a dozen children it would be a hardship upon him to have his rent suddenly enhanced I do not know. We do not see how that can be taken into account, indeed, what could be taken into account really under such a clause as that.

Sections 9 and 37.—The change of the minimum period from 10 to 15 years for which an enhanced rent should obtain currency, is equally arbitrary. Both in the draft Bill of the Rent Commission and the Bill introduced into the Council, the period was 10 years. Although landholders are lawfully entitled to claim enhancement whenever there is a rise in the value of produce and consequent depreciation of the exchange value of money, the limitation of 10 years would be an effectual check to oppressive repetitions of claims for enhancement, but considering the strides the country is daily making in material progress the extension of the period is wholly unwarrantable.

Section 18.—The provision to extend to a raiyat holding at a rent or rate of rent fixed in perpetuity the same rights of transfer and succession that belong to a tenure-holder is wrong in principle. The same considerations which have induced the committee to expunge the sections regarding free sale of occupancy-rights hold good in the case of these raiyats as forcibly as in the case of other occupancy-raiyats. The landholder's objections to a free sale no less than economic considerations in the interests of the raiyats do not lose a particle of their force, whether the raiyat is protected from enhancement or he is liable to pay a fair and equitable rent. The practical operation of the section would, moreover, be productive of the greatest confusion. Every raiyat will claim to hold at a rent or rate of rent fixed in perpetuity, as by so doing he would not only secure to himself a right of free sale, but also protect himself from the conclusion that his rent is liable to enhancement. It would be suicidal on his part to behave himself otherwise than as a raiyat contemplated by this section and thus without any struggle with his landlord to confess himself a raiyat whose rent is liable to enhancement. But what is the Registering Officer, the Court and the Collector to do when a raiyat applies under Chapter III for the registration of a transfer of his holding? Is the Registering Officer or the Collector to enquire and decide in every such case whether the holding is protected from enhancement, or is he to exercise an arbitrary discretion in the matter? Again, is the section to apply to a

raiyat who holds at a rent or rate of rent fixed in perpetuity, but whose rent has nevertheless been enhanced by reason of improvements made by his landlord or by reason of his having been found in possession of more land than what he pays rent for? The difficulty would, to a certain extent, be remedied if it were provided, that the provisions of Chapter III should be made applicable only to those raiyats whose rents are protected from enhancement by a registered lease or judicially declared title.

Section 20 (5).—This sub-section provides that for one year after a man has ceased to hold any land as a raiya in a village he shall continue to be a settled raiyat in that village. This is wholly anomalous. A man cannot have ceased to be a raiyat and still continue to be a raiyat at one and the same time. The provision contained in Section 87 in respect of apparent and not actual abandonment would be a sufficient protection to the raiyat in cases contemplated by this sub-section which involves a contradiction in terms.

Section 20, Sub-section 7.—The rule of presumption created by this sub-section is a downright perversion of the law of evidence. Nothing is more easy for a raiyat who has held land for 12 years than to prove his possession by the production of his rent-receipts. It is not altogether an easy matter for the landholder to prove the negative. Even supposing that there has been no change of hands in the proprietary title, a landholder would be unable to prove his papers if within 12 years there have been changes, as there frequently are, by deaths, dismissal and otherwise, in his collecting agency. The difficulty would be unsurmountable in the case of auction-purchasers who would have no means whatever at their disposal for rebutting the presumption.

Section 21.—The provision contained in sub-section 1, to the effect that a settled raiyat shall have a right of occupancy in all land for the time being held by him cannot be supported on any considerations which justify the accrual of a right of occupancy. It is no reason that because a man has a right of occupancy in a certain plot of land that the right should extend by possession for a single day to every plot of land that might be let to him. This is directly opposed to the Despatch of the Secretary of State. It is, moreover, a provision which will act injuriously on the settled raiyats themselves. They will hardly get new lands for cultivation which landholders will take care to let to non-occupancy raiyats and strangers with a view to prevent the accrual of a right of occupancy.

Section 21 (2).—The effect of the operation of sub-section (2) would be to give a raiyat a right of occupancy in land which he has held "at any time between the 2nd day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act," although such land might have passed to the possession of the landholder or another raiyat by abandonment, surrender or transfer at some time within that period. Nothing could be a more fruitful source of litigation.

Section 22, Sub-section 1.—This sub-section introduces the doctrine of merger in a matter relating to landlord and tenant not for the purpose of preventing in the spirit of the Ruling reported in 10 Indian Law Reports, Calcutta 45, the acquisition of a right within a superior right, but for the purpose of merging an existing right in the superior right. For reasons explained by Sir Barnes Peacock in a case reported in 10 W. R. 15, this is quite opposed to the system of land-tenures and the condition of the country. The provision is the more objectionable as it saves the right of third parties in the land. The landholder would, therefore, get the land which comes to his possession by purchase, ejectment, abandonment or surrender subject to all the encumbrances created by the out-going tenant. Provisions have been made, it is true, in subsequent sections for defining what would be deemed to be valid encumbrances in different cases, but the language of this sub-section is absolute.

Section 25.—As the provision for a free-sale of occupancy-holdings has been abandoned, this section should provide for ejectment for non-payment of rent. A sale of the holding at the instance of the landholder in execution of a decree for rent would, in every case, heap upon the raiyat additional costs which the sale proceeds might not cover and would thus entail loss both upon the landholder and the raiyat. Ejectment would be a simple and effective remedy to the landholder, while the raiyat would always be able to prevent it whenever his holding is worth more than the amount of the decree.

Section 29 (1).—It might well be taken as an established fact that the price of produce has quadrupled since 1793, and at least doubled within the last 30 years. The productiveness of land has also increased immensely. The restriction which this section imposes upon enhancement by contract to 2 annas in the rupee is therefore most arbitrary. The rule involves a serious infringement of the rights of landholders. The right which the Government of India, when introducing the Bill, assumed it possessed of determining the rates of rent payable by raiyats to their landlord has, I venture to think, been found to be non-existent. A close examination of it will show it to be wholly unfounded. The question, it is well known, engaged the attention of a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1832, and the conclusion to which they came after a searching enquiry can hardly be ignored at the present moment. They observed—"unless the Government should either, by public or private purchase acquire the zamíndáry tenure, it would under the existing Regulations be deemed a breach of faith, without the consent of the zamíndárs to interfere directly between the zamíndár and the raiyat for the purpose of fixing the amount of land tax demandable from the latter under the settlemet of 1792-93." The proposed restriction is, however, altogether uncalled for by the circumstances of the country. No evidence whatever has been adduced to show that the raiyats in any parts of these Provinces are rackrented; all the evidence on the contrary goes to show that landholders have been extremely moderate and forbearing in the matter of settlement of rent with their raiyats. The ratio which rent bore to the value of annual produce at the

time of the Permanent Settlement varied according to Sir Jhon Shore from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ths, and although the landholders were clearly entitled to get from time to time such enhanced rents as represented the changed value of money according to that ratio, it is an undisputed fact that the ratio which rent bears to the annual value of produce at the present day ranges in different parts of these Provinces from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ths. Apart therefore from the question of legal rights the restriction in question is a great injustice to the landholders. The effect of the rule on the economic condition of the country would be an unmixed evil. The experience of every country has confirmed Arthur Young's observation that low rents always act as a damper upon industry and ultimately tells seriously upon the condition of agriculture and the prosperity of the cultivating class. The restriction in question will no doubt be felt by the raiyats as a benefit for a few years but ere long the profits of the holdings will give rise to a large class of under-raiyats, increase sub-infeudation to an alarming extent, and thus make a definite area of land feed two, perhaps, three families of raiyats in the place of the one that it is now feeding. In these Provinces where, according to the figures given in Dr. Hunter's Statistical Accounts, more than one-fourth of the average cultivable area is still uncultivated, not one of the least deplorable consequences of such a state of things would be to check the extension of cultivation and the progress of emigration. The question presents another aspect. Would this legislative embargo effectively control the law of demand and supply? Can the legislature force the principles of political economy to bow to its dicta? If a raiyat and his landlord agree between themselves as to the extent to which the rent should be enhanced, ways and means would not be wanting to give their agreement the form of a binding contract. After the terms have been agreed upon the landholder may sue the raiyat for enhancement at a certain figure and the raiyat may confess judgment in Court, or the raiyat may give the zamíndár's as *salami* the capitalized value of the increase in excess of the enhancement allowed by law. The parties may have recourse to other shifts and devices to defeat the law. But perhaps the history of the provision is its strongest condemnation. The draft Bill (section 71) of the Rent Commission provided that there should be no limit to enhancement by contract. That provision was maintained in the draft Bill (section 63) of the Bengal Government, and also in the draft Bill (section 63) which was sent up to the Secretary of State in Council. It was the Bill which was sent up to the Secretary of State in Council. It was the Bill which was introduced in Council in March 1883, which for the first time provided (section 59 (2) that the increased rent should not exceed 6 annas in the rupee. The Select Committee in the course of deliberations last year reduced the limit to 4 annas in the rupee (section 41). At a meeting of the Select Committee, held on the 8th ultimo, a motion was made on the part of the Bengal Government to reduce the maximum limit to 2 annas in the rupee, but it was not supported by a single member, and it was therefore not carried. The motion was renewed on a subsequent date in connection with the question of a maximum limit to enhancement by suit in Court and carried by a majority. It should be further observed that the extension of the minimum time from 10 to 15 years during which the enhanced rent should obtain currency, was for the first time made by the Select Committee last year; the draft Bill of the Rent Commission, the draft Bill of the Bengal Government, the draft Bill of the Government of India, and also the Bill which was introduced in Council in 1883, all fixed the minimum period at 10 years. The objections to this limit which we have mentioned with reference to tenures apply with double force in the case of raiyati holdings.

Section 29 (2).—This sub-section contemplates an exercise of powers by the registering officer which is likely to do the raiyat more harm than good. Registering officers are not expected to exercise judicial powers, and yet in the face of his opinion under this sub-section, it would be difficult for a raiyat to prove in the Civil Court that he was not at the time in a sound state of mind, or that he was not competent by reason of his minority or other disability to enter into the contract.

Section 30 (b).—The alterations made by this section in the grounds on which a suit for enhancement of rent may be instituted would deprive landholders of enhancement which is justly due and at the same time introduce unnecessary complications in the law to the injury both of the landholder and of the raiyat. There will be no enhancement on the ground of a rise in price unless the rise is in respect of the price of the staple food-crops. By section 39 (7) the local Government has to determine what shall be deemed to be staple food-crops in these provinces, and it appears from a letter written by the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary of the British Indian Association, dated the 23rd February 1884, that "the Lieutenant-Governor would probably declare to be staples the two food-grain crops (apparently rice and wheat) which appear * * to be most largely produced in each district." The effect of this alteration would be very harmful. The landholder would get no enhancement for a large rise in the price of jute, sugarcane, or potato, if there has been no rise in the price of rice; while on the other hand a raiyat cultivating simply jute, sugarcane, potatoes or pulses would have to pay not only enhanced rent to his landlord but also to spend more money for his living if the price of rice has risen although the price of these other crops has fallen or remained stationary. It is easy to see that in some cases the operation of this section would be disastrous to the raiyats.

Section 30 (c & d).—The alteration made in the ground of enhancement relating to increase of the productive powers of the land is equally objectionable. These clauses provide for enhancement when the increase is due either to improvements effected by the landlord, or by fluvial action; but there are other causes of improvement for which the landlord is undoubt-

edly entitled to get enhancement of rent. Where, for instance, a change in the course of a river, a new railway, a new public road or a new Government embankment frees land from periodical inundations or from frequent trespasses by cattle or wild animals, any rule which deprives the landlord of his share of the benefit of the improvement militates against the very principle on which enhancement on the ground of improvement of the land is based. The alteration in this ground of enhancement has necessitated the introduction of a number of sections about landlords' improvements, and enquiries into the same and registration thereof which might well have been omitted.

Section 31 (a).—There is no justification for the rule contained in this clause to the effect that a landholder, claiming enhancement on the ground that the rent paid by a raiyat is below the prevailing rate should prove the rates of rent paid during a period of not less than 3 years. If the majority of the raiyats of a village have agreed to pay a certain rate of rent and paid that rent by reason of a rise in the price of produce or improvement of the land, why should the landholder have to wait for 3 years before he could sue the remaining dozen or score of raiyats for enhancement of rent at that rate? If these raiyats have any grounds entitling them to continue to hold at a lower rate of rent they may prove such ground as well at the time as 3 years after.

Section 32 (a).—Enhancement of rent on the ground of a rise in price of produce would be more visionary than real if, in addition to the other limitations, the restrictions contained in this section are allowed to stand. The Court is required to ascertain the price by comparing the average prices during the 10 years' immediately preceding the date of suit. An average of such a long period will necessarily reduce the rate of enhanced rent and deprive the landholder of his proper dues. It would be enough, for the purpose of determining whether a rise in price is merely casual or steady if the average of 3 years is taken. In connection with this matter it is noticeable that section 38, which provides for reduction of rent on the ground of a fall in the price of produce does not contain the rule to which I object. In all fairness, the rule of procedure should be the same in both cases, but from the way in which section 38 is worded there is nothing to prevent the Court from decreeing reduction of rent on the basis of an average of 2 or 3 years.

Section 32 (b).—The restriction to enhancement contained in this clause is based on a wrong assumption of facts and on false reasoning. The clause provides that, for the purpose of determining the enhanced rent according to the rule of proportion, the average price should be reduced by ⅓rd of the excess, that fraction representing the increased cost of cultivation. The portion of the Report of the Bengal Government (segment 44), on the basis of which the rule has been introduced, proceeds on wholly erroneous data from beginning to end. Enhancement by the rule of proportion as contained in the first part of this clause involves three different contingencies as regards the costs of cultivation. The costs of cultivation (1) might have increased in the same ratio as the price of produce; (2) they might have increased in a less ratio; (3) they might have increased in a greater ratio. If these costs be taken into consideration the result, by the rule of proportion, would be wholly unaffected in the first case; the landholder would be entitled to get more in the second case in the shape of enhanced ren- than he would otherwise get, and it is only in the third case that the raiyat would be entitled to a reduction in the enhanced rent. But where is the evidence to show that the costs of collect tion have increased in a greater ratio than the price of produce? The statement made by some of the officers to the effect that the costs have increased goes for nothing, as they may have increased in the same or in a less ratio than the price of produce. To illustrate our meaning we shall take a hypothetical case. Let the value of the annual produce of a bígáh of land be Rs. 8, of which Rs. 3 represents the costs of cultivation, Rs. 3 the rent and Rs. 2 the profit of the raiyat, and let the rise, as assumed by the Bengal Government for purposes of illustration, be 25 per cent. in prices, so that the value of the annual produce has become Rs. 10. Then, under the simple rule of proportion, the enhanced rent would be Rs. 3-12, the profit of the raiyat under the rule of proportion would be Rs. 2-8, and the balance Rs. 3-12 would represent the costs of cultivation. The rule of proportion, therefore, assumes that the costs of cultivation have risen in the same proportion as the price of produce—an assumption which in a majority of cases is far more favorable to the raiyat than to the landholder. It is this which induced the learned Judges in Thakurany Dasi's case to hold that the cost of cultivation should not be taken into calculation in working the rule of proportion. The report of the Bengal Government states: "Thus if prices rise 25 per cent. they would increase the rent 12½ per cent., and allow the other 12½ per cent. to go as an allowance for increase in costs of production." It is easy to see that this is both arithmetically and logically erroneous. If 12½ per cent. be allowed for costs of cultivation out of the landholder's share, the actual allowance for such costs would be 37½ per cent.

Section 33 (a).—The necessity of registering landlord's improvements created by this section would involve an amount of expensive enquiry which few landholders will care to invite, and the result will, therefore, be to deprive them of enhanced rents to which they are fairly entitled.

Section 34 (b).—Where land is washed away or covered with sand, it is the landlord who suffers. A portion of the land on which lay the security for his revenue is gone. The raiyats who held the land would be welcome to cultivate other plots of lands, but the loss to the landholder is irretrievable. As some compensation for such cases, might not they reasonably ask that they should be allowed the whole benefit of improvements in land caused by natural causes?

Section 38 (b).—The same rule of procedure as regards the determination of average prices should hold good both in cases of enhancement and reduction of rent. If it be an average of 10 years in the one case let it be the same also in the other.

Section 40.—Few provisions in the Bill will do more harm to the Behar landholders than the provision contained in this section for the commutation of produce rent into money rent on the application of the raiyat. The institution of payment in kind is one eminently deserving of every encouragement at the hands of the legislature. A Government settlement-officer has rightly observed: "It gives the landlord a fair profit in any improvement he may make; the rents are self-adjusting; the tenant is not driven into debt to meet a fixed demand; if he borrows, he borrows from his landlord, a less exacting creditor than the village banker; a feeling of mutual interdependence and self-interest is created between landlord and tenant; the former is more than a mere rent collector, his own prosperity depends on that of the cultivator." If commutation is allowed at the instance of the raiyat it would entail all the trouble, expense and litigation inseparable from settlements of money rent, involve raiyats in debt, and seriously affect the cause of agriculture. Lands for which produce rents are paid usually require the co-operation of the landholder for their cultivation. In most places, as in the districts of Patna and Gya, such co-operation is indispensible. The utter uselessness of attempts on the part of individual raiyats to cultivate such lands without the help of the landholder is nowhere better explained than in the very valuable letter written on the subject by Bábú Bhupsen Sing, Government Pleader of Gya. He writes: "Because, in the first place, his holding being scattered in small plots and patches all over the village area, many at considerable distances from the *ahars* and *pynes*, he will not think it worth his while to spend any money upon the construction and repairs of the common reservoirs and water-courses; secondly, because he has not the means, nor has he any credit with money-lenders, to raise the required sum by loan; thirdly, because, in the present state of the country, the habits of the people, their ancient and inherited mode of thinking, and their want of confidence in each other, so natural in monetary transactions among the ignorant and illiterate mass to which the majority of the cultivators belong, would make combination and raising up of subscriptions among themselves, creation of a joint common fund and the appointment of trustees for the proper management of such a fund, anything but practicable within the bounds of possibility; fourthly, because, assuming, even for the sake of argument, the possibility of the creation of such a fund and the appointment of such trustees as aforesaid, the mob would be without a lead, and each raiyat having paid for the common reservoirs and water-channels would claim the priority of irrigating his fields, and try to assert his rights or supposed rights, by means, fair or foul, which would often lead to serious affrays, resulting in the "breaking of bones and shedding of blood, and sometimes terminating in murders and man-slaughters."

Chapter VI.—The rights given by the Bill to a non-occupancy-raiyat will, to all intents and purposes, convert him into an occupancy-raiyat. He may (section 85) sub-let his holding so as to make the sub-lease binding for 9 years, although his own tenure might be for a much shorter time. The landlord will have no power to eject him for refusal to pay enhanced rent. He must serve upon him a notice of enhancement, sue him in Court, and it is only when the raiyat refuses to pay rent at the rates paid by occupancy-raiyats that the landlord may get a decree for ejectment. A non-occupancy-raiyat may (section 79), as a matter of right, dig a well, and erect a dwelling-house and out-offices on his land and make any other improvement after having first served a notice on his landlord requiring him to do so. When a decree for ejectment is passed the Court may extend the time beyond 15 days, the raiyat will be entitled to get from his landlord the price of the crops, if any, on the land or the cost of the preparation of the land and also (section 82) compensation for improvements made by him. If the landlord applies for a record and settlement of rights, or if the process is forced upon him by the Local Government, the rent of the non-occupancy-raiyat, whether enhanced or reduced, will hold good for 5 years. All these provisions are violent inroads upon well-recognized rights of landholders. It appears to us, however, that the effect of their operation would be to place non-occupancy-raiyats in a much worse position than at present. Having an absolute right of ejecting such a raiyat on the expiry of the term of his lease, the landholder will in every case grant short term leases with a view to protect his interests and thus reduce non-occupancy-raiyats to mere tenants-at-will. For the purpose of providing for the comparatively small number of cases in which landholders have not or may not protect themselves by contract, a number of sections have been introduced in different parts of the Bill which might well be omitted. They simply add to the radical aspect of the measure without doing any corresponding good.

Chapter VII.—I shall discuss the provisions of this chapter along with section 85 which might well have formed a part of this chapter.

Section 50 (2).—The operation of the rule of 20 years' presumption has been most injurious to the landholders. Instead of merely giving the raiyat a facility for proving that he and his ancestors before him have been in possession by payment of rent at a uniform rate since 1793 in cases where he has been actually in such possession, it has, like a rule of prescription or of limitation, created rights where none existed before. By the very circumstances of their position the landholders have been unable in most cases to rebut the presumption. Those landholders whose families have been in possession of estates since 1793 form a very insignificant number, the vast majority having acquired their estates by purchase since that time, and as it is notorious that the records of landholders are badly kept, and the climate of the country is inimical to the preservation of old records, it is easy to see that excepting a very few cases landholders have

been wholly unable to discharge the burden laid upon them by law. The injustice of this rule of presumption has been exposed by none so well as by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds in the report which accompanied his draft Bill. He is supported in this respect by a large number of experienced Revenue Officers, District and Subordinate Judges, who were consulted by the Bengal Government on the subject. Mr. H. L. Dampier, Mr. E. E. Lowis, Mr. G. N. Barlow, Mr. Kean, Mr. D. W. Doyly, Mr. R. Porch, Mr. A. Weekes, Mr. C. B. Garrett, Mr. J. Tweedie, Babu Srinath Rai, Babu Bhagaban Chandra Chakerbutty, Babu Naffar Chandra Bhutta, Syed Moazim Hossein and others have recommended either the abolition of this rule of presumption or a material modification of it. Considering that the rule is opposed to the recognised principles of evidence, that it is opposed to the fact that from ½ to ⅔rds of the area of these provinces was waste at the time of the Permanent Settlement, that it has been in operation for the last twenty-five years during which all who really required it and many more have had their titles judicially declared, that it places in the way of auction-purchasers, seeking to get their just dues, obstacles which are practically insurmountable, and that it would operate in future with double hardship upon the landholder, it is but fair to him that the rule should be expunged from the Bill. The justice and necessity of its abolition cannot be better supported than by referring to section 190 of the Bill. When Government with all the means and appliances which a well-kept and organised system of accounts placed at their disposal, find it necessary to protect their own interests by freeing those khas mehals which have never been permanently settled (and these form the majority) from the operation of this rule of presumption, how much more imperative must be the necessity for an amendment of the law in the interests of private landholders?

Section 50 (3).—The question as to in what cases the rule of 20 years' presumption, notwithstanding that land has been added to or taken from a holding should apply should be left to the decision of the Courts, according to the merits of each case. A hard-and-fast rule, that the presumption shall appy to all cases of consolidation or reduction of holdings may be fraught with great mischief. The remarks of Sir R. Couch in this connection contained in a ruling reported in 21 W. R. 267 are well worth considering.

Section 56 (4).—Considering that section 58 gives the tenant full remedy for refusal or neglect on the part of his landlord to give him a receipt in proper form, this sub-section is wholly unnecessary. It is likely to prove a fruitful source of litigation by holding out to the tenant a prospect of discharge from all liability, if he can shew that his landlord has not put in some one particular in his receipt although it might have been from ignorance or oversight.

Section 58.—A demand of the receipt by a letter under a registered cover should precede the institution of a suit for recovery of penalty. The section, as it is, would offer a great temptation to the tenant to refuse to take the receipt and sue his landlord for recovery of double the amount paid by him.

Section 61.—Clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of this section are objectionable. A landholder's agent might have once refused to take rent from a raiyat on the ground of his not being a recorded tenant, or on the ground of some dispute as to the amount of rent, but that is no reason why it should be assumed that he would refuse to take rent at all future time, notwithstanding that the matters in dispute have been settled. There should be a tender of payment in every case before deposit is allowed. Nor should the raiyat be allowed to constitute himself a judge of his landlord's title, and to deposit his rent in Court on the plea that by reason of a suit instituted by a third party, against his landlord, he feels a *bonâ fide* doubt as to his title to receive it.

Section 64 (1).—If this sub-section were made applicable only to rents deposited under clause (*d*) of section 61, we should have nothing to say; but we strongly object to it as it clearly refers to all classes of deposit of rent. The Court should certainly have no power to pay money to B, when the raiyat has deposited to the credit of A.

Sections 74 and 75.—Exception should have been made in these sections in regard to such impositions "in addition to actual rent" which are allowed by law. Take for instance the case of zamíndárí dawk charge, which is by law (Act VIII of 1862, B.C.) payable by the zamíndár, but which he may (section 9) stipulate with his raiyats for payment by them. Take again, the case of the road cess. It is payable by law both by the raiyat and his landlord in certain proportions, but there is nothing to prevent the latter to bind the former by contract for the payment of the whole amount by him. Sec. 4, Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, 576. The Salamy which the landholder is clearly entitled to get for parting with a portion of his rights, *e. g.*, allowing the tenant to take earth for brick-making, should also be expressly excepted. This is the more necessary, as the penalty provided in section 74 is very heavy.

Sections 76—83.—These sections, about improvements and compensation for improvements have been strongly objected to by landholders. If they are allowed to stand, landholders should be given the prior right to make an improvement, where both they and their raiyat wish to make it; the right of non-occupancy raiyats to make improvements should be taken away, and the difference in this connection between an occupancy-raiyat holding at a fixed rent or fixed rate of rent, and other occupancy-raiyats should be abolished. Section 77 furnishes another instance of the great confusion which will arise, if this distinction is maintained. It is provided in clause (3) that if there is a dispute between the raiyat and his landlord "as to the right to make an improvement," the Collector should "decide the question and his decision shall be final." The Collector must therefore determine finally and conclusively, although quite in an incidental way, whether a raiyat holds at a fixed or enhancible rent.

Section 85.—The effect of the various provisions of the Bill regarding sub-letting and under-raiyats would be to give a great impetus to the progress of the institution, although both the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India have expressed a desire that the institution should be discouraged. A registered sub-lease will be ordinarily binding for nine years, the sub-lessee's rent may not be enhanced beyond a certain percentage over the lessors' rent, in certain cases of sale of the lessors' title the sub-lease cannot be avoided, and even in cases of abandonment by the lessor he will have the right to hold on if he agrees to pay the rent payable by his lessor. These provisions would be more harmful to landholders and their raiyats than a provision of free sale of occupancy holdings with the restrictions which the revised Bill imposed upon it.

Section 86 (2).—The Bill provides for a notice of six months to be given to the raiyat in a case of ejectment. It is fair to the landholder that he should receive a notice of an equal period in a case of surrender.

Section 86 (3).—This clause is objectionable. The notice may fairly be presumed if the landholder lets the surrendered land to another raiyat in the beginning of the year, but to presume it in any other case would be doing him wrong. To presume the service of the notice from the fact that the raiyat has taken a new holding in the name of a relative or friend would be contrary to all rules of evidence, and to raise the presumption from the fact that the raiyat has ceased for three months to live in the village, would be to expect the landholder to act in a way quite opposed to the provisions of section 87. When the question is one of continued liability of the raiyat to pay rent, he will be presumed to have surrendered his holding simply from the fact of his having ceased to live in the village for three months, but when the question is one of the landholder's right to re-let land which has been abandoned, no abandonment will be presumed till the expiry of the year, in which the raiyat so abandons, and not even then till the Collector on the application of the landlord has published a notice in the locality. It is provisions like these which have given the Bill such an one-sided character.

Section 87.—The attempt made in this section to formulate the nature of evidence required to prove an abandonment, has singularly failed. A raiyat must (1) abandon his residence; (2) omit to make any arrangement for the payment of rent, and (3) cease to cultivate the land, before he can be said under the section to have abandoned his holding. In the case therefore of a pykust or non-resident raiyat, there can be possibly no abandonment of a holding, unless the raiyat abandons his native village belonging to a different landholder. The landholder will have no right to let the lands abandoned by a pykust raiyat to another raiyat until the pykust raiyat "abandons his residence," a contingency which may never happen. Again, there is no reason why a landholder should have to wait for one year, and lose his year's rent, if he is satisfied that the raiyat has really abandoned his holding. The provision for the publication of notice contained in clause (2) and for the recovery of possession by the raiyat contained in clause (3) would be a sufficient check against any *malâ fides* of the landholder.

It should be also observed that clause (3) extends the time within which a raiyat may sue to recover possession from one year to two years. This extension of time is under the circumstances of the case, altogether unnecessary, and it will complicate matters, and give rise to litigation. If the land be let in the meantime to a settled raiyat of the village, and if he lets it to another under-raiyat under a registered sub-lease, what an amount of confusion would be caused?

Section 90.—This section takes away important rights of landholders as regards measurement. If the raiyat refuses to attend the measurement and point out his land, clause (2) will place him in no worse position than a raiyat who has attended and pointed out his land. In both cases, the measurement will be presumed to be correct unless the contrary is shewn. The most noticeable defect in the section is however, the absence of any provision for cases in which a landholder, usually an auction-purchaser, is unable to ascertain the raiyats who are in possession of the lands of his estate. A landholder may under such circumstances, it is true, make an application under the Record-of-Rights Chapter, but it would throw upon him not only a deal of expense and trouble but would place him at the mercy of the Revenue-officer.

Sections 93-100.—The strong support which the Bengal Government gave in their Report to the provision for the appointment of managers in joint estates was based on an erroneous assumption that it was the existing law. That law was, however, repealed in 1874 when other obsolete enactments were repealed. Since then no necessity has been made out for a provision like this which will place in the hands of a small fractional shareholder of an estate the power of seriously annoying and injuring his co sharers. Considering that the holders of small estates collect their own rents from the raiyats, the appointment of a manager by Court will eat up all their profits. The facilities which the law and the rulings of the Courts have given for the partition of joint estates have rendered such a provision as this wholly unnecessary.

Sections 101-114.—Both among landholders and raiyats this is one of the most unpopular portions of the Bill. These sections give to the Executive Government a power to convulse rural society to an extent far exceeding anything which any differences arising out of the ordinary relations of landlord and tenant can create. Even under circumstances of agrarian disturbances neither of the contending parties would avail themselves of these provisions. The Agrarian Disturbance Act of 1875 remained a dead-letter so long as it was in the Statute Book. The Select Committee have made these provisions much more objectionable than before by introducing a section (section 111) which gives the Revenue-officers power to reduce exist-

ing rents either on the grounds allowed by law or on any other ground, and we think that in justice to the landholders and in the interests of the raiyats themselves, these sections should be omitted.

Section 116.—A record of proprietor's private lands should be made only on his application, as it would otherwise put the landholder and his raiyats to great expense and trouble at a time when there is perhaps perfect peace and harmony between the parties and when neither of them is prepared for the enquiry. The provision empowering the Local Government to order such an enquiry at any time they please, and without any application on the part of the raiyats or their landlord, is, therefore, highly objectionable. Section 120 involves an anomaly. If a landholder after having cultivated by his own servants a piece of land for 12 years before the passing of the Act, turns it into raiyatti land, he will still be enabled after a lapse of 15 or 20 years, when the record will be made, to claim it as his private land and to get it so recorded.

CHAPTER XII.—The provisions relating to distraint amount virtually to an abolition of the institution. They will give the landholders no greater powers than what the Code of Civil Procedure gives to every plaintiff who may wish to get an attachment before judgment. The landholder looks upon the crops as the security for the recovery of his rent. The sale of the houses and the goods and chattels of raiyats is often times quite inadequate to meet the landholder's claim. In the case of non-resident raiyats the crops raised by them are the landlord's only security for his rent. If they remove the crops before paying the rent the landholder generally loses his rent for the year. The procedure contained in this chapter would therefore result in this, that while the landlord is engaged in making application to the Court and satisfying it of the *bona fides* thereof, the raiyat will quietly remove his crops and the former will not only lose his rent but also the costs of the application. It is a misnomer to call that a distraint which is nothing more or less than a process of Court. The present law on the subject does not give the landholder any power which might be possibly abused. He can only attach the crops, but he cannot interfere with the raiyat's doing what he likes with the crops without the assistance of the Court. It is the fear of the consequences if the raiyat removes the distrained crops that constitute the landholder's whole security for the rent. There have been no complaints on the part of judicial officers of any abuse of the power which the present law allows with impunity. On no point, on the contrary, have public officers expressed themselves more forcibly than in condemnation of the procedure contained in the Bill and in support of the existing law. The Presidency Conference, the Patna Conference, the Rajshahi Conference, the Burdwan Conference, the Orissa Conference and a number of individual officers have recommended the retention of the existing law.

Section 153 (b).—The rule allowing an appeal in all cases should not be interfered with. Rent suits should not be judged by the amount of the claim. Very often they possess an importance to which the value of the suit is no index. All those whom we have consulted are of opinion that it is much better that they should have the constitutional right of an appeal than that their suits should be finally decided by special officers selected by the local Government.

Section 154.—The time within which a suit for enhancement may be instituted should be extended to the first 9 months in order to enable the landholder to judge from the condition of the crops whether he should institute the suit in a particular year. No one would like to institute a suit for enhancement when the prospect of the crops is gloomy or distress is impending over the country.

Section 155 (1).—Provision should be made for service by Court of the notice of ejectment. If it were left to the landholders, as this sub-section does, the service would be denied in most cases and the enquiry would entail unnecessary expense and delay.

Section 156.—A decree for ejectment severs the relation between landlord and tenant. If there be crops on the land they go with the land to the landholders, as ruled in a case reported in 5 Indian Law Report, Calcutta, 135. This section lays down a principle and provides for an elaborate enquiry quite in opposition to the judge-made law on the subject. A raiyat may be ejected only at the close of the year when the crops have been reaped. There is, therefore, no necessity for this section. Moreover, when a raiyat's interest may be sold outright four times in the year, a provision regarding crops in cases of ejectment only would give the raiyat an illusory protection.

Section 160.—This section introduces serious changes in the present law regarding what are called the protected interests. There could be no objection to a lease for building or manufacturing purposes granted at a fair rent being protected from avoidance on the sale of the superior tenure as provided in the present law, but this section goes much farther. A lease of land whereon manufactories have been erected, perhaps without the consent of the landholder, and reserving a nominal rent is declared a protected interest by this section; as also judicial leases granted to non-occupancy raiyats and permanent leases granted by the out-going tenure-holder. The effect of these provisions will be that it would be in the power of a tenure-holder to creates leases in the names of his servants and relations which would absorb the entire profits of the tenure and then put it up to sale by making default in the payment of rent. Most tenures would be rendered quite valueless in no time if these provisions are retained.

Sections 161—168.—These Sections introduce alterations in the existing law which will prove a fruitful source of litigation. No necessity whatever was felt for provisions like these. If the sale be made in the first instance subject to the registered encumbrances, and then, after the sale proceeds have been found to be inadequate, a second sale be made with power to avoid such encumbrances, it would saddle the judgment-debtor with unnecessary costs, reduce the market value of the tenure and delay the realisation of money due to the landholder. These

evils would be greatly enhanced if the proceedure be extended by the Local Government to sales of occupancy holdings under Section 168.

Section 177.—The preamble of Regulation V of 1812 shows that although the Legislature of 1793 enjoined the exchange of written engagements between landholder and tenant, the raiyats of these Provinces in a body deliberately refused to enter into written engagements which would make it obligatory on them to pay as rent, cesses, and abwábs which they had been paying as benevolences, and that that Regulation was passed, among other objects to provide for such refusal. Since that time there has been vast progress in the material prosperity of the country, in the spread of education and in the condition of the raiyats. They might well therefore be left to the resources of their own judgment in matters relating to their own interests. They will be perfectly free to contract away their liberties and become emigrants in a strange country, to borrow money at usurious rates of interest involving their ultimate ruin, and to mortgage their holdings or sell them in some cases, and yet this section imposes restrictions upon freedom of contract in a variety of matters in which they are the best judges of their own interests. It is very doubtful how far these would be effective in practice and how far they would prevent parties from having recourse to shifts and devices for the purpose of evading the law. These provisions, it should be observed, offer a striking contrast to the provision contained in section 192. In the case of private landholders, free contract is restricted in the interest of raiyats; in the case of Government no contract entered into by a landholder with his raiyats before the property came into the hands of Government would be respected if it interfered with the right of Government to assess fair and equitable rent upon the land.

Section 182.—This Bill should have nothing to do with homestead lands in towns and trading places. Where homestead lands do not form part of a raiyatti holding its incidents should be left to custom and contract.

Section 184.—The schedule to which this section refers has extended from one year to two years the time within which a raiyat dispossessed by his landlord may sue to recover possession. We see no reason why this alteration in the existing law should be made.

Section 186.—A provision which converts into a criminal offence acts, otherwise not criminal, which relate to the daily transactions of life is most objectionable. The provisions of the section are, moreover, very one-sided. In the case of the landholder, for instance, an "attempt to distrain" would be a criminal offence, but in the case of the raiyat not only is an attempt to resist distraint or remove distrained crops not criminal, but he may remove crops stored for division or appraisement under the Danabundy system without subjecting himself to any penalty, civil or criminal.

Sections 191 & 192.—For reasons stated in different parts of this Dissent, these two sections should be omitted and Government should be placed in exactly the same position regarding landholding rights as private landholders.

Section 196.—We do not see either the necessity or the value of this section. If the Acts of the Local Legislature in any way conflict with the provisions of this Bill such Acts would be rendered inoperative by the Indian Councils Act, 1861. If those Acts provide for matters not embraced by this Bill they would have the force of law without any provision like this.

Schedule I—We strongly object to the sections of Regulation VIII of 1793 mentioned in this schedule being omitted. They contain the most important provisions on which the Permanent Settlement was based, next in importance only to the provisions fixing the revenue in perpetuity.

We desire to say, in conclusion, that the Bill does not provide for any summary procedure for the recovery of rent. By making an express provision for decrees directing recovery of rent by instalments, by extending the time before a sale can take place from 20 to 30 days from the date of the proclamation, and by giving the Courts discretion to extend beyond 15 days the time within which a raiyat might protect himself from ejectment by payment of the decreed amount, the Bill has, on the contrary, thrown additional obstacles in the way of recovery of rent.

Considering the importance of the measure and the material changes in the Bill made by the Select Committee since their Preliminary Report was submitted last year we think that it should be republished before its provisions are taken into consideration by the Council.

PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI.
LAKSHMESHWAR SINGH.

12th February 1885.

I wish to add that I regret that my unavoidable absence from the Meetings of the Select Committee in the last stage of their labors and the very short time at my disposal between the receipt by me of the draft report of the majority of the Committee and the date fixed for the submission of the report to the Council, prevents me from recording my opinions at greater length. I adhere to the opinions expressed in my last year's dissent. The measure as a whole is even now opposed to the just rights of the proprietors of land and detrimental to the best interests of the entire community. If not withdrawn, it still requires further and serious consideration by the light of actual ascertained facts and circumstances of the country as opposed to mere opinions and *ex-parte* reports.

LAKSHMESHWAR SINGH.

12th February 1885.

No. III.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1885.

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SCHEDULE I.—REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

SCHEDULE II.—FORMS OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT.

SCHEDULE III.—LIMITATION.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Secs. 1—3.*)

No. III.

Explanation of abbreviations in margin.

D. means Mr. Field's Digest.

C. B., the Bill prepared by the Commission.

B. B., the Bill submitted by the Bengal Government with letter No. 849, dated 27th July, 1881.

SECTION means the corresponding section of the Bill No. II, dated March, 1884.

A

BILL

TO

Amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

[Section 1.] Short title.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.

Commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

[C. B., s. 1. B. B., s. 1.] Local extent.

(*3*) It shall extend by its own operation to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa, and the Scheduled Districts specified in the third part of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; and the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend the whole or any portion of this Act to the Division of Orissa or any part thereof.

XIV of 1874.

[C. B., s. 2. B. B., s. 2. Section 2.] Repeal.

2. (*1*) The enactments specified in Schedule I hereto annexed are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends by its own operation.

(*2*) When this Act is extended to the Division of Orissa or any part thereof, such of those enactments as are in force in that Division or part, or, where a portion only of this Act is so extended, so much of them as is inconsistent with that portion, shall be repealed in that Division or part.

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

(*4*) The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any right, privilege, matter or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "Estate" means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district, and includes Government khás maháls and revenue-free lands not entered in any register: [D., § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. Section 3 (1).]

(*2*) "Proprietor" means a person owning, whether in trust or for his own benefit, an estate or a part of an estate. [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. Section 3 (2).]

(*3*) "Tenant" means a person who holds land under another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that person. [Section 3 (3).]

(*4*) "Landlord" means a person immediately under whom a tenant holds, and includes the Government. [Section 3 (4)].

(*5*) "Rent" means whatever is lawfully payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by the tenant: [D., § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. See s. 227. Section 3 (5).]

In sections 53 to 68, both inclusive, sections 72 to 75, both inclusive, Chapter XII and Schedule III of this Act, "rent" includes also money recoverable under any enactment for the time being in force as if it was rent.

(*6*) "Pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery." [Section 3(6)]

(*7*) "Tenure" means the interest of a tenure-holder or an under-tenure-holder.

(*8*) "Permanent tenure" means a tenure which is heritable and which is not held for a limited time.

(*9*) "Holding" means a parcel or parcels of land held by a raiyat and forming the subject of a separate tenancy. [Section 3(7).]

(*10*) "Village" means an area included in a village map of the revenue-survey within the same exterior boundary, or, where no such maps have been prepared, such area as any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may determine after local inquiry held on such notice as the Local Government considers sufficient for giving information to all persons interested. [B. B., s. 19, Expl II. Section 27]

(*11*) "Agricultural year" means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysák, where the Faslí or Amlí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Asin, and, where any other year prevails for agricultural purposes, that year. [Sec. 3 (8).]

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter II.—Classes of Tenants.—Secs. 4-5.*)

(*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders.—Secs. 6-7.*)

[D. § 20 & 37. C. B., ss 6 & 16 B. B., ss 6 & 15.] Section 3 (9).]

(*12*) "Permanent Settlement" means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, made in the year 1793.

[Section 3 (*11*)]

(*13*) "Succession" includes both intestate and testamentary succession.

[C. B., s 1 B. B., s 3. Section 3 (*12*).]

(*14*) "Signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name; it also includes "stamped" with the name of the person referred to.

[Section 3 (*13*).]

(*15*) "Prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

[Section 3 (*14*)]

(*16*) "Collector" means the Collector of a district or any other officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge any of the functions of a Collector under this Act.

[Section 3 (*15*).]

(*17*) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act includes any officer whom the Local Government may appoint by name or by virtue of his office to discharge any of the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

(*18*) "Registered" means registered under any Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents.

CHAPTER II.

Classes of Tenants.

[Section 4.]

Classes of tenants.

4. There shall be, for the purposes of this Act, the following classes of tenants, namely :—

(1) tenure-holders, including under-tenure-holders,

(2) raiyats, and

(3) under-raiyats, that is to say, tenants holding whether immediately or mediately under raiyats;

and the following classes of raiyats, namely :—

(*a*) raiyats holding at fixed rates, which expression means raiyats holding either at a rent fixed in perpetuity or at a rate of rent fixed in perpetuity,

(*b*) occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats having a right of occupancy in the land held by them, and

(*c*) non-occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats not having such a right of occupancy.

[Section 5.]

Meaning of "tenure-holder" and "raiyat."

5. (*1*) "Tenure-holder" means primarily a person who has acquired from a proprietor or from another tenure-holder a right to hold land for the purpose of collecting rents or bringing it under cultivation by establishing tenants on it, and includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right.

(*2*) "Raiyat" means primarily a person who has acquired a right to hold land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself, or by members of his family, or by hired servants, or with the aid of partners, and includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right. [D., § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. "raiyat" and "land."]

Explanation.—Where a tenant of land has the right to bring it under cultivation, he shall be deemed to have acquired a right to hold it for the purpose of cultivation notwithstanding that he uses it for the purpose of gathering the produce of it or of grazing cattle on it.

(*3*) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat unless he holds land either immediately under a proprietor or immediately under a tenure-holder.

(*4*) In determining whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat the Court shall have regard to—

(*a*) local custom; and

(*b*) the purpose for which the right of tenancy was originally acquired.

(*5*) Where the area held by a tenant exceeds one hundred standard bighás, the tenant shall be presumed to be a tenure-holder until the contrary is shewn.

CHAPTER III.

Tenure-holders.

Enhancement of rent.

Tenure held since Permanent Settlement liable to enhancement only in certain cases.

6. Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof— *Enhancement of rent.* [D., § 19. C. B., s. 7. B. B. s. 7. Section 6.]

(*a*) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by local custom or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

(*b*) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, otherwise than on account of a diminution of the area of the tenure, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

Limits of enhancement of rent of tenures.

7. (*1*) Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity. [D., § 23. C. B., ss. 9 & 12. B. B., ss. 9 & 10. Section 7.]

(*2*) Where no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders.—Secs. 8—15.*)

Enhancement of rent.

(3) In determining what is fair and equitable the Court shall not leave to the tenure-holder as profit less than ten per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting them, and shall have regard to—

(*a*) the circumstances under which the tenure was created, for instance, whether the land comprised in the tenure, or a great portion of it, was first brought under cultivation by the agency or at the expense of the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest, whether any fine or premium was paid on the creation of the tenure, and whether the tenure was originally created at a specially low rent for the purpose of reclamation; and

(*b*) the improvements, if any, made by the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest.

(4) If the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in the area of his tenure, or has made a grant of any portion of the land either rent-free or at a beneficial rent, a fair and equitable rent shall be calculated for that portion and included in the gross rents aforesaid.

[C.B., s. 10(*a*). B.B., s. 11(*b*). Section 9.]

Power to order gradual enhancement.

8. The Court may, if it thinks that an immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached.

[C.B., s 10(*b*). B.B., s. 11(*c*). Section 10.]

Rent once enhanced may not be altered for fifteen years.

9. When the rent of a tenure-holder has been enhanced by the Court or by contract, it shall not be again enhanced by the Court during the fifteen years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced.

Other incidents of tenures.

Other incidents of tenures. [Section 12.]

Permanent tenure-holder not liable to ejectment.

10. A holder of a permanent tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

[C.B., s. 13 B.B., ss. 13 & 27. Section 11.]

Transfer and transmission of permanent tenure.

11. Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

[D., § 25. C. B., s. 46. B. B., s. 37. Section 15.]

Voluntary transfer of permanent tenure.

12. (1) A transfer of a permanent tenure by sale, gift or mortgage (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under any law relating to patni or other tenures) can be made only by a registered instrument.

Other incidents of tenures.

(2) A registering officer shall not register any instrument purporting or operating to transfer by sale, gift or mortgage a permanent tenure unless there is paid to him, in addition to any fees payable under the Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents, a process-fee of the prescribed amount and a fee (hereinafter called "the landlord's fee") of the following amount, namely :— [D., § 27 C. B., ss 47, 49. B. B., ss 39, 41.] III of 1877.

(*a*) when rent is payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two per centum on the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than one rupee or more than one hundred rupees; and

(*b*) when rent is not payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two rupees.

(3) When the registration of any such instrument is complete, the registering officer shall send to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the transfer and registration in the prescribed form, and the Collector shall cause the fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

[C. B. ss., 47, 48 (*c*). B. B., ss. 39, 40 (*c*). Section 16.]

Transfer of permanent tenure by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent.

13. (1) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall, before confirming the sale under section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure, require the purchaser to pay into Court the landlord's fee prescribed by the last foregoing section and such further fee for service of notice of the sale on the landlord as may be prescribed. XIV of 1882

(2) When the sale has been confirmed, the Court shall send to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the sale in the prescribed form, and the Collector shall cause the fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Section 17.]

Transfer of permanent tenure by sale in execution of decree for rent.

14. When a permanent tenure is transferred by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall send to the Collector a notice of the sale in the prescribed form.

Succession to permanent tenure.

15. When a succession to a permanent tenure takes place, the person succeeding shall give notice of the succession to the Collector in the prescribed form, and shall pay to the Collector the prescribed fee for the service of the notice on the landlord and the landlord's fee prescribed by section 12, and the Collector shall cause the landlord's fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Chapter III.—Tenure-holders.—16-17.)

(Chapter IV.—Raiyats holding at fixed rates.—Sec. 18.)

(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 19-22.)

Other incidents of tenures. [Section 18 (2).]

Bar to recovery of rent pending notice of succession.

16. A person becoming entitled to a permanent tenure by succession shall not be entitled to recover by suit, distraint or other proceeding any rent payable to him as the holder of the tenure, until the Collector has received the notice and fees referred to in the last foregoing section.

Transfer of, and succession to, share in permanent tenure.

17. Subject to the provisions of section 88, the foregoing sections shall apply to the transfer of, or succession to, a share in a permanent tenure.

CHAPTER IV.

RAIYATS HOLDING AT FIXED RATES.

[Section 23.]

Incidents of holding at fixed rates.

18. A raiyat holding at a rent, or rate of rent, fixed in perpetuity—

(*a*) shall be subject to the same provisions with respect to the transfer of, and succession to, his holding as the holder of a permanent tenure, and

[C. B., s. 13. B B., ss. 12 & 17]

(*b*) shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

CHAPTER V.

OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

General.

General. [B. B., s. 19 (1) & Expl. IV (*e*), proviso. Section 24.]

Continuance of existing occupancy-rights.

19. Every raiyat who immediately before the commencement of this Act has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land shall, when this Act comes into force, have a right of occupancy in that land.

[Section 26.]

Definition of "settled raiyat."

20. (*1*) Every person who for a period of twelve years, whether wholly or partly before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held as a raiyat land situate in any village, whether under a lease or otherwise, shall be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village.

(*2*) A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have continuously held land in a village notwithstanding that the particular land held by him has been different at different times.

(*3*) A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have held as a raiyat any land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

(*4*) Land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have been held as a raiyat by each such co-sharer. *General.*

(*5*) A person shall continue to be a settled raiyat of a village as long as he holds any land as a raiyat in that village and for one year thereafter.

(*6*) If a raiyat recovers possession of land under section 87, he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled raiyat notwithstanding his having been out of possession more than a year.

(*7*) If, in any proceeding under this Act, it is proved or admitted that a person holds any land as a raiyat, it shall, as between him and the landlord under whom he holds the land, be presumed for the purposes of this section, until the contrary is proved or admitted, that he has for twelve years continuously held that land or some part of it as a raiyat.

[Section 25.]

Settled raiyats to have occupancy-rights.

21. (*1*) Every person who is a settled raiyat of a village within the meaning of the last foregoing section shall have a right of occupancy in all land for the time being held by him as a raiyat in that village.

(*2*) Every person who, being a settled raiyat of a village within the meaning of the last foregoing section, held land as a raiyat in that village at any time between the second day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in that land under the law then in force; but nothing in this sub-section shall affect any decree or order passed by a Court before the commencement of this Act.

[Sections 28 and 29.]

Effect of acquisition of occupancy-right by landlord.

22. (*1*) When the immediate landlord of an occupancy-holding is a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, and the entire interests of the landlord and the raiyat in the holding become united in the same person by transfer, succession or otherwise, the occupancy-right shall cease to exist; but nothing in this sub-section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

(*2*) If the occupancy-right in land is transferred to a person jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, it shall cease to exist; but nothing in this sub-section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

(*3*) A person holding land as an ijárádár or farmer of rents shall not, while so holding, acquire a right of occupancy in any land comprised in his ijárá or farm. [D., § 40, Expls. I & V. C. B., s. 19, Expl. IV. B B., s. 19, Expl. IV (*d*).]

Explanation.—A person having a right of occupancy in land does not lose it by subsequently becoming jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, or by subsequently holding the land in ijárá or farm.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 23-31.*)

Incidents of occupancy-right.

[D., s. 69. B. B., s. 69. Section 31 (a).]

23. When a raiyat has a right of occupancy in respect of any land, he may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy; but shall not be entitled to cut down trees in contravention of any local custom.

Rights of raiyat in respect of use of land.

[D. s. 42, B. B., s. 21 (d). Section 31, cl. (c).]

24. An occupancy-raiyat shall pay rent for his holding at fair and equitable rates.

Obligation of raiyat to pay rent.

[C. B., s. 20 (e). B. B., ss. 21 (e), 31, 69 (a). Section 31, cl. (d).]

25. An occupancy-raiyat shall not be ejected by his landlord from his holding, except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground—

Protection from eviction except on specified grounds.

(*a*) that he has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*b*) that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

[C. B., s. 20. B. B., s. 21. Section 31, cls. (f) & (h).]

26. If a raiyat dies intestate in respect of a right of occupancy, it shall, subject to any custom to the contrary, descend in the same manner as other immoveable property: Provided that, in any case in which under the law of inheritance to which the raiyat is subject his other property goes to the Crown, his right of occupancy shall be extinguished.

Devolution of occupancy-right on death.

Enhancement of rent.

[D., § 42, B. B., s. 21, (d). Section 39.]

27. The rent for the time being payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall be presumed to be fair and equitable until the contrary is proved.

Presumption as to fair and equitable rent.

[B. B., s. 21 (d). Section 40.]

28. Where an occupancy-raiyat pays his rent in money, his rent shall not be enhanced except as provided by this Act.

Restriction on enhancement of money-rents.

[Section 41.]

29. (*1*) The money-rent of an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by registered contract, subject to the following conditions:—

Enhancement of rent by registered contract.

(*a*) the rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than two annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the raiyat;

(*b*) the contract must fix the rent for a term of at least fifteen years.

(*2*) The registering officer shall, before registering a contract under this section, ascertain that the contract is not inconsistent with sections 74 and 178 of this Act, and that the raiyat is competent and willing to enter into it, and understands its nature.

(*3*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), shall apply to a contract by which a raiyat binds himself to pay an enhanced rent in consideration of an improvement which has been or is to be effected in respect of the holding by, or at the expense of, his landlord, and to the benefit of which the raiyat is not otherwise entitled; but an enhanced rent fixed by such a contract shall be payable only when the improvement has been effected, and, except when the raiyat is chargeable with default in respect of the improvement, only so long as the improvement exists and substantially produces its estimated effect in respect of the holding.

Enhancement of rent.

(*4*) The Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the guidance of officers registering contracts under this section.

[D., § 43 (1) and (2). C. B., s. 22 (1), (3) and (4). B. B., s. 23 (1), (3) and (4). Section 43.]

30. The landlord of a holding held at a money-rent by an occupancy-raiyat may, subject to the provisions of this Act, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—

Enhancement of rent by suit.

(*a*) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate paid by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the same village, and that there is no sufficient reason for his holding at so low a rate;

(*b*) that there has been a rise in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent;

(*c*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by an improvement effected by, or at the expense of, the landlord during the currency of the present rent;

(*d*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by fluvial action.

Explanation.—"Fluvial action" includes a change in the course of a river rendering irrigation from the river practicable when it was not previously practicable.

[Section 44.]

31. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground that the rate of rent paid is below the prevailing rate—

Rules as to enhancement on ground of prevailing rate.

(*a*) in determining what is the prevailing rate the Court shall have regard to the rates generally paid during a period of not less than three years before the institution of the suit, and shall not decree an enhancement unless there is a substantial difference between the rate paid by the raiyat and the prevailing rate found by the Court;

(*b*) if in the opinion of the Court the prevailing rate of rent cannot be satisfactorily ascertained without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize in that behalf by rules made under section 392 of the said Code;

XIV of 1882. [Act XII of 1881, s. 20.]

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 32-38.)

Enhancement of rent.

(c) in determining under this section the rate of rent payable by a raiyat his caste shall not be taken into consideration, unless it is proved that by local custom caste is taken into account in determining the rate; and whenever it is found that by local custom any description of raiyats hold land at favourable rates of rent, the rate shall be determined in accordance with that custom;

(d) in ascertaining the prevailing rate of rent the amount of any enhancement authorized on account of a landlord's improvement shall not be taken into consideration.

[Section 45.]

Rules as to enhancement on ground of rise in prices.

32. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a rise in prices—

(a) the Court shall compare the average prices during the decennial period immediately preceding the institution of the suit with the average prices during such other decennial period as it may appear equitable and practicable to take for comparison;

(b) the enhanced rent shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the average prices during the last decennial period bear to the average prices during the previous decennial period taken for purposes of comparison: provided that, in calculating this proportion, the average prices during the later period shall be reduced by one-third of their excess over the average prices during the earlier period;

(c) if in the opinion of the Court it is not practicable to take the decennial periods prescribed in clause (a), the Court may, in its discretion, substitute any shorter periods therefor.

[Section 46.]

Rules as to enhancement on ground of landlord's improvement.

33. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a landlord's improvement—

(a) the Court shall not grant an enhancement unless the improvement has been registered in accordance with this Act;

(b) in determining the amount of enhancement the Court shall have regard to—

(i) the increase in the productive powers of the lands caused or likely to be caused by the improvement,

(ii) the cost of the improvement,

(iii) the cost of the cultivation required for utilizing the improvement, and

(iv) the existing rent and the ability of the land to bear a higher rent;

(c) a decree under this section shall, on the application of the tenant or his successor in interest, be subject to re-consideration in the event of the improvement not producing or ceasing to produce the estimated effect.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of increase of productive powers due to fluvial action.

Enhancement of rent.

[Section 47.]

34. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in productive powers due to fluvial action—

(a) the Court shall not take into account any increase which is merely temporary or casual;

(b) the Court may enhance the rent to such an amount as it may deem fair and equitable, but not so as to give the landlord more than one-half of the value of the net increase in the produce of the land.

[Section 48.]

Enhancement by suit to be fair and equitable.

35. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections the Court shall not in any case decree any enhancement which is under the circumstances of the case unfair or inequitable.

[C. B., s. 23 (d). B. B., s. 24, (d). Section 49.]

Power to order progressive enhancement.

36. If the Court passing a decree for enhancement considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree in its full extent will be attended with hardship to the raiyat, it may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five until the limit of the enhancement decreed has been reached.

[B. B., s. 143. Section 50.]

Limitation of right to bring successive enhancement-suits.

37. (1) A suit instituted for the enhancement of the rent of a holding on the ground that the rate of rent paid is below the prevailing rate, or on the ground of a rise in prices, shall not be entertained if within the fifteen years next preceding its institution the rent of the holding has been enhanced by a contract made after the second day of March, 1883, or if within the said period of fifteen years the rent has been commuted under section 40 or a decree has been passed under this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act enhancing the rent on either of the grounds aforesaid or on any ground corresponding thereto or dismissing the suit on the merits.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

Reduction of rent.

Reduction of rent.

38. (1) An occupancy-raiyat holding at a money-rent may institute a suit for the reduction of his rent on the following grounds, and, except as hereinafter provided in the case of a diminution of the area of the holding, not otherwise, namely:—

Reduction of rent.

[D., § 47. C. B., s. 25 (2) & (3). B. B., s. 25 (2) & (3). Section 51.]

(a) on the ground that the soil of the holding has without the fault of the raiyat

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Sec. 39-40.)

(Chapter VI.—Non-occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 41-43.)

Reduction of rent.

become permanently deteriorated by a deposit of sand or other specific cause, sudden or gradual, or

(*b*) on the ground that there has been a fall, not due to a temporary cause, in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent.

(*2*) In any suit instituted under this section the Court may direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

Price-lists.

Price lists. [C B, 122. B. B, s. 145. Section 52.]

Price-lists of staple food-crops.

39. (*1*) The Collector of every district shall prepare, monthly, or at shorter intervals, periodical lists of the market-prices of staple food-crops grown in such local areas as the Local Government may from time to time direct, and shall submit them to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*2*) The Collector may, if so directed by the Local Government, prepare for any local area, like price-lists relating to such past times as the Local Government thinks fit, and shall submit the lists so prepared to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*3*) The Collector shall, one month before submitting a price-list to the Board of Revenue under this section, publish it in the prescribed manner within the local area to which it relates, and if any landlord or tenant of land within the local area within the said period of one month presents to him in writing any objection to the list, he shall submit the same to the Board of Revenue with the list.

(*4*) The price-lists shall, when approved or revised by the Board of Revenue, be published in the official Gazette; and any manifest error in any such list discovered after its publication may be corrected by the Collector with the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

(*5*) The Local Government shall cause to be compiled from the periodical lists prepared under this section lists of the average prices prevailing throughout each year, and shall cause them to be published annually in the official Gazette.

(*6*) In any proceedings under this chapter for an enhancement or reduction of rent on the ground of a rise or fall in prices, the Court shall refer to the lists published under this section, and shall presume that the prices shown thereby are correct, unless and until it is proved that they are incorrect.

(*7*) The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, shall make rules for determining what are to be deemed staple food-crops in any local area and for the guidance of officers preparing price-lists under this section.

Commutation.

Commutation. [C B., s 86. B. B, ss. 90 and 92. Section 53.]

Commutation of rent payable in kind.

40. (*1*) Where an occupancy-raiyat pays for a holding rent in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or at rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of those ways and partly in another, either the raiyat or his landlord may apply to have the rent commuted to a money-rent.

(*2*) The application may be made to the Collector or Sub-divisional Officer, or to an officer making a settlement of rents under Chapter X, or to any other officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government.

(*3*) On the receipt of the application the officer may determine the sum to be paid as money-rent, and may order that the raiyat shall, in lieu of paying his rent in kind, or otherwise as aforesaid, pay the sum so determined.

(*4*) In making the determination the officer shall have regard to—

(*a*) the average money-rent payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity;

(*b*) the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding ten years or during any shorter period for which evidence may be available; and

(*c*) the charges incurred by the landlord in respect of irrigation under the system of rent in kind, and the arrangements made on commutation for continuing those charges.

(*5*) The order shall be in writing, shall state the grounds on which it is made, and the time from which it is to take effect, and shall be subject to appeal in like manner as if it were an order made in an ordinary revenue proceeding.

(*6*) If the application is opposed, the officer shall consider whether under all the circumstances of the case it is reasonable to grant it, and shall grant or refuse it accordingly. If he refuses it, he shall record in writing the reasons for the refusal.

CHAPTER VI.

NON-OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

[Section 55.]

Application of chapter.

41. This chapter shall apply to raiyats not having a right of occupancy, who are in this Act referred to as non-occupancy-raiyats.

[Section 56.]

Initial rent of non-occupancy-raiyat.

42. When a non-occupancy-raiyat is admitted to the occupation of land, he shall become liable to pay such rent as may be agreed on between himself and his landlord at the time of his admission.

[Section 57.]

Conditions of enhancement of rent.

43. The rent of a non-occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced except by registered agreement or by agreement under section 46.

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(Chapter VI.—Non-occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 44-47.)

(Chapter VII.—Under-raiyats.—Secs. 48-49.)

[C. B., s. 79 (5) B. B., ss. 26, 72 (5), Section 58]

Grounds on which non-occupancy-raiyat may be ejected

44. A non-occupancy-raiyat shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be liable to ejectment on one or more of the following grounds, and not otherwise, namely :—

(*a*) on the ground that he has failed to pay an arrear of rent;

(*b*) on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected;

(*c*) where he has been admitted to occupation of the land under a registered lease, on the ground that the term of the lease has expired;

(*d*) on the ground that he has refused to agree to pay a fair and equitable rent determined under section 46, or that the term for which he is entitled to hold at such a rent has expired.

[Section 59.]

Conditions of ejectment on ground of expiration of lease.

45. A suit for ejectment on the ground of the expiration of the term of a lease shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless notice to quit has been served on the raiyat not less than six months before the expiration of the term, and shall not be instituted after six months from the expiration of the term.

[Section 60.]

Conditions of ejectment on ground of refusal to agree to enhancement.

46. (*1*) A suit for ejectment on the ground of refusal to agree to an enhancement of rent shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless the landlord has tendered to the raiyat an agreement to pay the enhanced rent, and the raiyat has within three months before the institution of the suit refused to execute the agreement.

(*2*) A landlord desiring to tender an agreement to a raiyat under this section may file it in the office of such Court or officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf for service on the raiyat. The Court or officer shall forthwith cause it to be served on the raiyat in the prescribed manner, and when it has been so served it shall fo the purposes of this section be deemed to have been tendered.

(*3*) If a raiyat on whom an agreement has been served under sub-section (*2*) executes it, and within one month from the date of service files it in the office from which it issued, it shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(*4*) When an agreement has been executed and filed by a raiyat under sub-section (*3*), the Court or officer in whose office it is so filed shall forthwith cause a notice of its being so executed and filed to be served on the landlord in the prescribed manner.

(*5*) If the raiyat does not execute the agreement and file it under sub-section (*3*), he shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have refused to execute it.

(*6*) If a raiyat refuses to execute an agreement tendered to him under this section, and the landlord thereupon institutes a suit to eject him, the Court shall determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding.

(*7*) If the raiyat agrees to pay the rent so determined, he shall be entitled to remain in occupation of his holding at that rent for a term of five years from the date of the agreement, but on the expiration of that term shall be liable to ejectment under the conditions mentioned in the last foregoing section, unless he has acquired a right of occupancy.

(*8*) If the raiyat does not agree to pay the rent so determined, the Court shall pass a decree for ejectment.

(*9*) In determining what rent is fair and equitable the Court shall have regard to the rents generally paid by raiyats for land of a similar description and with like advantages in the same village.

(*10*) A decree for ejectment passed under this section shall take effect from the end of the agricultural year in which it is passed.

[Section 61.]

Explanation of "admitted to occupation."

47. Where a raiyat has been in occupation of land and a lease is executed with a view to a continuance of his occupation, he is not to be deemed to be admitted to occupation by that lease for the purposes of this chapter, notwithstanding that the lease may purport to admit him to occupation.

CHAPTER VII.

UNDER-RAIYATS.

[Section 62.]

Limit of rent recoverable from under raiyats.

48. The landlord of an under-raiyat holding at a money-rent shall not be entitled to recover rent exceeding the rent which he himself pays by more than the following percentage of the same, namely :—

(*a*) when the rent payable by the under-raiyat is payable under a registered lease or agreement—fifty per cent.; and

(*b*) in any other case—twenty-five per cent.

[Section 63.]

Restriction on ejectment of under-raiyats.

49. An under-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by his landlord, except at the end of an agricultural year and after a written notice to quit has been served on him in the prescribed manner not less than six months before the expiration of that year.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 50—54.)

CHAPTER VIII.

General Provisions as to Rent.

Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.

Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.

[D., §§ 20 & 37. C. B., ss. 6 & 16. B. B., ss. 6 & 15. Section 64.]

Rules and presumptions as to fixity of rent.

50. (*1*) Where a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, the rent or rate of rent shall not be liable to be increased except on the ground of an alteration in the area of the holding.

[D., §§ 21 & 38. C. B., ss. 6 & 17. B. B., ss. 6 & 16.]

(*2*) If it is proved in any suit or other proceeding under this Act that either a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed during the twenty years immediately before the institution of the suit or proceeding, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that they have held at that rent or rate of rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement:

Provided that if it is required by or under any enactment that in any local area tenancies, or any classes of tenancies, at fixed rents or rates of rent shall be registered as such on, or before a date specified by or under the enactment, the foregoing presumption shall not after that date apply to any tenancy or, as the case may be, to any tenancy of that class in that local area unless the tenancy has been so registered.

[D., § 37. C. B., s. 16., Expl. II. B. B., s. 15, Expl. II.]

(*3*) The operation of this section, so far as it relates to land held by a raiyat, shall not be affected by the fact of the land having been separated from other land which formed with it a single holding, or amalgamated with other land into one holding.

[D., § 20. C. B., s. 6. B. B., s. 6.]

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall apply to a tenure held for a term of years or determinable at the will of the landlord.

[Section 65.]

Presumption as to amount of rent and conditions of holding.

51. If a question arises as to the amount of a tenant's rent or the conditions under which he holds in any agricultural year, he shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to hold at the same rent and under the same conditions as in the last preceding agricultural year.

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

[D., §§ 19, 2, 43 (3) & 47. C. B., ss. 8, 18, 22 (2) & 25 (1). B. B., ss. 8, 8, 23 (2), 25 (1). Section 66.]

Alteration of rent in respect of alteration in area.

52. (*1*) Every tenant shall—

(*a*) be liable to pay additional rent for all land proved by measurement to be in excess of the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, unless it is proved that the excess is due to the addition to the holding of land which having previously belonged to the holding was lost by diluvion or otherwise without any reduction of the rent being made, and

(*b*) be entitled to a reduction of rent in respect of any deficiency proved by measurement to exist in the area of his holding as compared with the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, unless it is proved that the deficiency is due to the loss of land which was added to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, and that an addition has not been made to the rent in respect of the addition to the area.

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

(*2*) In determining the area for which rent has been previously paid, the Court shall, if so required by any party to the suit, have regard to—

(*a*) the origin and conditions of the tenancy, for instance, whether the rent was a consolidated rent for the entire holding;

(*b*) whether the tenant has been allowed to hold additional land in consideration of an addition to his total rent or otherwise with the knowledge and consent of the landlord;

(*c*) the length of time during which the tenancy has lasted without dispute as to rent or area; and

(*d*) the length of the measure used or in local use at the time of the origin of the tenancy as compared with that used or in local use at the time of the institution of the suit.

(*3*) In determining the amount to be added to the rent, the Court shall have regard to the rates payable by tenants of the same class for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and, in the case of a tenure-holder, to the profits to which he is entitled in respect of the rent of his tenure, and shall not in any case fix any rent which under the circumstances of the case is unfair or inequitable.

(*4*) The amount abated from the rent shall bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable as the diminution of the total yearly value of the holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof, or, in default of satisfactory proof of the yearly value of the land lost, shall bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the diminution of area bears to the previous area of the holding.

Payment of rent.

Payment of rent

[C. B., s. 55 (*a*). B. B., s. 47 (*a*) Section 67.]

Instalments of rent.

53. Subject to agreement or established usage, a money-rent payable by a tenure-holder or raiyat shall be paid in four equal instalments falling due on the last day of each quarter of the agricultural year.

[Section 68.]

Time and place for payment of rent.

54. (*1*) Every tenant shall pay each instalment of rent before sunset of the day on which it falls due.

(*2*) The payment shall, except in cases where a tenant is allowed under this Act to deposit his rent, be made at the landlord's village office, or at such other convenient place as may be appointed in that behalf by the landlord:

Provided that the Local Government may from time to time make rules, either generally or for

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(*Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 55—61.*)

Payment of rent.

any specified local area, authorizing a tenant to pay his rent by postal money-order.

[D., s. 101, C. B., s. 56, B. B., s. 48.]

(*3*) Any instalment or part of an instalment of rent not duly paid at or before the time when it falls due shall be deemed an arrear.

[Section 69.]

Appropriation of payments.

55. (*1*) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

(*2*) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

Receipts and accounts.

Receipts and accounts. [D., § 61. C. B., s. 57. B. B., s. 49 (*a*) and (*b*). Section 70.]

Tenant making payment to his landlord entitled to a receipt.

56. (*1*) Every tenant who makes a payment on account of rent to his landlord shall be entitled to obtain forthwith from the landlord a written receipt for the amount paid by him, signed by the landlord.

(*2*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterfoil of the receipt.

(*3*) The receipt and counterfoil shall specify such of the several particulars shown in the form of receipt given in Schedule II to this Act as can be specified by the landlord at the time of payment:

Provided that the Local Government may from time to time prescribe or sanction a modified form either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(*4*) If a receipt does not contain substantially the particulars required by this section, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be an acquittance in full of all demands for rent up to the date on which the receipt was given.

[C. B., s. 51 (*b*). B. B., s. 49 (*c*). Section 71.]

Tenant entitled to full discharge or statement of account at close of year.

57. (*1*) Where a landlord admits that all rent payable by a tenant to the end of the agricultural year has been paid, the tenant shall be entitled to receive from the landlord, free of charge, within three months after the end of the year, a receipt in full discharge of all rent falling due to the end of the year, signed by the landlord.

(*2*) Where the landlord does not so admit, the tenant shall be entitled, on paying a fee of four annas, to receive within three months after the end of the year a statement of account specifying the several particulars shown in the form of account given in Schedule II to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(*3*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a copy of the statement containing similar particulars.

Receipts and accounts. [D., s. 65. C. B., s. 57 (*d*). B. B., ss. 49 (*d*) & 94. Section 72.]

Penalties and fine for withholding receipts and statements of accounts and failing to keep counterparts.

58. (*1*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant a receipt containing the particulars prescribed by section 56 for any rent paid by the tenant, the tenant may, within six months from the date of payment, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty, not exceeding double the amount or value of that rent, as the Court thinks fit.

(*2*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same the receipt in full discharge or the statement of account for any year prescribed in section 57, the tenant may, within the next ensuing agricultural year, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding double the aggregate amount or value of all rent paid by the tenant to the landlord during the year for which the receipt or account should have been delivered.

(*3*) If a landlord fails to prepare and retain a counterfoil or copy of a receipt or statement as required by either of the said sections, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Local Government to prepare forms of receipt and account.

59. (*1*) The Local Government shall cause to be prepared and kept for sale to landlords at all sub-divisional offices forms of receipts with counterfoils and of statements of account suitable for use under the foregoing sections.

(*2*) The forms may be sold in books with the leaves consecutively numbered or otherwise as the Local Government thinks fit.

Effect of receipt by registered proprietor.

60. Where rent is due to the proprietor, manager or mortgagee of an estate, the receipt of the person registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876, as proprietor, manager or mortgagee of that estate, or of his agent authorized in that behalf, shall be a sufficient discharge for the rent; and the person liable for the rent shall not be entitled to plead in defence to a claim by the person so registered that the rent is due to any third person. VII (B.C.) of 1876.

But nothing in this section shall affect any remedy which any such third person may have against the registered proprietor, manager or mortgagee.

Deposit of rent.

Deposit of rent. [D., § 99. C B., ss. 58 & 59. B. B., ss. 50 & 51. Section 73

Application to deposit rent in Court.

61. (*1*) In any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) when a tenant tenders money on account of rent and the landlord refuses to receive it or refuses to grant a receipt for it;

(*b*) when a tenant bound to pay money on account of rent has reason to believe, owing to a tender having been refused or a receipt withheld on a previous occasion, that the person to whom his rent is payable will not be willing to receive it and to grant him a receipt for it;

(*c*) when the rent is payable to co-sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of the co-sharers for the money, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent on their behalf; or

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Deposit of rent.

(*d*) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent;

the tenant may present to the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the rent of his holding an application in writing for permission to deposit in the Court the full amount of the money then due.

(*2*) The application shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made; shall state—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*), the name of the person to whose credit the deposit is to be entered,

in case (*c*), the names of the sharers to whom the rent is due, or of so many of them as the tenant may be able to specify, and

in case (*d*), the names of the person to whom the rent was last paid and of the person or persons now claiming it;

shall be signed and verified, in the manner prescribed in section 52 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by the tenant, or, where he is not personally cognizant of the facts of the case, by some person so cognizant; and shall be accompanied by a fee of such amount as the Local Government, from time to time, by rule, directs.

XIV of 1882.

[D. §§ 99 & 100. C. B., s. 60. B. B., s. 52. Section 74.]

Receipt granted by Court for rent deposited to be a valid acquittance.

62. (*1*) If it appears to the Court to whom an application is made under the last foregoing section that the applicant is entitled under that section to deposit the rent, it shall receive the rent and give a receipt for it under the seal of the Court.

(*2*) A receipt given under this section shall operate as an acquittance for the amount of the rent payable by the tenant and deposited as aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as if that amount of rent had been received—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*) of the last foregoing section, by the person specified in the application as the person to whose credit the deposit was to be entered;

in case (*c*) of that section, by the co-sharers to whom the rent is due; and

in case (*d*) of that section, by the person entitled to the rent.

[D., § 100. C. B., s. 61 (*a*). B. B., s. 53 (*a*) Section 75.]

Notification of receipt of deposit.

63. (*1*) The Court receiving the deposit shall forthwith cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place at the Court-house a notification of the receipt thereof, containing a statement of all material particulars.

(*2*) If the amount of the deposit is not paid away under the next following section, within the period of fifteen days next following the date on which the notification is so affixed, the Court shall forthwith—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*) of section 61, cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be served, free of charge, on the person specified in the application as the person to whose credit the deposit was to be entered;

in case (*c*) of that section, cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be posted at the landlord's village-office or in some conspicuous place in the village in which the holding is situate; and

Deposit of rent.

in case (*d*) of that section, cause a like notice to be served, free of charge, on every person who it has reason to believe claims or is entitled to the deposit.

Payment or refund of deposit.

64. (*1*) The Court may pay the amount of the deposit to any person appearing to it to be entitled to the same, or may, if it thinks fit, retain the amount pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

[D § 100. C.B., s 61, cls (*b*) & (*c*) B B., s 53, cls. (*b*) & (*c*) Section 76.]

(*2*) The payment may, if the Local Government so direct, be made by postal money-order.

(*3*) If no payment is made under this section before the expiration of three years from the date on which a deposit is made, the amount deposited may, in the absence of any order of a Civil Court to the contrary, be repaid to the depositor upon his application and on his returning the receipt given by the Court with which the rent was deposited.

(*4*) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by a Court receiving a deposit under the foregoing sections; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid under this section.

Arrears of rent.

Arrears of rent.

Liability to sale for arrears in case of tenure, holding at fixed rates and occupancy-holding.

65. Where a tenant is a tenure-holder, a raiyat holding at fixed rates or an occupancy-raiyat, he shall not be liable to ejectment for arrears of rent, but his tenure or holding shall be liable to sale in execution of a decree for the rent thereof, and the rent shall be a first charge thereon.

[C B., s. 64 B. B., s 56, Section 77.]

Ejectment for arrears in case of non-occupancy-holding or under raiyat's holding.

66. (*1*) When an arrear of rent remains due in respect of the holding of a non-occupancy-raiyat or an under-raiyat at the end of the Bengali year where that year prevails, or at the end of the month of Jeyt where the Fasli or Amli year prevails, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for the recovery of the arrear or not, and whether he is entitled by the terms of any contract to eject the tenant for arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant.

[D §§ 12 (5) & 93. C B., ss. 79(5) & 152. B. B., ss 72 (5) & 169. Section 78.]

(*2*) In a suit for ejectment for an arrear of rent a decree passed in favour of the plaintiff shall specify the amount of the arrear and of the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are

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Arrears of rent.

paid into Court within fifteen days from the date of the decree, or, when the Court is closed on the fifteenth day, on the day upon which the Court re-opens.

(3) The Court may for special reasons extend the period of fifteen days mentioned in this section.

[D. § 101. C. B., s. 56. B. B., s. 48. Section 79.]

Interest on arrears.

67. An arrear of rent shall bear simple interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the expiration of that quarter of the agricultural year in which the instalment falls due to the institution of the suit.

[D., § 68. C. B., s. 90. B. B., s. 96. Section 80.]

Power to award damages on rent withheld without reasonable cause or to defendant improperly sued for rent.

68. (1) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the defendant has, without reasonable or probable cause, neglected or refused to pay the amount of rent due by him, the Court may award to the plaintiff, in addition to the amount decreed for rent and costs, such damages, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the amount of rent decreed, as it thinks fit:

Provided that interest shall not be decreed when damages are awarded under this section.

[D., § 69. C. B., s. 91. B. B., s. 97.]

(2) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the plaintiff has instituted the suit without reasonable or probable cause, the Court may award to the defendant, by way of damages, such sum, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff, as it thinks fit.

Produce-rents.

Produce-rents. [C. B., s. 84, B. B., s. 88. Section 81.]

Order for appraising or dividing produce.

69. (1) Where rent is taken by appraisement or division of the produce,—

(a) if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the appraisement or division, or

(b) if there is a dispute about the quantity, value or division of the produce,

the Collector may, on the application of either party, and on his depositing such sum on account of expenses as the Collector may require, make an order appointing such officer as he thinks fit to appraise or divide the produce.

(2) The Collector may, without such an application, make the like order in any case where in the opinion of the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate the making of the order would be likely to prevent a breach of the peace.

(3) Where a Collector makes an order under this section, he may by order prohibit the removal of the produce until the appraisement or division has been effected.

Produce-rents. [Section 82.]

Procedure where officer appointed.

70. (1) When a Collector appoints an officer under the last foregoing section, the Collector may, in his discretion, direct the officer to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selection of those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the appraisement or division; and the officer shall conform to the instructions so given.

(2) The officer shall, before making an appraisement or division, give notice to the landlord and tenant of the time and place at which the appraisement or division will be made, but if either the landlord or the tenant fails to attend either personally or by agent, he may proceed *ex parte*.

(3) When the officer has made the appraisement or division, he shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Collector.

(4) The Collector shall consider the report, and, after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard and making such enquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass such order thereon as he thinks just.

(5) The Collector may, if he thinks fit, refer any question in dispute between the parties for the decision of a Civil Court, but, subject as aforesaid, his order shall be final and shall, on application to a Civil Court by the landlord or the tenant, be enforceable as a decree.

(6) Where the officer makes an appraisement, the appraisement papers shall be filed in the Collector's office. [C. B., s. 85, B. B., s. 89.]

[Section 83.]

Rights and liabilities as to possession of crop.

71. (1) Where rent is taken by appraisement of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the produce.

(2) Where rent is taken by division of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the whole produce until it is divided, but shall not be entitled to remove any portion of the produce from the threshing-floor at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due division thereof at the proper time.

(3) In either case the tenant shall be entitled to cut and harvest the produce in due course of husbandry without any interference on the part of the landlord.

(4) If the tenant removes any portion of the produce at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due appraisement or division thereof at the proper time, the produce shall be deemed to have been as full as the fullest crop of the same description appraised in the neighbourhood on similar land for that harvest.

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(*Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 72—75.*)

(*Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants.—Secs. 76—79.*)

Liability for rent on change of landlord or after transfer of holding.

Liability for rent on change of landlord or after transfer of holding. [D., §. 9. C. B., s. 78. B. B., s. 70. Section 84.]

Tenant not liable to transferee of landlord's interest for rent paid to former landlord, without notice of the transfer.

72. (*1*) A tenant shall not, when his landlord's interest is transferred, be liable to the transferee for rent which became due after the transfer and was paid to the landlord whose interest was so transferred, unless the transferee has before the payment given notice of the transfer to the tenant.

(*2*) Where there is more than one tenant paying rent to the landlord whose interest is transferred, a general notice from the transferee to the tenants published in the prescribed manner shall be a sufficient notice for the purposes of this section.

Liability for rent after transfer of holding.

73. When an occupancy-raiyat transfers his holding without the consent of the landlord, the transferor and transferee shall be jointly and severally liable to the landlord for arrears of rent accruing due after the transfer, unless and until notice of the transfer is given to the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Illegal Cesses, &c.

Illegal cesses, &c. [§§ 13 & 57. C. B., s. 71. B. B., s. 63 (2). Section 85.]

Abwáb, &c., illegal.

74. All impositions upon tenants under the denomination of *abwáb*, *mahtut*, or other like appellations, in addition to the actual rent, shall be illegal, and all stipulations and reservations for the payment of such shall be void.

[D., § 64. B. B., ss. 63 (2), 64 (*a*), 93. Section 86.]

Penalty for exaction by landlord from tenant of sum in excess of the rent payable.

75. Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, any sum of money or any portion of the produce of his land is exacted by his landlord in excess of the rent lawfully payable, may, within six months from the date of the exaction, institute a suit to recover from the landlord, in addition to the amount or value of what is so exacted, such sum by way of penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding two hundred rupees; or, when double the amount or value of what is so exacted exceeds two hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AS TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Improvements.

Improvements. [C. B., s. 29. B. B., s. 69. Section 87.]

Definition of "improvement."

76. (*1*) For the purposes of this Act the term "improvement," used with reference to a raiyat's holding, shall mean any work which adds to the value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it. *Improvements.*

(*2*) Until the contrary is shown, the following shall be presumed to be improvements within the meaning of this section :—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks, water-channels and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture ;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation ;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes, or waste-land which is culturable ;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes ;

(*e*) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto ; and

(*f*) the erection of a suitable dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

(*3*) But no work executed by the raiyat of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this Act if it substantially diminishes the value of his landlord's property.

Right to make improvements in case of holding at fixed rates.

77. Where a raiyat holds at fixed rates, his landlord shall not be entitled, as such, to prevent him from making any improvement in respect of his holding. [Section 88.]

Right to make improvement in case of occupancy-holding.

78. (*1*) Where a raiyat has an occupancy-right in his holding, neither the raiyat nor his landlord shall, as such, be entitled to prevent the other from making an improvement in respect of the holding, except on the ground that he is willing to make it himself. [C. B., s. 77. B. B., s. Section

(*2*) If both the raiyat and his landlord wish to make the same improvement, the raiyat shall have the prior right to make it, unless it affects another holding or other holdings under the same landlord.

(*3*) If a question arises between the raiyat and his landlord—

(*a*) as to the right to make an improvement, or

(*b*) as to whether a particular work is an improvement,

the Collector may, on the application of either party, decide the question, and his decision shall be final.

Right to make improvement in case of non-occupancy-holding.

79. (*1*) A non-occupancy-raiyat shall be entitled to construct, maintain and repair a well for the irrigation of his holding, with all [C. B., s. 77. B. B., s. 69. Section 90.]

Improvements. works incidental thereto, and to erect a suitable dwelling-house for himself and his family, with all necessary out-offices; but shall not, except as aforesaid and as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make any other improvement in respect of his holding without his landlord's permission.

(*2*) A non-occupancy-raiyat who would, but for the want of his landlord's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of his holding, may, if he desires that the improvement be made, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

[Section 91] **80.** (*1*) A landlord may, by application to such Revenue officer as the Local Government may appoint, register any improvement which he has lawfully made or which has been lawfully made at his expense or which he has assisted a tenant in making.

Registration of landlord's improvements

(*2*) The application shall be in such form, shall contain such information, and shall be verified in such manner, by local inquiry or otherwise, as the Local Government from time to time by rule directs.

(*3*) The officer receiving the application may reject it if it has not been made within twelve months—

(*a*) in the case of improvements made before the commencement of this Act—from the commencement of this Act;

(*b*) in the case of improvements made after the commencement of this Act—from the date of the completion of the work.

[Section 92.] **81.** (*1*) If any landlord or tenant of a holding desires that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer, who shall thereupon, at a time and place of which notice shall be given to the parties, record the evidence, unless he considers that there are no reasonable grounds for making the application, or it is made to appear that the subject-matter thereof is under inquiry in a Civil Court.

Application to record evidence as to improvement.

(*2*) When any matter has been recorded under this section, the record thereof shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceedings between the landlord and tenant or any persons claiming under them.

[C. B., ss 20 (*e*) and 29. Section 93.] **82.** (*1*) Every raiyat who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which have been made in respect thereof in accordance with this Act by him, or by his predecessor in interest, and for which compensation has not already been paid.

Compensation for raiyats' improvements.

(*2*) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a raiyat, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the raiyat for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejectment conditional on the payment of that amount to the raiyat. *Improvements.*

(*3*) No compensation under this section for an improvement shall be claimable where the raiyat has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and he has obtained that advantage.

(*4*) Improvements made by a raiyat between the 2nd day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act.

(*5*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under this section for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

[Section 94] **83.** (*1*) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under the last foregoing section for an improvement, regard shall be had—

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

(*a*) to the amount by which the value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(*b*) to the condition of the improvement, and the probable duration of its effects;

(*c*) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement;

(*d*) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the raiyat in consideration of the improvement; and

(*e*) in the case of a reclamation or of the conversion of unirrigated into irrigated land, to the length of time during which the raiyat has had the benefit of the improvement at an unenhanced rent.

(*2*) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the Court may, if the landlord and raiyat agree, direct that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.

84. A Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord of a holding, and on being satisfied that he is desirous of acquiring the holding or part thereof for some reasonable and sufficient purpose having relation to the good of the holding or of the estate in which it is comprised, including the use of the ground as building ground, or for any religious, educational or charitable purpose, and on being satisfied on the certificate of the Collector that the purpose is reasonable and suffi- *Acquisition of land for building and other purposes*

Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.

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Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.

cient, authorise the acquisition thereof by the landlord upon such conditions as the Court may think fit, and require the tenant to sell his interest in the whole or such part of the holding to the landlord upon such terms as may be approved by the Court, including full compensation to the tenant.

Sub-letting.

Sub-letting.

Restrictions on sub-letting.

85. (*1*) If a raiyat sub-lets otherwise than by a registered instrument, the sub-lease shall not be valid against his landlord unless made with the landlord's consent.

(*2*) A sub-lease by a raiyat shall not be admitted to registration if it purports to create a term exceeding nine years.

(*3*) Where a raiyat has without the consent of his landlord granted a sub-lease by an instrument registered before the commencement of this Act, the sub-lease shall not be valid for more than nine years from the commencement of this Act.

Surrender and abandonment.

Surrender and abandonment.
[D § 12 (3)
C. B., s. 79 (3).
B. B., s 72 (3)
Section 95]

Surrender.

86. (*1*) A raiyat not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding.

(*2*) But, notwithstanding the surrender, the raiyat shall be liable to indemnify the landlord against any loss of the rent of the holding for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender, unless he gives to his landlord, at least three months before he surrenders, notice of his intention to surrender.

(*3*) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding the Court shall in the following cases for the purposes of sub-section (*2*) presume, until the contrary is shown, that such notice was so given, namely :—

(*a*) if the raiyat takes a new holding in the same village from the same landlord during the agricultural year next following the surrender;

(*b*) if the raiyat ceases, at least three months before the end of the agricultural year at the end of which the surrender is made, to reside in the village in which the surrendered holding is situate.

(*4*) The raiyat may, if he thinks fit, cause the notice to be served through the Civil Court within the jurisdiction of which the holding or any portion of it is situate.

(*5*) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding the landlord may enter on the holding and either let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

(*6*) When a holding is subject to an incumbrance secured by a registered instrument, the surrender of the holding shall not be valid unless it is made with the consent of the landlord and the incumbrancer.

(*7*) Save as provided in the foregoing sub-section, nothing in this section shall affect any arrangement by which a raiyat and his landlord may arrange for a surrender of the whole or a part of the holding.

Surrender and abandonment

Abandonment.

87. (*1*) If a raiyat voluntarily abandons his residence without notice to his landlord and without arranging for payment of his rent as it falls due, and ceases to cultivate his holding either by himself or by some other person, the landlord may, at any time after the expiration of the agricultural year in which the raiyat so abandons and ceases to cultivate, enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

[D. § 12 (4).
C B., s. 79 (4).
B B., s. 72 (4).
Section 96]

(*2*) Before a landlord enters under this section he shall file a notice in the prescribed form in the Collector's office stating that he has treated the holding as abandoned and is about to enter on it accordingly; and the Collector shall cause the notice to be published in such manner as the Local Government by rule directs.

(*3*) When a landlord enters under this section, the raiyat shall be entitled to institute a suit for recovery of possession of the land at any time not later than the expiration of two years, or, in the case of a non-occupancy-raiyat, six months, from the date of the publication of the notice; and thereupon the Court may, on being satisfied that the raiyat did not voluntarily abandon his holding, order recovery of possession on such terms, if any, with respect to compensation to persons injured and payment of arrears of rent as to the Court may seem just.

(*4*) Where the whole or part of a holding has been sub-let by a registered instrument, the landlord shall, before entering under this section on the holding, offer the whole holding to the sub-lessee for the remainder of the term of the sub-lease at the rent paid by the raiyat who has ceased to cultivate the holding, and on condition of the sub-lessee paying up all arrears due from that raiyat. If the sub-lessee refuses or neglects within a reasonable time to accept the offer, the landlord may avoid the sub-lease and may enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or cultivate it himself as provided in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*).

Sub-division of tenancy.

Sub-division of tenancy
[B B, ss 21 (*b*), 37.
Bengal Act VIII of 1869, s 26.
Section 97]

Division of tenancy not binding on landlord without his consent.

88. A division of a tenure or holding or distribution of the rent payable in respect thereof shall not be binding on the landlord unless it is made with his consent in writing.

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Ejectment.

Ejectment. [C. B., s. 79 (5), (6) & (7). B. B., s. 72 (5), (6) and (7). Section 98.]

No ejectment except in execution of decree.

89. No tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

Measurements.

Measurements. [D. § 58. C.B., s. 75 B. B., s. 67. Section 99.]

Landlord's right to measure land.

90. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this section and any contract, a landlord may, by himself, or by any person authorized by him on this behalf, enter on and measure all land comprised in his estate or tenure, other than land exempt from the payment of revenue.

(*2*) A landlord shall not, without the consent of the tenant, or the written permission of the Collector, be entitled to measure land more than once in ten years, except in the following cases:—

(*a*) where the area of the holding is liable, by reason of alluvion or diluvion, to vary from year to year, and the rent payable depends on the area;

(*b*) where the area under cultivation is liable to vary from year to year and the rent payable depends on the area under cultivation;

(*c*) where the landlord is a purchaser otherwise than by voluntary transfer and not more than two years have elapsed since the date of his entry under the purchase.

(*3*) The ten years shall be computed from the date of the last measurement, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.

[D § 94. B B, ss. 176 & 177. Section 100].

Power for Court to order tenant to attend and point out boundaries

91. (*1*) Where a landlord desires to measure any land which he is entitled to measure under the last foregoing section, the Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord, make an order requiring the tenant to attend and point out the boundaries of the land.

(*2*) If the tenant refuses or neglects to comply with the order, a map or other record of the boundaries and measurements of the land, prepared under the direction of the landlord at the time when the tenant was directed to attend, shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

[D § 94 C.B, s. 76(*a*). B.B, s. 68 (*c*) Section 101.]

Standard of measurement.

92. (*1*) Every measurement of land made by order of a Civil Court, or of a Revenue-officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and tenant, shall be made by the acre, unless the Court or Revenue-officer directs that it be made by any other specified standard.

(*2*) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any local measure other than the acre, the acre shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit or proceeding.

Measurements.

(*3*) The Local Government may, after local enquiry, make rules declaring for any local area the standard or standards of measurement locally in use in that area, and every declaration so made shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

[D § 98. C. B., s. 76 (*b*) B B., s. 68(*b*).]

Managers.

Managers. [D. § 16. C. B, s 56(1). B B, s 57 (1). Section 102.]

Power to call upon co-owners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager.

93. When any dispute exists between co-owners of an estate or tenure as to the management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue,

(*a*) inconvenience to the public, or

(*b*) injury to private rights,

the District Judge may, on the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in the estate or tenure, direct a notice to be served on all the co-owners, calling on them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager:

Provided that a co-owner of an estate or tenure shall not be entitled to apply under this section unless he is actually in possession of the interest he claims, and, if he is a co-owner of an estate, unless his name and the extent of his interest are registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876. VII (B.C.) of 1876

[C.B., s. 65 (2). B B., s. 57 (2). Section 103.]

Power to order them to appoint a manager if cause is not shown.

94 If the co-owners fail to show cause as aforesaid within one month after service of a notice under the last foregoing section, the District Judge may make an order directing them to appoint a common manager, and a copy of the order shall be served on any co-owner who did not appear before it was made.

[C. B., s. 66 (1). B. B., s. 58 (1). Section 104.]

Power to appoint manager if order is not obeyed.

95. If the co-owners do not, within such period, not being less than one month after the making of an order under the last foregoing section, as the District Judge may fix in this behalf, or, where the order has been served as directed by that section, within a like period after such service, appoint a common manager and report the appointment for the information of the District Judge, the District Judge may, unless it is shown to his satisfaction that there is a prospect of a satisfactory arrangement being made within a reasonable time,—

(*a*) direct that the estate or tenure be managed by the Court of Wards in any case in which the Court of Wards consents to undertake the management thereof; or

(*b*) in any case appoint a manager.

[C. B., s. 66 (2). B B., s. 58 (2). Section 105.]

Power to nominate person to act in all cases under clause (*b*) of last section.

96. The Local Government may nominate a person for any local area to manage all estates and tenures within that local area for which it may be

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(Chapter X.—Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents.—Secs. 101-102.)

necessary to appoint a manager under clause (*b*) of the last foregoing section; and, when any person has been so nominated, no other person shall be appointed manager under that clause by the District Judge, unless in the case of any estate the Judge thinks fit to appoint one of the co-owners themselves as manager.

[C.B., s. 66(3). B. B., s. 58(3). Section 106.]

The Court of Wards Act, 1879, applicable to management by Court of Wards.

97. In any case in which the Court of Wards undertakes under section 95 the management of an estate or tenure, so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to the management.

IX (B.C. of 1879.

[C. B., s. 67. B. B., s. 59. Section 107.]

Provisions applicable to manager.

98. (*1*) A manager appointed under section 95 may, if the District Judge thinks fit, be remunerated by a fixed salary or percentage of the money collected by him as manager, or partly in one way and partly in the other, as the District Judge from time to time directs.

(*2*) He shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duties as the District Judge directs.

(*3*) He shall, subject to the control of the District Judge, have, for the purposes of management, the same powers as the co-owners jointly might but for his appointment have exercised, and the co-owners shall not exercise any such power.

(*4*) He shall deal with and distribute the profits in accordance with the orders of the District Judge.

(*5*) He shall keep regular accounts, and allow the co-owners or any of them to inspect and take copies of those accounts.

(*6*) He shall pass his accounts at such period and in such form as the District Judge may direct.

(*7*) He may make any application which the proprietors could make under section 103.

(*8*) He shall be removeable by the order of the District Judge, and not otherwise.

[C.B., s. 68. B. B., s. 60. Section 108.]

Power to restore management to co-owners.

99. When an estate or tenure has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a manager has been appointed for the same under section 95, the District Judge may at any time direct that the management of it be restored to the co-owners, if he is satisfied that the management will be conducted by them without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights.

Power to make rules.

100. The High Court may from time to time make rules defining the powers and duties of managers under the foregoing sections.

CHAPTER X.

Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents.

[Sections 110 & 117.]

Power to order preparation of record-of-rights.

101. (*1*) The Local Government may, in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that a survey be made, and a record-of-rights be prepared, in respect of the lands in a local area by a Revenue-officer.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council are the following, namely:—

(*a*) where the landlord or a large proportion of the landlords or of the tenants applies for such an order and deposits, or gives security for, such amount, for the payment of expenses, as the Local Government directs;

(*b*) where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally;

(*c*) where the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure which belongs to or is managed by the Government or the Court of Wards; and

(*d*) where a settlement of revenue is being made in respect of the local area.

(*3*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made.

[Sections 111 & 118 (*1*).]

Particulars to be recorded.

102. Where an order is made under the last foregoing section, the particulars to be recorded shall be specified in the order, and may include, either without or in addition to other particulars, some or all of the following, namely:—

(*a*) the name of each tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure;

(*c*) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him;

(*d*) the name of his landlord;

(*e*) the rent payable;

(*f*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise;

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(*g*) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases;

(*h*) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

[Section 112.]

Power for Revenue-officer to record particulars on application of proprietor or tenure-holder.

103. On the application of a proprietor or tenure-holder, and on his depositing or giving security for the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record the particulars specified in the last foregoing section with respect to the estate or tenure or any part thereof.

[Section 118 (3).]

Procedure as to recording or settling rents.

104. (*1*) When, in any proceeding under this chapter, it does not appear that the tenant is holding land in excess of or less than that for which he is paying rent, and neither the landlord nor the tenant applies for a settlement of rent, the officer shall record the rent payable by the tenant, and the land in respect of which the rent is payable.

(*2*) When it appears that a tenant is holding land in excess of, or less than, that for which he is paying rent, or either the landlord or the tenant applies for a settlement of rent, or in any case under section 101, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*), the officer shall settle a fair and equitable rent in respect of the land held by the tenant.

[Section 118 (4).]

(*3*) In settling rents under this section, the officer shall presume, until the contrary is proved, that the existing rent is fair and equitable, and shall have regard to the rules laid down in this Act for the guidance of the Civil Court in increasing or reducing rents.

[Sections 113 & 118 (7).]

Publication of record.

105. (*1*) When the Revenue-officer has completed a record made under this chapter, he shall cause a draft thereof to be locally published in the prescribed manner and for the prescribed period, and shall receive and consider any objection which may be made to any entry therein during the period of publication.

(*2*) After the expiration of this period the Revenue-officer shall finally frame the record, and shall cause it to be locally published in the prescribed manner, and the publication shall be conclusive evidence that the record has been duly made under this chapter.

[Sections 114 & 118 (2)]

Procedure in case of dispute as to entries in record.

106. If at any time before the final publication of the record under the last foregoing section a dispute arises as to the correctness of any entry (not being an entry of a rent settled under this chapter), or as to the propriety of any omission, which the Revenue-officer proposes to make or has made therein or therefrom, the Revenue-officer shall hear and decide the dispute.

[Sections 114 & 118 (5)]

Procedure to be adopted by Revenue-officer.

107. In all proceedings for the settlement of rents under this chapter, and in all proceedings under the last foregoing section, the Revenue-officer shall, subject to rules made by the Local Government under this Act, adopt the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of suits, and his decision in every such proceeding shall have the force of a decree. XIV of 1882.

[Section 115].

Appeals from decisions of Revenue-officers.

108. (*1*) The Local Government shall appoint one or more persons to be a Special Judge or Special Judges for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions of Revenue-officers under the last foregoing section.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie to the Special Judge from the decision of a Revenue-officer under the last foregoing section, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to appeals shall, as nearly as may be, apply to all such appeals. XIV of 1882.

(*3*) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Civil Procedure, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the decision of a Special Judge in any case under section 106 as if he were a Court subordinate to the High Court within the meaning of the first section of that chapter: XIV of 1882

Provided that, if in a second appeal the High Court alters the decision of the Special Judge in respect of any of the particulars with reference to which the rent of any holding has been settled, the Court may settle a new rent for the holding, but in so doing shall be guided by the rents of the other holdings of the same class comprised in the same record as ascertained or settled under section 104. [Section 118 (6).]

[Sections 116 & 118 (8).]

Undisputed entries in record to be presumptive evidence.

109. (*1*) Every record made under this chapter shall distinguish between the disputed and the undisputed entries therein.

(*2*) Every undisputed entry in the record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

[Section 119.]

Time at which settlement of rent is to take effect.

110. When any rent is settled under this chapter, the settlement shall take effect from the beginning of the agricultural year next after the final publication of the record.

[Section 117 (4).]

Stay of proceedings in Civil Court during preparation of record.

111. When an order has been made under section 101,—

(*a*) a Civil Court shall not, until the final publication of the record, entertain a suit or application for the alteration of the rent or the determination of the status of any tenant in the area to which the order applies; and

(*b*) the High Court may, if it thinks fit, transfer to the Revenue-officer any proceedings pending in a local Court for the alteration of any such rent or for the determination of any of the matters specified or referred to in section 102.

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(Chapter X.—Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents.—Secs. 112-115.)

(Chaper XI.—Record of Proprietors' Private Lands.—Secs. 116-120.)

(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Sec. 121.)

Power to authorize a special settlement in special cases.

112. (*1*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, on being satisfied that the exercise of the powers hereinafter mentioned is necessary in the interests of public order or of the local welfare, invest a Revenue-officer acting under this chapter with the following powers or either of them, namely :—

(*a*) power to settle all rents ;

(*b*) power, when settling rents, to reduce rents if in the opinion of the officer the maintenance of existing rents would on any ground, whether specified in this Act or not, be unfair or inequitable.

(*2*) The powers given under this section may be made exercisable within a specified area either generally or with reference to specified cases or classes of cases.

[Section 120]

Period for which rents as settled are to remain unaltered.

113. When the rent of a tenure or holding is settled under this chapter, it shall not, except on the ground of a landlord's improvement or of a subsequent alteration in the area of the tenure or holding, be enhanced, in the case of a tenure or an occupancy-holding for fifteen years, and in the case of a non-occupancy holding, if the rent is settled in any case under section 112 or on the application of the landlord under section 104, for five years. The periods of fifteen and five years shall be counted from the date of the final publication of the record.

Section 121.]

Expenses of proceedings under chapter.

114. Where an order is made under this chapter in any case except under section 101, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*), the expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in any local area, or such part of those expenses as the Local Government may direct, shall be defrayed by the landlords and tenants of land in that local area, in such proportions as the Local Government, having regard to all the circumstances of each case, may determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable by the Government from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due by him.

[Section 122]

Presumption as to fixity of rent not to apply where record has been prepared

115. When the particulars mentioned in section 102, clause (*b*), have been recorded under this chapter in respect of any tenancy, the presumption under section 50 shall not thereafter apply to that tenancy.

CHAPTER XI.

RECORD OF PROPRIETORS' PRIVATE LANDS.

[B., § 40, Expl. V. C B, s 19, Expl. 3 (*d*), Expl. (*4*) (*g*).

Saving as to khamár land.

116. Nothing in Chapter V shall confer a right of occupancy in, and nothing in Chapter VI shall apply to, a proprietor's private lands known in Bengal as khámár, nij or nij-jot, and in Behar as zirát, nij, sír or kamat, where any such land is held under a lease for a term of years or under a lease from year to year.

B B., s. 19, Expl. III(*b*). Expl. IV (*f*) Section 30.]

Power for Government to order survey and record of proprietor's private lands.

117. The Local Government may, from time to time, make an order directing a Revenue-officer to make a survey and record of all the lands in a specified local area which are a proprietor's private lands within the meaning of the last foregoing section.

[B B, ss. 76 to 82. Section 135.]

Power for Revenue-officer to record private land on application of proprietor or tenant.

118. In the case of any land alleged to be a proprietor's private land, on the application of the proprietor or of any tenant of the land, and on his depositing the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record whether the land is or is not a proprietor's private land.

[Section 136.]

Procedure for recording private land.

119. When a Revenue-officer proceeds under either of the two last foregoing sections, the provisions of sections 105, 106, 108 and 109 shall apply.

[Section 137.]

Rules for determination of proprietor's private land.

120. (*1*) The Revenue-officer shall record as a proprietor's private land—

[C B, s. 81. B B, ss. 3 & 75. Section 138.]

(*a*) land which is proved to have been cultivated as khámár, zirát, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour for twelve continuous years immediately before the passing of this Act, and

(*b*) cultivated land which is recognized by village usage as proprietor's khámár, zirát, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat.

(*2*) In determining whether any other land ought to be recorded as a proprietor's private land, the officer shall have regard to local custom and to the question whether the land was before the second day of March, 1883, specifically let as proprietor's private land and to any other evidence that may be produced; but shall presume that land is not a proprietor's private land until the contrary is shown.

(*3*) If any question arises in a Civil Court as to whether land is or is not a proprietor's private land, the Court shall have regard to the rules laid down in this section for the guidance of Revenue-officers.

CHAPTER XII.

DISTRAINT.

Cases in which an application for distraint may be made.

121. Where an arrear of rent is due to the landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat, and has not been due for more than a year, and no

[B B., ss. 101, 104, 123. Section 139]

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security has been accepted therefor by the landlord, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law, present an application to the Civil Court requesting the Court to recover the arrear by distraining, while in the possession of the cultivator—

(*a*) any crops or other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) any crops or other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding, or on a threshing-floor or place for treading out grain, or the like, whether in the fields or within a homestead:

Provided that an application shall not be made under this section—

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(*1*) by a proprietor or manager as defined under the Land Registration Act, 1876, or a mortgagee of such a proprietor or manager, unless his name and the extent of his interest in the land in respect of which the arrear is due have been registered under the provisions of that Act; or

(*2*) for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the holding in the preceding agricultural year, unless that sum is payable under a written contract or in consequence of a proceeding under this Act or an enactment hereby repealed; or

[B. B., ss. 71, 25.]

(*3*) in respect of the produce of any part of the holding which the tenant has sub-let with the written consent of the landlord.

[B. B., ss. 104 & 105. Section 140.]

Form of application.

122. (*1*) Every application under the last foregoing section shall specify—

(*a*) the holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, and the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification;

(*b*) the name of the tenant;

(*c*) the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed;

(*d*) the amount of the arrear, with the interest, if any, claimed thereon, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the contract, or proceeding, as the case may be, under which that amount is payable;

(*e*) the nature and approximate value of the produce to be distrained;

(*f*) the place where it is to be found, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification; and

(*g*) if it is standing or ungathered, the time at which it is likely to be cut or gathered.

(*2*) The application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of plaints. XIV of 1882.

Procedure on receipt of application.

123. (*1*) The applicant shall, at the time of filing an application under the foregoing sections, file in Court such documentary evidence (if any) as he may consider necessary for the purposes of the application. [B. B., ss. 105 & 106. Section 141.]

(*2*) The Court may, if it thinks fit, examine the applicant, and shall, with as little delay as possible, admit the application or reject it, or permit the applicant to furnish additional evidence in support of it.

(*3*) Where a Court cannot forthwith admit or reject an application under sub-section (*2*), it may, if it thinks fit, make an order prohibiting the removal of the produce specified in the application pending the execution of an order for distraining the same or the rejection of the application.

(*4*) When an order for distraining any produce is made under this section at a considerable time before the produce is likely to be cut or gathered, the Court may suspend the execution of the order for such time as it thinks fit, and may if it thinks fit make a further order prohibiting the removal of the produce pending the execution of the order for distraint.

Execution of order of distraint.

124. If an application is admitted under the last foregoing section, the Court shall depute an officer to distrain the produce specified therein, or such portion of that produce as it thinks fit; and the officer shall proceed to the place where the produce is, and distrain the produce by taking charge of it himself or placing some other person in charge of it in his behalf, and publishing a notification of the distraint in accordance with rules to that effect to be made by the High Court: [B.B., s. 107. Section 142.]

Provided that produce which from its nature does not admit of being stored shall not be distrained under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time when it would be fit for reaping or gathering. [D. § 111.]

Service of demand and account.

125. (*1*) The distraining officer shall, at the time of making the distraint, serve on the defaulter a written demand for the arrear due, and the costs incurred in making the distraint, with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the distraint is made. [B. B., s. 108. Section 143.]

(*2*) Where the distraining officer has reason to believe that a person other than the defaulter is the owner of the property distrained, he shall serve copies of the demand and account on that person likewise.

(*3*) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally; but if a person on whom they are to be served absconds or conceals himself, or cannot otherwise be found, the officer

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shall affix copies of the demand and account on the outer door of the house in which he usually resides.

[B. B., ss. 109 110. Section 144.]

Right to reap, &c., produce.

126. (*1*) A distraint under this chapter shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

(*2*) If the person entitled to do so fails to do so at the proper time, the distraining officer shall cause any standing crops or ungathered products distrained to be reaped or gathered when ripe, and stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used for the purpose, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood, or shall do whatever else may be necessary for the due preservation of the same.

(*3*) In either case the distrained property shall remain in the charge of the distraining officer, or of some other person appointed by him in this behalf.

[B. B., s. 113. Section 145.]

Sale proclamation to be issued unless demand is satisfied.

127. (*1*) Unless the demand, with all costs of the distraint, be immediately satisfied, the distraining officer shall issue a proclamation specifying the particulars of the property distrained and the demand for which it is distrained, and notifying that he will, at a place and on a specified day, not being less than three or more than seven days after the time of making the distraint, sell the distrained property by public auction:

Provided that when the crops or products distrained from their nature admit of being stored but have not yet been stored, the day of the sale shall be so fixed as to admit of their being made ready for storing before its arrival.

(*2*) The proclamation shall be stuck up on a conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate for which the arrears of rent are claimed.

[B. B., s. 114. Section 146.]

Place of sale.

128. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort if the distraining officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

[D., § 111. Section 147.]

When produce may be sold standing.

129. (*1*) Crops or products which from their nature admit of being stored shall not be sold before they are reaped or gathered and are ready for storing.

(*2*) Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter on the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and reaping or gathering them.

[B.B., s. 115. Section 148.]

Manner of sale.

130. The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distraint and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distraint shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

[B. B., s. 116. Section 149.]

Postponement of sale.

131. If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) is not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or a person authorised to act in his behalf, applies to have the sale postponed till the next day, or (if a market is held at the place of sale) the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until that day, and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the property.

[B. B., s. 117. Section 150.]

Payment of purchase-money.

132. The price of every lot shall be paid at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale directs, and in default of such payment the property shall be put up again and sold.

B. B., s. 118. Section 151.]

Certificate to be given to purchaser.

133. When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

[B. B., s. 119. Section 152.]

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

134. (*1*) From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this chapter, the officer holding the sale shall pay the costs of the distraint and sale, calculated on a scale of charges prescribed by rules to be made by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale; and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

[B. B., s. 120. Section 153.]

Certain officers may not purchase.

135. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

[B. B., ss. 111, 112 & 123. Section 154.]

Procedure where demand is paid before the sale.

136. (*1*) If at any time after a distraint has been made under this chapter, and before the sale of the distrained property, the defaulter, or the owner of the distrained property where he is not the defaulter, deposits in the Court issuing the order of distraint, or in the hands of the distraining officer, the amount specified in the demand served under section 125, with all costs which may have been incurred after the service of the demand, the Court or officer, as the case may be, shall grant a receipt for the same and the distraint shall forthwith be withdrawn.

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(*Chapter XIII.—Judicial Procedure.—Secs. 143-144.*)

(*2*) When the distraining officer receives the deposit, he shall forthwith pay it into the Court.

(*3*) A receipt granted under this section to an owner of distrained property not being the defaulter shall afford a full protection to him against any subsequent claim for the arrears of rent on account of which the distraint was made.

(*4*) After the expiration of one month from the date of a deposit being made under this section, the Court shall pay therefrom to the applicant for distraint the amount due to him, unless in the meanwhile the owner of the property distrained has instituted a suit against the applicant contesting the legality of the distraint and claiming compensation in respect of the same.

(*5*) A landlord shall not be deemed to have consented to his tenant's sub-letting the holding or any part thereof merely by reason of his having received an amount deposited under this section by an inferior tenant.

[B. B., s 124. Section 155.]

Amount paid by under-tenant for his lessor may be deducted from rent.

137. (*1*) When an inferior tenant, on his property being lawfully distrained under this chapter for the default of a superior tenant, makes any payment under the last foregoing section, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount of that payment from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of an inferior tenant making a payment under the last foregoing section to institute a suit for the recovery from the defaulter of any portion of the amount paid which he has not deducted under this section.

[B.B., s. 126. Section 156.]

Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlords.

138. When land is sub-let, and any conflict arises under this chapter between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

[Section 157.]

Distraint of property which is under attachment.

139. When any conflict arises between an order for distraint issued under this chapter and an order issued by a Civil Court for the attachment or sale of the property which is the subject of the distraint, the order for distraint shall prevail; but, if the property is sold under that order, the surplus proceeds of the sale shall not be paid under section 134 to the owner of the property without the sanction of the Court by which the order of attachment or sale was issued.

[Section 158]

Suit for compensation for wrongful distraint.

140. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Civil Court under this chapter; but any person whose property is distrained on an application made under section 121 in any case in which such an application is not permitted by that section may institute a suit against the applicant for the recovery of compensation.

Power for Local Government to authorize distraint in certain cases.

141. (*1*) When the Local Government is of opinion that in any local area or in any class of cases it would, by reason of the character of the cultivation or the habits of the cultivators, be impracticable for a landlord to realize his rent by an application to the Civil Courts under this chapter, it may, from time to time, by order, authorize the landlord to distrain, by himself or his agent, any produce for the distraint of which he would be entitled to apply to the Civil Court under this chapter:

Provided that every person distraining any produce under such authorization shall proceed in the manner prescribed by section 124, and shall forthwith give notice, in such form as the High Court may, by rule prescribe, to the Civil Court having jurisdiction to entertain an application for distraining the produce, and that Court shall, with no avoidable delay, depute an officer to take charge of the produce distrained.

(*2*) When an officer of the Court has taken charge of any distrained produce under this section, the proceedings shall thereafter be conducted in all respects as if he had distrained it under section 124.

(*3*) The Local Government may at any time rescind any order made by it under this section.

Power for High Court to make rules.

142. The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure in all cases under this chapter.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

[Section 159.]

Power to modify Civil Procedure Code in application to landlord and tenant suits.

143. (*1*) The High Court may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act declaring that any portions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to suits between landlord and tenant as such or to any specified classes of such suits, or shall apply to them subject to modifications specified in the rules. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) Subject to any rules so made, and subject also to the other provisions of this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to all such suits. XIV of 1882.

[Section 160.]

Jurisdiction in proceedings under Act.

144. (*1*) The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall, for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the possession of the tenure or holding in connection with which the suit is brought. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) When under this Act a Civil Court is authorized to make an order on the application of a landlord or a tenant, the application shall

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be made to the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the possession of the tenure or holding in connection with which the application is brought.

[D., § 169. C. B., s. 150. B B, s. 167 (a). Section 161.]

Náibs or gumáshtas to be recognized agents.

145 Every náib or gumáshta of a landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord shall, for the purposes of every such suit, be deemed to be the recognized agent of the landlord within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the landlord may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending.

XIV of 1882.

Special register of suits.

146. The particulars referred to in section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in the case of such suits, instead of being entered in the register of civil suits prescribed by that section, be entered in a special register to be kept by each Civil Court, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

XIV of 1882. [D, § 173. C. B., s. 147. B. B, s. 164. Section 162]

Successive rent-suits.

147. Subject to the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure, where a landlord has instituted a suit against a raiyat for the recovery of any rent of his holding, the landlord shall not institute another suit against him for the recovery of any rent of that holding until after three months from the date of the institution of the previous suit.

Procedure in rent-suits.

148. The following rules shall apply to suits for the recovery of rent:—

[C. B., s. 165. B. B., s. 187. Section 163] XIV of 1882.

(*a*) sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 129, 305, and 320 to 326 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any such suit;

[D, §§ 149 & 185 C. B., s 167. B B, s 189.] XIV of 1882.

(*b*) the plaint shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the situation, designation, extent, and boundaries of the land held by the tenant; or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the extent or boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification;

[D., § 192. C. B., s. 174. B B., s. 195.]

(*c*) the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit, unless the Court is of opinion that the summons should be for the settlement of issues only;

(*d*) the service of the summons may, if the High Court by rule, either generally, or specially for any local area, so directs, be effected, either in addition to, or in substitution for, any other mode of service, by forwarding the summons by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866; when a summons is so forwarded in a letter, and it is proved that the letter was duly posted and registered, the Court may presume that the summons has been duly served;

XIV of 1866.

(*e*) a written statement shall not be filed without the leave of the Court; [D., § 108. C. B, s. 184. B B, s. 206]

(*f*) the rules for recording the evidence of witnesses prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, whether an appeal is allowed or not; [BB., s 214.] XIV of 1882.

(*g*) the Court may, when passing the decree, order on the oral application of the decree-holder the execution thereof, unless it is a decree for ejectment for arrears; [D., §§ 177 & 223. C. B, ss 155 & 197. B B., ss. 171 & 219]

(*h*) notwithstanding anything contained in section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree unless the landlord's interest in the land has become and is vested in him. [C. B., s. 198. B B., s 220.] XIV of 1882.

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to third person.

149. (*1*) When a defendant admits that money is due from him on account of rent, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due. [Section 164]

(*2*) Where such a payment is made the Court shall forthwith cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person.

(*3*) Unless the third person within three months from the receipt of the notice institutes a suit against the plaintiff and therein obtains an order restraining payment out of the money, it shall be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover from the plaintiff money paid to him under sub-section (*3*).

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to landlord.

150. When a defendant admits that money is due from him to the plaintiff on account of rent, but pleads that the amount claimed is in excess of the amount due, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due. [Section 165]

Provision as to payment of portion of money.

151. When a defendant is liable to pay money into Court under either of the two last foregoing sections, if the Court thinks that there are sufficient reasons for so ordering, it may take cognizance of the defendant's plea on his paying into Court such reasonable portion of the money as the Court directs. [Section 166.]

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[Section 167.]

Court to grant receipt.

152. When a defendant pays money into Court under either of the said sections, the Court shall give the defendant a receipt, and the receipt so given shall operate as an acquittance in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been given by the plaintiff or the third person as the case may be.

[D., § 179. C.B., ss. 157 & 220. B. B., ss. 173 & 242. Section 168.]

Appeals in rent-suits.

153. An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in any suit instituted by a landlord for the recovery of rent where—

(*a*) the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

(*b*) the decree or order is passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees;

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant, or a question of the amount of rent annually payable by a tenant:

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, if it appears that the judicial officer has exercised a jurisdiction not vested in him by law, or has failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or has acted in the exercise of his jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity; and may pass such order as the District Judge thinks fit.

[C. B., ss. 96 & 98 (*b*). B. B., ss. 128 & 130, cl. (*b*). Section 169.]

Date from which decree for enhancement takes effect.

154. A decree for enhancement of rent under this Act, if passed in a suit instituted in the first eight months of an agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next following; and, if passed in a suit instituted in the last four months of the agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next but one following; but nothing in this section shall prevent the Court from fixing for special reasons a later date from which any such decree shall take effect.

[B. B., ss. 21 (*e*), 31, 44 & 45 Vic., C. 41, s. 14. Section 170.]

Relief against forfeitures.

155. (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant, on the ground—

(*a*) that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*b*) that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment,

shall not be entertained unless the landlord has served, in the prescribed manner, a notice on the tenant specifying the particular misuse or breach complained of, and, where the misuse or breach is capable of remedy, requiring the tenant to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the misuse or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the misuse or breach, and whether, in the opinion of the Court, the misuse or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the misuse or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(*3*) The Court may, from time to time, for special reasons, extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (*2*).

(*4*) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the misuse or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the misuse or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

Rights of ejected raiyats in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

156. The following rules shall apply in the case of every raiyat ejected from a holding:— [C. B., s. 80. B. B., s. 73. Section 171.]

(*a*) when the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the value of the crops as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment;

(*b*) when the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment, together with reasonable interest on that value;

(*c*) but a raiyat shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section where, after the commencement of pro-

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ceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage;

[C B., s. 80, B. B., s. 73.]

(*d*) if the landlord elects under this section to allow a raiyat to retain possession of the land, the raiyat shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court executing the decree for ejectment may deem reasonable.

[Section 173.]

Power for Court to fix fair rent as alternative to ejectment.

157. When a plaintiff institutes a suit for the ejectment of a trespasser he may, if he thinks fit, claim as alternative relief that the defendant be declared liable to pay for the land in his possession a fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Court, and the Court may grant such relief accordingly.

[C. B., s. 151. B. B., s 168. Section 174.]

Application to determine incidents of tenancy.

158. (*1*) The Court having jurisdiction to determine a suit for the possession of land held by a tenant may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant, determine all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by the tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat, or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure; and

(*c*) the rent payable by him at the time of the application.

(*2*) If in the opinion of the Court any of these matters cannot be satisfactorily determined without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize in that behalf by rule made under section 392 of the said Code.

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(*3*) The order on any application under this section shall have the effect of, and be subject to the like appeal as, a decree.

CHAPTER XIV.

SALE FOR ARREARS UNDER DECREE.

[Section 175]

General powers of purchaser as to avoidance of incumbrances.

159. Where a tenure or holding is sold in execution of a decree for arrears due in respect thereof, the purchaser shall take subject to the interests defined in this chapter as "protected interests", but with power to annul the interests defined in this chapter as "incumbrances:"

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) a registered and notified incumbrance within the meaning of this chapter shall not be so annulled except in the case hereinafter mentioned in that behalf;

(*b*) the power to annul shall be exercisable only in manner by this chapter directed.

[D., §§ 12 (11) and 155. C B, ss. 226, Expl, & 210. B B, ss 228, Expl, & 232 Section 176.]

Protected interests.

160. The following shall be deemed to be protected interests within the meaning of this chapter—

(*a*) any under-tenure existing from the time of the Permanent Settlement;

(*b*) any under-tenure recognized by the settlement proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) any lease of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) any right of occupancy;

(*e*) the right of a non-occupancy-raiyat to hold for five years at a rent fixed under Chapter VI by a Court, or under Chapter X by a Revenue-officer;

(*f*) any right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*g*) any right or interest which the landlord at whose instance the tenure or holding is sold, or his predecessor in title, has expressly and in writing given the tenant for the time being permission to create.

Meaning of "incumbrance" and "registered and notified incumbrance."

[Section 177.]

161. For the purposes of this chapter—

(*a*) the term "incumbrance", used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created by the tenant on his tenure or holding or in limitation of his own interest therein, and not being a protected interest as defined in the last foregoing section;

(*b*) the term "registered and notified incumbrance", used with reference to a tenure or holding sold or liable to sale in execution of a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect thereof, means an incumbrance created by a registered instrument of which a copy has, not less than three months before the accrual of the arrear, been served on the landlord in manner hereinafter provided.

[C. B., s. 206, Expl. B B, s. 228, Expl.]

Application for sale of tenure or holding.

[C. B. s. 201. B B., s. 223 Section 178.]

162. When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a tenure or holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attach-

XIV of 1882.

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(*Chapter XIV.—Sale for Arrears under Decree.—Secs. 163—168.*)

ment and sale of the tenure or holding in execution of the decree, he shall produce a statement showing the parganná, estate and village in which the land comprised in the tenure or holding is situate, the yearly rent payable for the same and the total amount recoverable under the decree.

[D. § 152. C. B., s. 203. B. B., s. 225. Section 179.] XIV of 1882.

Attachment and proclamation of sale to be issued simultaneously.

163. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, when the decree-holder makes the application mentioned in the last foregoing section, the Court shall, if under section 245 of the said Code it admits the application and orders execution of the decree as applied for, issue simultaneously the order of attachment and the proclamation required by section 287 of the said Code.

(*2*) The proclamation shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in section 287 of the said Code, announce—

(*a*) in the case of a tenure or a holding of a raiyat holding at fixed rates, that the tenure or holding will first be put up to auction subject to the registered and notified incumbrances, and will be sold subject to those incumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day, of which due notice will be given, with power to annul all incumbrances; and

(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances.

(*3*) The proclamation shall, besides being made in the manner prescribed by section 289 of the said Code, be published by fixing up a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the land comprised in the tenure or holding ordered to be sold, and shall also be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 290 of the said Code, the sale shall not, without the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days calculated from the date on which the copy of the proclamation has been fixed up on the land comprised in the tenure or holding ordered to be sold.

[C. B., s. 206. B B., s 228 (*a*) and Expl Section 180.]

Sale of tenure or holding subject to registered and notified incumbrances, and effect thereof.

164. (*1*) When a tenure or a holding at fixed rates has been advertised for sale under the last foregoing section, it shall be put up to auction, subject to registered and notified incumbrances; and, if the bidding reaches a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, including the costs of sale, the tenure or holding shall be sold subject to such incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 167, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance upon the tenure or holding not being a registered and notified incumbrance.

[C. B., s. 207. B.B., s. 229(*a*). Section 181 (*1*).]

Sale of tenure or holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

165. (*1*) If the bidding for a tenure or a holding at fixed rates put up to auction under the last foregoing section does not reach a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs as aforesaid, and if the decree-holder thereupon desires that the tenure or holding be sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, the officer holding the sale shall adjourn the sale and make a fresh proclamation under section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, announcing that the tenure or holding will be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances upon a future day specified therein, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the postponement; and upon that day the tenure or holding shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 167, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the tenure or holding. [D., § 155. C. B., s. 210. B. B., s. 232.]

[B. B., s. 228, cl. (*b*). Section 183.]

Sale of occupancy-holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

166. (*1*) When an occupancy-holding has been advertised for sale under section 163, it shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may in manner provided by the next following section, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the holding.

[Section 184.]

Procedure for annulling incumbrances under the foregoing sections.

167. (*1*) A purchaser having power to annul an incumbrance under any of the foregoing sections and desiring to annul the same, may, within one year from the date of the sale or the date on which he first has notice of the incumbrance, whichever is later, present to the Collector an application in writing, requesting him to serve on the incumbrancer a notice declaring that the incumbrance is annulled.

(*2*) Every such application must be accompanied by such fee for the service of the notice as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf.

(*3*) When an application for service of a notice is made to the Collector in manner prescribed by this section, he shall cause the notice to be served in compliance therewith, and the incumbrance shall be deemed to be annulled from the date on which it is so served.

[B.B., s. 225 (*c*). Section 185.]

Power to direct that occupancy-holdings be dealt with under foregoing sections as tenures.

168. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that occupancy-holdings or any specified class of occupancy-holdings in any local area put up for sale in execution of decrees for rent due on them shall, before being put up with power to avoid all incumbrances, be put up subject to registered and

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notified incumbrances, and may by like notification rescind any such direction.

(2) While any such direction remains in force in respect of any local area, all occupancy-holdings, or, as the case may be, occupancy-holdings of the specified class in that local area, shall, for the purposes of sale under the foregoing sections of this chapter, be treated in all respects as if they were tenures.

[D., § 246. C. B., s. 211. B. B., s. 233. Section 186.]

Rules for disposal of the sale-proceeds.

169. (1) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say:—

XIV of 1882.

(a) there shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the tenure or holding to sale;

(b) there shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made;

(c) if there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the tenure or holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale;

(d) the balance (if any) remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (c) shall, upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(2) If the judgment-debtor disputes the decree-holder's right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (c), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

[D., § 153. C. B., s. 204. B. B., s. 226. Section 187.]

XIV of 1882.

Tenure or holding to be released from attachment only on payment into Court of amount of decree with costs, or on confession of satisfaction by decree-holder.

170. (1) Sections 278 to 283 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a tenure or holding attached in execution of a decree for arrears due thereon.

(2) When an order for the sale of a tenure or holding in execution of such a decree has been made, the tenure or holding shall not be released from attachment unless, before it is knocked down to the auction-purchaser, the amount of the decree, including the costs decreed, together with the costs incurred in order to the sale, is paid into Court, or the decree-holder makes an application for the release of the tenure or holding on the ground that the decree has been satisfied out of Court.

(3) The judgment-debtor or any person having in the tenure or holding any interest voidable on the sale may pay money into Court under this section.

[D., §§ 35, 35, 154. C. B., s. 205. B. B., s. 227. Section 188.]

Amount paid into Court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the holding.

171. (1) When any person having, in a tenure or holding advertised for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be voidable upon the sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale,—

(a) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per centum per annum and secured by a mortgage of the tenure or holding to him;

(b) his mortgage shall take priority of every other charge on the tenure or holding other than a charge for arrear of rent; and

(c) he shall be entitled to possession of the tenure or holding as mortgagee of the tenant and to retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.

[D., §§ 35, 36, 154. C. B., s. 205. B. B., s. 227. Section 189.]

Inferior tenant paying into Court may deduct from rent.

172. When a tenure or holding is advertised for sale under this chapter in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord; and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, may in like manner deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

Decree-holder may bid at sale; judgment-debtor may not.

173. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a holding is sold under this chapter may, without the permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the tenure or holding.

XIV of 1882.

[C. B., s. 208 (1). B. B., s. 230 (1). Section 190.]

(2) The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a holding so sold.

(3) When a judgment-debtor purchases by himself or through another person a holding so sold, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the decree-holder or any other person interested in the sale, by order set aside the sale, and the costs of the application and order, and any deficiency of price which may happen on the re-sale, and all expenses attending it, shall be paid by the judgment-debtor.

Application by judgment-debtor to set aside sale.

174. (1) Where a tenure or holding is sold for an arrear of rent due thereon, then, at any time within thirty days from the date of sale, the judgment-debtor may apply to have the sale set aside, on his depositing in Court, for payment to the decree-holder, the amount recoverable

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under the decree with costs, and, for payment to the purchaser, a sum equal to five per cent. of the purchase-money.

(2) If such deposit is made within the thirty days, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale:

XIV of 1882 — Provided that, if a judgment-debtor applies under section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside the sale of his tenure or holding, he shall not be entitled to make an application under this section.

[Section 191.] XIV of 1882 — (3) Section 313 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any sale under this chapter.

[Section 192.] Registration of certain instruments creating incumbrances. III of 1877. — **175.** Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, an instrument creating an incumbrance upon any tenure or holding which has been executed before the commencement of this Act, and is not required by section 17 of the said Registration Act to be registered, shall be accepted for registration under that Act if it is presented for that purpose to the proper officer within one year from the commencement of this Act.

[C. B., s. 206, Expl. B B., s. 2, Expl. Section 193] Notification of incumbrances to landlord. — **176.** Every officer who has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered an instrument executed by a tenant of a tenure or holding and creating an incumbrance on the tenure or holding, shall, at the request of the tenant or of the person in whose favour the incumbrance is created, and on payment by him of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, notify the incumbrance to the landlord by causing a copy of the instrument to be served on him in the prescribed manner.

Power to create incumbrances not extended. — **177.** Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to enable a person to create an incumbrance which he could not otherwise lawfully create.

CHAPTER XV.

CONTRACT AND CUSTOM.

[Section 210.] Restrictions on exclusion of Act by agreement. — **178.** (1) Nothing in any contract between a landlord and tenant made before or after the passing of this Act—

(a) shall bar in perpetuity the acquisition of an occupancy-right in land, or

(b) shall take away an occupancy-right in existence at the date of the contract, or

(c) shall entitle a landlord to eject a tenant otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or

(d) shall take away or limit the right of a tenant, as provided by this Act, to make improvements and claim compensation for them.

(2) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and tenant since the 15th day of July, 1880, and before the passing of this Act shall prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land.

(3) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and tenant after the passing of this Act shall—

(a) prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land;

(b) take away or limit the right of an occupancy-raiyat to use land as provided by section 23;

(c) take away the right of a raiyat to surrender his holding in accordance with section 86;

(d) take away the right of a raiyat to transfer or bequeath his holding in accordance with local usage;

(e) take away the right of a raiyat to sub-let subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(f) take away the right of a raiyat to apply for a reduction of rent under section 38 or section 52;

(g) take away the right of a landlord or tenant to apply for a commutation of rent under section 40; or

(h) affect the provisions of section 67 relating to interest payable on arrears of rent:

Provided as follows:—

(i) nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of a lease granted *bonâ fide* for the reclamation of waste land, except that, where, on or after the expiration of the term created by the lease, the lessee would under Chapter V be entitled to an occupancy-right in the land comprised in the lease, nothing in the lease shall prevent him from acquiring that right;

(ii) nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of any contract for the temporary cultivation of orchard land with agricultural crops.

[Section 211.] Permanent mukarrarí leases. — **179.** Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent a proprietor or a holder of a permanent tenure in a permanently-settled area from granting a permanent mukarrarí lease on any terms agreed on between him and his tenant.

[Section 213.] Útbandi, chur and dearah lands. — **180.** (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a raiyat—

(a) who in any part of the country where the custom of útbandi prevails, holds land ordi-

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(Chapter XVI.—Limitation. Chapter XVII.—Supplemental.—Secs. 184—187.)

narily let under that custom and for the time being let under that custom, and

(*b*) who holds land of the kind known as chur or dearah,—

shall not acquire a right of occupancy—

in case (*a*), in land ordinarily held under the custom of útbandi and for the time being held under that custom,

in case (*b*), in the chur or dearah land—

until he has held the land in question for twelve continuous years; and, until he acquires a right of occupancy in the land, he shall be liable to pay such rent for his holding as may be agreed on between him and his landlord.

(*2*) Chapter VI shall not apply to raiyats holding land under the custom of útbandi in respect of land held by them under that custom.

(*3*) The Collector may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant or on a reference from the Civil Court, declare that any land has ceased to be chur or dearah land within the meaning of this section, and thereupon all the provisions of this Act shall apply to the land.

[Section 215.] **181.** Nothing in this Act shall affect any incident of a ghátwálí or other service-tenure, or, in particular, shall confer a right to transfer or bequeath a service-tenure which, before the passing of this Act, was not capable of being transferred or bequeathed.

Saving as to service-tenures.

[Section 216.] **182.** When a raiyat holds his homestead otherwise than as part of his holding as a raiyat, the incidents of his tenancy of the homestead shall be regulated by local custom or usage, and, subject to local custom or usage, by the provisions of this Act applicable to land held by a raiyat.

Homesteads.

[Section 217.] **183.** Nothing in this Act shall affect any custom, usage or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions.

Saving of custom.

Illustrations.

(1) A usage under which a raiyat is entitled to sell his holding without the consent of his landlord is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That usage, accordingly, wherever it may exist, will not be affected by this Act.

[C B, s. 19, Expl 4 (*f*), B B s. 19, Expl 4 (*e*), Proviso.] (2) The custom or usage that an under-raiyat should, under certain circumstances, acquire a right of occupancy is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That custom or usage, accordingly, wherever it exists, will not be affected by this Act.

CHAPTER XVI.

LIMITATION.

184. (*1*) The suits, appeals and applications specified in Schedule III annexed to this Act shall be instituted and made within the time prescribed in that schedule for them respectively; and every such suit or appeal instituted, and application made, after the period of limitation so prescribed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been pleaded.

Limitation in suits, appeals and applications in Schedule III.

[D., §§ 77, 78 & 79. C. B, s. 92 B. B., s. 98 Section 218.]

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall revive the right to institute any suit or appeal or make any application which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted or made immediately before the commencement of this Act.

185. Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall not apply to the suits and applications mentioned in the last foregoing section.

Portions of the Indian Limitation Act not applicable to such suits, &c.

[C. B., s. 93. B. B., s 99. Section 219.] XV of 1877.

CHAPTER XVII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Penalties.

186. (*1*) If any person, otherwise than in accordance with this Act or some other enactment for the time being in force,—

Penalties for illegal interference with produce.

Penalties [B B, ss 91, 122. Section 220.]

(*a*) distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of a tenant's holding, or

(*b*) resists a distraint duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any property duly distrained under this Act, or

(*c*) except with the authority or consent of the tenant, prevents or attempts to prevent the reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of a holding,

he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(*2*) Any person who abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the doing of any act mentioned in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to have abetted the commission of criminal trespass within the meaning of that Code. XLV of 1860.

Agents and representatives of landlords.

187. (*1*) Any appearance, application or act, in, before or to any Court or authority, required or authorised by this Act to be made or done by a landlord, may, unless the Court or authority otherwise directs, be made or done also by an agent empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord.

Power for landlord to act through agent.

[Section 221] *Agents and representatives of landlords.*

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Agents and representatives of landlords.

(2) Every notice required by this Act to be served on, or given to, a landlord shall, if served on, or given to, an agent empowered as aforesaid to accept service of or receive the same on behalf of the landlord, be as effectual for the purposes of this Act as if it had been served on, or given to the landlord in person.

(3) Every document required by this Act to be signed or certified by a landlord, except an instrument appointing or authorizing an agent, may be signed or certified by an agent of the landlord authorized in writing in that behalf.

[Section 222.]

Joint-landlords to act collectively or by common agent.

188. Where two or more persons are joint-landlords, anything which the landlord is under this Act required or authorized to do must be done either by both or all those persons acting together, or by an agent authorized to act on behalf of both or all of them.

Rules under Act.

[Section 223.] *Rules under Act.*

Power to make rules regarding procedure, powers of officers and service of notices.

189. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act—

(1) to regulate the procedure to be followed by Revenue-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and may by such rules confer upon any such officer—

(a) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(b) power to enter upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same, and any power exerciseable by any officer under the Bengal Survey Act, 1875; and

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(c) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and weigh the produce, with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil; and

(2) to prescribe the mode of service of notices under this Act where no mode is prescribed by this or any other Act.

[Section 224.]

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

190. (1) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Local Government or High Court, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and, in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner:

Provided that every such draft shall be published in the official Gazette.

Rules under Act.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date, not earlier than the expiration of one month after the date of publication, at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

(6) All rules made under this Act may, from time to time, be amended, added to or cancelled by the authority having power to make the same.

Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts.

Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts. [C. B., ss. 6, Excep., & 17, Exception. B. B., ss. 6, Excep., & 16, Exception. Section 225.]

Saving as to land held in a district not permanently settled.

191. Where the area comprised in a tenure is situate in an estate which has never been permanently settled, nothing in this Act shall prevent the enhancement of the rent upon the expiration of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold beyond the term of the settlement at a particular rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by the Government to make definitively or confirm settlements.

[D., § 42. Section 226.]

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment of revenue.

192. When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract, purporting to entitle the tenant of land not included in an area permanently settled to hold that land free of rent or at a particular rent, and while the lease or contract is in force—

(a) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the land, or

(b) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, a fresh settlement of land-revenue is made,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix a fair and equitable rent for the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Rights of pasturage, &c.

Rights of pasturage, &c. [D., § 82. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. "Rent" and "land." Section 227.]

Rights of pasturage, forest-rights, &c.

193. The provisions of this Act applicable to suits for the recovery of arrears of rent shall, as far as may be, apply to suits for the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, rights over fisheries and the like.

Saving for conditions binding on landlords.

Saving for conditions binding on landlords.

Tenant not enabled by Act to violate conditions binding on landlord.

194. Where a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder holds his estate or tenure subject to the observance of any specified rule or condition, nothing

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in this Act shall entitle any person occupying land within the estate or tenure to do any act which involves a violation of that rule or condition.

Savings for special enactments.

Savings for special enactments. [D., § 2. C. B., s 4. Report of Rent Commission, § 3. B B, s. 4. Section 228]

Savings for special enactments

195. Nothing in this Act shall affect—

(*a*) the powers and duties of Settlement-officers as defined by any law not expressly repealed by this Act;

(*b*) any enactment regulating the procedure for the realization of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards or of the Revenue-authorities;

(*c*) any enactment relating to the avoidance of tenancies and incumbrances by a sale for arrears of the Government revenue;

(*d*) any enactment relating to the partition of revenue-paying estates;

(*e*) any enactment relating to patní tenures which is not expressly repealed by this Act; or

(*f*) any other special or local law not repealed either expressly or by necessary implication by this Act.

Construction of Act.

Construction of Act.

Act to be read subject to Acts hereafter passed by Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

196. This Act shall be read subject to every Act passed after its commencement by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section 2.*)

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1793	A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications and amendments the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the lands of the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September, 1789, the 25th November, 1789, and the 10th February, 1790, and subsequent dates.	Sections 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 64 and 65.
XII of 1805	A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the Public Revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the parganas of Pattáspur, Kummadichour, and Bagrae, at present included in the zila of Midnapur.	Section 7.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1812	A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the Land-revenue.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 26 and 27.
XVIII of 1812	A Regulation for explaining Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof.	The preamble and sections 2 and 3.
XI of 1825	A Regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea.	In clause 1 of section 4, from and including the words "nor if annexed to a subordinate tenure" to the end of the clause.

Acts of the Bengal Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1862	An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	The whole Act.
IV of 1867	An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1869	An Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1879	An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers.	The whole Act.

Act of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1859	An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act.

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(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

SCHEDULE II.

FORMS OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT.

(See sections 56 and 57.)

FORM OF RECEIPT.

PARTICULARS OF THE HOLDING (LANDLORD'S PORTION).

1. Serial number of Receipt
2. Estate ; Village ; Tháná
3. Tenant's name , Son of
4. Particulars of the holding—

   Nukdi, Bíghás ; rent Rs.

   Baouli, Bíghás ; Maunds ; or Rs.

   Julkur, Rs.
   Bunkur, Rs.
   Phulkur, Rs.

   Government Cesses { Road Cess, Rs.
   Public Works Cess, Rs.

5. Signature of the Landlord or his Authorized Agent

FORM OF RECEIPT.

PARTICULARS OF THE HOLDING (RAIYAT'S PORTION).

1. Serial number of Receipt
2. Estate ; Village ; Tháná
3. Tenant's name , Son of
4. Particulars of the holding—

   Nukdi, Bíghás ; rent Rs.

   Baouli, Bíghás ; Maunds ; or Rs.

   Julkur, Rs.
   Bunkur, Rs.
   Phulkur, Rs.

   Government Cesses { Road Cess, Rs.
   Public Works Cess, Rs.

5. Signature of the Landlord or his Authorized Agent

Section 55 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, provides as follows:—

(1) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

(2) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.*)

DETAILS OF PAYMENTS (RAIYAT'S PART).

Date of payment, and name of person through whom paid.	Nukdi.		Baoli.		Julkur, &c.		Cesses.		Signature of the landlord or his authorized agent.
	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of crop .	Arrear on account of year , crop .	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	

DETAILS OF PAYMENTS (LANDLORD'S PART).

Date of payment, and name of person through whom paid.	Nukdi.		Baoli.		Julkur, &c.		Cesses.	
	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of crop .	Arrear on account of year , crop .	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

	Bighás	Rate	Rs. A. P.
Nukdi			
Government Cesses			

	Bighás	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
Baouli			
Julkur ...	...	...	...
Bunkur ...	...	...	...
Phulkur ...	...	...	...

	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
4. Demand of the year ...	...	...
5 Balance of former years (Bakaya) ...		...

		Rs. A. P.
6. Total demand (current and arrear) ...		...
7. Paid each on account of	Current demand	...
	Arrear demand	...
	Maunds	
8. Paid in kind ...	...	...

	Rs. A. P.
9. Balance outstanding at end of year	
10. Signature of the Landlord or his authorized Agent	

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

	Bighás	Rate	Rs. A. P.
Nukdi			
Government Cesses			

	Bighás	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
Baouli			
Julkur ...	...	...	...
Bunkur ...	...	...	...
Phulkur ...	...	...	...

	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
4. Demand of the year ...	...	...
5. Balance of former years (Bakaya) ...		...

		Rs. A. P.
6. Total demand (current and arrear) ...		...
7. Paid each on account of	Current demand	...
	Arrear demand	...
	Maunds	
8. Paid in kind ...	...	...

	Rs. A. P.
9. Balance outstanding at end of year	
10. Signature of the Landlord or his authorized Agent	

Bengal Tenancy Bill.
(Schedule III.—Limitation.)

SCHEDULE III.

LIMITATION.

(See section 184.)

PART I.—*Suits*

Description of Suit.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1 To eject any tenure-holder or raiyat on account of any breach of a condition in respect of which there is a contract expressly providing that ejectment shall be the penalty of such breach.	One year .	The date of the breach.
2 For the recovery of an arrear of rent—		
(a) when the arrear fell due before a deposit was made under section 61 on account of the rent of the same holding	Six months .	The date of the service of notice of the deposit.
(b) in other cases .	Three years .	The last day of the Bengali year in which the arrear fell due, where that year prevails, and the last day of the month of Jeyt of the Amli or Fasli year in which the arrear fell due, where either of those years prevails
3. To recover possession of land claimed by the plaintiff as an occupancy-raiyat.	Two years	The date of dispossession

PART II.—*Appeals.*

Description of Appeal.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
4. From any decree or order under this Act to the Court of a District Judge or Special Judge.	Thirty days .	The date of the decree or order appealed against
5. From any order of a Collector under this Act to the Commissioner.	Thirty days .	The date of the order appealed against.

PART III.—*Applications.*

Description of Application.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run
6. For the execution of a decree or order made under this Act, or any Act repealed by this Act, and not being a decree for a sum of money exceeding Rs 500, exclusive of any interest which may have accrued after decree upon the sum decreed, but inclusive of the costs of executing such decree, except where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree	Three years .	(1) The date of the decree of order; or (2) where there has been an appeal, the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court; or (3) where there has been a review of judgment, the date of the decision passed on the review.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 8.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 20th February, 1885.

No. 3.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon'ble J. W. Quinton to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 23rd instant.

No. 4.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., cap 67, section 10, has been pleased to reappoint the Hon'ble the Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahadur, of Darbhanga, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 22nd instant.

No. 5.—Furlough out of India for one year, under Section 21, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, has been granted to Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 3rd proximo, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1885.

No. 240.—Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the retainers of Raja Baldeo Singh of Awa in the North-Western Provinces from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of that Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue regarding the number of retainers to be included within this order of exemption.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th February 1885.

No. 219.—ERRATUM.—In Home Department Notification No. 152, dated the 4th instant, appointing Mr. J. W. Smyth, C.S., to be an Additional Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, *vice* Mr. Burney, *for* J. W. Smyth *read* T. W. Smyth.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 14th February, 1885.

No. 311 *G.*—Thakur Lachman Singh is appointed on probation to be Attaché to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 17th February, 1885.

No. 326 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1397 G. of the 21st July, 1884, Mr. Dorabji Dinshaw, Consul for Portugal and Vice-Consul for Spain, at Aden, resumed charge of his Office on the 22nd January, 1885.

The 18th February, 1885.

No. 333 *G.*—The promotions made in Foreign Department Notification No. 231 G., dated the 4th February, 1885, will take effect from the *25th* December, 1884, instead of the 24th December, 1884, as previously notified.

H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS, &c.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1885

No. 927.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January 1885. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

[For the explanation of these heads, *see Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In January.		To end of January.		Whole year.	
	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	Budget, 1884-85.	Actuals (Preliminary) 1883-84.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,70	3,72	15,78	16,28	22,40	22,74
Opium	79	88	7,27	7,94	8,59	9,56
Salt	58	56	5,31	5,11	6,33	6,14
Stamps	32	32	2,97	2,88	3,53	3,50
Excise	36	34	3,31	3,14	3,80	3,83
Provincial Rates	48	46	2,22	2,24	2,74	2,81
Customs	9	10	72	86	1,29	1,19
Assessed Taxes	1	1	48	50	52	52
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	22	21	38	34
Registration	2	2	23	22	26	26
Tributes from Native States	20	20	48	49	70	72
Other Civil Revenue	23	28	2,30	2,37	3,00	3,05
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	6,81	6,92	41,29	42,24	53,54	54,66
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works	—23	— 26	—3,05	— 3,06	— 3,80	— 3,74
Opium	—12	— 10	—2,82	— 1,72	— 2,35	— 1,86
Exchange on transactions with London	—37	— 69	—2,36	— 3,25	— 3,72	— 3,93
Other Civil Expenditure	—1,57	— 1,61	—16,00	— 15,64	— 21,08	— 19,73
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,29	— 2,66	—24,23	— 23,67	— 30,95	— 29,26
Extraordinary Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than issues)	+9	+ 6	+53	+ 39	+ 47	+ 44
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above)	—1	+ 2	—16	— 9	— 10	— 8
Guaranteed and subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+52	+ 53	+3,82	+ 3,94	+ 4,65	+ 4,75
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	—1	...	—44	— 58	— 45	— 59
Military Receipts	+5	+ 8	+56	+ 67	+ 88	+ 83
Military issues	—1,01	— 1,04	—9,82	— 9,69	— 11,88	— 11,66
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+31	+ 27	+2,72	+ 1,97	— 2,09	+ 2,42
" " Issues	—43	— 43	—4,45	— 3,46		— 4,53
East Indian Railway Receipts	+34	+ 43	+3,17	+ 3,82	+ 2,45	+ 4,54
" " " Issues	—13	— 12	—1,24	— 1,37		— 1,62
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+21	+ 22	+1,41	+ 1,47	— 4,96	+ 1,90
" " Issues	—55	— 60	—5,38	— 5,64		— 7,31
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—62	— 58	—9,28	— 8,61	— 11,03	— 10,91
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than payments)	...	— 1	—2	+ 2 50	+ 2,50	+ 2,50
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	+ 25	+23	+ 4	+ 3	+ 33
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	—1,23	— 2,40	—9,18	— 14,79	— 16,50	— 18,84
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	—2	+ 13	+64	+ 25	+ 98	— 10
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—1,25	— 2,03	—8,33	— 12,00	— 12,99	— 16,11
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+2,65	+ 1,65	—55	— 2,04	— 1,43	— 1,62
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,00	11,13	13,20	14,82	12,44	14,82
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,65	12,78	12,65	12,78	11,01	13,20

CODES.

The 16th February 1885.

No. 806.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Definitions, Page VIII.

Strike out the following words in the definition of "Continuous Service and Continuous Active Service" on this page:—

"in Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code."

No. 826.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 508, dated the 30th January 1885, published at page 155 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 31st idem, in line 1, column 2, for *1875*, read *1885*.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL. EXEMPTIONS, &c.

The 20th February 1885.

No. 901.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated 13th November 1880, the Municipality of Broach has paid R275 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of R55,000 which the said Municipality was authorised to borrow and which has been raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures dated the 1st October 1884, *viz.*:—

Nos. 1 and 2	at	R2,500	each.
Nos. 3 to 12	„ „	500	„
No. 13	„ „	1,000	
Nos. 14 and 15	„ „	500	each.
Nos. 16 to 26	„ „	100	„
Nos. 27 and 28	„ „	500	„
Nos. 29 and 30	„ „	200	„
Nos. 31 to 34	„ „	100	„
No. 35	„ „	1,000	
Nos. 36 to 39	„ „	500	each.
No. 40	„ „	600	
No. 41	„ „	4,000	
Nos. 42 to 45	„ „	500	each.
No. 46	„ „	5,000	
Nos. 47 to 49	„ „	500	each.
Nos. 50 to 59	„ „	200	„
Nos. 60 to 79	„ „	500	„
No. 80	„ „	3,500	
Nos. 81 to 88	„ „	1,000	each.
No. 89	„ „	500	

Therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the above-mentioned debentures from the payment of any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable whether in issue, renewal, or subdivision.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 14th February, 1885.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 88.—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that a force, as detailed below, be despatched for service at Suakim:—

Strength of the Force.

1 Regiment Native Cavalry.
3 Regiments Native Infantry.
1 Company Sappers and Miners.

Detailed as follows.

9th Bengal Cavalry.
15th Bengal Infantry (Loodhiana Sikhs).
17th Bengal Infantry (Loyal Poorbeahs).
28th Bombay Infantry.
1 Company Madras Sappers and Miners.

The appointments herein made will have effect from the dates on which the officers named may enter upon the duties thereof:—

Colonel J. Hudson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps	Commanding.
Captain C. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps	Aide-de-Camp.
Major R. McG. Stewart, Royal Artillery	Assistant Adjutant-General and Quarter-master-General.
Major N. R. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps	Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master-General.
Major A. J. Pearson, Royal Artillery	Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master-General (for Intelligence).
Major J. Cook, Bengal Staff Corps	Brigade-Major.

Medical Department.

Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Thornton, M.B., Bengal Medical Service,—Principal Medical Officer.
Brigade-Surgeon J. C. Morice, Bengal Medical Service.
Surgeon G. A. Emerson, Bengal Medical Service.
Surgeon J. F. MacLaren, M.B., Bengal Medical Service.
Surgeon W. A. Sykes, Bengal Medical Service.
Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin, Bengal Medical Service.

Veterinary Department.

Veterinary Surgeon G. J. R. Rayment, Veterinary Department . . . . . Veterinary Surgeon.

Military Accounts Department.

Lieutenant H. F. S. Ramsden, Madras Staff Corps — Field Paymaster.

Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Walcott, Bombay General List, Infantry . . . . . Senior Commissariat Officer.
Captain H. C. E. Lucas, Bombay Staff Corps . . Sub Assistant Commissary-General.
Captain G. B. E. Radcliffe, Bombay Staff Corps . . Sub Assistant Commissary-General.

Provost Establishment.

Captain H. R. L. Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps . . Provost Marshal.

The following regulations are laid down for the guidance of all concerned :—

1. Native regiments will go as far as possible on their full established strength of 550 of all ranks for cavalry, and 832 for infantry, *minus* the depot establishment.

2. Commanding officers will be held responsible that none but officers, men, and followers in every way fit for field service accompany the regiment. After eliminating sickly men they will complete with volunteers from other regiments. Regiments giving volunteers will recruit to complete establishment.

3. Each Native regiment will be completed to its full establishment of eight British officers, including those who may be recalled from furlough, and who may be expected to join.

4. Followers, servants, baggage, camp equipage, and kit for staff and departmental officers will be according to the Kabul scale, but without grass-cutters, except as hereinafter laid down for the cavalry. Regiments will be completed with full establishments in their respective presidencies. Each regiment to take field mule transport. Entrenching tools to be taken according to Kabul scale.

5. Depots for regiments will be formed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India and of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in accordance with G. O. No. 39 of 1884.

6. Mule *puckals* will be supplied as follows :—

8 per company, with 10 spare *mussucks*.

Chaguls—

1 per man for cavalry to be supplied by the Commissariat Department.

7. Native infantry will draw extra batta; and free rations will be allowed to all ranks of cavalry and infantry while on foreign service.

Troops not provided by the State with carriage will draw extra batta from date of marching. Non-batta drawing regiments will draw extra batta from date of embarkation.

8. Each Native commissioned officer of the cavalry will be required to keep up one pony and one attendant as syce and grass-cutter, whether he takes one or two horses; and the non-commissioned officers and privates to maintain one pony and one grass-cutter for every two horses.

9. Compensation at the rate of R5 per mensem will be allowed to the Native officers for each bargheer sanctioned by existing regulations, if maintained by them, out of which sum they will pay the share of the grass-cutter's wages and provide the stable gear. A similar amount will be deducted from the pay of the bargheer sowars

10. As during a sea voyage the officers, non-commissioned officers, and sowars of the cavalry would be unable to make the requisite provision for the forage of their horses. whilst difficulty might be experienced in this respect during a portion of their service on land, the forage of the horses and of the mules or ponies accompanying will be undertaken by the Commissariat, with such assistance as the regiments and followers may be enabled to render after landing.

11. All ranks will be required, as at present, to maintain one efficient horse; but the Native commissioned officers will be allowed forage for two horses each, if they desire to take a second charger.

12. The grass-cutters will be paid by the troops as usual; but the ponies will receive grain, and, when necessary, hay, free of cost. Both grass-cutters and animals will be employed to procure forage when obtainable, and must be held disposable for all purposes.

13. The Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of cavalry will continue to subscribe to the regimental funds to such extent as commanding officers may deem necessary within the limits prescribed by regulations.

14. They will continue to supply themselves with the ordinary clothing, equipment, saddlery, and stable gear for their horses; but articles of extra clothing which may be necessitated by any speciality of climate or service will be issued free of cost.

15. All casualties of horses or ponies arising from neglect or from causes evidently unconnected with the particular nature of the service must, as usual, be replaced by the regiments concerned. Each troop will be allowed to embark and maintain two chunda horses, to meet casualties, whic will be rationed free of cost.

16. All casualties among horses or ponies fairly attributable to, or connected with, the service, including those from accident on boardship or during embarkation or disembarkation, will, if there has been no proved neglect, be replaced by Government, or compensation will be allowed under the rules in Army Regulations for India, Volume II.

17. During the continuance of the arrangement under which the supply of grain and forage to the cavalry is undertaken by the State, the pay of the several grades will be as follows:—

Bengal Cavalry.

	Rates of pay. R	a.	p.
1 Ressaldar, 1st class	300	0	0
1 " 2nd "	250	0	0
1 " 3rd "	200	0	0
1 Ressaidar, 1st "	150	0	0
1 " 2nd "	135	0	0
1 " 3rd "	120	0	0
1 Woordie Major	150	0	0
2 Jemadars, 1st class	80	0	0
2 " 2nd "	70	0	0
2 " 3rd "	60	0	0
Duffadars	30	0	0
Trumpeters	25	0	0
Sowars	20	0	0

18. Public followers, except those engaged on salaries specifically laid down for the occasion, will receive an addition of 50 per cent. on pay and batta, in addition to free rations, while on foreign service.

19. The sanctioned followers paid by the troops will receive from Government free rations and such extra pay as may be necessary to put them on a par with the public followers of a similar class.

20. The scale of rations for Native troops on shore will be that laid down in Article 533, Army Regulations, India, Volume V, extracted in the margin. An allowance of 1 lb. of meat per man weekly is also authorized.

Atta, 2 lbs., or rice	1¼	lbs.
Dhal	4	oz.
Ghee	2	"
Salt	½	"
Onions	1	"
Pepper	¼	"
Chillies	¼	"
Turmeric	¼	"

When meat, even on special occasions, is issued, the ration of atta or rice is to be reduced one-half.

No claim for pecuniary compensation can be admitted, if through accident any part of the above authorised scale of rations is not forthcoming.

The issue of tea and sugar should be confined to the cases of sick and wounded for whom medical officers may authorize it, and for the rest of the troops on special occasions of fatigue, exposure, or bad climate, when recommended by the principal medical officer. On such occasions 2 oz. of sugar and ¼ oz of tea per man may be issued.

Tobacco can only be issued on payment at the rate of 1 oz per man per diem, the price charged being the first cost to Government, without any addition on account of carriage or losses.

The scale of rations for followers will be as follows:—

Wheat flour, or rice	1¼	lbs.
Dhal	4	oz.
Ghee	1	"
Salt	½	"

21. On land the forage allowance for each horse will be 8 lbs. of such grain as may be procurable, with 14 lbs. of hay when green forage is not procurable, or otherwise as may be ordered. The allowance for ponies will be one-half of the forage ration of a horse.

22. British officers will be allowed to draw rations for themselves, servants, and horses from the Commissariat Department, payment being made as laid down in Article 1677, Army Regulations, India, Volume V—

Officers—

	R	a.	p.
Rations for themselves, daily, exclusive of rum or extra supplies	0	8	0
Rations for their servants, monthly	2	8	0
Rations for each horse, daily	0	8	0

23. Transport will be charged for at the rates laid down for the Afghan war, namely, 8 annas and 7 annas per diem for camels and mules, respectively.

24. The officer of the Military Account Department with the force will act as Field Paymaster, and have charge of the treasure chest.

25. Pay lists of Native troops will be forwarded, as soon after the first of each month as may be possible, through the Field Paymaster, to the Pay Examiner of the presidency to which the troops belong. Officers commanding regiments will draw monthly from the field pay office such sums as may be required for the pay of themselves and their men, after making provision to meet family allotments and remittances, fund subscriptions, &c., the amount of which allotments, &c., they will debit themselves with in their general states.

26. The pay bills of all staff and departmental officers will be adjusted by the Field Paymaster.

27. All payments to Native troops will be made in the coinage of the country or British money, their pay and allowances being converted into that coinage, under the orders of the General Commanding, at the rates of exchange current in Egypt.

28. Officers commanding Native regiments and detachments detailed for service are directed to at once draw and distribute three months' pay in advance to their respective corps.

29. Staff and departmental establishments may receive similar advances, not including command, contract, office and staff allowances.

30. The family remittances of Native troops will be arranged for, as usual, by officers commanding regiments. Officers and non-commissioned officers, requiring remittances to India, may remit the whole or any part of their pay to India at par on paying the amount to the Field Paymaster, who is authorized to grant transfer remittance receipts on any treasury in India. As an alternative arrangement, officers may leave with the Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, an allotment roll stating the amount they wish to be paid monthly, and the person to whom it should be remitted. That officer will then make the necessary remittance monthly and he will furnish the Field Paymaster with a list of the sums thus allotted, to enable the latter to make the necessary deduction from officers' pay bills. Remittances to England for the benefit of their families may be made through the Field Paymaster at the official rate of exchange, to the extent of one-half of an officer's clear receipts, exclusive of office and contingent allowances.

31. Officers of the expeditionary force should recover from the pay of followers serving under them the amount that each man may desire to be paid to his family in India, and send to the Controller of Military Accounts, Accounts Branch, Bombay, in time to reach him not later than the 20th of each month, a statement* of such recoveries, according to which the families will be paid under instructions to be issued by that officer. The amount thus recovered should be paid to the Field Paymaster, whose receipt should be entered on, or attached to, the statement.

* Form attached.

32. Every care should be taken to fill in the statements correctly from the tickets given to the men on engagement and the records in the field. Where the information is not available, owing to the loss of the tickets or any other cause, immediate application should be made to the depot commanding or departmental officers concerned.

33. Clothing and equipment on the following scales will be issued to troops and followers :—

Native Troops.	
Waterproof sheet	1
Jerseys	2
Shoes (Native), pair	1
Putties	1
Blanket (country)	1
Canvas frock, for boardship	1
Flannel belts	2
Followers.	
Waterproof sheet	1
Banians or jerseys	2
Shoes (Native), pair	1
Blanket	1
Lascar or follower's coat	1
Flannel belt	1
Pyjamahs (cotton)	2
Tin canteen	1
Havresack	1

Water-proof sheets for troops and followers to be held in Commissariat charge and to be issued under the orders of the General Officer Commanding as required.

34. In addition to the above, the regulated service kit for all troops will be maintained complete. Regiments are to take their colours, and officers and men the whole of their uniform except full-dress uniform.

35. Ten per cent. of field service clothing for the whole force will be held in store by the Commissariat and issued as required.

36. Tulwars will be provided for 50 per cent. of followers for issue should the General Officer Commanding deem fit.

37. The following amount of ammunition will be taken :—

500 rounds per rifle, 200 in regimental charge; and 300 rounds per carbine, of which 100 will be in regimental charge.

38. All the arrangements special to this service will have effect from the date of embarkation, and continue in force until the date of return.

39. The embarkation and all subsidiary arrangements will take place under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Statement of Recoveries on account of Family Payments of Followers, &c., on Field Service during the Month of 188 .

FOLLOWERS, &c.				FAMILY CERTIFICATES.					REMARKS.
1 Designation.	2 Name.	3 Where enlisted.	4 Corps or Department to which attached.	No. of ticket.	To whom payable, and relationship to followers.	Amount recovered.	Period for which recovered.	By whom and where payment is to be made.	

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 89.—BRIGADE—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 88 of this date, Colonel J. Hudson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 28th Bengal Infantry, will have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, 2nd class, while employed in the command of the troops proceeding to Suakim.

The 20th February 1885.

No. 90.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Captain J. M. D. Lewes, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Major A. D. Strettell, transferred to the 5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant H. A Browning, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Major A. D Strettell, Wing Officer and Officiating Wing Commander, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major A. I. Shepherd, deceased, and to officiate as 2nd-in-Command during the absence on furlough of Major C. McK. Hall.

Captain J. E. Mein, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, during the time Major Strettell may officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

Lieutenant L. E. Cooper, Wing Officer and Officiating Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster.

5th Goorkha Regiment.

Lieutenant J. M Stewart, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 1st Sikh Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant J. O. S. Fayrer, on furlough.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 91.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Firth, Bengal S. C., Commandant, 10th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year and 87 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. B M. Glascock, Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Bengal Cavalry, (p. a) for one year and 183 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major C. E. Hallett, Bengal S. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, (p. a) for one year and 178 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain C. W. J. Hingston, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 10th Bengal Infantry, Adjutant, Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain J. Corse-Scott, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander, 4th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain S. B. Beatson, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.), for two years, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Brigade-Surgeon A. H. Hilson, M. D., (p. a) for 230 days under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major R. Harvey, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician to the College Hospital, Calcutta, (p a) for 200 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon R. J. Taaffe, M. B., (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Conductor E. Bredin, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor G. J. Stokes, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 92.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 16th January, 1885, page 234.

India Office, 16th January, 1885.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service :—

To be Surgeons. Dated 1st April, 1884 :—

BENGAL.

John Henry Tull Walsh.
Harold Hendley.
George Herbert Fink.
Hormasjie Edaljie Banatvala.
William George Patrick Alpin.

"London Gazette," dated the 20th January, 1885, page 275.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
20th January, 1885.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Deputy-Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants of the Bombay Establishment to be Honorary Captains :—

Edward T. Fox. Dated 31st August, 1884.

Patrick Devitt. Dated 31st August, 1884.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

To be removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Major-General George Gibson Anderson, Bengal Infantry. Dated 24th December, 1884.

PENSIONS.

No. 93.—Sub Conductor John Winn, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 94.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List :—

Placed on the list of Major-Generals.

Colonel G. C. Hankin, Bengal Staff Corps.

Placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) D. Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps ;

In consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General G. G. Anderson, Bengal Infantry, on the 24th December, 1884.

No. 95.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Roberts, General List, Cavalry,—20th February, 1885.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Wilson Graham, General List, Infantry,—20th February, 1885.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Beckett, General List, Infantry,—20th February, 1885.

No. 96.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Conductor Thomas Donlea to be Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Sub Conductor Henry Goodman to be Conductor;

Sergeant Owen Rice Ryall to be Sub Conductor;

With effect from the 2nd November, 1884, *vice* Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant C. O'Gorman, pensioned.

Sub Conductor John Blake to be Conductor;

Sergeant Henry William Mortimer to be Sub Conductor;

With effect from the 11th November 1884, *vice* Conductor R. J. Dennett, pensioned.

No. 97.—NATIVE ARMY—

32nd Bengal Infantry.

In G. G. O. No. 9 of 1885 for "Dew Sing" read *Dewa Sing.*

No. 98.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Sarmast to be Subadar; Color Havildar Harif to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Juma Khan, Bahadur, deceased,—24th November, 1884.

No. 99.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain Allen Mears to be Major, *vice* Major P. Corbet, retired.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 100.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Colonel John Thornhill Bushby, Bengal S. C.,—5th February, 1885.

Colonel Montagu Mitchell Procter, Bengal S. C.,—24th February, 1885.

No. 101.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major Pryce Corbet is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps on retirement.

REWARDS.

No. 102.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officer to the 2nd class of the Order of British India from the 22nd October, 1884:—

BOMBAY.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of Bahadur.

Subadar-Major Bhondoo Khan, 23rd Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Shaikh Mohideen, Bahadur, deceased.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 103.—The reversion of Lieutenant W. Huskisson, R.E., from Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, notified in G. G. Orders Nos. 569 and 602 of 1884, is cancelled.

No. 104.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 569 of 1884, the dates of the undernoted reversions are altered as specified below:—

NAME	REVERSION.		Date altered to
	From	To	
Captain F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade	16th August, 1884.
Captain H. B. Rich, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem,*	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	16th August, 1884.
Lieutenant H. F. Chesney, R.E.	Asst. Engr, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Asst. Engr., 2nd grade	24th September, 1884.

No. 105.—The following promotions and reversions are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Captain E Glennie, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade	Sub. *pro tem.*	18th Aug., 1884.
Captain E. Glennie, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Reversion	16th Aug., 1884.
Captain C. H. Brookes, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade	Permanent	8th Oct., 1884.
Captain G. Davidson, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Permanent	8th Oct, 1884.
Lieutenant H. H. Barnett, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 2nd grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Permanent	8th Oct., 1884.
Captain E. Glennie, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade	Sub. *pro tem.*	8th Oct., 1884.
Lieutenant J. A. Campbell, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Sub. *pro tem.*	8th Oct., 1884.
Lieutenant H. F. Chesney, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 2nd grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Sub. *pro tem.*	8th Oct., 1884.
Lieutenant H. F. Chesney, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Asst. Engr., 2nd grade	Reversion	14th Nov., 1884.
Lieutenant J. G. Lutyens, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 2nd grade	Asst. Engr, 1st grade	Permanent	18th Nov., 1884.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 3.—The services of Captain E. H. Ensor, Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, for employment as Officiating Port Officer, Bassein.

No. 4.—Mr. Lawrence Knox to be an Assistant Engineer in the Indian Marine, with effect from the 7th August, 1883.

LEAVE.

No. 5.—Captain M. Bean, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India for 9 months, with the usual subsidiary leave, under rules I and XI of Marine Circular No. 16 of 1884.

No. 6.—Mr. W. A. Dangerfield, Agent for Government Consignments, Calcutta, is granted leave on private affairs for 6 months, under Section 130, Civil Leave Code.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 14th February 1885.

No. 50.—Mr. J. W. Wilson, Accountant, 2nd Grade, at present temporarily employed in the Stores Department of State Railways, is transferred to Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department.

No. 51.—Mr. P. L. Rooper, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to State Railways, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 16th February 1885.

No. 52.—Mr. T. Hamilton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th February 1885.

The 20th February 1885.

No. 53.—Public Works Department Notification No. 1, dated 2nd January 1885, transferring Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, temporarily to State Railways, and placing his services at the disposal of the Director General of Railways, is cancelled.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1884.

From the 22nd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 15th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

NOTICE.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1885.

No. 495.—Mr. J. E. Brown is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty.

The 19th February 1885.

No. 496.—The services of the undermentioned officers having been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment with the Afghan Boundary Commission, they are placed on

the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates mentioned against them :—

Major J. Hill, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, from 26th August to 23rd September 1884.

Captain St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, from 26th August 1884.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, from 26th August 1884.

Major T. H. Holdich, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, from 16th September 1884; and the following temporary promotions are made in connection with the promotions and reversions which were announced in Notifications No. 472, dated 9th October 1884, No. 474, dated 10th October 1884, No. 476, dated 20th October 1884, and No. 491, dated 4th February 1885, in the Survey of India Department :—

Major J. R. Wilmer, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent 3rd Grade, from 26th August to 23rd September 1884, both days inclusive.

Captain the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, from 26th August to 23rd September 1884, both dates inclusive.

Lieutenant F. B. Longe, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, from 26th August to 2nd December 1884, both dates inclusive.

Captain R. A. Wahab, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, from 26th August 1884, until further orders.

Major S. H. Cowan, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent 3rd Grade, from 16th September to 2nd December 1884, both dates inclusive.

Mr. W. H. Patterson, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, from 16th September 1884, until further orders.

Major J. Waterhouse, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, from 3rd December 1884, until further orders.

Major E. H. Steel, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, from 3rd December 1884, until further orders.

Mr. F. W. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, from 3rd December 1884, until further orders.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th February 1885.

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of January 1885 :—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Departmental.		
Baudra	Bombay	2 Jan	Opened.
Chunar	N.-W. Provinces	4 "	Ditto.
Deogarh	Bengal	4 "	Ditto.
Erode	Madras Presdy.	1 "	Ditto.
Hapur	N.-W. Provinces	5 "	Ditto.
Jalalpur Jatlan	Punjab	20 "	Ditto.
Moriani (Railway Station.)	Assam	1 "	Ditto.
Ponani	Madras Presdy.	26 "	Ditto.
Rupar	Punjab	27 "	Ditto.
Savantvadi	Bombay Presdy.	6 "	Ditto.
Sirsa	Punjab	20 "	Ditto.
	Railways, &c.		
Dibrugarh Town	Assam Ry	28 Jan	Closed
Paleza Ghât	Bengal & N.-W. Ry.	8 "	Opened.
Nawabganj, Pilibheet	Bareilly - Pilibheet State Ry	1 "	Ditto.
Soron	Cawnpore - Achnera State Ry.	1 "	Ditto.
Adivamapilli, Dhu, Jupad, Kambalapilli, Kurnool, Sunkesela	Kurnool Canal	17 "	Ditto.
Satghara	S. P. & D. Ry.	1 "	Ditto.
Govindapur, Haripal, Nalikul, Singhur, Tarkeshwar	Tarkeshwar Ry.	1 "	Ditto.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL.
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR BILUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 6th February 1885.

No. 2.—With reference to Military Works Department Notification No. 1 of the 16th January 1885, Lieutenant H. Appleton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from the Quetta Division on the forenoon of the 26th December 1884.

No. 3.—With reference to Military Works Department Notification No. 2 of the 16th January 1885, Lieutenant J. G. Lutyens, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival in the Biluchistan Agency on the afternoon of the 22nd December 1884. Lieutenant Lutyens, R.E., is posted to the Bolan Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 29th December.

No. 4.—With reference to Military Works Department Notification No. 6, dated the 26th January 1885, Lieutenant A. D. G. Shelley, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the

Quetta Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 13th January 1885.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Biluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 14th February 1885.

No. 381 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Conolly and Lieutenant G. A. Collins, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, on the forenoon of the 30th of January 1885.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 10th February 1885.

No. 143.—The powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class and Subordinate Judge of the 2nd Class, conferred by this Office Notification No. 103, dated the 29th February 1880, on Raja Bahadur Mangal Singh, C.I.E., Honorary Magistrate of Bhinai, are hereby extended to the Estate of Deolia.

No. 146.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 6 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest the undermentioned gentlemen with the powers of an Honorary Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to be exercised within the municipal limits of the town of Ajmere:—

1. Rai Seth Chand Mal.
2. Rai Seth Samir Mal.
3. Rai Bahadar Seth Mul Chund.
4. Kazi Muniruddin.
5. Mir Nizam Ali.
6. R. S. Whiteway, Esq., C.S.
7. J. W. Fordham, Esq.
8. The Revd. James Gray.
9. T. Harris, Esq., B.A.
10. Lala Bansi Dhar.
11. Seth Ghisu Lal.
12. Sheikh Ibrahim.

The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to confer on any three or more of the abovenamed gentlemen sitting together as a Bench, the powers to try summarily, under Section 261 of Act X of 1882, the offences mentioned in that section. Such powers to be exercised within the limits above specified.

The 12th February 1885.

No. 152.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Boileau, Cantonment Magistrate of Deolie, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as described in Section 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and with the powers of a Sub-Judge of the 2nd Class to hear suits of a civil nature up to R500 in value.

No. 156.—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 31 of Act V of 1861 to the towns of Pokhur, Kekri, and Bhinai, in the Ajmere District.

The 13th February 1885.

No. 159.—Mr. F. L. Reid, Principal, Ajmere Government College, and Inspector of Schools, is granted fifty-one days' privilege leave, with effect from the 13th February 1885, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 11th February 1885.

The following list of Court holidays for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1885 having been approved by the Resident in Mysore, is hereby published for general information.

These days shall accordingly be observed as close holidays by the Civil Court, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

List of Holidays.

January 1st to 3rd, both days inclusive.	Christmas holidays.
January 12th and 13th .	Pongal.
February 13th . . .	Sivarathri.
February 18th . . .	Ash Wednesday.
February 19th . . .	His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday.
February 28th . . .	Holi Feast.
March 2nd to April 18th, both days inclusive.	Annual recess of six weeks and Easter holidays.
May 14th . . .	Ascension Day.
May 25th . . .	Empress' Birthday.
August 24th and 25th .	Sravani.
September 11th . .	Gauri.
September 12th . .	Ganesha.
September 23rd . .	Ananta Chaturdasi.
October 7th . . .	Mahalaya Amavasya.
October 9th . . .	Commencement of Dasara.
October 17th . . .	Maha Navami.
November 5th . . .	Dipavali.
November 7th . . .	Balipadyami.
November 9th . . .	Prince of Wales' Birthday.
December 23rd to 31st, both days inclusive.	Christmas holidays.

All Sundays in the year.

NOTE.—Gentu New year's Day, Sriramanavami and His Highness the Maharaja's Installation Day are omitted as they occur during the annual recess.

Vijayadasami is omitted as it falls on Sunday.

By Order,
L. ANANTASAMI RAO,
Registrar.

By Order,
A. H. T. MARTINDALE,
Assistant to the Resident.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks and State Railway Provident Institutions for the quarter ending 31st December 1884.

Province.	Number of Banks open.	Deposits						Withdrawals.									Balance.		
		No.	Amount.					No.	Amount of Principal.			Amount, Interest.							
			R	a.	p				R	a.	p	R	a.	p			R	a.	p.
India	10	1,467	65,399	7	4			301	66,342	7	6	340	6	2			5,97,707	1	10
Central Provinces	18	672	76,520	10	11			282	85,477	2	7	354	9	4			5,76,015	8	0
British Burmah	14	534	32,812	5	0			314	44,640	1	4	116	12	0			2,37,080	1	9
Assam	11	441	38,574	2	7			251	40,379	12	4	167	6	6			3,92,266	15	8
Bengal	47	2,404	2,79,148	5	7			1,593	2,46,128	11	8	1,142	5	1			27,09,562	5	9
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	49	3,893	1,94,771	15	7			1,215	2,23,331	2	10	807	1	0			18,28,524	2	2
Punjab	25	793	1,36,099	12	9			459	1,36,721	3	4	601	9	4			10,81,800	13	1
Berar	6	140	17,652	1	7			114	12,554	5	4	18	8	3			2,01,481	4	5
State Railways	11	29,603	1,65,170	1	5			1,137	74,047	6	9	437	8	8			11,70,318	13	7
TOTAL	191	39,947	10,06,148	14	9			5,666	9,29,622	5	8	3,986	2	4			87,94,757	2	3

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th February 1885.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th February 1885.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up					2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund					41,59,251	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	85,95,752	7	0		2,13,98,562	0	6
Public Deposits at Branches	1,28,02,809	9	6				
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches					2,78,61,323	10	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.					5,11,178	1	11
Sundries					11,47,666	14	1
RUPEES					7,50,77,981	14	10

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
Government Securities					61,30,750	4	0
Other authorized Investments					36,79,182	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities					83,54,664	14	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities					78,97 495	13	3
Bills discounted and purchased					1,70,01 585	11	1
Balances with other Banks					3,76,873	10	1
Bullion					4,68,580	10	5
Dead Stock					11,67,400	7	10
Stamps					7,356	1	0
Sundries					7 77,328	2	7
					4,58,64,218	3	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,09,67,990	14	4		2,92, 3,763	11	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,82,45,772	13	6				
RUPEES					7,50,77,981	14	10

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th February 1885.

D. FRASER,
Offg. Chief Acctt.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 57 3.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date	Silver tendered, estimated value	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1885.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Feb. 9	. . .	23,615	. . .	8,93,561	1,16,95,910	89,02,103
" 10	. . .	43,533	1,80,459	7,06,353	1,18,80,240	90,42,900
" 11	. . .	38,108	1,44,229	5,56,521	1,19,82,563	91,52,115
" 12	. . .	38,211	1,98,926	3,50,061	1,21,37,757	93,17,097
" 13	. . .	35,278	1,87,056	1,60,437	1,23,28,827	94,72,889
" 14	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,60,437	1,23,28,827	94,72,889

R V RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 16th February 1885.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1885.

No. 23.—Mr. P. Duncan, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Jhansi-Manikpore State Railway.

No. 24.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 46, dated the 5th February 1885, Mr. H. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 13th day of February 1885.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3168, Private Josiah Burker.
Age,—22 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—12th February 1885.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—24th January 1881.

At what Place Enlisted,—Wrexham.
Parish and County in which Born,—Aldershot, Hampshire,
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 5 years' service.

C. ELGEE, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., R. W. Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Dum-Dum, this 13th day of February 1885.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3261, Private Urias Roberts.
Age,—27 years 2 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, sunburnt; Hair, light brown; Eyes, brown.
Date of Desertion,—12th February 1885.
Place of Desertion,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—31st May 1881.

At what Place Enlisted,—Wrexham.
Parish and County in which Born,—Flint, Flintshire.
Marks,—Rather bandy-legged. A wheel, A. D., and a cross tattooed left forearm.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 4 years' service.

C. ELGEE, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., R. W. Fusiliers.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
37	E 19—77627	50	Oree Lal Din Dial, Bankers, 9th Lancers, Umballa.
	E 20—89630	100	

LAHORE,
The 14th February 1885.

W. H. EGERTON,
for Deyy. Commr. of Currency.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôt, Hosúr, in the Madras Presidency, for the supply of iron hurdles as described below, up to Monday, the 2nd March 1885:—

300 iron hurdles, each 10 feet long × 4 feet high above ground, and 18 inches below ground, with 6 horizontal tabular rails, all one inch external diameter, side $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch × $\frac{5}{16}$ inch, and middle upright for each hurdle $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch × $\frac{5}{16}$ inch flat.

The tenders should clearly state the cost of each hurdle delivered at the Malloor Railway Station, on the Bangalore Branch Line of the Madras Railway, and the time during which the hurdles will be delivered after the notice of acceptance of tender has been made known to the tenderer.

H. W. RAWLINS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Supdt., Reserve Remount Depôt.

REMOUNT DEPÔT, HOSÚR,
The 4th February 1885.

WANTED

A Translator and Clerk of the Court for the Court of the Commissioner of Ajmere. Salary R80 per mensem.

Applicants must possess a thorough knowledge of English and Vernacular and be able to translate, efficiently, Urdu into English, and *vice versâ.* He must also have a good knowledge of the ordinary law books and Acts of the Legislature.

Preference will be given to a person who has passed the Pleader's Examination.

Application stating age with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned.

No replies will be sent to rejected candidates.

W. O'NEAL,
Supdt., Commr.'s Office, Ajmere-Merwara.

AJMERE,
The 9th February 1885.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 16th February 1885.

From the 1st March 1885, applications will be received from the public at all Head Post Offices and Selected Sub-Offices to telegraph particulars of foreign money orders to the Indian offices* of exchange. The orders regarding which particulars are so telegraphed will then be advised *by post* to the foreign countries of payment, by the Indian offices of exchange, in the same way as ordinary foreign money orders. It should be clearly understood that the orders will be telegraphed only as far as the Indian office of exchange and not to the foreign country of payment.

* Bombay. Madras. Calcutta.

2. These rules will apply to money orders drawn upon any of the foreign countries, British Colonies or Native States with which foreign money orders are exchanged by India. The general conditions governing the issue of foreign money orders, as detailed in the *Postal Guide,* will apply to orders advised by telegraph, except that the charges on such orders will be as detailed below.

3. The remitter of a foreign money order, advised by telegraph under these rules, will be required to pay :—

(a) The equivalent in Indian currency of the value of the order, according to the schedule in force for the time being ;

(b) A fixed charge of R2 for the cost of the telegraphic advise ;

(c) Commission on the value of the order, at the prescribed rate. For foreign orders expressed in sterling, this rate of commission will be—

			R	a.
On sums not exceeding £ 2			0	8
" " exceeding	£ 2 but not exceeding	£ 5	0	12
" " "	£ 5 " " "	£ 7	1	2
" " "	£ 7 " " "	£10	1	8
" " "	£10 " " "	£12	1	14
" " "	£12 " " "	£15	2	4
" " "	£15 " " "	£17	2	10
" " "	£17 " " "	£20	3	0

4. The remitter of a foreign money order advised by telegraph under these rules, should fill up the prescribed form and write across it the words "*By Telegraph.*" The form should then be presented at the Post Office, together with the amount payable.

5. Foreign sterling money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, America or the West Indies, cannot be advised by telegraph from any Post Office *on the day fixed for the departure of the foreign mail steamer from Bombay.*

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 17th February 1885.

Abdon, C. J.
Carnell, A. M.
Cumming, R. H.
Dugal & Co.
deJong, Philip T.
Hills, Archibald.
Hollis, L. W.
Mills, F
Powell, H J.
Prinsep, T A
Saldana, Frank.
Sample, Professor.
Solomon, D H.
Stevenson, T. B
"Victoria Agency," Manager.
Williams, Fleetwood.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alexander, D. D.
Allen, Alex.
Amoss, Thomas.
Brigg, E A.
Brior, Sarah.
Burke, Sir Henry.
Burke, Miss A. L.
Caolpoora, Mr.
Carlisle, J. T.
Case, Mrs. S. F.
Clerley, Marie
Clift, Mrs H. W
Cochrone, Benjamin.
Cowan, Andrew.
Dalzell, John.
DeBalajally, Middle. Victoria.
DeBonnieras, Robert.
Duffy, E
Edwards, Rev. Bomboy.
Ferguson, Alex. A.
Fisher, Augusten.
Gray, Mrs. Marrie.
Grün, Otto.
Haughton, G.
Heberlet, A F.
Hodgson, Richard.
Hordern, Mrs Peter.
Huddleston, John E. Leslie
Huhne, John.
Hull, W.
Isaac, Mr.
Jéanain, P.
Lancez, Mrs W
Latham, Thomas.
Lee, Miss C.
Lubbach, J. B.
Matson, E
Murdoch, Mrs. "Naini"
O'Connell, Condr.
Owen, L. C.
Pate, Fred
Peters, L. C.
Petley, W A.
Pyllas, Michel G.
Q R
Radu, Monsr. T.
"Rex."
Richardson, H.
Robertson, Wm
Rose, A M
Schwartze, C. E R.
Shaw, Nathaniel L.
Smith, T R
Spear, George.
Stanislaus, Walter.
Steel, John
Thomassen, E S.
Thrussell, A.
Towers, Miss Rosa.
Trafford, H. R.
Wood & Co, R.
Wells, Hubert H. G
Young, W
Zillhardt, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Agacy, A. S
Beale, H W.
Browne, A
Crosthwaite, Mrs. M.
Dixon, Geo.
Meik, J.
Partridge, B. J
Penzell, Ferdinand.
Reid, Edward.

E HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 16th February 1885.

Arnold, Rev. S.
Begum, M S.
Brind, M J.
Burdett, Rev. W. J.
Butterwick, Mrs. also Finmore
Chatterji, Sre Ram.
Farrer, H.
Forbes, Mrs. W. A. G.
Francis J. W.
Henderson, G.
Henby & Co, James (regtd. letter).
Hordern, Major A.
Lundale, J.
Secy., Sergts. Mess.
Sittlebut, J.
Smith, J.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

The 21st February 1885.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer
	1885	
Madras and Ceylon	21st Feb.	P. & O. Str. *Aurona*
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	24th "	From Bombay.*
Do Book Post and Pattern Packets	23rd "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	25th "	Str. *Rajpootana.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	25th "	Str. *Cocomada.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	27th "	French Str. *Tibre.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom, also *viâ* Aden for Lamoo, Mombaza, Zanzibar, Kilwa Kivinjeo, Lindi, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, and Cape Colonies can be forwarded

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

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At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices specified below :—

	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	5	0	0
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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages	1	8	0
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Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	3	0	0

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The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part I [Instructions to Observers]	3	0	0
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Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India

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Orders and subscriptions for 1885 should be at once remitted.

NOTICE.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 103833, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R1,000, standing in the name of Prosunno Coomar Mitter, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PROSUNNO COOMAR MITTER,
Shibpore, Howrah.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 060886, of the reduced 4 per cents. of 1879, for R500, standing in the name of Sukhatara Bannerjee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

SASIPADA BANNERJEE,
Father of the proprietress.

BARANAGAR,
The 18th February 1885.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th February, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1885.

An Act to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

XII of 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of section 42 of the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

1. In section 42 of the said Act, for the words "Conservator of every port to which such order relates, and in the custom-house, if any, of every port subject to this Act" the following shall be substituted, namely:—"Conservator, and at the custom-house, if any, of every port to which such order relates."

Addition to section 47 of the same Act.

2. To the fourth paragraph of section 47 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—"The expenses aforesaid shall also include the pensions, allowances and gratuities of persons who have been employed under this Act in the port, or such portion of those pensions, allowances and gratuities as the Local Government may by rule determine."

Further addition to the same section.

3. After the fifth paragraph of the same section the following shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted from the date on which the said Act came into force, namely:— "With the previous sanction of the Local Government the authorities of any port may, from time to time, contribute a sum from the Port Fund Account of that port for all or any of the purposes mentioned in section sixty.

"The sum so contributed shall, if, and so long as, the Local Government so directs, be in substitution of any Hospital Port-dues imposed under section fifty-nine at that port."

Addition to paragraph 3, section 59, of the same Act.

4. To the third paragraph of section 59 of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:— "The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel any such order."

Amendment of Schedule I, Part II, of the same Act.

5. In the entry relating to the Cuttack ports in Part II of the First Schedule of the same Act, for the words "not exceeding six annas per hundred maunds" the following shall be substituted, namely:—"Not exceeding four annas per ton."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th February, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1885.

An Act to amend Act XXII of 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Excise Act, 1881 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

XXII of 1881.

Amendment of section 28 of said Act.

1. In section 28 of the said Act, after the words "ten rupees" the words "or who receives an annual remuneration equivalent to such salary" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 29 of same Act.

2. In the first paragraph of section 29 of the same Act, after the word "salary" the words "or annual remuneration" shall be inserted ; and in the second paragraph of the same section, after the word "rupees" the words "unless the Excise-officer is himself such an officer of police" shall be inserted.

New section inserted after section 34 of same Act.

3. In the same Act, after section 34, the following section shall be inserted :—

Power to invest police-officers with powers of Excise-officers.

"34A. The Local Government may, from time to time, invest either by name or in virtue of his office—

"(a) any police-officer with the powers conferred on Excise-officers by section 27 of this Act;

"(b) any police-officer in charge of a station or any police-officer of or above the grade of head-constable or sergeant with the powers conferred on Excise-officers by sections 28 and 29 of this Act.

"Every officer so invested shall, for all purposes connected with the exercise of these powers, be deemed to be an Excise-officer within the meaning of this Act."

New section substituted for section 47.

4. For section 47 of the same Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Prosecutions restricted.

"47. A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable under any one of the following sections, namely, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-one, forty-two and forty-three, except on the complaint or report of the Collector or an Excise-officer; and a Court shall not take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act unless the prosecution is instituted before the expiry of six months next after the commission of such offence."

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 20th February, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1885.

An Act to amend the law in force in the Pánch Maháls.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the law in force in the territory comprised in the Pánch Maháls should, on and from the first day of May, 1885, be the same as the law in force in the district of Kaira, in the Bombay Presidency, and that the said territory should, on and from that day, cease to be a scheduled district under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

XIV of 1874. XV of 1874.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Pánch Maháls Laws Act, 1885.

Laws of Kaira to apply.

2. (*1*) Save and except the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed, all enactments which, on the first day of May, 1885, are in force in the district of Kaira and not in the Pánch Maháls shall be deemed to come into force in the Pánch Maháls on that day.

Other laws repealed.

(*2*) All enactments which on that day are in force in the Pánch Maháls and not in the district of Kaira shall be deemed to be repealed on and from that day in the Pánch Maháls.

Pending proceedings.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in the Pánch Maháls before the first day of May, 1885, and still pending on that day, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Local Government may direct, and, save as aforesaid, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

Territory to cease to be a scheduled district.

Partial repeal of Acts XIV and XV of 1874.

4. On and from the first day of May, 1885, the Pánch Maháls shall cease to be a scheduled district; and in Part II of the First Schedule to the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and in the same Part of the Sixth Schedule to the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874, the words "The Pánch Maháls" shall be repealed.

XIV of 1874. XV of 1874.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS EXCEPTED FROM THE OPERATION OF SECTION 2.

Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of exception.
VIII of 1870	For the prevention of the murder of female infants.	The whole.
XXI of 1881	To amend the law providing for the relief of Thákurs in the districts of Broach and Kaira.	The whole.

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of exception
V of 1862 .	For the preservation of the Bhágdári and Narwádári Tenures.	The whole.
V of 1879 .	To consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue-officers and the Land-revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section 85 and last fifteen words of section 58.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1885, No. III.

The following Further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th February, 1885 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the schedule annexed, and have now the honour to submit this our further Report.

It must be understood that in referring to the decisions of the Committee we state the view of the majority where there has been any difference of opinion.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

2. We have made some slight amendments in, and additions to, this chapter, but few of them call for notice here.

The definition of "estate" and that of "proprietor", which is dependent on it, have given rise to the erroneous supposition that it was intended to exclude Government tenants from the operation of the Bill. We have now so amended the definitions as to remove any misapprehension on this point.

3. As it seems reasonable that the provisions of the Bill contained in sections 53 to 68, both inclusive, sections 72 to 75, both inclusive, Chapter XII and Schedule III should apply to money recoverable under any enactment as if it was rent, we have added to the definition of "rent" a clause providing that "rent" shall in those portions of the Bill include such money.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSES OF TENANTS.

4. The only amendments calling for notice in this chapter are—

1st—that we have omitted all reference to the raiyat converted into a tenure-holder under section 37 of the Bill No. II, as it has been determined to omit section 37 (see *infra*, paragraph 17); and

2nd—that we have altered section 5 (5) so as to provide that a tenant holding more than 100 bighás shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be a tenure-holder, without raising an issue as to his having sub-let any part of his holding.

CHAPTER III.

TENURE-HOLDERS.

5. We have in section 7 of this chapter included, among the matters to which a Court must have regard in enhancing the rent of a tenure-holder, the questions "whether the tenure was originally granted at a specially low rent for the purpose of reclamation" and "whether any fine or premium was paid on the creation of the tenure."

6. We have omitted section 8 of the Bill No. II, which provided that a Court should not enhance the rent of a tenure to more than double the previous rent.

7. We have in section 9 made the interval which must elapse between successive enhancements of the rent of a tenure the same as in the case of an occupancy-holding, namely, fifteen years.

8. We have omitted the provisions of this chapter specially applicable to patní tenures, and Chapter XVI, relating to summary sale of patní and other tenures for arrears, as we are, on further consideration, reluctant to interfere at present with the existing law regarding patní tenures, and are of opinion that any extension of the patní sale law to other tenures should be reserved for consideration in connection with the Bengal Registration Bill, to which we shall presently have to refer.

9. We have in sections 12 to 16 of the Bill so far altered the system of the registration of transfers of, and successions to, permanent tenures as to provide merely for enabling the landlord to register such transfers instead of compelling him to do so.

The Bill in its previous stages provided for a compulsory system of registration by the landlord. This, it was objected, would not work satisfactorily, especially as the landlords of many tenure-holders are poor and ignorant persons, having no regular office and no means of establishing one or maintaining a suitable register. At the same time it was pointed out that the establishment of an official registry would confer a great benefit on all concerned, and especially on the landlords, who might, if such a registry were established, be allowed to realize their rents by the process of summary sale which is now available only in the case of a limited class of tenures.

A Bill for the establishment of an official registry is at this moment before the Bengal Legislative Council, and the object we have set before ourselves in re-casting the portion of our Bill now under consideration has been to frame its provisions in such a manner as to secure to the Collector, who will be the officer entrusted with the preparation and maintenance of the official register, early and accurate information of all transfers and successions which may from time to time take place.

We have not overlooked the fact that the substitution of official registration for registration in the landlord's sherista would deprive the landlords of the fees which it was proposed to allow them under the Bill as originally framed, and which, it is believed, they commonly realize at present, though in most cases without any warrant of law. We think that the fees prescribed by the Bill in its earlier stages may well be paid to the landlord, even though he is to be relieved of the duty of registration.

10. The provisions we have inserted in the Bill in order to give effect to these views are as follows:—

First, as regards voluntary transfers (section 12), the simplest plan has appeared to us to be to require that every such transfer shall be registered under the ordinary law relating to the registration of documents. It is understood that the Local Government will make all arrangements requisite for facilitating the registration of such transfers. The parties applying for registration will be required to pay to the registering officer "the landlord's fee" and a process-fee for the service of notice on the landlord. When the registration has been completed, the registering officer will forward to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the transfer containing all necessary particulars, and the Collector will thereupon cause the landlord's fee to be paid to the landlord and the notice to be served upon him, at the same time taking any such steps as may be prescribed by the measure now pending before the Bengal Legislative Council for the entry of the transfer in his official register.

When a transfer takes place by sale in execution of a decree (sections 13 and 14), the procedure will be substantially similar, the notice and the fee being sent to the Collector by the Court, except that, following the lines of the Bill in its earlier stages, we have not provided for the payment of a fee to the landlord when the sale takes place in execution of a decree for arrears.

In the only remaining case of transfer, namely, that of transfer by summary sale, the Collector will have in his own office all the information requisite for the purpose of registration.

11. When a succession to a permanent tenure takes place, the party succeeding will be bound (section 15) to give notice to the Collector and pay to him the landlord's fee and the process-fee above referred to, and the Collector will then proceed as above described.

12. In order to compel the person succeeding to comply with the provisions of this section, we have retained, for the case of successions, the provision of section 18 of the Bill No. II, under which a person succeeding will be debarred from recovering his rent by suit, distraint or otherwise, until he has given the notice and paid the fees prescribed.

CHAPTER V.

OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

13. The first alteration in this chapter which appears to call for notice has reference to the area over which the status of settled raiyat is to hold good.

In the 11th paragraph of our first Report we referred to the inconvenience which might arise in certain exceptionally large estates from the status holding good over the whole estate, and this has given rise to considerable discussion. The Bengal Government, in the 22nd paragraph of its report of the 15th September, 1884, stated that "the majority of the officers consulted disapproved of the definition of 'settled raiyat' as given in the Bill," and that "the proposal which found favour was the elimination of the word 'estate' from the definition".

That Government, nevertheless, was of opinion that it was necessary to retain the word "estate" in order to meet the danger of the acquisition of the occupancy-right being prevented by shifting raiyats from one village to another within the estate.

It seemed to us that this danger was not so great as to justify the extension, over all portions of an estate of the status of "settled raiyat" acquired in one portion of it, since estates are frequently divided among numerous tenure-holders, who would have no opportunity of examining each other's books, or knowing anything about each other's raiyats. The danger in either direction is not serious, for in the vast majority of cases the raiyat is practically tied to his own village; and we felt, moreover, that by confining the status to the village we should be proceeding in closer conformity to the original conception of a khúdkásht raiyat, which, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it has been always intended to keep in view.

14. We have in section 22 re-cast sections 28 and 29 of the Bill No. II so as to carry out more precisely the intention with which they were framed, and we have inserted a sub-section (2) providing that if the occupancy-right in land is transferred to a person jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder it shall cease to exist.

15. Sections 23 to 26 of the amended Bill take the place of sections 31 to 36 of the Bill No. II; but, except a saving of custom as regards the descent of the occupancy-right in section 26, the only important change they involve is the omission of all provisions regarding the transfer of the occupancy-right, which, apart from the matter of sale in execution of a decree for rent (dealt with in Chapter XIV), we now propose to leave to custom as under the existing law.

16. The reasons for and against the proposal to make the occupancy-right everywhere transferable by an express legislative enactment have been so fully discussed within the last three years, and are so well known to all interested in such matters, that we shall not lengthen this Report by attempting to recapitulate them. It is enough to say that the Government of Bengal, in their letter of the 15th of September last, proposed to leave the law relating to the transferability of the right for the present untouched in Behar, and that on a further consideration of the question we are of opinion that the most prudent course will be to omit the provisions relating to voluntary transfer altogether from the present Bill. This decision has enabled us to omit all reference to the question of pre-emption.

17. The 37th section of the Bill No. II, which provided that raiyats sub-letting their land should in certain cases be deemed to be converted into tenure-holders, has met with much adverse criticism, and we now propose to omit it.

The remaining provisions as to sub-letting we have relegated to Chapter IX, where they will be found with certain modifications and additions.

18. In regard to the enhancement of rent in the case of occupancy-rights the Government of Bengal made certain proposals in their letter of 15th September, 1884, which are summarised in the 84th paragraph of that letter as shown on the margin.*

In regard to VI and VII we said in paragraph 34 of our Report last year that in applying the proportion rule in the case of prices the question of making some deduction to cover the effect of increased prices on the cost of cultivation would receive further consideration. The Government of Bengal recommended a deduction of one-half on this account.

* VI.—To recognize the principle that, in the absence of reason to the contrary, the Courts shall regard a rise in the price of staple food-grain as entitling the landlord to an enhancement of rent.

VII.—To fix the percentage by which the enhanced rent shall exceed the former rent at a definite proportion (one-half is suggested for consideration) of the percentage by which the enhanced prices exceed the former prices, the other portion going as an allowance for increased cost of production.

VIII.—To assign to enhancements on the ground of landlords' improvements a maximum limit of double the former rent.

IX.—To abandon the provision for enhancement on the ground of a "prevailing rate," experience having shown that no such rate exists, and that the position assigned to it in the present law has led to the construction of collusive and fictitious rates for the purpose of forcing up rents.

X.—To abandon fluvial action as a ground of enhancement of rent, but to recognize freedom of contract between landlord and raiyat in regard to new alluvium.

XI.—To withdraw the arbitrary limitations on enhancements by suit on account of a rise in prices, and to allow contracts for enhancement of rent out of Court up to a maximum limit of two annas in the rupee (12½ per cent) of the former rent, and for a minimum period of 15 years.

XII.—To withdraw all restrictions on freedom of contract in respect of the *initial* rent of all land which may lapse to the landlord from whatever cause.

XIII.—To re-introduce the provision that the rent of the occupancy or non-occupancy raiyat shall not exceed one-fifth of the value of the gross produce calculated in staple food-grains.

We recognised the difficulty of making the Courts ascertain the actual cost of production, and as it was necessary to fix an arbitrary limit we have fixed the deduction at one-third as a general rule.

19. With reference to VIII we did not think we could justify any arbitrary limit in terms of a fractional proportion of the old rent being placed on enhancement when made on the ground of landlords' improvements.

20. We were unable to accept the proposal (IX) to abolish the prevailing rate as a ground of enhancement, inasmuch as this has, in one shape or another, been a ground of enhancement ever since the Permanent Settlement, and as it is the only means by which a landlord can remedy the effects of fraud or favouritism on the part of his agent or predecessors. In view, however, of the dangers which are said by competent authorities to arise from the artificial manufacture of rates, and from the very wide interpretation given to the term "places adjacent," we have somewhat modified the terms of the section, have limited enhancement to the rate ascertained to be the prevailing rate *in the village*, and have required that this rate should be determined with reference to the rates actually paid during a period of not less than three years before the institution of the suit.

21. We were not able to accept the proposal (X) to abandon fluvial action as a ground of enhancement.

22. On the other hand, we have accepted the proposal (XI) to limit enhancements by registered contract (except on the ground of improvement made by the landlord) to two annas in the Rupee (12½ per cent.) carrying with it in all cases a right to hold at the enhanced rent for 15 years, and we have at the same time struck out all the fractional limits placed on enhancement in Court by sections 44 (*a*), 45 (*b*) and 47 (*b*) of the Bill No. II.

23. The restrictions which it was proposed by section 42 to impose in certain cases on the initial rents payable by settled raiyats have, we think, been shown to be impracticable, and we have therefore, as proposed by the Government of Bengal (XI), omitted the section.

24. We were not able to accept the recommendation numbered XIII.

25. The only other amendments in the chapter which appear to call for special notice are as follows :—

(*a*) we have required Courts, in dealing with claims to enhancement on the ground of a rise in prices, to take decennial periods instead of quinquennial periods for the purposes of comparison, except when owing to the absence of price-lists or any other cause they find it impracticable to take such periods, in which case they may take any shorter periods;

(*b*) we have amended section 39 so that the price-lists prepared under it shall be merely presumptive evidence instead of being conclusive, as provided in the corresponding provision of the Bill No. II. The Bengal Government are of opinion that their arrangements are not at present so perfect as to justify these lists being made conclusive evidence;

(*c*) we have in section 40 included among the matters to be taken into consideration by an officer commuting rent the charges incurred by the landlord in respect of irrigation under the system of rent in kind and the arrangements made on commutation for continuing those charges.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO RENT.

26. We have omitted from the section (50) which enacts the well-known presumption arising from holding at a rent unchanged for 20 years the sub-section which made the presumption applicable to produce-rents, as opinions generally were opposed to it.

27. We have, in section 52, providing for the alteration of rent on the ground of an alteration in the area of the holding, assimilated the provisions of the two clauses (*a*) and (*b*), which provide respectively for increase and reduction; and we have inserted the following new sub-section to guide the Courts in cases where there may be a dispute as to the area for which the tenant has been paying rent :—

"In determining the area for which rent has been previously paid, the Court shall, if so required by any party to the suit, have regard to—

"(*a*) the origin and conditions of the tenancy; for instance, whether the rent was a consolidated rent for the entire holding;

"(*b*) whether the tenant has been allowed to hold additional land in consideration of an addition to his total rent or otherwise with the knowledge and consent of the landlord;

"(*c*) the length of time during which the tenancy has lasted without dispute as to rent or area; and

"(*d*) the length of the measure used or in local use at the time of the origin of the tenancy as compared with that used or in local use at the time of the institution of the suit."

We have also brought the section under the general rule that the Court shall not fix a rent which would be unfair or inequitable.

28. We have substituted for the section of the Bill No. II regulating the instalments in which rent is to be payable the following simpler provision, namely:—

"53. Subject to agreement or established usage a money-rent payable by a tenure-holder or raiyat shall be paid in four equal instalments falling due on the last day of each quarter of the agricultural year";

and to prevent raiyats being harassed by successive suits for arrears, when by agreement or custom a larger number of instalments than four may be established, we have inserted in Chapter XIII a section (147) enacting in effect that such suits shall not be instituted against a raiyat oftener than once in three months.

29. We have made certain amendments in the division of the chapter relating to receipts and accounts, but the only one calling for special notice is the insertion of a new section (59) requiring the Local Government to provide and keep on sale forms of receipts and accounts. It will be for the landlords to choose whether they will use those forms, but we believe they will be found convenient.

30. In pursuance of the policy of the Bengal Act for the registration of proprietors, we have inserted the following section:—

Effect of receipt by registered proprietor.

"60. Where rent is due to the proprietor, manager or mortgagee of an estate, the receipt of the person registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876, as proprietor, manager or mortgagee of that estate or of his agent authorized in that behalf shall be a sufficient discharge for the rent; and the person liable for the rent shall not be entitled to plead in defence to a claim by the person so registered that the rent is due to any third person.

"But nothing in this section shall affect any remedy which any such third person may have against the registered proprietor, manager or mortgagee."

31. We have likewise modified in some particulars the provisions relating to the deposit of rent, but need only mention the provision that the deposit shall be made in the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the rent, and the limitation of the second ground on which an application to deposit rent may be made to cases where the tenant has reason to believe, owing to a tender having been refused or a receipt withheld on a previous occasion, that the landlord will not be willing to receive the rent or grant a receipt.

32. We have omitted the second sub-section of section 77 of the Bill No. II, which enacted that, when the right, title and interest of a tenant is brought to sale in execution of a decree obtained by a person other than the landlord, the landlord shall be entitled to have his rent paid first out of the sale-proceeds, and we have so re-cast the section as to make it clear that in the case of a tenure-holder, raiyat at fixed rates or occupancy-raiyat the landlord's remedy for arrears will be sale and not ejectment, and that the arrears will be a first charge on the tenure or holding.

33. We have substituted for section 79 of the Bill No. II a section (67) providing that an arrear of rent shall bear simple interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the expiration of that quarter of the agricultural year in which the instalment falls due.

34. To meet those cases in which transfer without the landlord's consent is a valid custom, we have provided in section 73 that, until notice of such a transfer is duly served on the landlord, the transferor and transferee shall be jointly and severally liable for arrears of rent accruing after the transfer.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AS TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

35. We have in section 79 provided that a non-occupancy raiyat shall be entitled to construct a well for the irrigation of his holding. A well constructed under this provision will be an

improvement within the meaning of the Act, and the raiyat will on being ejected be entitled to receive compensation for it. The high importance of facilitating and encouraging the construction of all works of irrigation in this country with a view to the prevention of famine points to the necessity of this.

36. We have inserted a new section (84) giving power to landlords to acquire by compulsory sale, through the Civil Court and at a price to be fixed by the Court, any land in their estate required for building purposes or for religious, charitable or educational objects. The necessity of some such power, especially with a view to provide building-sites either for new tenants or in cases of diluvion, has been strongly urged upon us. We have guarded the section against abuse by requiring the certificate of a Collector as to the sufficiency of the reason before action can be taken under it.

37. We have inserted a section (85) providing that if a raiyat sub-lets otherwise than by a registered instrument the sub-lease shall not be valid against his landlord unless made with his landlord's consent, that a sub-lease by a raiyat shall not be admitted to registration if it purports to create a term exceeding nine years (seven years was the longest term for which an occupancy-raiyat could sub-let under section 38 of the Bill No. II) and that where a raiyat has without his landlord's consent granted a sub-lease by an instrument registered before the commencement of the Act the sub-lease shall not be valid for more than nine years from the commencement of the Act.

38. In dealing with surrender and abandonment the only changes made by us which need here be noticed are the provisions which we have inserted to check collusive surrender or abandonment in fraud of the rights of third parties. The necessity for this was brought to notice in paragraph 69 of the Bengal Government's letter of 15th September, where it is shown that raiyats not unfrequently sub-let the whole or a portion of their holdings in consideration of a large bonus for a term of years. To leave the interests of sub-lessees in such cases entirely at the mercy of the sub-lessor in collusion with his landlord would do serious practical harm. We have therefore provided (section 86 (*6*)) that the surrender of a holding which is subject to a registered incumbrance shall not be valid without the consent of the incumbrancer and the landlord, and in case of abandonment we have provided (section 87 (*4*)) that the sub-lease shall only be avoided after the sub-lessee has had the opportunity of taking over for the unexpired period of his sub-lease the full rights and liabilities of his lessor in regard to the rent of his entire holding. These provisions appear to us to present the only method by which protection can be given to the sub-lessee without injury to the landlord or without risking the conversion of these sub-leases into permanent transfers. In the case of sale in execution of a decree for rent, the sub-lessee has the same protection as other incumbrancers under Chapter XIV.

39. We have in section 88 provided that a division of rent shall not be valid as against the landlord without his consent in writing. This we understand to be the existing law.

40. We have amended section 90 so as to make it clear that a landlord is not entitled to enter on and measure land exempt from the payment of revenue.

41. We have in section 92 substituted the acre for the standard bíghá as the official standard of measurement, and have empowered a Court or Revenue-officer to direct, where such a course may seem more convenient, that a measurement shall be made by any other specified standard.

CHAPTER X.

RECORD-OF-RIGHTS AND SETTLEMENT OF RENTS.

42. In the Bill No. II the two processes known as the record-of-rights and the settlement of rents were dealt with separately, but it seemed to us more convenient that they should be amalgamated, and we have accordingly given to the Revenue-officer who is appointed to settle disputes during the operation of recording rights a similar power to settle disputes regarding rents.

We have, however, provided for two distinct kinds of settlement. Under the ordinary settlement, the officer will only have the power to settle rents when a settlement of land-revenue is being made or a question between the landlord and tenant arises, and such rents as he settles will generally be fixed for a term of years; in other cases his recorded entries will only have a presumptive value; he can, moreover, only reduce rents on the grounds under which reduction is demandable in the Civil Courts. Under the special settlement, which will only be undertaken with the previous sanction of the Government of India, and which is meant to be applied only in circumstances in which the operation of the ordinary law is likely to prove insufficient, the Settlement-officer will have power to settle all rents, and will, moreover, have

power to reduce rents on other grounds than those ordinarily applicable. We think that in the exceptional cases in which it may be necessary to have recourse to this procedure the Government should have power to go to the root of the matter, and to put its settlement on a thoroughly stable footing.

TABLES OF RATES.

43. We have decided, in deference to the opinion of many experienced officers and with the consent of the Government of Bengal, to omit the chapter (XI of Bill No. II) providing for the preparation of tables of rates. It was evident that the procedure would only be made use of in rare and exceptional cases, and a more effectual method of treating these cases is provided in the Settlement chapter.

CHAPTER XI.

RECORD OF PROPRIETORS' PRIVATE LANDS.

44. The only amendment calling for notice in this chapter is the insertion of a provision in section 116, that nothing in the chapter (VI) relating to non-occupancy-raiyats shall apply to a proprietor's private lands. This merely expresses what was always intended, though by an oversight it was not previously provided for.

CHAPTER XII.

DISTRAINT.

45. We have inserted two sections of some importance at the end of this chapter.

The first (141) provides that when the Local Government is of opinion that in any local area or in any class of cases it would, by reason of the character of the cultivation or the habits of the cultivators, be impracticable for a landlord to realize his rent by an application to the Court under this chapter, it may by order authorize the landlord to distrain by himself or his agent; but that a landlord so distraining shall forthwith give notice to the Court, and that the Court shall thereupon depute an officer to take charge of the produce distrained, and proceed thereafter as if he had distrained under the ordinary procedure. The other section (142) added to this chapter empowers the High Court to make rules regulating the procedure under it.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

46. Section 147 has already been noticed (*supra* paragraph 28).

47. We have in section 148 added to the sections of the Civil Procedure Code, which are not to apply to rent-suits, section 326, empowering the Court to authorize the Collector to stay an execution sale of land in certain cases.

48. We have in section 153 excepted from the rules restricting appeals in rent-suits cases in which a question of the amount of rent annually payable by the tenant has been determined.

49. We have omitted section 172 of the Bill No. II, which required all mutual claims between the landlord and tenant as such to be inquired into and determined in every suit and proceeding for ejectment.

CHAPTER XIV.

SALE FOR ARREARS UNDER DECREE.

50. We have added to the "protected interests" in section 160—

"(*e*) the right of a non-occupancy-raiyat to hold for five years at a rent fixed under Chapter VI by a Court or under Chapter X by a Revenue-officer."

The section as it stood would probably have been construed to cover such cases, but we think it well to leave no room for doubt on the point.

51. We have, in order to shorten proceedings, inserted in section (163) a clause enacting that in cases under this chapter the order of attachment and the proclamation of sale required by section 287 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be issued simultaneously.

52. We have, at the suggestion of our honourable colleague Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji, inserted a new section (174) allowing a judgment-debtor to apply to set aside a sale of his tenure or holding, on depositing in Court within thirty days from the date of sale for payment to the decree-holder the amount recoverable under the decree with costs, and for payment to the purchaser a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the purchase-money. Applications under section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside sales cause expense and annoyance to the decree-holder and auction-purchaser. It is believed that they are often instituted merely with a view to recovering the tenure or holding which has been sold, and it is anticipated that, if a judgment-debtor is allowed to recover his property by depositing after the sale the amount decreed against him, the number of these applications will be considerably diminished.

CHAPTER XV.

CONTRACT AND CUSTOM.

53. A question having been raised as to how far section 210 of the Bill No. II, which was intended to have retrospective effect, should be allowed such effect, we have carefully considered each provision of that section, and have come to the conclusion that some of those provisions ought, with reference to this point, to be treated differently from others. The way in which we propose to treat the matter will be best seen from the new section we now propose, which runs as follows :—

Restrictions on exclusion of Act by agreement.

"178. (*1*) Nothing in any contract between a landlord and tenant made before or after the passing of this Act—

"(*a*) shall bar in perpetuity the acquisition of an occupancy-right in land, or

"(*b*) shall take away an occupancy-right in existence at the date of the contract, or

"(*c*) shall entitle a landlord to eject a tenant otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or

"(*d*) shall take away or limit the right of a tenant, as provided by this Act, to make improvements and claim compensation for them.

"(*2*) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and tenant since the 15th day of July, 1880,* and before the passing of this Act shall prevent a raiyat from acquiring, in accordance with this Act, an occupancy-right in land.

"(*3*) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and tenant after the passing of this Act shall—

"(*a*) prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land;

"(*b*) take away or limit the right of an occupancy-raiyat to use land as provided by section 23;

"(*c*) take away the right of a raiyat to surrender his holding in accordance with section 86;

"(*d*) take away the right of a raiyat to transfer or bequeath his holding in accordance with local usage;

"(*e*) take away the right of a raiyat to sub-let subject to, and in accordance with, the provisions of this Act;

"(*f*) take away the right of a raiyat to apply for a reduction of rent under section 38 or section 52;

"(*g*) take away the right of a landlord or tenant to apply for a commutation of rent under section 40; or

"(*h*) affect the provisions of section 67 relating to interest payable on arrears of rent."

54. To meet the important case of a lease for the reclamation of waste land to which these provisions are not suitable, we have added the following proviso :—

"Provided as follows :—

"(i) Nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of a lease granted *bonâ fide* for the reclamation of waste land, except that, where, on or after the expiration of the term created by the lease, the lessee would, under Chapter V, be entitled to an occupancy-right in the land comprised in the lease, nothing in the lease shall prevent him from acquiring that right."

* This was the date of the publication by the Government of Bengal of the Rent Commission's Report and Draft Bill.

55. We have further provided that the section shall not affect those contracts which are occasionally entered into for the temporary cultivation of orchard land with agricultural crops.

56. We have in section 180 put útbandi lands on the footing on which chur lands were placed by section 213 of the Bill No. II, that is to say, no occupancy-right will be acquirable in them until they have been held for twelve years, and meantime the tenant will be bound to pay whatever rent may be agreed on between him and his landlord. We have further provided that Chapter VI of the Bill shall not apply to such lands.

57. We agree with the Government of Bengal in thinking that it is not desirable to make any special provision regarding the lands known as "hál-hasili," and we have accordingly omitted all references to them in this chapter.

58. We have considered the proposals of the Government of Bengal regarding homestead lands, and find that they practically resolve themselves into this, that the tenure of such lands should, as provided by section 216 of the Bill No. II, be regulated by local custom, with this addition, however, that, subject to local custom, they should be regulated by the provisions of the Bill applicable to land held by a raiyat. We have amended the section (182) on these line.

CHAPTER XVII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

59. We have in section 189 added to the powers which may be conferred on officers by the rules to be made by the Local Government—"any power exerciseable by any officer under the Bengal Survey Act, 1875."

60. We have also inserted the following new section, which speaks for itself :—

Tenant not enabled by Act to violate conditions binding on landlord.

"194. Where a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder holds his estate or tenure subject to the observance of any specified rule or condition, nothing in this Act shall entitle any person occupying land within the estate or tenure to do any act which involves a violation of that rule or condition."

61. Lastly, we have added a section (196) providing that "this Act shall be read subject to every Act passed after its commencement by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council." In the absence of some such provision as this, the Bengal Legislative Council would, owing to the wide extent of ground covered by this measure of the Supreme legislature, find itself practically debarred for all time to come from dealing with almost every question affecting the relations of agricultural landlords and tenants.

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62. In the 99th paragraph of our former Report we mentioned certain points on which we desired further information, and on which we solicited the opinions of the Local Government or High Court or both, and to these it is necessary briefly to allude in so far as they have not been disposed of by the foregoing remarks.

63. The first of these points, which was referred to the Local Government, was "whether, with reference especially to landlord's improvements, it is desirable to empower Revenue-officers to arrange for the cutting of irrigation-channels, the distribution of water and the payment of compensation, and, if so, what form such provisions should take."

We are fully sensible of the great importance of this question, but on full consideration we agree with the Government of Bengal in thinking that a discussion of it would be out of place in connection with the present Bill, and that it will be most appropriately treated in connection with the irrigation law, which will probably soon come under revision in Bengal.

64. The only other points specially referred to the Local Government, and to which we have not already adverted, were certain proposals to extend the patní sale procedure. Those proposals did not commend themselves to the Local Government, and now that the patní procedure is to be excluded from the present Bill, they would more properly be reserved for future consideration.

65. The remaining points to which we think it necessary to advert had reference to the question as to the possibility of devising some simplification of the procedure in rent-suits. In paragraph 83 of our former Report we said—"For ourselves we must confess that, after the most anxious consideration of the various schemes which have been propounded for shortening and simplifying the procedure in rent-suits, we are unable to suggest anything of importance in this direction, which would not involve a serious risk of failure of justice." We, however,

proposed that certain suggestions which had been made should be referred for the opinion of the High Court. The reply of the Honourable Judges is among the papers before us, and we regret to find that, as we apprehended, they too are unable to strike out any royal road to the result desired. They disapprove of the specific suggestions made, and they state it as their opinion that the true remedy for the evils complained of is to be found in executive rather than in legislative action, that is to say, in an increase in the judicial staff and a reduction of the court-fees.

Since the reply of the Honourable Judges has been received, further proposals have been submitted to us, and in particular a scheme put forward by Bábú Mohiny Mohun Roy, on which the opinions of certain officers have been taken, but we regret to say we have not found among them anything which would materially abridge the procedure without entailing a risk of serious failure of justice. The executive measures referred to by the High Court will, doubtless, receive careful consideration at the hands of the Government.

66. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	29th March, and 5th and 12th April, 1884.
Calcutta Gazette	2nd, 9th and 16th April, 1884.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bengal	Bengali	29th April, 1884.
	Hindi	6th May, 1884.
	Uriya	8th May, 1884.

67 We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

S C. BAYLEY.
RIVERS THOMPSON.*
C. P. ILBERT.
LAKSHMESHWAR SINGH OF DARBHANGA.*(a)
J. W. QUINTON.
T. M. GIBBON.*
AMÍR ALÍ.*(b)
W. W. HUNTER.*
H. J. REYNOLDS.*
PEARI MOHAN MUKERJI.* (c)
G. H. P. EVANS.*

The 12th February, 1885.

* Signed subject to dissent on certain points.

(a) I sign this Report as it represents the views of the majority, but I reserve to myself the right of recording separate dissent.

(b) I object to some of the main provisions of the Bill and have recorded a separate dissent.

(c) This Report represents the views of the majority. I object to the main principles of the Bill and record separate dissent.

SCHEDULE.

Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 197—1-63, dated 13th March, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 42].

From Bábú Pronob Náth Ghosál, Náib, Roy Luchmiput Sing Bahadur's Zamíndárí, Kutabpur, District Rungpur, dated 24th April, 1884 [Paper No. 43].

Endorsement by Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 491—9-24R., dated 23rd July, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 44].

Office Memorandum by Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 499R., dated 25th July, 1884 [Papers No. 45].

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1986, dated 8th August, 1884 [Paper No. 46].

Extract from *The Bengálí* of 30th August, 1884 [Paper No. 47].

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2611, dated 15th September, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 48].

„ Bábú Kishori Lál Sarkár, dated 21st September, 1884 [Paper No. 49].

„ Secretary, British Indian Association, No. 87, dated 23rd September, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 50].

Endorsement by Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 648—926, dated 23rd September, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 51].

Note by Bábú Kishori Lál Sarkár [Paper No. 52].

From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1906T.R., dated 15th September, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 53].

„ Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2071T.R., dated 29th September, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 54].

Memorial of Committee of Orissa People's Association, dated 21st October, 1884 [Paper No. 55].

Memorial of Middle Tenure-holders of the Sub-division of Jhenidah, District Jessore [Paper No. 56].

Endorsement by Under-Secretary to Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No 749—9-35R., dated 31st October, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 57].

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2759, dated 3rd November, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 58].

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2943, dated 20th November, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 59].

From Honorary Secretary, Behar Landholders Association, dated 27th October, 1884 [Paper No. 60].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2201T.R., dated 9th October, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 61].

From Bábú Rajkissore Mookerjea, Cultivator-raiyat, Utterpára, dated 24th November, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 62].

Notes by the Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon [Papers No. 63].

From Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1926—1009L.R., dated 28th November, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 64].

From Bábú Umesh Chundra Ghosh, Senior Pleader, Jessore, dated 24th November, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 65].

From Bábú Rajkissore Mookerjee, Utterpára, dated 5th December, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 66].

From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2002—1038 L. R., dated 4th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 67].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2013—1041 L. R., dated 4th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 68].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1980—1024 L. R., dated 3rd December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 69].

From Secretary, Bhagulpore Landholders Association, No. 52, dated 3rd December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 70].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2085—1075 L. R., dated 10th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 71].

From Bábú Bepin Behari Sircar, dated 1st December, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 72].

From Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 2091—1077 L. R., dated 10th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 73].

A Review of the Procedure sections of the Bill (No. II), and a few suggestions for the simplification of Procedure, by Bábú Mohiny Mohun Roy [Paper No. 74].

From Secretary, Behar Landholders Association, dated 13th December, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 75].

From Secretary, Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar, No. 123, dated 29th December, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 76].

Memorial of Khás Mahál Raiyats of Government Estate Jalamuta, Villages Paikbhera, Harmasah, &c., District Midnapur [Papers No. 77].

From Bábú Sarat Chunder Mukhopadhya, to Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated 27th December, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 78].

From Bábú Rajkissore Mukerjea, Utterpára, dated 8th January, 1885, and enclosure [Papers No. 79].

From the Mahárájá of Burdwan, No. L.9—301, dated 7th January, 1885, and enclosure [Papers No. 80].

From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 126, dated 14th January, 1885, and enclosure [Papers No 81].

Office Memorandum by Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, No. 111, dated 19th January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 82].

Office Memorandum by Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, No. 113, dated 17th January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 83].

From Bábú Ketaki Bilas Rai, Kirtipur, Jessore, dated 26th January, 1885, and enclosure [Papers No. 84].

Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 327-128 L.R., dated 31st January, 1885, and enclosures [Papers No. 85].

Memorandum of dissent from the decisions of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

IN signing the Report of the Select Committee on this Bill I wish to place on record my opinion that, having regard to all that has been elicited by the commissions and enquiries of the last six or seven years, the Bill inadequately meets the necessities of the case which called for legislation. It is unsatisfactory, in so far as it gives insufficient protection to all raiyats against excessive enhancements of rent, and no real protection in other directions to the non-occupancy-raiyat.

I note, *firstly*, that the change under which the limit of the "village" has been substituted for the "village or estate" in section 20 of the Bill may seriously affect the fixity of the "settled raiyat's" tenure. As originally drawn, "estate" formed part of this section, and its adoption as part of the definition had the sanction of the Secretary of State. In that form the definition met with considerable opposition in Committee, but I was prepared to meet objections by accepting an arrangement whereby a permanent cultivator, when willing to pay a fair rent, should carry his *status* as a settled raiyat to any land in that portion of his landlord's estate which might be situated in the pargana or fiscal circle in which the raiyat resided.

Secondly, I have opposed the "prevailing rate" as a ground of enhancement. There is ample evidence in the recorded literature on the subject to shew that such a thing as a "prevailing rate" of rent does not exist in any part of the country. Under the law as it stands it is admitted that the zamíndárs have been unable to establish a "prevailing rate" in their suits for enhancement on this ground; and the consequence was that, failing proof, the endeavour was made to create it fictitiously. The result has been demoralizing and very injurious to the raiyats, and I am afraid that the Select Committee, though animated by the very best intentions, have not provided any positive safeguard against the mischievous tendencies to which I have referred. On the contrary, their proposals on the subject will probably facilitate enhancements up to the *average* of rates prevailing in the village, and will thus place a much stronger power in the hands of the zamíndárs than even the present law permitted or ever contemplated.

Thirdly, the Bill as it leaves the Committee almost entirely abandons the non-occupancy and the under raiyat. They are practically unprotected; and such a result appears to me to be contrary to the intention with which the legislation on the Rent question was undertaken, and contrary to the conclusions of authoritative opinion that, in the case of all tenants of this class, the growth of the right of occupancy, as tending to establish a substantial peasantry should be encouraged and advanced.

Lastly, the loss of the limitation of the maximum rent to one-fifth of the gross produce is a serious loss, specially as it affects the non-occupancy and under raiyats. The pro-

posal to limit rents to a fraction of the gross produce in staple food-crops did not originate with me, though I accepted it and suggested the particular fraction of one-fifth. Indeed, had my views been supported in regard to the abolition of the "prevailing rate" as a general ground of enhancement, and in regard to the protection of the non-occupancy-raiyat, I should not have placed the stress I now do on the gross-produce limit. But as the majority of the Select Committee have rejected, one by one, every effectual check on rack-renting adopted in the original Bill,—as they have also rejected the equivalents for those checks advocated by me without themselves proposing any substitutes,—it seemed to me that the only hope of escape from the danger of a Bill for the unlimited enhancements of rent lay in a recurrence to the proposal made by the Government of India in their first Bill to limit rents to a share of the gross produce. I am, of course, conscious of the objections to which such a limitation is open as a matter of theory; but theory and practice do not always coincide, and practically a gross produce limit on rents is indigenous in the country, has been asked for by the landlords, and recommended by the ablest among my predecessors. My views on the subject are not shared by a majority of the Committee, and the proposal falls to the ground. I have always admitted that in some Bengal districts the tenantry can well afford to pay higher rents, and I have endeavoured to provide landlords with reasonable facilities for enhancement. But there are many parts of Bengal in which rents are already excessive; and, taking Bengal and Behar together, I cannot contemplate without anxiety a legislative measure whose tendency is to promote, without an ultimate check, a further increase of those rents.

I had hoped that the legislation now in hand, which has been the subject of discussion and consideration by no less than four Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, would have carried with it some measure of finality. I gladly recognise in the Bill some advance on the present law as regards security of tenure in the case of raiyats with a right of occupancy. I recognise too potentialities for good in the chapter which provides for a survey and a record-of-rights. But fixity of tenure for one class of raiyats loses much of its value as against the power of unlimited enhancements of rent; and in its present outcome there is scarcely the assurance, which had been expected, of a final settlement of many important principles connected with a Tenancy Bill in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

RIVERS THOMPSON.

The 13th February, 1885.

Memorandum of dissent from the decisions of the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill.

ALTHOUGH I think the Bill as it now leaves the hands of the Select Committee an improvement on the Bill submitted to it for amendment, it still contains certain provisions with reference to which I differ with the majority in opinion, and on these points I would beg to record my dissent.

1. I object to the omission of the words "and the whole or part of it is sub-let" from section "5", sub-section "5". The word should be again inserted or the whole of the sub-section omitted.

Under the Bill a tenure-holder is a tenant "who has acquired a right to hold land for the purposes of collecting rents or bringing it under cultivation by establishing raiyats on it." A raiyat, is a person "who has acquired land for the purpose of cultivating it himself or by hired labour."

I cannot understand on what grounds the majority of the Committee deemed it necessary to over-ride the essential difference in the nature of the two tenancies, and to declare that all persons holding more than 33 standard acres of land shall be presumed to be tenure-holders until the contrary is proved.

To me it appears that the first and only enquiry to be made is whether the tenant cultivates it himself or sub-lets the whole or a portion of it. If he cultivates it himself it should be presumed that he is a raiyat until the contrary is proved. If he sub-lets a portion of it, it should be presumed that he is a tenure-holder, until he proves that he originally acquired the land for cultivating purposes, and that the tenants who hold under him are sub-tenants.

Our efforts in this instance should be confined to strengthening the position of the actual cultivators of the soil.

2. I dissent from the decision of the majority of the Select Committee to omit transferability from among the incidents attached to an occupancy-holding.

I have already exhausted every argument I can think of to induce the Government and the Committee to legalize and control transfer and failed to gain their support, it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here, I will therefore only record my dissent.

3. *Section 18, Chapter 3.*—The provisions of this chapter should be confined to mocurraree holdings, holdings admitted by the landlord to be held at fixed rents, and holdings the rents of which have been declared fixed in perpetuity under decrees of competent Courts. If this is not allowed, sections 15 to 22 of Bill No. 2 should be again inserted in the Bill in place of sections 12 (*3*) and 13.

All raiyati holdings acquired for the purposes of cultivation whether held at a fixed rent or at a rent subject to enhancement, should only be used for the purpose for which they were acquired, *viz.*, for the purposes of cultivation, and for the growth of crops. There can be no sufficient reason for allowing an ordinary cultivator to be ejected from his holding if he uses it in a manner to render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy and at the same time to allow raiyats at fixed rates of rent to do, as they think right with the land even to destroying it whatever the rate of rent may be, whether subject to periodical enhancement or not, the purpose for which the land was originally acquired was the same in both instances and should remain so.

If the provisions of the chapter were confined to admitted rights, the injury to the landlord would be lessened, as they stand in the Bill, in every instance that a landlord sues under section 25 (*a*), the provisions of this chapter will be pleaded to debar suit.

If the above suggestions were adopted, it would not inflict any hardship on the tenant; if the tenant claiming to hold at fixed rates, but whose rights had not been admitted wished to avail himself of the privileges allowed him under this chapter, all he need do is to apply under section 157, to have the nature of his tenancy declared previous to availing himself of them.

If the operation of this chapter is not confined to mocurraree holdings, and holdings the rents of which have been declared fixed by a competent Court, sections 15 to 22 of Bill No. 2 should be again inserted in the Bill, or the landlord will be compelled to bring a suit to set aside every conveyance in which the holding is incorrectly described as a holding at fixed rates, when he receives notice of transfer.

4. The restrictions placed on voluntary enhancement under section 29, will have the effect of compelling the landlord to exact every pice of rent the law will permit him to demand, it prohibits all enhancement out of court, or it will induce the parties concerned to resort to deception and fraud to evade the payment of the heavy costs entailed upon them in a heavy law suit for enhancement of rents, they will fight it out to the bitter end or lie.

5. Section 35 I consider superfluous we have throughout the Bill directed the Courts to decree only fair and equitable rents, therefore to tell the Courts that they shall not decree unfair and inequitable rents is unnecessary. With an experienced judge it will have no weight but an inexperienced judge may attach undue importance to it and in doing so do substantial injustice to one of the parties concerned.

6. Under sections 48 and 49 we have effected too little for the protection of the sub-tenant, the actual cultivator of the soil.

The sub-tenant holding under a registered lease is, I think, amply protected short of allowing him to acquire occupancy-rights in the land, the Committee have gone as far as it is possible to go without encroaching on the rights of others, but the sub-tenant who holds under a verbal agreement or an agreement which cannot be accepted as evidence under the law is not sufficiently protected. I would wish to see the sub-tenant receive the same protection against hasty eviction, rack-renting, &c., as is afforded the non-occupancy-raiyat under the Bill.

7. Section 50 is an improvement on section 64 of Bill No. 2, but it does not go far enough. I am of opinion that the suggestions made in the Bengal Government letter of September, 1884, that the presumption should run from 20 years previous to the introduction of the suit, should be adopted, my reasons for wishing it so I stated in my dissent on the Bill No. 2, therefore need not repeat them here.

8. The penal clauses 59, 74 and 185 require modification as they stand, they will be harsh in their operation and may be used solely for the purpose of giving the landlord annoyance.

9. Section 89—2 prohibiting the landlords measuring lands oftener than once in ten years will have the effect of encouraging encroachments. As the landlords are prohibited from bringing suits for enhancement oftener than once in 15 years there is no necessity for this prohibition and the right to do so will, in all instances, be useful to them to test encroachments.

10. Section 138 limits the area of the landlords zeraut or home cultivation to all land held by him as such for 12 years continuously "previous" to the introduction of the Act, thereby preventing him from acquiring any more land as zeraut after the passing of the Bill.

It does not prevent his cultivating more land as home cultivation, but if he once lets it out of his possession, lets it to another person for one season, he will lose his rights in it for ever.

I think the period he is required to hold it for, in order so acquire zeraut rights in the land should run for a period of 12 years before or after the Act is introduced.

11. Section 173 contains a new provision in law, it permits a judgment-debtor to recover possession of his holding 30 days after it has been sold by decree of Court by paying in the amount of the decree.

I object to it as I think it will have an effect contrary to what is intended.

It will deter would-be purchasers from bidding, thereby allowing holdings to be sold for one quarter their value.

It will encourage hangers on about the Courts to make speculative purchases.

And last not least it will induce the judgment-debtors to be careless in the due payment of their debts.

T. M. GIBBON.

12th February, 1885.

Dissent.

I REGRET I cannot concur with many of the decisions arrived at by the majority of the Select Committee. It seems to me that we have failed to achieve some of the principal objects of the Bill, and that the modifications which the measure has undergone, whilst securing to the landlords substantial advantages, have left the raiyats as defenceless as before.

The Bill was introduced in Council with certain well-defined objects which were of a two-fold character, namely (1) to give reasonable security to the peasant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land; (2) to give reasonable facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent. In order to attain the first object, it was proposed to make the following changes in the existing system:—

(1) to extend to permanent cultivators, holding land in a particular village or estate, the right to hold that land on payment of a fair rent;

(2) to make occupancy-rights transferable;

(3) to introduce a fixed maximum limit for the enhancement of rents; and

(4) to provide some efficient guarantee to non-occupancy-raiyats against *arbitrary* eviction and *arbitrary* enhancement of rents. As regards the first object, the proposal, no doubt, has been maintained with some modification. But this has certainly not been the case with the others, and I must confess to a feeling of disappointment at the withdrawal of most of those provisions which were from time to time introduced to secure these objects.

The free transfer of occupancy-holdings was, if I may so call it, the keystone of the measure. The custom had grown up in various parts of Bengal and was gradually extending itself to the entire province. Excepting those places where the presence of a foreign element predominated and caused some degree of friction between landlords and raiyats, the tenants who enjoyed the right of free transfer were admittedly more prosperous and better able to withstand the periodical shocks of scarcities and famines. It was admitted that, during the years immediately preceding the introduction of the measure in Council, the evidence in favour of the extension of the right of transferability had accumulated considerably. It was accordingly proposed to give a statutory sanction to that right. With reference to Behar, however, a doubt was entertained by the Government of Bengal, and my own knowledge of the circumstances of that province induced me last session to bring forward a proposal to withdraw Behar from the operation of the provision. That proposal, however, was not approved of, and it was resolved to give the right to all occupancy-raiyats throughout Bengal and Behar. During the present session, the provision has been dropped entirely from the Bill. Whilst agreeing to the advisability of leaving to custom the right of free transfer in Behar, I consider that as regards Bengal it would have a mischievous tendency. In every place, even where the right has been freely exercised, such as the Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions, the custom will be disputed, with the result that a large portion of the consideration money will pass either into the hands of the landlords or their servants. It would have been far better to recognize transferability throughout Bengal Proper, subject, if necessary, to the payment by the raiyat of a graduated scale of fees upon the consideration money, than to have left it to custom, which I fear will henceforth be disputed in every instance, to the serious prejudice of the tenant in the exercise of his right. With the safeguards which the Bengal Government proposed to attach to the recognition of the right in Bengal Proper, no injury to the landholding interests need have been feared I think the mode in which the question has been discussed and decided is likely to produce mischief. Had the question not been raised, this mischief might have been avoided.

2. From the very inception of the Bill, it was considered necessary to introduce a maximum limit on rents. In many parts of the province it was proved by the stern testimony of facts that the enhancement of rent beyond a certain limit implied starvation to the cultivators of the soil, and that any endeavour to exact rent beyond that limit ended in failure to the landlord or distress to the tenant. In the interests of the landholding classes themselves it was proposed to provide a check to the system of rack-renting which many of them were disposed to adopt. The East Landholders Association and the late Bábú Kristodás Pál both proposed a gross produce-limit—the former one-fifth as the highest limit of enhancement which the zamíndárs thought proper to demand, the latter one-fourth. The important question to determine was what proportion should the raiyat be left in enjoyment of after payment of his rent? If experience and the collective evidence of competent observers are of any account, it is clear that the raiyats in Bengal can hardly pay for rent more than one-fifth of the gross produce without trenching upon the bare means of subsistence. If in some places the *jamábandis* shew a higher rent, the question remains is the raiyat ever

able to discharge his liability? Among other evidence, that recently supplied by the Board of Revenue as the result of its experience of wards' estates furnishes a negative answer to this question. It certainly cannot be the interest of anybody to leave the raiyat a bare subsistence. Whatever the proportion it may have been considered desirable to adopt, a gross produce-limit appeared to me the most satisfactory and most feasible of all the proposals brought forward to prevent rack-renting. The adoption of this limit would have also enabled the legislature to give some degree of protection to the large body of non-occupancy and under-raiyats who are now practically left without any protection. The withdrawal of the fractional limit upon enhancements in Court is in my opinion likely to prove injurious to the raiyats.

3. I consider the ground of enhancement on the basis of "prevailing rates" as open to serious objection. It introduces, in the form it has now assumed in this Bill, an entirely novel principle into the law of Bengal. The law has hitherto not recognized enhancements up to the *average* of rates payable, and it seems to me that the recognition of such a principle is not only dangerous, but, without any correlative ground of reduction, unjust. It will end in screwing up rents to the factitious average of a large number of rates, over the correctness or reality of which no individual raiyat has any control, and that average will furnish the basis for a fresh increase until the highest possible rate is reached.

4. Enhancement on the ground of increase in the price of staple food-crops is to my mind economically indefensible. When the price of food-crops increases, the price of other necessary articles also increases. Is it fair or reasonable to constitute a rise in the price of staple food-crops as a ground of enhancement when a hundred other circumstances, like the increasing cost of production, increasing cost of the bare necessities of life, &c., tend to show that the raiyat of to-day in the majority of instances is not a whit better off than the raiyat of twenty years ago? Let us take for example an instance (which is not uncommon in Bengal), of a raiyat whose holding is fit for growing, say cotton, and whose cultivation, owing to a fall in the cotton-market, has diminished in value. As the Bill stands such a raiyat would, notwithstanding his contracted ability to pay enhanced rent, be still liable to enhancement should the price of food-grains have risen. In other words, although he gets less for his crop and has to pay more for his food, he is still liable to have his rents increased. I cannot help thinking that the Select Committee have failed to realize the full effects of this ground of enhancement, and I would strongly urge that the old ground of enhancement on the basis of net values should be reverted to.

5. The Bill provides no efficient safeguard against the ejectment of a non-occupancy raiyat to prevent the possibility of his acquiring an occupancy-right.

6. I am not able to understand the object of the factitious difference which has been created between under-raiyats holding under registered sub-leases, and under-raiyats holding verbally or under an unregistered lease. The system of sub-letting is interwoven with the agricultural economy of the country, and the Committee at a very early stage recognized the inexpediency of introducing any provision in the Bill interfering with it. Considerable protection has been given to planters and capitalists taking lands for purposes of indigo cultivation from the raiyats under registered sub-leases. No protection, however, is given to the mass of under-raiyats. It is said that these may secure to themselves the same rights by simply taking registered leases; but it must be remembered that the majority of the under-raiyats are poor to the verge of starvation, and that they are not in a position to demand registered leases.

7. I demur, also, to the provision embodied in the Bill regarding *útbandi* tenures. This provision seems to me to be in direct contradiction to the views of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, that "shifting" should be put an end to. The *útbandi* provisions recognize and legalize the eviction of a raiyat at the mere caprice of the landlord. I had no objection to the proposals of the Bengal Government, to allow land held on the *útbandi* system to be a matter for contract; but I have strong objections to the *útbandi* raiyat being left, as this Bill leaves him, without any practical protection whatsoever.

These are the main and essential points on which I differ from my colleagues; but there are various minor details with reference to which, also, I cannot agree with them.

8. On the whole I regret to think that a measure from which so much was expected should prove so inadequate in its general result. The guarantees to which the raiyats had laid claim, as well on constitutional grounds as on those of equity and expediency, have been either withheld or only partially conceded. Between contending claims the Bill does not in my opinion strike a just balance, and it seems to me that unless some further modifications are made in the direction which I have indicated, it will not answer the purpose of definitely setting at rest the disputes between landlord and tenant in Bengal.

AMÍR ALÍ.

MINUTE.

I signed the preliminary Report of the Select Committee last year, on the understanding that I postponed the expression of my opinion on certain questions until the submission of the final Report to Council. Some of the sections to which I then objected have, during the subsequent revision, been removed from the Bill, others have been modified, and I now confine my remarks to four principal points. I desire, however, at the same time to record in general terms my hesitation in regard to several other provisions in the Bill. For the Select Committee has been asked to deal with the entire relation of landlord and tenant in Bengal, without being furnished with any body of cross-examined evidence to guide its deliberations. Opinions and statements, often conflicting and sometimes contradictory, have been furnished to it in large numbers. But it has not had the means of ascertaining which of these opinions and statements would have borne the test of cross-examination, or how far their discrepancies might have been reconciled. Absence of such data is the more to be regretted in a measure affecting land-right in Bengal; for in Bengal almost alone among the Provinces of India, there is no central department of statistics, and until quite recently there was no agricultural bureau, which might in some measure have compensated for the evidence of witnesses heard in the Districts. But, while I regret the defective method of enquiry originally adopted, I acknowledge that, at the stage which the measure had reached when the Bill came before the Select Committee, the time for an effective local enquiry had gone past. The Committee heard the views of several gentlemen in Calcutta on two minor points, but no body of evidence has been collected in the Districts and subjected to cross-examination. The result has been to leave in my mind an extreme uncertainty in regard to several important classes of rights with which the Bill deals.

Coming to specific grounds I object, in the first place, to the application of one set of minute provisions for the regulation of rent, to two Provinces in which the relation of landlord and tenant is so widely dissimilar as in Bengal and Behar. [Section 1 (3).] The statements before the Committee show that in Behar, owing to over-population and to the consequent competition for land, the difficulty is to secure a sufficient share of the crop to the cultivator; while throughout large areas in Bengal the difficulty is for the landlord to realise his rent. Yet the fundamental differences between Bengal and Behar find no recognition in the Bill. The effect of this has been, in my opinion, to increase the difficulty of making effective provision for either Province. Thus in regard to perhaps the most important question dealt with in the Bill, namely, the restrictions to be placed on enhancement of rents, the Bengal Government declared that to limit rents to one-fifth of the gross-produce was a necessity for Behar, while the imposition of that limit was found indefensible for Bengal. The one-fifth limit has accordingly been dropped, and minor restrictions have been introduced. It seems doubtful to me whether some of these minor restrictions do not go further than is warranted by the facts in Bengal; and it is more than doubtful, considering the statements made on behalf of the Bengal Government, whether these restrictions will meet the necessities of Behar.

I object, in the second place, to the discouragement which the Bill places on the reclamation of waste lands by proprietors at their own expense. Important provisions in the Bill rest on considerations arising out of the pressure of the population on the soil, and on the necessity of protecting the cultivator against the monopoly in land which is thus conferred on the landlord. The most direct remedy for this state of things is to increase the area available for cultivation. Yet the Bill not only gives no new inducement to landholders to reclaim wastes, but places discouragements, which did not exist under the previous law, upon their doing so. As regards lands brought under cultivation by means of reclamation leases, the landlord will be in a rather worse position than before; for the occupancy-right will now commence to accrue to the tenants during the currency of such leases, and it may be enforced immediately on their expiry. As regards lands brought under cultivation by the landlord himself, by means of hired labour, he is in a much worse position than before. Henceforth the landlord who cuts down heavy jungle, or digs tanks, or drains swamps at a large outlay, by means of his own servants, will, under the provisions of the Bill, begin to lose the occupancy-right in the reclaimed land as soon as he lets it out to tenants. If the landlord lets the reclaimed fields to a settled raiyat of the village, the tenant acquires the occupancy-right the moment he enters on the land: if the landlord lets the reclaimed fields to any other raiyat, the title to occupancy-rights immediately begins to accrue. In no case will the landlord be permitted, by special contract in his lease, to bar the growth of occupancy-rights in land which he has reclaimed by his own servants at his own expense. Considering the pressure of the people on the cultivated soil, and the existence of large un-reclaimed tracts within a few days' walk of centres of congested population, I think it impolitic to place any new discouragements on efforts to add to the cultivated land. Considering that the Bill, in order to deal with the evils of over-population, restricts the former rights of the landholders, I think that such discouragements are not only impolitic but unjust. I purpose, therefore, to move amendments in Council, which will have the effect of protecting a landlord who reclaims at his own expense *bonâ fide* waste lands, against the

growth of occupancy-rights in those lands during a reasonable period to recoup his outlay, say for thirty years.

In the third place, I object to certain of the provisions for the enhancement and reduction of rents on the ground of a rise in prices [section 39]. The Bill substitutes for an old and a scarcely workable ground of enhancement, namely, a rise in the value of the produce, a much more simple ground, namely, a rise in the prices of staple food-crops. The latter contention would in any case be more easily susceptible of proof. But the Bill further simplifies the burden of proof, by directing that the Courts shall be guided by certain lists of prices to be published in the official Gazette. These lists are to be of two kinds; one set of lists are to record current prices in the future, the other set refer to prices in the past. A new and sharp weapon of enhancement is thus placed in the hands of the landlord; but, subject to conditions on its application imposed by the Bill in favour of the tenants, I believe it to be a fair ground of enhancement. The weapon is two-edged; it cuts against the tenant as a means of enhancement if prices have gone up, and against the landlord as a ground for the reduction of rent if prices have gone down. It is obvious, however, that as the Bill entrusts the Local Government with the duty of supplying the evidence, it should take reasonable guarantees that the evidence thus supplied shall be good evidence. The draft Bill of last year provided that all the price lists officially published, should be conclusive evidence. The Bill as now finally settled directs that the Courts shall presume that the facts stated in the lists are correct unless and until it is proved that they are incorrect; thus giving the value of presumptive evidence to both the sets of lists.

I believe that the lists to be prepared for current prices in the future, under the safeguards provided by the Bill, will merit this degree of credibility: but that the lists, purporting to record prices in the past, do not. This latter class of lists will have to be compiled, *ex post facto*, for a period running back ten or fifteen years, from certain price-lists which were collected at a time when adequate safeguards were not taken to secure their accuracy, and when the effective safeguards now provided by the Bill for future price-lists were not thought of. At the period of their collection, moreover, it was never contemplated to give to them the value of conclusive or presumptive evidence in the Courts. I have examined some of the old lists. I do not think that they afford a safe basis for a recompilation which should be accepted by the Courts either as conclusive or presumptive evidence of prices in the past. They are valuable concurrent evidence, taken together with the evidence to be derived from the business books of grain-merchants, zamíndárs, and dealers in export produce. I do not think that lists to be mainly compiled from them should now have a greater weight than the original lists would have had under the Evidence Act. I propose, therefore, to move an amendment which will have the effect of leaving the value of presumptive evidence to the lists prepared for current prices in future, but withdrawing that value from the lists to be compiled for prices in the past.

In the fourth place, while not dissenting from the powers granted by section 112 to the Local Government, in certain exceptional circumstances, to reduce rents, I wish to place on record the hesitation with which I have agreed to that provision. The exceptional circumstances contemplated are when the Government has to intervene between landlord and tenant, "in the interests of public order or of the local welfare." On the one hand, the experience of the past, and the statements which have been made in regard to the future, seem to render it expedient that this power should, under due safeguards, be accorded to the Local Government. The Bill, in requiring that the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council must be obtained, provides due safeguards. On the other hand, I do not think that a general disruption of contracts between landlord and tenant, such as is involved by a reduction of rents on a large scale, should be effected by any authority of a less deliberative character than the Legislature itself. If, therefore, it ever becomes necessary to apply this clause to a considerable area, I hope that the process will be conducted under, or receive effect from, an express Act. It is in this hope that I have agreed to the provision in the present Bill.

I have thought it my duty to place on record objections to specific provisions of the Bill, and to mention in general terms my uncertainty in regard to several important classes of rights with which it deals. I ought, therefore, to state clearly that I believe the Bill, taken as a whole, makes substantial improvements on the existing law, and that, where it alters that law, the changes are, with certain exceptions, expedient and just.

W. W. HUNTER.

With respect to the non-occupancy-raiyat, the original Bill was designed to protect him against unreasonable exactions, and to facilitate his acquisition of the right of occupancy. I have shown what stress was laid on these objects, and especially on the second of these objects, by the Famine Commissioners and by the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill. It is therefore somewhat remarkable that the amended Bill leaves the non-occupancy-raiyat entirely at the mercy of his landlord as regards his rent. When first admitted to occupation he must pay such rent as may be agreed upon between himself and his landlord. It is true that, if he is afterwards called upon to agree to an enhancement, he may demand a judicial rent for a term of five years. But this provision will be inoperative, for the raiyat will be aware that, unless he comes to terms with his landlord in the matter of rent, the landlord will not formally demand an enhancement, but will sue to have him ejected. Those who know the peasantry of Bengal know that a raiyat will agree to pay any rent rather than face the alternative of ejectment from his holding. The provisions of Chapter VI of the Bill will therefore enable the landlord to exact from the non-occupancy-raiyat the highest rent which the land can possibly bear, a rent which will leave the tenant nothing more than a bare subsistence: and the demand of enhancement may be repeated year after year.

It is remarkable, as I have observed, that the amended Bill affords the non-occupancy-raiyat no protection as regards his rent. But it is still more remarkable that it does nothing to facilitate his acquisition of the right of occupancy. It provides, it is true, that he shall not contract himself out of the power to acquire the right. But this stipulation is useless so long as the Bill affords a simple and effectual means of ensuring that the right shall never accrue. The right can be acquired only by 12 years' continuous occupation of village-land. The Bill leaves it in the power of the landlord to rack-rent the non-occupancy-raiyat during eleven years, to evict him in the twelfth, and then to re-admit him and begin the process again. In the populous parts of the country, the raiyat, who cannot live without the land, will have no resource but to submit.

Can it be alleged that such provisions as these redeem the pledges made when the Bill was introduced, or place the non-occupancy-raiyat in the position which he may equitably claim to hold? What was his status under the Regulations of 1793—the contract to which the landlords and their advocates so continually appeal? He was entitled (as Mr. Justice O'Kinealy has shown) to hold at the customary rate, and was not liable to eviction, except for non-payment of rent. What is his status under this Bill? He is a mere tenant-at-will, with absolutely no rights beyond those which his landlord may be pleased to allow him. It may not be possible to revert at the present day to the conditions of 1793, but at least it is reasonable to ask that the legislation of 1885 shall not place the non occupancy-raiyat in a worse position than he held in 1859.

I cannot admit that there is any force in the plea that the landlords, as a body, are not likely to strain to the utmost the powers given them by the Bill. The legislature is not justified in putting one class of men at the mercy of another class, on the chance that the latter will use their irresponsible power with moderation. And I must add that I feel no assurance that, as regards the accrual of the occupancy-right, these powers will be moderately used. I have already quoted the words in which the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill referred to "the vigorous efforts now being made by landlords to prevent the natural growth of occupancy-rights". There is overwhelming evidence before the Council to show that this feeling among the landlord class is widely spread and deeply seated. I apprehend that landlords will not fail to use largely the opportunities which this Bill will give them. They will not merely prevent the growth of the right over lands now held by non-occupancy raiyats, but, as occupancy-holdings from time to time fall into their hands by death, abandonment or surrender, they will treat the new tenants of these holdings in the same manner. "There could be no greater misfortune to the country", said the Famine Commissioners, in a passage which I have already quoted, "than that the numbers of the occupancy-class should decrease". The provisions of the amended Bill seem to me to threaten the country with this misfortune.

For these reasons I am unable to assent to the Report, or to regard the Bill, in the form which it has now assumed, as an adequate and final settlement of the questions raised in this great controversy. If the Bill is to be accepted, it must, I think, be accepted only as an instalment of the legislation necessary to place the relations of landlord and tenant in these Provinces on a secure and satisfactory basis.

H. J. REYNOLDS.

Minute of Dissent.

The present rent law has been in operation for the last 25 years. One would have thought that legislation which aimed at an amendment of that law would be directed to such defects and objectionable provisions in it as judicial administration during this long period had brought to prominent notice. But this is far from the actual state of things. Upon one point, indeed, there was a consensus of opinion. The Government and the zamíndárs alike were agreed that the present procedure for the recovery of rent was lamentably defective. So acutely did the Government feel the difficulty that they caused special enactments to be passed by the Local Council for securing for themselves a summary procedure for the recovery and settlement of rent in their own estates, while the zamíndárs were left to follow the procedure which Government in their own case were compelled to abandon. When, again, the obligation of collecting the road and public works cesses was imposed upon the landholders, distinct promises were made to them that they should obtain statutory facilities for the recovery of rent by suit in Court. And when two Bills were introduced for the purpose in the Local Council (and neither of them was carried through) it was observed by the President from his place in the Local Council that "only the procedure sections (those for the more effective realisation of rents) should be proceeded with." So far, therefore, the very facts, which point to legislative action clearly show that there was no necessity for a substantive amendment of the Rent Law. There was besides the unwarrantable Proclamation issued by Sir George Campbell in 1872, setting forth that "it is perfectly lawful to unite in a peaceable manner to resist any excessive demands of the zamíndárs; but it is not lawful to unite to use violence and intimidation." For, the Pubna disturbances which occurred about this time, and the significant declaration of the raiyats that they had become the direct tenants of Her Majesty showed not that they were rising in arms against a Government which they meant to condemn as unmindful of their requirements, but that they considered themselves powerful for the assistance they had secured and that they were possessed of the upper hand over their landlords to whom they were liable for arrears of rent. In fact, before the Report and draft Bill of the Rent Commission were published in July 1880, no complaint was made on behalf of the raiyats about the harsh operation of any of the sections of the law and no suggestion for a revision of its fundamental principles emanated from any judicial officer. On the contrary, Sir Barnes Peacock had expressed as his decided opinion that the occupancy section was operating unjustly against the legitimate interests of the landholders and that it should be abolished. And it would be extraordinary to treat Sir Barnes Peacock's recommendation or the Government promise of a summary procedure for the recovery of rent as evidence of necessity or justification of a Bill like the one before Council which, in our opinion, makes serious inroads upon the ancient rights and privileges of the landholders. The draft Bill of the Rent Commission was based almost wholly upon theory and speculation, and its many innovations have only been shown up but never proved justifiable in the different stages through which it has since passed. In the meetings of the Select Committee, on which we had the honor to sit, the authority of the Rent Commission was invoked in support of several of the provisions of the revised Bill; in some cases the opinions of the Bengal Government contained in their letter of the 15th of September last was appealed to; in some the opinions submitted by public officers on the requisition of the Bengal Government were pressed into service; and in others again, it was advanced that it would be unwise to disturb the resolutions passed by the Committee last year. Authority ranging under one or other of these heads was no doubt forthcoming in support of the different sections of the revised Bill, but we do not see how this could be convincing to the Legislature in the absence of evidence duly tested by cross-examination by the members of the Select Committee. The advantages of cross-examination are sufficiently well-known and it would certainly be no disrespect to the most talented person or the best qualified expert if a man of inferior ability sought from his place in the Supreme Legislative Council of the country to satisfy himself by such orderly enquiries as happened to suggest themselves to him. And until such opportunity is offered to the most junior member of the Council, its deliberations must remain very unsatisfactory to itself and to the outside public. The private opinions of even judicial officers, when not confined to experiences of the actual operation of particular sections of the law, do not possess much value, and it would be dangerous to introduce new provisions in a difficult branch of the law on the basis of untested opinions of subordinate officers. When a learned judge of the High Court reads the Regulations to mean that "no lease was valid till it had been submitted to, and approved by, the Revenue Authorities;" and when another learned Judge of the High Court adduces the passage in Regulation II of 1793, *viz.*, "the property in the soil was never before formally declared to be vested in the landholders" as "conclusive on the point that the soil was not the property of the zamíndárs," we believe no apology is needed for our not placing implicit faith in the extra-judicial opinions of distinguished officers of Government. As regards the condition of the people and the necessity of radical changes in the law, in other words, the policy of the measure, if high officers of State, judicial and executive, may speak with any authority, it is no small accession of strength to those who are opposed to the main principles of the Bill to be able to say that a majority of Divisional Commissioners and not a few District Judges, share in their views.

Justice Cunningham's Minute, paragraph 16.

Justice O'Kinealy's Minute, paragraph 4.

But these opinions and the opinions of experienced Subordinate Judges on the operation of the different provisions of the present law have in many cases been undervalued by the majority of the Select Committee and consideration shown for the opinions of much less experienced officers upon a perfectly unsupportable estimate of personal weight. We shall have occasion further on to refer to some of these opinions. As regards the general features of the Bill it appears to us that vested rights of landholders have been interfered with without the sanction either of juridical principles or the formally declared authority of the Executive Council; that rights have been created in favor of one class of subjects and at the uncompensated cost of another class which, to say the least, are of dubious benefit to the country at large, and looking to the large question of growth of population and famine difficulties the changes are simply calculated to augment, rather than relieve, the pressure on Government. The changes proposed to be introduced by the Bill will have the further effect of making, in opposition to well-established principles of Government the judicial administration subordinate to the Executive authorities in many respects. And lastly, the changes alluded to are sure to bring about such an extent of litigation and uncertainty in dealings out of Court, that we shudder to think of the subject barely as inhabitants of the country and apart from our interests as landholders and from our feelings as the representatives of the landholders of Bengal and Behar. By a consensus of opinion, official and non-official, the result of the operation of the present law has been to place the whole body of raiyats in a condition of prosperity superior to what they previously enjoyed, and to what is enjoyed by the corresponding classes of people in any the smallest corner of this immense continent of British India. There would be no objection to that condition being made still better if it could be done without interfering with the welfare of the other classes. But we strongly believe that far from benefiting the tenantry the measure, in its present shape, if put in operation, will effect their ruin as a class, or in any case of the honester and poorer portion of them, by endless and harassing litigation. The very discussion of the measure upon the lines disclosed in the Bill is fraught with dangerous consequences upon the rural economy of the country and the firm social relations between class and class of the subject community, and between all classes and the Government at the head. We shall now proceed to examine some of the objectionable provisions of the Bill in detail.

Section 5 (5)—The rule that whenever the area of a holding exceeds one hundred bíghás, the raiyat shall be presumed to be a tenure-holder, is arbitrary and opposed to fact. There are many districts in which holdings, each exceeding a hundred bíghás, are not uncommon, but the tenants thereof are raiyats all the same. As no written engagements are usually exchanged, landholders will find great difficulty in rebutting the presumption which this clause will raise, while on the other hand the divisions and sub-divisions created by Hindu and Muhammadan rules of succession will ere long present the spectacle of tenures comprising of only 20 or 30 bíghás of land cultivated by the holders thereof.

Sections 8 and 56.—The power given to the Court to direct in the case both of tenure-holders and raiyats, that the enhancement of rent shall be gradual, is novel. As the enhanced rent represents what the landlord is entitled to get, and what the Court considers to be fair and equitable under the circumstances of the case, the provision in question is wholly indefensible. Lord Bramwell truly observed with reference to this provision.—"Now what consideration would influence the Court; I do not know whether if the tenant had got half a dozen children it would be a hardship upon him to have his rent suddenly enhanced I do not know. We do not see how that can be taken into account, indeed, what could be taken into account really under such a clause as that.

Sections 9 and 37.—The change of the minimum period from 10 to 15 years for which an enhanced rent should obtain currency, is equally arbitrary. Both in the draft Bill of the Rent Commission and the Bill introduced into the Council, the period was 10 years. Although landholders are lawfully entitled to claim enhancement whenever there is a rise in the value of produce and consequent depreciation of the exchange value of money, the limitation of 10 years would be an effectual check to oppressive repetitions of claims for enhancement, but considering the strides the country is daily making in material progress the extension of the period is wholly unwarrantable.

Section 18.—The provision to extend to a raiyat holding at a rent or rate of rent fixed in perpetuity the same rights of transfer and succession that belong to a tenure-holder is wrong in principle. The same considerations which have induced the committee to expunge the sections regarding free sale of occupancy-rights hold good in the case of these raiyats as forcibly as in the case of other occupancy-raiyats. The landholder's objections to a free sale no less than economic considerations in the interests of the raiyats do not lose a particle of their force, whether the raiyat is protected from enhancement or he is liable to pay a fair and equitable rent. The practical operation of the section would, moreover, be productive of the greatest confusion. Every raiyat will claim to hold at a rent or rate of rent fixed in perpetuity, as by so doing he would not only secure to himself a right of free sale, but also protect himself from the conclusion that his rent is liable to enhancement. It would be suicidal on his part to behave himself otherwise than as a raiyat contemplated by this section and thus without any struggle with his landlord to confess himself a raiyat whose rent is liable to enhancement. But what is the Registering Officer, the Court and the Collector to do when a raiyat applies under Chapter III for the registration of a transfer of his holding? Is the Registering Officer or the Collector to enquire and decide in every such case whether the holding is protected from enhancement, or is he to exercise an arbitrary discretion in the matter? Again, is the section to apply to a

raiyat who holds at a rent or rate of rent fixed in perpetuity, but whose rent has nevertheless been enhanced by reason of improvements made by his landlord or by reason of his having been found in possession of more land than what he pays rent for? The difficulty would, to a certain extent, be remedied if it were provided, that the provisions of Chapter III should be made applicable only to those raiyats whose rents are protected from enhancement by a registered lease or judicially declared title.

Section 20 (5).—This sub-section provides that for one year after a man has ceased to hold any land as a raiyat in a village he shall continue to be a settled raiyat in that village. This is wholly anomalous. A man cannot have ceased to be a raiyat and still continue to be a raiyat at one and the same time. The provision contained in Section 87 in respect of apparent and not actual abandonment would be a sufficient protection to the raiyat in cases contemplated by this sub-section which involves a contradiction in terms.

Section 20, Sub-section 7.—The rule of presumption created by this sub-section is a downright perversion of the law of evidence. Nothing is more easy for a raiyat who has held land for 12 years than to prove his possession by the production of his rent-receipts. It is not altogether an easy matter for the landholder to prove the negative. Even supposing that there has been no change of hands in the proprietary title, a landholder would be unable to prove his papers if within 12 years there have been changes, as there frequently are, by deaths, dismissal and otherwise, in his collecting agency. The difficulty would be unsurmountable in the case of auction-purchasers who would have no means whatever at their disposal for rebutting the presumption.

Section 21.—The provision contained in sub-section 1, to the effect that a settled raiyat shall have a right of occupancy in all land for the time being held by him cannot be supported on any considerations which justify the accrual of a right of occupancy. It is no reason that because a man has a right of occupancy in a certain plot of land that the right should extend by possession for a single day to every plot of land that might be let to him. This is directly opposed to the Despatch of the Secretary of State. It is, moreover, a provision which will act injuriously on the settled raiyats themselves. They will hardly get new lands for cultivation which landholders will take care to let to non-occupancy raiyats and strangers with a view to prevent the accrual of a right of occupancy.

Section 21 (2).—The effect of the operation of sub-section (2) would be to give a raiyat a right of occupancy in land which he has held "at any time between the 2nd day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act," although such land might have passed to the possession of the landholder or another raiyat by abandonment, surrender or transfer at some time within that period. Nothing could be a more fruitful source of litigation.

Section 22, Sub-section 1.—This sub-section introduces the doctrine of merger in a matter relating to landlord and tenant not for the purpose of preventing in the spirit of the Ruling reported in 10 Indian Law Reports, Calcutta 45, the acquisition of a right within a superior right, but for the purpose of merging an existing right in the superior right. For reasons explained by Sir Barnes Peacock in a case reported in 10 W. R. 15, this is quite opposed to the system of land-tenures and the condition of the country. The provision is the more objectionable as it saves the right of third parties in the land. The landholder would, therefore, get the land which comes to his possession by purchase, ejectment, abandonment or surrender subject to all the encumbrances created by the out-going tenant. Provisions have been made, it is true, in subsequent sections for defining what would be deemed to be valid encumbrances in different cases, but the language of this sub-section is absolute.

Section 25.—As the provision for a free-sale of occupancy-holdings has been abandoned, this section should provide for ejectment for non-payment of rent. A sale of the holding at the instance of the landholder in execution of a decree for rent would, in every case, heap upon the raiyat additional costs which the sale proceeds might not cover and would thus entail loss both upon the landholder and the raiyat. Ejectment would be a simple and effective remedy to the landholder, while the raiyat would always be able to prevent it whenever his holding is worth more than the amount of the decree.

Section 29 (1).—It might well be taken as an established fact that the price of produce has quadrupled since 1793, and at least doubled within the last 30 years. The productiveness of land has also increased immensely. The restriction which this section imposes upon enhancement by contract to 2 annas in the rupee is therefore most arbitrary. The rule involves a serious infringement of the rights of landholders. The right which the Government of India, when introducing the Bill, assumed it possessed of determining the rates of rent payable by raiyats to their landlord has, I venture to think, been found to be non-existent. A close examination of it will show it to be wholly unfounded. The question, it is well known, engaged the attention of a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1832, and the conclusion to which they came after a searching enquiry can hardly be ignored at the present moment. They observed—"unless the Government should either, by public or private purchase acquire the zamíndáry tenure, it would under the existing Regulations be deemed a breach of faith, without the consent of the zamíndárs to interfere directly between the zamíndár and the raiyat for the purpose of fixing the amount of land tax demandable from the latter under the settlemet of 1792-93." The proposed restriction is, however, altogether uncalled for by the circumstances of the country. No evidence whatever has been adduced to show that the raiyats in any parts of these Provinces are rackrented; all the evidence on the contrary goes to show that landholders have been extremely moderate and forbearing in the matter of settlement of rent with their raiyats. The ratio which rent bore to the value of annual produce at the

time of the Permanent Settlement varied according to Sir Jhon Shore from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ths, and although the landholders were clearly entitled to get from time to time such enhanced rents as represented the changed value of money according to that ratio, it is an undisputed fact that the ratio which rent bears to the annual value of produce at the present day ranges in different parts of these Provinces from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ths. Apart therefore from the question of legal rights the restriction in question is a great injustice to the landholders. The effect of the rule on the economic condition of the country would be an unmixed evil. The experience of every country has confirmed Arthur Young's observation that low rents always act as a damper upon industry and ultimately tells seriously upon the condition of agriculture and the prosperity of the cultivating class. The restriction in question will no doubt be felt by the raiyats as a benefit for a few years but ere long the profits of the holdings will give rise to a large class of under-raiyats, increase sub-infeudation to an alarming extent, and thus make a definite area of land feed two, perhaps, three families of raiyats in the place of the one that it is now feeding. In these Provinces where, according to the figures given in Dr. Hunter's Statistical Accounts, more than one-fourth of the average cultivable area is still uncultivated, not one of the least deplorable consequences of such a state of things would be to check the extension of cultivation and the progress of emigration. The question presents another aspect. Would this legislative embargo effectively control the law of demand and supply? Can the legislature force the principles of political economy to bow to its dicta? If a raiyat and his landlord agree between themselves as to the extent to which the rent should be enhanced, ways and means would not be wanting to give their agreement the form of a binding contract. After the terms have been agreed upon the landholder may sue the raiyat for enhancement at a certain figure and the raiyat may confess judgment in Court, or the raiyat may give the zamíndár's as *salami* the capitalized value of the increase in excess of the enhancement allowed by law. The parties may have recourse to other shifts and devices to defeat the law. But perhaps the history of the provision is its strongest condemnation. The draft Bill (section 71) of the Rent Commission provided that there should be no limit to enhancement by contract. That provision was maintained in the draft Bill (section 63) of the Bengal Government, and also in the draft Bill (section 63) which was sent up to the Secretary of State in Council. It was the Bill which was sent up to the Secretary of State in Council. It was the Bill which was introduced in Council in March 1883, which for the first time provided (section 59 (2) that the increased rent should not exceed 6 annas in the rupee. The Select Committee in the course of deliberations last year reduced the limit to 4 annas in the rupee (section 41). At a meeting of the Select Committee, held on the 8th ultimo, a motion was made on the part of the Bengal Government to reduce the maximum limit to 2 annas in the rupee, but it was not supported by a single member, and it was therefore not carried The motion was renewed on a subsequent date in connection with the question of a maximum limit to enhancement by suit in Court and carried by a majority. It should be further observed that the extension of the minimum time from 10 to 15 years during which the enhanced rent should obtain currency, was for the first time made by the Select Committee last year; the draft Bill of the Rent Commission, the draft Bill of the Bengal Government, the draft Bill of the Government of India, and also the Bill which was introduced in Council in 1883, all fixed the minimum period at 10 years. The objections to this limit which we have mentioned with reference to tenures apply with double force in the case of raiyati holdings.

Section 29 (2).—This sub-section contemplates an exercise of powers by the registering officer which is likely to do the raiyat more harm than good. Registering officers are not expected to exercise judicial powers, and yet in the face of his opinion under this sub-section, it would be difficult for a raiyat to prove in the Civil Court that he was not at the time in a sound state of mind, or that he was not competent by reason of his minority or other disability to enter into the contract.

Section 30 (b).—The alterations made by this section in the grounds on which a suit for enhancement of rent may be instituted would deprive landholders of enhancement which is justly due and at the same time introduce unnecessary complications in the law to the injury both of the landholder and of the raiyat. There will be no enhancement on the ground of a rise in price unless the rise is in respect of the price of the staple food-crops. By section 39 (7) the local Government has to determine what shall be deemed to be staple food-crops in these provinces, and it appears from a letter written by the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary of the British Indian Association, dated the 23rd February 1884, that "the Lieutenant-Governor would probably declare to be staples the two food-grain crops (apparently rice and wheat) which appear * * to be most largely produced in each district." The effect of this alteration would be very harmful. The landholder would get no enhancement for a large rise in the price of jute, sugarcane, or potato, if there has been no rise in the price of rice, while on the other hand a raiyat cultivating simply jute, sugarcane, potatoes or pulses would have to pay not only enhanced rent to his landlord but also to spend more money for his living if the price of rice has risen although the price of these other crops has fallen or remained stationary. It is easy to see that in some cases the operation of this section would be disastrous to the raiyats.

Section 30 (c & d).—The alteration made in the ground of enhancement relating to increase of the productive powers of the land is equally objectionable. These clauses provide for enhancement when the increase is due either to improvements effected by the landlord, or by fluvial action: but there are other causes of improvement for which the landlord is undoubt-

edly entitled to get enhancement of rent. Where, for instance, a change in the course of a river, a new railway, a new public road or a new Government embankment frees land from periodical inundations or from frequent trespasses by cattle or wild animals, any rule which deprives the landlord of his share of the benefit of the improvement militates against the very principle on which enhancement on the ground of improvement of the land is based. The alteration in this ground of enhancement has necessitated the introduction of a number of sections about landlords' improvements, and enquiries into the same and registration thereof which might well have been omitted.

Section 31 (a).—There is no justification for the rule contained in this clause to the effect that a landholder, claiming enhancement on the ground that the rent paid by a raiyat is below the prevailing rate should prove the rates of rent paid during a period of not less than 3 years. If the majority of the raiyats of a village have agreed to pay a certain rate of rent and paid that rent by reason of a rise in the price of produce or improvement of the land, why should the landholder have to wait for 3 years before he could sue the remaining dozen or score of raiyats for enhancement of rent at that rate? If these raiyats have any grounds entitling them to continue to hold at a lower rate of rent they may prove such ground as well at the time as 3 years after.

Section 32 (a).—Enhancement of rent on the ground of a rise in price of produce would be more visionary than real if, in addition to the other limitations, the restrictions contained in this section are allowed to stand. The Court is required to ascertain the price by comparing the average prices during the 10 years' immediately preceding the date of suit. An average of such a long period will necessarily reduce the rate of enhanced rent and deprive the landholder of his proper dues. It would be enough, for the purpose of determining whether a rise in price is merely casual or steady if the average of 3 years is taken. In connection with this matter it is noticeable that section 38, which provides for reduction of rent on the ground of a fall in the price of produce does not contain the rule to which I object. In all fairness, the rule of procedure should be the same in both cases, but from the way in which section 38 is worded there is nothing to prevent the Court from decreeing reduction of rent on the basis of an average of 2 or 3 years

Section 32 (b).—The restriction to enhancement contained in this clause is based on a wrong assumption of facts and on false reasoning. The clause provides that, for the purpose of determining the enhanced rent according to the rule of proportion, the average price should be reduced by ⅓rd of the excess, that fraction representing the increased cost of cultivation. The portion of the Report of the Bengal Government (segment 44), on the basis of which the rule has been introduced, proceeds on wholly erroneous data from beginning to end. Enhancement by the rule of proportion as contained in the first part of this clause involves three different contingencies as regards the costs of cultivation. The costs of cultivation (1) might have increased in the same ratio as the price of produce; (2) they might have increased in a less ratio; (3) they might have increased in a greater ratio. If these costs be taken into consideration the result, by the rule of proportion, would be wholly unaffected in the first case; the landholder would be entitled to get more in the second case in the shape of enhanced ren- than he would otherwise get, and it is only in the third case that the raiyat would be entitled to a reduction in the enhanced rent. But where is the evidence to show that the costs of collection have increased in a greater ratio than the price of produce? The statement made by some of the officers to the effect that the costs have increased goes for nothing, as they may have increased in the same or in a less ratio than the price of produce. To illustrate our meaning we shall take a hypothetical case. Let the value of the annual produce of a bígáh of land be Rs. 8, of which Rs. 3 represents the costs of cultivation Rs. 3 the rent and Rs. 2 the profit of the raiyat, and let the rise, as assumed by the Bengal Government for purposes of illustration, be 25 per cent. in prices, so that the value of the annual produce has become Rs. 10. Then, under the simple rule of proportion, the enhanced rent would be Rs. 3-12, the profit of the raiyat under the rule of proportion would be Rs. 2-8, and the balance Rs. 3-12 would represent the costs of cultivation. The rule of proportion, therefore, assumes that the costs of cultivation have risen in the same proportion as the price of produce—an assumption which in a majority of cases is far more favorable to the raiyat than to the landholder. It is this which induced the learned Judges in Thakurany Dasi's case to hold that the cost of cultivation should not be taken into calculation in working the rule of proportion. The report of the Bengal Government states: "Thus if prices rise 25 per cent. they would increase the rent 12½ per cent., and allow the other 12½ per cent. to go as an allowance for increase in costs of production." It is easy to see that this is both arithmetically and logically erroneous. If 12½ per cent. be allowed for costs of cultivation out of the landholder's share, the actual allowance for such costs would be 37½ per cent.

Section 33 (a).—The necessity of registering landlord's improvements created by this section would involve an amount of expensive enquiry which few landholders will care to invite, and the result will, therefore, be to deprive them of enhanced rents to which they are fairly entitled.

Section 34 (b).—Where land is washed away or covered with sand, it is the landlord who suffers. A portion of the land on which lay the security for his revenue is gone. The raiyats who held the land would be welcome to cultivate other plots of lands, but the loss to the landholder is irretrievable. As some compensation for such cases, might not they reasonably ask that they should be allowed the whole benefit of improvements in land caused by natural causes?

Section 38 (b).—The same rule of procedure as regards the determination of average prices should hold good both in cases of enhancement and reduction of rent. If it be an average of 10 years in the one case let it be the same also in the other.

Section 40.—Few provisions in the Bill will do more harm to the Behar landholders than the provision contained in this section for the commutation of produce rent into money rent on the application of the raiyat. The institution of payment in kind is one eminently deserving of every encouragement at the hands of the legislature. A Government settlement-officer has rightly observed: "It gives the landlord a fair profit in any improvement he may make; the rents are self-adjusting; the tenant is not driven into debt to meet a fixed demand; if he borrows, he borrows from his landlord, a less exacting creditor than the village banker; a feeling of mutual interdependence and self-interest is created between landlord and tenant; the former is more than a mere rent collector, his own prosperity depends on that of the cultivator." If commutation is allowed at the instance of the raiyat it would entail all the trouble, expense and litigation inseparable from settlements of money rent, involve raiyats in debt, and seriously affect the cause of agriculture. Lands for which produce rents are paid usually require the co-operation of the landholder for their cultivation. In most places, as in the districts of Patna and Gya, such co-operation is indispensible. The utter uselessness of attempts on the part of individual raiyats to cultivate such lands without the help of the landholder is nowhere better explained than in the very valuable letter written on the subject by Bábú Bhupsen Sing, Government Pleader of Gya. He writes: "Because, in the first place, his holding being scattered in small plots and patches all over the village area, many at considerable distances from the *ahars* and *pynes*, he will not think it worth his while to spend any money upon the construction and repairs of the common reservoirs and water-courses; secondly, because he has not the means, nor has he any credit with money-lenders, to raise the required sum by loan; thirdly, because, in the present state of the country, the habits of the people, their ancient and inherited mode of thinking, and their want of confidence in each other, so natural in monetary transactions among the ignorant and illiterate mass to which the majority of the cultivators belong, would make combination and raising up of subscriptions among themselves, creation of a joint common fund and the appointment of trustees for the proper management of such a fund, anything but practicable within the bounds of possibility; fourthly, because, assuming, even for the sake of argument, the possibility of the creation of such a fund and the appointment of such trustees as aforesaid, the mob would be without a lead, and each raiyat having paid for the common reservoirs and water channels would claim the priority of irrigating his fields, and try to assert his rights or supposed rights, by means, fair or foul, which would often lead to serious affrays, resulting in the "breaking of bones and shedding of blood, and sometimes terminating in murders and man-slaughters."

Chapter VI.—The rights given by the Bill to a non occupancy-raiyat will, to all intents and purposes, convert him into an occupancy-raiyat. He may (section 85) sub-let his holding so as to make the sub-lease binding for 9 years, although his own tenure might be for a much shorter time. The landlord will have no power to eject him for refusal to pay enhanced rent. He must serve upon him a notice of enhancement, sue him in Court, and it is only when the raiyat refuses to pay rent at the rates paid by occupancy-raiyats that the landlord may get a decree for ejectment. A non-occupancy-raiyat may (section 79), as a matter of right, dig a well, and erect a dwelling-house and out-offices on his land and make any other improvement after having first served a notice on his landlord requiring him to do so. When a decree for ejectment is passed the Court may extend the time beyond 15 days, the raiyat will be entitled to get from his landlord the price of the crops, if any, on the land or the cost of the preparation of the land and also (section 82) compensation for improvements made by him. If the landlord applies for a record and settlement of rights, or if the process is forced upon him by the Local Government, the rent of the non-occupancy-raiyat, whether enhanced or reduced, will hold good for 5 years. All these provisions are violent inroads upon well-recognized rights of landholders. It appears to us, however, that the effect of their operation would be to place non-occupancy-raiyats in a much worse position than at present. Having an absolute right of ejecting such a raiyat on the expiry of the term of his lease, the landholder will in every case grant short term leases with a view to protect his interests and thus reduce non-occupancy-raiyats to mere tenants at-will. For the purpose of providing for the comparatively small number of cases in which landholders have not or may not protect themselves by contract, a number of sections have been introduced in different parts of the Bill which might well be omitted. They simply add to the radical aspect of the measure without doing any corresponding good.

Chapter VII.—I shall discuss the provisions of this chapter along with section 85 which might well have formed a part of this chapter.

Section 50 (2).—The operation of the rule of 20 years' presumption has been most injurious to the landholders. Instead of merely giving the raiyat a facility for proving that he and his ancestors before him have been in possession by payment of rent at a uniform rate since 1793 in cases where he has been actually in such possession, it has, like a rule of prescription or of limitation, created rights where none existed before. By the very circumstances of their position the landholders have been unable in most cases to rebut the presumption. Those landholders whose families have been in possession of estates since 1793 form a very insignificant number, the vast majority having acquired their estates by purchase since that time, and as it is notorious that the records of landholders are badly kept, and the climate of the country is inimical to the preservation of old records, it is easy to see that excepting a very few cases landholders have

been wholly unable to discharge the burden laid upon them by law. The injustice of this rule of presumption has been exposed by none so well as by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds in the report which accompanied his draft Bill. He is supported in this respect by a large number of experienced Revenue Officers, District and Subordinate Judges, who were consulted by the Bengal Government on the subject. Mr. H. L. Dampier, Mr. E. E Lewis, Mr. G. N. Barlow, Mr. Kean, Mr. D. W. Doyly, Mr. R. Porch, Mr. A. Weekes, Mr. C. B. Garrett, Mr. J. Tweedie, Babu Srinath Rai, Babu Bhagaban Chandra Chakerbutty, Babu Naffar Chandra Bhutta, Syed Monzim Hossein and others have recommended either the abolition of this rule of presumption or a material modification of it. Considering that the rule is opposed to the recognised principles of evidence, that it is opposed to the fact that from ½ to ⅔rds of the area of these provinces was waste at the time of the Permanent Settlement, that it has been in operation for the last twenty-five years during which all who really required it and many more have had their titles judicially declared, that it places in the way of auction-purchasers, seeking to get their just dues, obstacles which are practically insurmountable, and that it would operate in future with double hardship upon the landholder, it is but fair to him that the rule should be expunged from the Bill. The justice and necessity of its abolition cannot be better supported than by referring to section 190 of the Bill. When Government with all the means and appliances which a well kept and organised system of accounts placed at their disposal, find it necessary to protect their own interests by freeing those khas mehals which have never been permanently settled (and these form the majority) from the operation of this rule of presumption, how much more imperative must be the necessity for an amendment of the law in the interests of private landholders?

Section 50 (3).—The question as to in what cases the rule of 20 years' presumption, notwithstanding that land has been added to or taken from a holding should apply should be left to the decision of the Courts, according to the merits of each case. A hard-and-fast rule, that the presumption shall appy to all cases of consolidation or reduction of holdings may be fraught with great mischief. The remarks of Sir R. Couch in this connection contained in a ruling reported in 21 W. R. 267 are well worth considering.

Section 56 (4).—Considering that section 58 gives the tenant full remedy for refusal or neglect on the part of his landlord to give him a receipt in proper form, this sub-section is wholly unnecessary. It is likely to prove a fruitful source of litigation by holding out to the tenant a prospect of discharge from all liability, if he can shew that his landlord has not put in some one particular in his receipt although it might have been from ignorance or oversight.

Section 58.—A demand of the receipt by a letter under a registered cover should precede the institution of a suit for recovery of penalty. The section, as it is, would offer a great temptation to the tenant to refuse to take the receipt and sue his landlord for recovery of double the amount paid by him.

Section 61.—Clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of this section are objectionable. A landholder's agent might have once refused to take rent from a raiyat on the ground of his not being a recorded tenant, or on the ground of some dispute as to the amount of rent, but that is no reason why it should be assumed that he would refuse to take rent at all future time, notwithstanding that the matters in dispute have been settled. There should be a tender of payment in every case before deposit is allowed. Nor should the raiyat be allowed to constitute himself a judge of his landlord's title, and to deposit his rent in Court on the plea that by reason of a suit instituted by a third party, against his landlord, he feels a *bonâ fide* doubt as to his title to receive it.

Section 64 (1).—If this sub-section were made applicable only to rents deposited under clause (*d*) of section 61, we should have nothing to say; but we strongly object to it as it clearly refers to all classes of deposit of rent. The Court should certainly have no power to pay money to B, when the raiyat has deposited to the credit of A.

Sections 74 and 75.—Exception should have been made in these sections in regard to such impositions "in addition to actual rent" which are allowed by law. Take for instance the case of zamíndárí dawk charge, which is by law (Act VIII of 1862, B.C.) payable by the zamíndár, but which he may (section 9) stipulate with his raiyats for payment by them. Take again, the case of the road cess. It is payable by law both by the raiyat and his landlord in certain proportions, but there is nothing to prevent the latter to bind the former by contract for the payment of the whole amount by him. Sec. 4, Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, 576. The Salamy which the landholder is clearly entitled to get for parting with a portion of his rights, *e. g.*, allowing the tenant to take earth for brick-making, should also be expressly excepted. This is the more necessary, as the penalty provided in section 74 is very heavy.

Sections 76—85.—These sections, about improvements and compensation for improvements have been strongly objected to by landholders. If they are allowed to stand, landholders should be given the prior right to make an improvement, where both they and their raiyat wish to make it; the right of non-occupancy raiyats to make improvements should be taken away, and the difference in this connection between an occupancy-raiyat holding at a fixed rent or fixed rate of rent, and other occupancy-raiyats should be abolished. Section 77 furnishes another instance of the great confusion which will arise, if this distinction is maintained. It is provided in clause (3) that if there is a dispute between the raiyat and his landlord "as to the right to make an improvement," the Collector should "decide the question and his decision shall be final." The Collector must therefore determine finally and conclusively, although quite in an incidental way, whether a raiyat holds at a fixed or enhancible rent.

Section 85.—The effect of the various provisions of the Bill regarding sub-letting and under-raiyats would be to give a great impetus to the progress of the institution, although both the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India have expressed a desire that the institution should be discouraged. A registered sub-lease will be ordinarily binding for nine years, the sub-lessee's rent may not be enhanced beyond a certain percentage over the lessors' rent, in certain cases of sale of the lessors' title the sub-lease cannot be avoided, and even in cases of abandonment by the lessor he will have the right to hold on if he agrees to pay the rent payable by his lessor. These provisions would be more harmful to landholders and their raiyats than a provision of free sale of occupancy holdings with the restrictions which the revised Bill imposed upon it.

Section 86 (2).—The Bill provides for a notice of six months to be given to the raiyat in a case of ejectment. It is fair to the landholder that he should receive a notice of an equal period in a case of surrender.

Section 86 (3).—This clause is objectionable. The notice may fairly be presumed if the landholder lets the surrendered land to another raiyat in the beginning of the year, but to presume it in any other case would be doing him wrong. To presume the service of the notice from the fact that the raiyat has taken a new holding in the name of a relative or friend would be contrary to all rules of evidence, and to raise the presumption from the fact that the raiyat has ceased for three months to live in the village, would be to expect the landholder to act in a way quite opposed to the provisions of section 87. When the question is one of continued liability of the raiyat to pay rent, he will be presumed to have surrendered his holding simply from the fact of his having ceased to live in the village for three months, but when the question is one of the landholder's right to re-let land which has been abandoned, no abandonment will be presumed till the expiry of the year, in which the raiyat so abandons, and not even then till the Collector on the application of the landlord has published a notice in the locality. It is provisions like these which have given the Bill such an one-sided character.

Section 87.—The attempt made in this section to formulate the nature of evidence required to prove an abandonment, has singularly failed. A raiyat must (1) abandon his residence; (2) omit to make any arrangement for the payment of rent, and (3) cease to cultivate the land, before he can be said under the section to have abandoned his holding. In the case therefore of a pykust or non resident raiyat, there can be possibly no abandonment of a holding, unless the raiyat abandons his native village belonging to a different landholder. The landholder will have no right to let the lands abandoned by a pykust raiyat to another raiyat until the pykust raiyat "abandons his residence," a contingency which may never happen. Again, there is no reason why a landholder should have to wait for one year, and lose his year's rent, if he is satisfied that the raiyat has really abandoned his holding. The provision for the publication of notice contained in clause (2) and for the recovery of possession by the raiyat contained in clause (3) would be a sufficient check against any *malâ fides* of the landholder.

It should be also observed that clause (3) extends the time within which a raiyat may sue to recover possession from one year to two years. This extension of time is under the circumstances of the case, altogether unnecessary, and it will complicate matters, and give rise to litigation. If the land be let in the meantime to a settled raiyat of the village, and if he lets it to another under-raiyat under a registered sub-lease, what an amount of confusion would be caused?

Section 90.—This section takes away important rights of landholders as regards measurement. If the raiyat refuses to attend the measurement and point out his land, clause (2) will place him in no worse position than a raiyat who has attended and pointed out his land. In both cases, the measurement will be presumed to be correct unless the contrary is shewn. The most noticeable defect in the section is however, the absence of any provision for cases in which a landholder, usually an auction-purchaser, is unable to ascertain the raiyats who are in possession of the lands of his estate. A landholder may under such circumstances, it is true, make an application under the Record-of-Rights Chapter, but it would throw upon him not only a deal of expense and trouble but would place him at the mercy of the Revenue-officer.

Sections 93-100.—The strong support which the Bengal Government gave in their Report to the provision for the appointment of managers in joint estates was based on an erroneous assumption that it was the existing law. That law wa , however. repealed in 1874 when other obsolete enactments were repealed. Since then no necessity has been made out for a provision like this which will place in the hands of a small fractional shareholder of an estate the power of seriously annoying and injuring his co sharers. Considering that the holders of small estates collect their own rents from the raiyats, the appointment of a manager by Court will eat up all their profits. The facilities which the law and the rulings of the Courts have given for the partition of joint estates have rendered such a provision as this wholly unnecessary.

Sections 101-114.—Both among landholders and raiyats this is one of the most unpopular portions of the Bill. These sections give to the Executive Government a power to convulse rural society to an extent far exceeding anything which any differences arising out of the ordinary relations of landlord and tenant can create. Even under circumstances of agrarian disturbances neither of the contending parties would avail themselves of these provisions. The Agrarian Disturbance Act of 1875 remained a dead-letter so long as it was in the Statute Book. The Select Committee have made these provisions much more objectionable than before by introducing a section (section 111) which gives the Revenue-officers power to reduce exist-

ing rents either on the grounds allowed by law or on any other ground, and we think that in justice to the landholders and in the interests of the raiyats themselves, these sections should be omitted.

Section 116.—A record of proprietor's private lands should be made only on his application, as it would otherwise put the landholder and his raiyats to great expense and trouble at a time when there is perhaps perfect peace and harmony between the parties and when neither of them is prepared for the enquiry. The provision empowering the Local Government to order such an enquiry at any time they please, and without any application on the part of the raiyats or their landlord, is, therefore, highly objectionable. Section 120 involves an anomaly. If a landholder after having cultivated by his own servants a piece of land for 12 years before the passing of the Act, turns it into raiyatti land, he will still be enabled after a lapse of 15 or 20 years, when the record will be made, to claim it as his private land and to get it so recorded.

CHAPTER XII.—The provisions relating to distraint amount virtually to an abolition of the institution. They will give the landholders no greater powers than what the Code of Civil Procedure gives to every plaintiff who may wish to get an attachment before judgment. The landholder looks upon the crops as the security for the recovery of his rent. The sale of the houses and the goods and chattels of raiyats is often times quite inadequate to meet the landholder's claim. In the case of non-resident raiyats the crops raised by them are the landlord's only security for his rent. If they remove the crops before paying the rent the landholder generally loses his rent for the year. The procedure contained in this chapter would therefore result in this, that while the landlord is engaged in making application to the Court and satisfying it of the *bona fides* thereof, the raiyat will quietly remove his crops and the former will not only lose his rent but also the costs of the application. It is a misnomer to call that a distraint which is nothing more or less than a process of Court. The present law on the subject does not give the landholder any power which might be possibly abused. He can only attach the crops, but he cannot interfere with the raiyat's doing what he likes with the crops without the assistance of the Court. It is the fear of the consequences if the raiyat removes the distrained crops that constitute the landholder's whole security for the rent. There have been no complaints on the part of judicial officers of any abuse of the power which the present law allows with impunity. On no point, on the contrary, have public officers expressed themselves more forcibly than in condemnation of the procedure contained in the Bill and in support of the existing law. The Presidency Conference, the Patna Conference, the Rajshahi Conference, the Burdwan Conference, the Orissa Conference and a number of individual officers have recommended the retention of the existing law.

Section 153 (b).—The rule allowing an appeal in all cases should not be interfered with. Rent suits should not be judged by the amount of the claim. Very often they possess an importance to which the value of the suit is no index. All those whom we have consulted are of opinion that it is much better that they should have the constitutional right of an appeal than that their suits should be finally decided by special officers selected by the local Government.

Section 154.—The time within which a suit for enhancement may be instituted should be extended to the first 9 months in order to enable the landholder to judge from the condition of the crops whether he should institute the suit in a particular year. No one would like to institute a suit for enhancement when the prospect of the crops is gloomy or distress is impending over the country.

Section 155 (1).—Provision should be made for service by Court of the notice of ejectment. If it were left to the landholders, as this sub-section does, the service would be denied in most cases and the enquiry would entail unnecessary expense and delay.

Section 156.—A decree for ejectment severs the relation between landlord and tenant. If there be crops on the land they go with the land to the landholders, as ruled in a case reported in 5 Indian Law Report, Calcutta, 135. This section lays down a principle and provides for an elaborate enquiry quite in opposition to the judge-made law on the subject. A raiyat may be ejected only at the close of the year when the crops have been reaped. There is, therefore, no necessity for this section. Moreover, when a raiyat's interest may be sold outright four times in the year, a provision regarding crops in cases of ejectment only would give the raiyat an illusory protection.

Section 160.—This section introduces serious changes in the present law regarding what are called the protected interests. There could be no objection to a lease for building or manufacturing purposes granted at a fair rent being protected from avoidance on the sale of the superior tenure as provided in the present law, but this section goes much farther. A lease of land whereon manufactories have been erected, perhaps without the consent of the landholder, and reserving a nominal rent is declared a protected interest by this section; as also judicial leases granted to non-occupancy raiyats and permanent leases granted by the out-going tenure-holder. The effect of these provisions will be that it would be in the power of a tenure-holder to creates leases in the names of his servants and relations which would absorb the entire profits of the tenure and then put it up to sale by making default in the payment of rent. Most tenures would be rendered quite valueless in no time if these provisions are retained.

Sections 161—168.—These Sections introduce alterations in the existing law which will prove a fruitful source of litigation. No necessity whatever was felt for provisions like these. If the sale be made in the first instance subject to the registered encumbrances, and then, after the sale proceeds have been found to be inadequate, a second sale be made with power to avoid such encumbrances, it would saddle the judgment-debtor with unnecessary costs, reduce the market value of the tenure and delay the realisation of money due to the landholder. These

evils would be greatly enhanced if the procedure be extended by the Local Government to sales of occupancy holdings under Section 168.

Section 177.—The preamble of Regulation V of 1812 shows that although the Legislature of 1793 enjoined the exchange of written engagements between landholder and tenant, the raiyats of these Provinces in a body deliberately refused to enter into written engagements which would make it obligatory on them to pay as rent, cesses, and abwábs which they had been paying as benevolences, and that that Regulation was passed, among other objects to provide for such refusal. Since that time there has been vast progress in the material prosperity of the country, in the spread of education and in the condition of the raiyats. They might well therefore be left to the resources of their own judgment in matters relating to their own interests. They will be perfectly free to contract away their liberties and become emigrants in a strange country, to borrow money at usurious rates of interest involving their ultimate ruin, and to mortgage their holdings or sell them in some cases, and yet this section imposes restrictions upon freedom of contract in a variety of matters in which they are the best judges of their own interests. It is very doubtful how far these would be effective in practice and how far they would prevent parties from having recourse to shifts and devices for the purpose of evading the law. These provisions, it should be observed, offer a striking contrast to the provision contained in section 192. In the case of private landholders, free contract is restricted in the interest of raiyats; in the case of Government no contract entered into by a landholder with his raiyats before the property came into the hands of Government would be respected if it interfered with the right of Government to assess fair and equitable rent upon the land.

Section 182.—This Bill should have nothing to do with homestead lands in towns and trading places. Where homestead lands do not form part of a raiyatti holding its incidents should be left to custom and contract.

Section 181.—The schedule to which this section refers has extended from one year to two years the time within which a raiyat dispossessed by his landlord may sue to recover possession. We see no reason why this alteration in the existing law should be made.

Section 186.—A provision which converts into a criminal offence acts, otherwise not criminal, which relate to the daily transactions of life is most objectionable The provisions of the section are, moreover, very one-sided In the case of the landholder, for instance, an "attempt to distrain" would be a criminal offence, but in the case of the raiyat not only is an attempt to resist distraint or remove distrained crops not criminal, but he may remove crops stored for division or appraisement under the Danabundy system without subjecting himself to any penalty, civil or criminal.

Sections 191 & 192.—For reasons stated in different parts of this Dissent, these two sections should be omitted and Government should be placed in exactly the same position regarding landholding rights as private landholders.

Section 196.—We do not see either the necessity or the value of this section. If the Acts of the Local Legislature in any way conflict with the provisions of this Bill such Acts would be rendered inoperative by the Indian Councils Act, 1861. If those Acts provide for matters not embraced by this Bill they would have the force of law without any provision like this.

Schedule I.—We strongly object to the sections of Regulation VIII of 1793 mentioned in this schedule being omitted. They contain the most important provisions on which the Permanent Settlement was based, next in importance only to the provisions fixing the revenue in perpetuity.

We desire to say, in conclusion, that the Bill does not provide for any summary procedure for the recovery of rent. By making an express provision for decrees directing recovery of rent by instalments, by extending the time before a sale can take place from 20 to 30 days from the date of the proclamation, and by giving the Courts discretion to extend beyond 15 days the time within which a raiyat might protect himself from ejectment by payment of the decreed amount, the Bill has, on the contrary, thrown additional obstacles in the way of recovery of rent.

Considering the importance of the measure and the material changes in the Bill made by the Select Committee since their Preliminary Report was submitted last year we think that it should be republished before its provisions are taken into consideration by the Council.

PEARI MOHAN MUKERJI.
LAKSHMESHWAR SINGH.

12th February 1885.

I wish to add that I regret that my unavoidable absence from the Meetings of the Select Committee in the last stage of their labors and the very short time at my disposal between the receipt by me of the draft report of the majority of the Committee and the date fixed for the submission of the report to the Council, prevents me from recording my opinions at greater length. I adhere to the opinions expressed in my last year's dissent. The measure as a whole is even now opposed to the just rights of the proprietors of land and detrimental to the best interests of the entire community. If not withdrawn, it still requires further and serious consideration by the light of actual ascertained facts and circumstances of the country as opposed to mere opinions and *ex-parte* reports.

LAKSHMESHWAR SINGH.

12th February 1885.

No. III.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL, 1885.

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SCHEDULE I.—REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

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Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Secs. 1—3.)

No. III.

Explanation of abbreviations in margin.

D. means Mr. Field's Digest.

C. B., the Bill prepared by the Commission.

B. B., the Bill submitted by the Bengal Government with letter No. 849, dated 27th July, 1881.

SECTION means the corresponding section of the Bill No. II, dated March, 1884.

A

BILL

TO

Amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

[Section 1.] **1.** (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.

Short title.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Commencement

[C. B., s. 1 B. B., s. 1.] (*3*) It shall extend by its own operation to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa, and the Scheduled Districts specified in the third part of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; and the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend the whole or any portion of this Act to the Division of Orissa or any part thereof.

Local extent.

XIV of 1874.

[C. B., s. 2. B. B., s. 2. Section 2.] **2.** (*1*) The enactments specified in Schedule I hereto annexed are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends by its own operation.

Repeal.

(*2*) When this Act is extended to the Division of Orissa or any part thereof, such of those enactments as are in force in that Division or part, or, where a portion only of this Act is so extended, so much of them as is inconsistent with that portion, shall be repealed in that Division or part.

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

(*4*) The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any right, privilege, matter or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(*1*) "Estate" means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district, and includes Government khás mahals and revenue-free lands not entered in any register: [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. Section 3 (*1*).]

(*2*) "Proprietor" means a person owning, whether in trust or for his own benefit, an estate or a part of an estate. [D. § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. Section 3 (*2*).]

(*3*) "Tenant" means a person who holds land under another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that person. [Section 3 (*3*).]

(*4*) "Landlord" means a person immediately under whom a tenant holds, and includes the Government. [Section 3 (*4*)].

(*5*) "Rent" means whatever is lawfully payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by the tenant: [D., § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. See s. 227. Section 3 (*5*).]

In sections 53 to 68, both inclusive, sections 72 to 75, both inclusive, Chapter XII and Schedule III of this Act, "rent" includes also money recoverable under any enactment for the time being in force as if it was rent.

(*6*) "Pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery." [Section 3(*6*)]

(*7*) "Tenure" means the interest of a tenure-holder or an under-tenure-holder.

(*8*) "Permanent tenure" means a tenure which is heritable and which is not held for a limited time.

(*9*) "Holding" means a parcel or parcels of land held by a raiyat and forming the subject of a separate tenancy. [Section 3(*7*).]

(*10*) "Village" means an area included in a village map of the revenue-survey within the same exterior boundary, or, where no such maps have been prepared, such area as any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may determine after local inquiry held on such notice as the Local Government considers sufficient for giving information to all persons interested. [B. B., s. 19, Expl. II. Section 27.]

(*11*) "Agricultural year" means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysák, where the Faslí or Amlí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Asin, and, where any other year prevails for agricultural purposes, that year. [Sec. 3 (*8*).]

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter II.—Classes of Tenants.—Secs. 4-5.*)

(*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders.—Secs. 6-7.*)

[D., § 20 & 37. C. B., ss. 6 & 16 B.B., ss. 6 & 15.) Section 3 (9).]

(*12*) "Permanent Settlement" means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, made in the year 1793.

[Section 3 (11)]

(*13*) "Succession" includes both intestate and testamentary succession.

[C. B., s 1. B. B., s 3. Section 3 (12).]

(*14*) "Signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name; it also includes "stamped" with the name of the person referred to.

[Section 3 (13).]

(*15*) "Prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

[Section 3 (14)]

(*16*) "Collector" means the Collector of a district or any other officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge any of the functions of a Collector under this Act.

[Section 3 (15).]

(*17*) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act includes any officer whom the Local Government may appoint by name or by virtue of his office to discharge any of the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

(*18*) "Registered" means registered under any Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSES OF TENANTS.

[Section 4.]

Classes of tenants.

4. There shall be, for the purposes of this Act, the following classes of tenants, namely:—

(1) tenure-holders, including under-tenure-holders,

(2) raiyats, and

(3) under-raiyats, that is to say, tenants holding whether immediately or mediately under raiyats;

and the following classes of raiyats, namely:—

(*a*) raiyats holding at fixed rates, which expression means raiyats holding either at a rent fixed in perpetuity or at a rate of rent fixed in perpetuity,

(*b*) occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats having a right of occupancy in the land held by them, and

(*c*) non-occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats not having such a right of occupancy.

[Section 5]

Meaning of "tenure-holder" and "raiyat."

5. (*1*) "Tenure-holder" means primarily a person who has acquired from a proprietor or from another tenure-holder a right to hold land for the purpose of collecting rents or bringing it under cultivation by establishing tenants on it, and includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right.

(*2*) "Raiyat" means primarily a person who has acquired a right to hold land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself, or by members of his family, or by hired servants, or with the aid of partners, and includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right. [D., § 1. C. B., s. 3. B. B., s. 3. "raiyat" and "land."]

Explanation.—Where a tenant of land has the right to bring it under cultivation, he shall be deemed to have acquired a right to hold it for the purpose of cultivation notwithstanding that he uses it for the purpose of gathering the produce of it or of grazing cattle on it.

(*3*) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat unless he holds land either immediately under a proprietor or immediately under a tenure-holder.

(*4*) In determining whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat the Court shall have regard to—

(*a*) local custom; and

(*b*) the purpose for which the right of tenancy was originally acquired.

(*5*) Where the area held by a tenant exceeds one hundred standard bíghás, the tenant shall be presumed to be a tenure-holder until the contrary is shewn.

CHAPTER III.

TENURE-HOLDERS.

Enhancement of rent.

Tenure held since Permanent Settlement liable to enhancement only in certain cases.

6. Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof— *Enhancement of rent.* [D., § 19. C. B., s. 7. B. B s. 7. Section 6]

(*a*) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by local custom or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

(*b*) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, otherwise than on account of a diminution of the area of the tenure, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

Limits of enhancement of rent of tenures.

7. (*1*) Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity. [D., § 23. C B., ss. 9 & 12 B B., ss 9 & 10 Section 7.]

(*2*) Where no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders.—Secs. 8—15.*)

Enhancement of rent.

(3) In determining what is fair and equitable the Court shall not leave to the tenure-holder as profit less than ten per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting them, and shall have regard to—

(*a*) the circumstances under which the tenure was created, for instance, whether the land comprised in the tenure, or a great portion of it, was first brought under cultivation by the agency or at the expense of the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest, whether any fine or premium was paid on the creation of the tenure, and whether the tenure was originally created at a specially low rent for the purpose of reclamation; and

(*b*) the improvements, if any, made by the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest.

(4) If the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in the area of his tenure, or has made a grant of any portion of the land either rent-free or at a beneficial rent, a fair and equitable rent shall be calculated for that portion and included in the gross rents aforesaid.

[C.B., s. 10(*a*). B.B., s. 11(*b*). Section 9.]

Power to order gradual enhancement.

8. The Court may, if it thinks that an immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached.

[C.B., s. 10(*b*). B.B., s. 11(*c*). Section 10.]

Rent once enhanced may not be altered for fifteen years.

9. When the rent of a tenure-holder has been enhanced by the Court or by contract, it shall not be again enhanced by the Court during the fifteen years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced.

Other incidents of tenures.

Other incidents of tenures. [Section 12.]

Permanent tenure-holder not liable to ejectment.

10. A holder of a permanent tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

[C.B., s. 13. B.B., ss. 13 & 17. Section 11.]

Transfer and transmission of permanent tenure.

11. Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

[D., § 25 C. B., s. 46. B. B., s. 37. Section 15.]

Voluntary transfer of permanent tenure.

12. (1) A transfer of a permanent tenure by sale, gift or mortgage (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under any law relating to patní or other tenures) can be made only by a registered instrument.

Other incidents of tenures. [D., § 27 C. B., ss. 47, 48, 49. B. B., ss. 39, 41.] III of 1877.

(2) A registering officer shall not register any instrument purporting or operating to transfer by sale, gift or mortgage a permanent tenure unless there is paid to him, in addition to any fees payable under the Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents, a process-fee of the prescribed amount and a fee (hereinafter called "the landlord's fee") of the following amount, namely:—

(*a*) when rent is payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two per centum on the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than one rupee or more than one hundred rupees; and

(*b*) when rent is not payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two rupees.

(3) When the registration of any such instrument is complete, the registering officer shall send to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the transfer and registration in the prescribed form, and the Collector shall cause the fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

[C. B. ss. 47, 48 (*c*) B. B., ss. 39, 40 (*c*) Section 16.]

Transfer of permanent tenure by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent.

13. (1) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall, before confirming the sale under section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure, require the purchaser to pay into Court the landlord's fee prescribed by the last foregoing section and such further fee for service of notice of the sale on the landlord as may be prescribed. XIV of 1882.

(2) When the sale has been confirmed, the Court shall send to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the sale in the prescribed form, and the Collector shall cause the fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

[Section 17.]

Transfer of permanent tenure by sale in execution of decree for rent.

14. When a permanent tenure is transferred by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall send to the Collector a notice of the sale in the prescribed form.

Succession to permanent tenure.

15. When a succession to a permanent tenure takes place, the person succeeding shall give notice of the succession to the Collector in the prescribed form, and shall pay to the Collector the prescribed fee for the service of the notice on the landlord and the landlord's fee prescribed by section 12, and the Collector shall cause the landlord's fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

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(Chapter III.—Tenure-holders.—16-17.)

(Chapter IV.—Raiyats holding at fixed rates.—Sec. 18.)

(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 19-22.)

Other incidents of tenures. [Section 18 (2)]

Bar to recovery of rent pending notice of succession.

16. A person becoming entitled to a permanent tenure by succession shall not be entitled to recover by suit, distraint or other proceeding any rent payable to him as the holder of the tenure, until the Collector has received the notice and fees referred to in the last foregoing section.

Transfer of, and succession to, share in permanent tenure.

17. Subject to the provisions of section 88, the foregoing sections shall apply to the transfer of, or succession to, a share in a permanent tenure.

CHAPTER IV.

RAIYATS HOLDING AT FIXED RATES.

[Section 23.]

Incidents of holding at fixed rates.

18. A raiyat holding at a rent, or rate of rent, fixed in perpetuity—

(*a*) shall be subject to the same provisions with respect to the transfer of, and succession to, his holding as the holder of a permanent tenure, and

[C. B., s. 13 B. B., ss 12 & 17]

(*b*) shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

CHAPTER V.

OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

General.

General. [B. B., s. 19 (1) & Expl. IV (*e*), proviso. Section 24.]

Continuance of existing occupancy-rights.

19. Every raiyat who immediately before the commencement of this Act has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land shall, when this Act comes into force, have a right of occupancy in that land.

[Section 26]

Definition of "settled raiyat."

20. (*1*) Every person who for a period of twelve years, whether wholly or partly before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held as a raiyat land situate in any village, whether under a lease or otherwise, shall be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village.

(*2*) A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have continuously held land in a village notwithstanding that the particular land held by him has been different at different times.

(*3*) A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have held as a raiyat any land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

(*4*) Land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyati holding shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have been held as a raiyat by each such co-sharer. *General.*

(*5*) A person shall continue to be a settled raiyat of a village as long as he holds any land as a raiyat in that village and for one year thereafter.

(*6*) If a raiyat recovers possession of land under section 87, he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled raiyat notwithstanding his having been out of possession more than a year.

(*7*) If, in any proceeding under this Act, it is proved or admitted that a person holds any land as a raiyat, it shall, as between him and the landlord under whom he holds the land, be presumed for the purposes of this section, until the contrary is proved or admitted, that he has for twelve years continuously held that land or some part of it as a raiyat.

[Section 25]

Settled raiyats to have occupancy-rights.

21. (*1*) Every person who is a settled raiyat of a village within the meaning of the last foregoing section shall have a right of occupancy in all land for the time being held by him as a raiyat in that village.

(*2*) Every person who, being a settled raiyat of a village within the meaning of the last foregoing section, held land as a raiyat in that village at any time between the second day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in that land under the law then in force; but nothing in this sub-section shall affect any decree or order passed by a Court before the commencement of this Act.

[Sections 28 and 29]

Effect of acquisition of occupancy-right by landlord.

22. (*1*) When the immediate landlord of an occupancy-holding is a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, and the entire interests of the landlord and the raiyat in the holding become united in the same person by transfer, succession or otherwise, the occupancy-right shall cease to exist; but nothing in this sub-section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

(*2*) If the occupancy-right in land is transferred to a person jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, it shall cease to exist; but nothing in this sub-section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

[D., § 40, Expls. I & V. C. B., s. 19, Expl. IV. B. B., s. 19, Expl. IV (*d*).]

(*3*) A person holding land as an ijárádár or farmer of rents shall not, while so holding, acquire a right of occupancy in any land comprised in his ijárá or farm.

Explanation.—A person having a right of occupancy in land does not lose it by subsequently becoming jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, or by subsequently holding the land in ijárá or farm.

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(*Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 23-31.*)

Incidents of occupancy-right.

Incidents of occupancy-right. [B. B., s. 69. Section 31 (*a*).]

Rights of raiyat in respect of use of land.

23. When a raiyat has a right of occupancy in respect of any land, he may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy; but shall not be entitled to cut down trees in contravention of any local custom.

[D. s. 42, B. B., s. 21 (*d*) Section 31, cl. (*e*).]

Obligation of raiyat to pay rent.

24. An occupancy-raiyat shall pay rent for his holding at fair and equitable rates.

Protection from eviction except on specified grounds.

25. An occupancy-raiyat shall not be ejected by his landlord from his holding, except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground—

[C. B., s. 20 (*e*). B. B., ss. 21 (*e*), 31, 69 (*a*). Section 31, cl. (*d*).]

(*a*) that he has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*b*) that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

[C. B., s. 20. B. B., s. 21. Section 31, cls. (*f*) & (*h*)]

Devolution of occupancy-right on death.

26. If a raiyat dies intestate in respect of a right of occupancy, it shall, subject to any custom to the contrary, descend in the same manner as other immoveable property: Provided that, in any case in which under the law of inheritance to which the raiyat is subject his other property goes to the Crown, his right of occupancy shall be extinguished.

Enhancement of rent.

Enhancement of rent [D., § 42, B. B., s. 21, (*d*) Section 39.]

Presumption as to fair and equitable rent.

27. The rent for the time being payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall be presumed to be fair and equitable until the contrary is proved.

[B. B., s. 21 (*d*) [Section 40.]

Restriction on enhancement of money-rents.

28. Where an occupancy-raiyat pays his rent in money, his rent shall not be enhanced except as provided by this Act.

[Section 41.]

Enhancement of rent by registered contract.

29. (*1*) The money-rent of an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by registered contract, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) the rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than two annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the raiyat;

(*b*) the contract must fix the rent for a term of at least fifteen years.

(*2*) The registering officer shall, before registering a contract under this section, ascertain that the contract is not inconsistent with sections 74 and 178 of this Act, and that the raiyat is competent and willing to enter into it, and understands its nature.

(*3*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), shall apply to a contract by which a raiyat binds himself to pay an enhanced rent in consideration of an improvement which has been or is to be effected in respect of the holding by, or at the expense of, his landlord, and to the benefit of which the raiyat is not otherwise entitled; but an enhanced rent fixed by such a contract shall be payable only when the improvement has been effected, and, except when the raiyat is chargeable with default in respect of the improvement, only so long as the improvement exists and substantially produces its estimated effect in respect of the holding.

Enhancement of rent.

(*4*) The Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules for the guidance of officers registering contracts under this section.

Enhancement of rent by suit.

30. The landlord of a holding held at a money-rent by an occupancy-raiyat may, subject to the provisions of this Act, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—

[D., § 43 (1) and (2). C. B., s. 22 (1), (3) and (4) B. B., s. 23 (1), (3) and (4). Section 43.]

(*a*) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate paid by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the same village, and that there is no sufficient reason for his holding at so low a rate;

(*b*) that there has been a rise in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent;

(*c*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by an improvement effected by, or at the expense of, the landlord during the currency of the present rent;

(*d*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by fluvial action.

Explanation.—"Fluvial action" includes a change in the course of a river rendering irrigation from the river practicable when it was not previously practicable.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of prevailing rate.

31. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground that the rate of rent paid is below the prevailing rate— [Section 44.]

(*a*) in determining what is the prevailing rate the Court shall have regard to the rates generally paid during a period of not less than three years before the institution of the suit, and shall not decree an enhancement unless there is a substantial difference between the rate paid by the raiyat and the prevailing rate found by the Court;

(*b*) if in the opinion of the Court the prevailing rate of rent cannot be satisfactorily ascertained without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize in that behalf by rules made under section 392 of the said Code; XIV of 1882. [Act XII of 1881, s. 20.]

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Enhancement of rent.

(*c*) in determining under this section the rate of rent payable by a raiyat his caste shall not be taken into consideration, unless it is proved that by local custom caste is taken into account in determining the rate; and whenever it is found that by local custom any description of raiyats hold land at favourable rates of rent, the rate shall be determined in accordance with that custom;

(*d*) in ascertaining the prevailing rate of rent the amount of any enhancement authorized on account of a landlord's improvement shall not be taken into consideration.

[Section 45.] Rules as to enhancement on ground of rise in prices.

32. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a rise in prices—

(*a*) the Court shall compare the average prices during the decennial period immediately preceding the institution of the suit with the average prices during such other decennial period as it may appear equitable and practicable to take for comparison;

(*b*) the enhanced rent shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the average prices during the last decennial period bear to the average prices during the previous decennial period taken for purposes of comparison: provided that, in calculating this proportion, the average prices during the later period shall be reduced by one-third of their excess over the average prices during the earlier period;

(*c*) if in the opinion of the Court it is not practicable to take the decennial periods prescribed in clause (*a*), the Court may, in its discretion, substitute any shorter periods therefor.

[Section 46.] Rules as to enhancement on ground of landlord's improvement.

33. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a landlord's improvement—

(*a*) the Court shall not grant an enhancement unless the improvement has been registered in accordance with this Act;

(*b*) in determining the amount of enhancement the Court shall have regard to—

(i) the increase in the productive powers of the lands caused or likely to be caused by the improvement,

(ii) the cost of the improvement,

(iii) the cost of the cultivation required for utilizing the improvement, and

(iv) the existing rent and the ability of the land to bear a higher rent;

(*c*) a decree under this section shall, on the application of the tenant or his successor in interest, be subject to re-consideration in the event of the improvement not producing or ceasing to produce the estimated effect.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of increase of productive powers due to fluvial action.

34. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in productive powers due to fluvial action— *Enhancement of rent.* [Section 47.]

(*a*) the Court shall not take into account any increase which is merely temporary or casual;

(*b*) the Court may enhance the rent to such an amount as it may deem fair and equitable, but not so as to give the landlord more than one-half of the value of the net increase in the produce of the land.

Enhancement by suit to be fair and equitable.

35. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections the Court shall not in any case decree any enhancement which is under the circumstances of the case unfair or inequitable. [Section 48.]

Power to order progressive enhancement.

36. If the Court passing a decree for enhancement considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree in its full extent will be attended with hardship to the raiyat, it may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five until the limit of the enhancement decreed has been reached. [C. B., s. 23 (*d*). B. B., s. 24, (*d*). Section 49.]

Limitation of right to bring successive enhancement suits

37. (*1*) A suit instituted for the enhancement of the rent of a holding on the ground that the rate of rent paid is below the prevailing rate, or on the ground of a rise in prices, shall not be entertained if within the fifteen years next preceding its institution the rent of the holding has been enhanced by a contract made after the second day of March, 1883, or if within the said period of fifteen years the rent has been commuted under section 40 or a decree has been passed under this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act enhancing the rent on either of the grounds aforesaid or on any ground corresponding thereto or dismissing the suit on the merits. [B. B., s. 143. Section 50.]

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

Reduction of rent.

Reduction of rent.

38. (*1*) An occupancy-raiyat holding at a money-rent may institute a suit for the reduction of his rent on the following grounds, and, except as hereinafter provided in the case of a diminution of the area of the holding, not otherwise, namely:— *Reduction of rent.* [D., § 47. C. B., s. 25 (2) & (3). B. B., s. 25 (2) & (3) Section 51

(*a*) on the ground that the soil of the holding has without the fault of the raiyat

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(Chapter VI.—Non-occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 41-43.)

Reduction of rent.

become permanently deteriorated by a deposit of sand or other specific cause, sudden or gradual, or

(*b*) on the ground that there has been a fall, not due to a temporary cause, in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent.

(*2*) In any suit instituted under this section the Court may direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

Price-lists.

Price lists. [C. B, 122. B. B, s. 145. Section 52.

Price-lists of staple food-crops.

39. (*1*) The Collector of every district shall prepare, monthly, or at shorter intervals, periodical lists of the market-prices of staple food-crops grown in such local areas as the Local Government may from time to time direct, and shall submit them to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*2*) The Collector may, if so directed by the Local Government, prepare for any local area, like price-lists relating to such past times as the Local Government thinks fit, and shall submit the lists so prepared to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*3*) The Collector shall, one month before submitting a price-list to the Board of Revenue under this section, publish it in the prescribed manner within the local area to which it relates, and if any landlord or tenant of land within the local area within the said period of one month presents to him in writing any objection to the list, he shall submit the same to the Board of Revenue with the list.

(*4*) The price-lists shall, when approved or revised by the Board of Revenue, be published in the official Gazette; and any manifest error in any such list discovered after its publication may be corrected by the Collector with the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

(*5*) The Local Government shall cause to be compiled from the periodical lists prepared under this section lists of the average prices prevailing throughout each year, and shall cause them to be published annually in the official Gazette.

(*6*) In any proceedings under this chapter for an enhancement or reduction of rent on the ground of a rise or fall in prices, the Court shall refer to the lists published under this section, and shall presume that the prices shown thereby are correct, unless and until it is proved that they are incorrect.

(*7*) The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, shall make rules for determining what are to be deemed staple food-crops in any local area and for the guidance of officers preparing price-lists under this section.

Commutation.

Commutation. [C. B., s. 86. B. B., ss. 90 and 92. Section 53.]

Commutation of rent payable in kind.

40. (*1*) Where an occupancy-raiyat pays for a holding rent in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or at rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of those ways and partly in another, either the raiyat or his landlord may apply to have the rent commuted to a money-rent.

(*2*) The application may be made to the Collector or Sub-divisional Officer, or to an officer making a settlement of rents under Chapter X, or to any other officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government.

(*3*) On the receipt of the application the officer may determine the sum to be paid as money-rent, and may order that the raiyat shall, in lieu of paying his rent in kind, or otherwise as aforesaid, pay the sum so determined.

(*4*) In making the determination the officer shall have regard to—

(*a*) the average money-rent payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity;

(*b*) the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding ten years or during any shorter period for which evidence may be available; and

(*c*) the charges incurred by the landlord in respect of irrigation under the system of rent in kind, and the arrangements made on commutation for continuing those charges.

(*5*) The order shall be in writing, shall state the grounds on which it is made, and the time from which it is to take effect, and shall be subject to appeal in like manner as if it were an order made in an ordinary revenue proceeding.

(*6*) If the application is opposed, the officer shall consider whether under all the circumstances of the case it is reasonable to grant it, and shall grant or refuse it accordingly. If he refuses it, he shall record in writing the reasons for the refusal.

CHAPTER VI.

NON-OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

[Section 55.]

Application of chapter.

41. This chapter shall apply to raiyats not having a right of occupancy, who are in this Act referred to as non-occupancy-raiyats.

[Section 56.]

Initial rent of non-occupancy-raiyat.

42. When a non-occupancy-raiyat is admitted to the occupation of land, he shall become liable to pay such rent as may be agreed on between himself and his landlord at the time of his admission.

[Section 57.]

Conditions of enhancement of rent.

43. The rent of a non-occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced except by registered agreement or by agreement under section 46.

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(Chapter VI.—Non-occupancy raiyats.—Secs. 44-47.)

(Chapter VII.—Under-raiyats.—Secs. 48-49.)

[C. B., s. 79 (5) B. B., ss. 26, 72 (5). Section 58.]

Grounds on which non-occupancy-raiyat may be ejected.

44. A non-occupancy-raiyat shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be liable to ejectment on one or more of the following grounds, and not otherwise, namely :—

(*a*) on the ground that he has failed to pay an arrear of rent ;

(*b*) on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected ;

(*c*) where he has been admitted to occupation of the land under a registered lease, on the ground that the term of the lease has expired ;

(*d*) on the ground that he has refused to agree to pay a fair and equitable rent determined under section 46, or that the term for which he is entitled to hold at such a rent has expired.

[Section 59.]

Conditions of ejectment on ground of expiration of lease.

45. A suit for ejectment on the ground of the expiration of the term of a lease shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless notice to quit has been served on the raiyat not less than six months before the expiration of the term, and shall not be instituted after six months from the expiration of the term.

[Section 60.]

Conditions of ejectment on ground of refusal to agree to enhancement.

46. (*1*) A suit for ejectment on the ground of refusal to agree to an enhancement of rent shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless the landlord has tendered to the raiyat an agreement to pay the enhanced rent, and the raiyat has within three months before the institution of the suit refused to execute the agreement.

(*2*) A landlord desiring to tender an agreement to a raiyat under this section may file it in the office of such Court or officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf for service on the raiyat. The Court or officer shall forthwith cause it to be served on the raiyat in the prescribed manner, and when it has been so served it shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to have been tendered.

(*3*) If a raiyat on whom an agreement has been served under sub-section (*2*) executes it, and within one month from the date of service files it in the office from which it issued, it shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(*4*) When an agreement has been executed and filed by a raiyat under sub-section (*3*), the Court or officer in whose office it is so filed shall forthwith cause a notice of its being so executed and filed to be served on the landlord in the prescribed manner.

(*5*) If the raiyat does not execute the agreement and file it under sub-section (*3*), he shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have refused to execute it.

(*6*) If a raiyat refuses to execute an agreement tendered to him under this section, and the landlord thereupon institutes a suit to eject him, the Court shall determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding.

(*7*) If the raiyat agrees to pay the rent so determined, he shall be entitled to remain in occupation of his holding at that rent for a term of five years from the date of the agreement, but on the expiration of that term shall be liable to ejectment under the conditions mentioned in the last foregoing section, unless he has acquired a right of occupancy.

(*8*) If the raiyat does not agree to pay the rent so determined, the Court shall pass a decree for ejectment.

(*9*) In determining what rent is fair and equitable the Court shall have regard to the rents generally paid by raiyats for land of a similar description and with like advantages in the same village.

(*10*) A decree for ejectment passed under this section shall take effect from the end of the agricultural year in which it is passed.

[Section 61.]

Explanation of "admitted to occupation."

47. Where a raiyat has been in occupation of land and a lease is executed with a view to a continuance of his occupation, he is not to be deemed to be admitted to occupation by that lease for the purposes of this chapter, notwithstanding that the lease may purport to admit him to occupation.

CHAPTER VII.

UNDER-RAIYATS.

[Section 62.]

Limit of rent recoverable from under-raiyats.

48. The landlord of an under-raiyat holding at a money-rent shall not be entitled to recover rent exceeding the rent which he himself pays by more than the following percentage of the same, namely :—

(*a*) when the rent payable by the under-raiyat is payable under a registered lease or agreement—fifty per cent.; and

(*b*) in any other case—twenty-five per cent.

[Section 63.]

Restriction on ejectment of under-raiyats.

49. An under-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by his landlord, except at the end of an agricultural year and after a written notice to quit has been served on him in the prescribed manner not less than six months before the expiration of that year.

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(Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 50—54.)

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO RENT.

Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.

Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.

[D., §§ 20 & 37. C. B., ss. 6 & 16. B. B., ss. 6 & 15. Section 64.]

Rules and presumptions as to fixity of rent.

50. (*1*) Where a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, the rent or rate of rent shall not be liable to be increased except on the ground of an alteration in the area of the holding.

[D., §§ 21 & 38. C. B., ss. 6 & 17. B. B., ss. 6 & 16.]

(*2*) If it is proved in any suit or other proceeding under this Act that either a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed during the twenty years immediately before the institution of the suit or proceeding, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that they have held at that rent or rate of rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement:

Provided that if it is required by or under any enactment that in any local area tenancies, or any classes of tenancies, at fixed rents or rates of rent shall be registered as such on, or before a date specified by or under the enactment, the foregoing presumption shall not after that date apply to any tenancy or, as the case may be, to any tenancy of that class in that local area unless the tenancy has been so registered.

[D., § 37. C. B., s. 16, Expl. II. B. B., s. 15, Expl. II.]

(*3*) The operation of this section, so far as it relates to land held by a raiyat, shall not be affected by the fact of the land having been separated from other land which formed with it a single holding, or amalgamated with other land into one holding.

[D., § 20. C. B., s. 6. B. B., s. 6]

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall apply to a tenure held for a term of years or determinable at the will of the landlord.

[Section 65.]

Presumption as to amount of rent and conditions of holding.

51. If a question arises as to the amount of a tenant's rent or the conditions under which he holds in any agricultural year, he shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to hold at the same rent and under the same conditions as in the last preceding agricultural year.

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

[D., §§ 19, 2, 43 (3) & 47. C. B., ss. 8, 18, 22 (2) & 25 (1). B. B., ss. 8, 8, 23 (2), 25 (1). Section 66]

Alteration of rent in respect of alteration in area.

52. (*1*) Every tenant shall—

(*a*) be liable to pay additional rent for all land proved by measurement to be in excess of the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, unless it is proved that the excess is due to the addition to the holding of land which having previously belonged to the holding was lost by diluvion or otherwise without any reduction of the rent being made, and

(*b*) be entitled to a reduction of rent in respect of any deficiency proved by measurement to exist in the area of his holding as compared with the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, unless it is proved that the deficiency is due to the loss of land which was added to the area of the holding by alluvion or otherwise, and that an addition has not been made to the rent in respect of the addition to the area.

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

(*2*) In determining the area for which rent has been previously paid, the Court shall, if so required by any party to the suit, have regard to—

(*a*) the origin and conditions of the tenancy, for instance, whether the rent was a consolidated rent for the entire holding;

(*b*) whether the tenant has been allowed to hold additional land in consideration of an addition to his total rent or otherwise with the knowledge and consent of the landlord;

(*c*) the length of time during which the tenancy has lasted without dispute as to rent or area; and

(*d*) the length of the measure used or in local use at the time of the origin of the tenancy as compared with that used or in local use at the time of the institution of the suit.

(*3*) In determining the amount to be added to the rent, the Court shall have regard to the rates payable by tenants of the same class for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and, in the case of a tenure-holder, to the profits to which he is entitled in respect of the rent of his tenure, and shall not in any case fix any rent which under the circumstances of the case is unfair or inequitable.

(*4*) The amount abated from the rent shall bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable as the diminution of the total yearly value of the holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof, or, in default of satisfactory proof of the yearly value of the land lost, shall bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the diminution of area bears to the previous area of the holding.

Payment of rent.

Payment of rent.

[C. B., s. 55 (*a*) B. B., s. 47 (*a*). Section 67.]

Instalments of rent.

53. Subject to agreement or established usage, a money-rent payable by a tenure-holder or raiyat shall be paid in four equal instalments falling due on the last day of each quarter of the agricultural year.

[Section 68.]

Time and place for payment of rent.

54. (*1*) Every tenant shall pay each instalment of rent before sunset of the day on which it falls due.

(*2*) The payment shall, except in cases where a tenant is allowed under this Act to deposit his rent, be made at the landlord's village office, or at such other convenient place as may be appointed in that behalf by the landlord:

Provided that the Local Government may from time to time make rules, either generally or for

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Payment of rent.

any specified local area, authorizing a tenant to pay his rent by postal money-order.

[D., s. 101. C. B., s 56. B. B., s. 48.]

(*3*) Any instalment or part of an instalment of rent not duly paid at or before the time when it falls due shall be deemed an arrear.

[Section 69.]

Appropriation of payments.

55. (*1*) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

(*2*) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

Receipts and accounts.

Receipts and accounts. [D., § 61. C. B., s. 57. B. B., s. 49 (*a*) and (*b*). Section 70.]

Tenant making payment to his landlord entitled to a receipt.

56. (*1*) Every tenant who makes a payment on account of rent to his landlord shall be entitled to obtain forthwith from the landlord a written receipt for the amount paid by him, signed by the landlord.

(*2*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterfoil of the receipt.

(*3*) The receipt and counterfoil shall specify such of the several particulars shown in the form of receipt given in Schedule II to this Act as can be specified by the landlord at the time of payment:

Provided that the Local Government may from time to time prescribe or sanction a modified form either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(*4*) If a receipt does not contain substantially the particulars required by this section, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be an acquittance in full of all demands for rent up to the date on which the receipt was given.

[C. B., s. 51 (*b*). B. B., s. 49 (*c*). Section 71.]

Tenant entitled to full discharge or statement of account at close of year.

57. (*1*) Where a landlord admits that all rent payable by a tenant to the end of the agricultural year has been paid, the tenant shall be entitled to receive from the landlord, free of charge, within three months after the end of the year, a receipt in full discharge of all rent falling due to the end of the year, signed by the landlord.

(*2*) Where the landlord does not so admit, the tenant shall be entitled, on paying a fee of four annas, to receive within three months after the end of the year a statement of account specifying the several particulars shown in the form of account given in Schedule II to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(*3*) The landlord shall prepare and retain a copy of the statement containing similar particulars.

Receipts and accounts. [D., s. 65. C. B., s. 57 (*d*) B. B., ss. 49 (*d*) & 94. Section 72.]

Penalties and fine for withholding receipts and statements of accounts and failing to keep counterparts.

58. (*1*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant a receipt containing the particulars prescribed by section 56 for any rent paid by the tenant, the tenant may, within six months from the date of payment, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty, not exceeding double the amount or value of that rent, as the Court thinks fit.

(*2*) If a landlord refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same the receipt in full discharge or the statement of account for any year prescribed in section 57, the tenant may, within the next ensuing agricultural year, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding double the aggregate amount or value of all rent paid by the tenant to the landlord during the year for which the receipt or account should have been delivered.

(*3*) If a landlord fails to prepare and retain a counterfoil or copy of a receipt or statement as required by either of the said sections, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Local Government to prepare forms of receipt and account.

59. (*1*) The Local Government shall cause to be prepared and kept for sale to landlords at all sub-divisional offices forms of receipts with counterfoils and of statements of account suitable for use under the foregoing sections.

(*2*) The forms may be sold in books with the leaves consecutively numbered or otherwise as the Local Government thinks fit.

Effect of receipt by registered proprietor.

60. Where rent is due to the proprietor, manager or mortgagee of an estate, the receipt of the person registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876, as proprietor, manager or mortgagee of that estate, or of his agent authorized in that behalf, shall be a sufficient discharge for the rent; and the person liable for the rent shall not be entitled to plead in defence to a claim by the person so registered that the rent is due to any third person. VII(B.C.)of 1876.

But nothing in this section shall affect any remedy which any such third person may have against the registered proprietor, manager or mortgagee.

Deposit of rent.

Application to deposit rent in Court.

61. (*1*) In any of the following cases, namely:— *Deposit of rent.* [D., § 99. C. B., ss. 58 & 59. B. B., ss. 50 & 51. Section 73

(*a*) when a tenant tenders money on account of rent and the landlord refuses to receive it or refuses to grant a receipt for it;

(*b*) when a tenant bound to pay money on account of rent has reason to believe, owing to a tender having been refused or a receipt withheld on a previous occasion, that the person to whom his rent is payable will not be willing to receive it and to grant him a receipt for it;

(*c*) when the rent is payable to co-sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of the co-sharers for the money, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent on their behalf; or

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(*d*) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent;

the tenant may present to the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the rent of his holding an application in writing for permission to deposit in the Court the full amount of the money then due.

(*2*) The application shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made; shall state—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*), the name of the person to whose credit the deposit is to be entered,

in case (*c*), the names of the sharers to whom the rent is due, or of so many of them as the tenant may be able to specify, and

in case (*d*), the names of the person to whom the rent was last paid and of the person or persons now claiming it;

shall be signed and verified, in the manner prescribed in section 52 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by the tenant, or, where he is not personally cognizant of the facts of the case, by some person so cognizant; and shall be accompanied by a fee of such amount as the Local Government, from time to time, by rule, directs.

XIV of 1882.

[D. §§ 99 & 100. C. B., s. 60. B. B., s. 52. Section 74.]

Receipt granted by Court for rent deposited to be a valid acquittance.

62. (*1*) If it appears to the Court to whom an application is made under the last foregoing section that the applicant is entitled under that section to deposit the rent, it shall receive the rent and give a receipt for it under the seal of the Court.

(*2*) A receipt given under this section shall operate as an acquittance for the amount of the rent payable by the tenant and deposited as aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as if that amount of rent had been received—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*) of the last foregoing section, by the person specified in the application as the person to whose credit the deposit was to be entered;

in case (*c*) of that section, by the co-sharers to whom the rent is due; and

in case (*d*) of that section, by the person entitled to the rent.

[D., § 100. C. B., s. 61 (*a*). B. B., s. 53 (*a*). Section 75

Notification of receipt of deposit.

63. (*1*) The Court receiving the deposit shall forthwith cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place at the Court-house a notification of the receipt thereof, containing a statement of all material particulars.

(*2*) If the amount of the deposit is not paid away under the next following section, within the period of fifteen days next following the date on which the notification is so affixed, the Court shall forthwith—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*) of section 61, cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be served, free of charge, on the person specified in the application as the person to whose credit the deposit was to be entered;

in case (*c*) of that section, cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be posted at the landlord's village-office or in some conspicuous place in the village in which the holding is situate; and

Deposit of rent

in case (*d*) of that section, cause a like notice to be served, free of charge, on every person who it has reason to believe claims or is entitled to the deposit.

[D § 100. C B, s 61, cls (*b*) & (*c*) B B., s 53, cls. (*b*) & (*c*), Section 76]

Payment or refund of deposit.

64. (*1*) The Court may pay the amount of the deposit to any person appearing to it to be entitled to the same, or may, if it thinks fit, retain the amount pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

(*2*) The payment may, if the Local Government so direct, be made by postal money-order.

(*3*) If no payment is made under this section before the expiration of three years from the date on which a deposit is made, the amount deposited may, in the absence of any order of a Civil Court to the contrary, be repaid to the depositor upon his application and on his returning the receipt given by the Court with which the rent was deposited.

(*4*) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by a Court receiving a deposit under the foregoing sections; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid under this section.

Arrears of rent.

Arrears of rent.

[C. B., s. 64. B B, s 56. Section 77.]

Liability to sale for arrears in case of tenure, holding at fixed rates and occupancy-holding.

65. Where a tenant is a tenure-holder, a raiyat holding at fixed rates or an occupancy-raiyat, he shall not be liable to ejectment for arrears of rent, but his tenure or holding shall be liable to sale in execution of a decree for the rent thereof, and the rent shall be a first charge thereon.

[D. §§ 12 (5) & 98 C B, ss 79(5) & 152. B. B, ss 72 (5) & 169. Section 78]

Ejectment for arrears in case of non-occupancy-holding or under raiyat's holding.

66. (*1*) When an arrear of rent remains due in respect of the holding of a non-occupancy-raiyat or an under-raiyat at the end of the Bengali year where that year prevails, or at the end of the month of Jeyt where the Fasli or Amli year prevails, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for the recovery of the arrear or not, and whether he is entitled by the terms of any contract to eject the tenant for arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant.

(*2*) In a suit for ejectment for an arrear of rent a decree passed in favour of the plaintiff shall specify the amount of the arrear and of the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are

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Arrears of rent.

paid into Court within fifteen days from the date of the decree, or, when the Court is closed on the fifteenth day, on the day upon which the Court re-opens.

(3) The Court may for special reasons extend the period of fifteen days mentioned in this section.

[D. § 101. C. B., s. 56. B. B., s. 48. Section 79.]

Interest on arrears.

67. An arrear of rent shall bear simple interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the expiration of that quarter of the agricultural year in which the instalment falls due to the institution of the suit.

[D., § 68. C. B., s. 90. B. B., s. 96. Section 80.]

Power to award damages on rent withheld without reasonable cause or to defendant improperly sued for rent.

68. (1) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the defendant has, without reasonable or probable cause, neglected or refused to pay the amount of rent due by him, the Court may award to the plaintiff, in addition to the amount decreed for rent and costs, such damages, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the amount of rent decreed, as it thinks fit:

Provided that interest shall not be decreed when damages are awarded under this section.

[D., § 69. C. B., s. 91. B. B., s. 97]

(2) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the plaintiff has instituted the suit without reasonable or probable cause, the Court may award to the defendant, by way of damages, such sum, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff, as it thinks fit.

Produce-rents.

Produce-rents. [C. B., s. 84, B. B., s. 88. Section 81.]

Order for appraising or dividing produce.

69. (1) Where rent is taken by appraisement or division of the produce,—

(a) if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the appraisement or division, or

(b) if there is a dispute about the quantity, value or division of the produce,

the Collector may, on the application of either party, and on his depositing such sum on account of expenses as the Collector may require, make an order appointing such officer as he thinks fit to appraise or divide the produce.

(2) The Collector may, without such an application, make the like order in any case where in the opinion of the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate the making of the order would be likely to prevent a breach of the peace.

(3) Where a Collector makes an order under this section, he may by order prohibit the removal of the produce until the appraisement or division has been effected.

Produce-rents. [Section 82.]

Procedure where officer appointed.

70. (1) When a Collector appoints an officer under the last foregoing section, the Collector may, in his discretion, direct the officer to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selection of those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the appraisement or division; and the officer shall conform to the instructions so given.

(2) The officer shall, before making an appraisement or division, give notice to the landlord and tenant of the time and place at which the appraisement or division will be made, but if either the landlord or the tenant fails to attend either personally or by agent, he may proceed *ex parte*.

(3) When the officer has made the appraisement or division, he shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Collector.

(4) The Collector shall consider the report, and, after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard and making such enquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass such order thereon as he thinks just.

(5) The Collector may, if he thinks fit, refer any question in dispute between the parties for the decision of a Civil Court, but, subject as aforesaid, his order shall be final and shall, on application to a Civil Court by the landlord or the tenant, be enforceable as a decree.

(6) Where the officer makes an appraisement, the appraisement papers shall be filed in the Collector's office. [C. B., s. 85, B. B., s. 89.]

[Section 83.]

Rights and liabilities as to possession of crop.

71. (1) Where rent is taken by appraisement of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the produce.

(2) Where rent is taken by division of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the whole produce until it is divided, but shall not be entitled to remove any portion of the produce from the threshing-floor at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due division thereof at the proper time.

(3) In either case the tenant shall be entitled to cut and harvest the produce in due course of husbandry without any interference on the part of the landlord.

(4) If the tenant removes any portion of the produce at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due appraisement or division thereof at the proper time, the produce shall be deemed to have been as full as the fullest crop of the same description appraised in the neighbourhood on similar land for that harvest.

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(*Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants.—Secs. 76—79.*)

Liability for rent on change of landlord or after transfer of holding.

Liability for rent on change of landlord or after transfer of holding. [D., §. 9. C. B., s. 78. B. B., s. 70. Section 84.]

Tenant not liable to transferee of landlord's interest for rent paid to former landlord, without notice of the transfer.

72. (*1*) A tenant shall not, when his landlord's interest is transferred, be liable to the transferee for rent which became due after the transfer and was paid to the landlord whose interest was so transferred, unless the transferee has before the payment given notice of the transfer to the tenant.

(*2*) Where there is more than one tenant paying rent to the landlord whose interest is transferred, a general notice from the transferee to the tenants published in the prescribed manner shall be a sufficient notice for the purposes of this section.

Liability for rent after transfer of holding.

73. When an occupancy-raiyat transfers his holding without the consent of the landlord, the transferor and transferee shall be jointly and severally liable to the landlord for arrears of rent accruing due after the transfer, unless and until notice of the transfer is given to the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Illegal Cesses, &c.

Illegal cesses, &c. [D.§§ 13 & 57. C. B., s. 71. B. B., s. 63 (2). Section 85.]

Abwáb, &c., illegal.

74. All impositions upon tenants under the denomination of *abwáb*, *mahtut*, or other like appellations, in addition to the actual rent, shall be illegal, and all stipulations and reservations for the payment of such shall be void.

[D., § 64. B. B., ss. 63 (2), 64 (*a*), 93. Section 86.]

Penalty for exaction by landlord from tenant of sum in excess of the rent payable.

75. Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, any sum of money or any portion of the produce of his land is exacted by his landlord in excess of the rent lawfully payable, may, within six months from the date of the exaction, institute a suit to recover from the landlord, in addition to the amount or value of what is so exacted, such sum by way of penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding two hundred rupees; or, when double the amount or value of what is so exacted exceeds two hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AS TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Improvements.

Improvements. [C. B., s. 29. B. B., s. 69. Section 87.]

Definition of "improvement."

76. (*1*) For the purposes of this Act the term "improvement," used with reference to a raiyat's holding, shall mean any work which adds to the value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it. *Improvements.*

(*2*) Until the contrary is shown, the following shall be presumed to be improvements within the meaning of this section:—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks, water-channels and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto; and

(*f*) the erection of a suitable dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

(*3*) But no work executed by the raiyat of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this Act if it substantially diminishes the value of his landlord's property.

Right to make improvements in case of holding at fixed rates.

77. Where a raiyat holds at fixed rates, his landlord shall not be entitled, as such, to prevent him from making any improvement in respect of his holding. [Section 88.]

Right to make improvement in case of occupancy-holding.

78. (*1*) Where a raiyat has an occupancy-right in his holding, neither the raiyat nor his landlord shall, as such, be entitled to prevent the other from making an improvement in respect of the holding, except on the ground that he is willing to make it himself. [C. B., s. 77. B. B., s. Section

(*2*) If both the raiyat and his landlord wish to make the same improvement, the raiyat shall have the prior right to make it, unless it affects another holding or other holdings under the same landlord.

(*3*) If a question arises between the raiyat and his landlord—

(*a*) as to the right to make an improvement, or

(*b*) as to whether a particular work is an improvement,

the Collector may, on the application of either party, decide the question, and his decision shall be final.

Right to make improvement in case of non-occupancy-holding.

79. (*1*) A non-occupancy-raiyat shall be entitled to construct, maintain and repair a well for the irrigation of his holding, with all [C. B., s. 77. B. B., s. 69. Section 90.]

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Improvements. works incidental thereto, and to erect a suitable dwelling-house for himself and his family, with all necessary out-offices; but shall not, except as aforesaid and as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make any other improvement in respect of his holding without his landlord's permission.

(2) A non-occupancy-raiyat who would, but for the want of his landlord's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of his holding, may, if he desires that the improvement be made, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

[Section 91.] **Registration of landlord's improvements.**

80. (1) A landlord may, by application to such Revenue officer as the Local Government may appoint, register any improvement which he has lawfully made or which has been lawfully made at his expense or which he has assisted a tenant in making.

(2) The application shall be in such form, shall contain such information, and shall be verified in such manner, by local inquiry or otherwise, as the Local Government from time to time by rule directs.

(3) The officer receiving the application may reject it if it has not been made within twelve months—

(a) in the case of improvements made before the commencement of this Act—from the commencement of this Act;

(b) in the case of improvements made after the commencement of this Act—from the date of the completion of the work.

[Section 92.] **Application to record evidence as to improvement.**

81. (1) If any landlord or tenant of a holding desires that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer, who shall thereupon, at a time and place of which notice shall be given to the parties, record the evidence unless he considers that there are no reasonable grounds for making the application, or it is made to appear that the subject matter thereof is under inquiry in a Civil Court.

(2) When any matter has been recorded under this section, the record thereof shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceedings between the landlord and tenant or any persons claiming under them.

[C. B., ss. 20 (e) and 29. Section 93.] **Compensation for raiyats' improvements.**

82. (1) Every raiyat who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which have been made in respect thereof in accordance with this Act by him, or by his predecessor in interest, and for which compensation has not already been paid.

(2) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a raiyat, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the raiyat for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejectment conditional on the payment of that amount to the raiyat. *Improvements.*

(3) No compensation under this section for an improvement shall be claimable where the raiyat has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and he has obtained that advantage.

(4) Improvements made by a raiyat between the 2nd day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act.

(5) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under this section for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

[Section 94.] **Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.**

83. (1) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under the last foregoing section for an improvement, regard shall be had—

(a) to the amount by which the value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(b) to the condition of the improvement, and the probable duration of its effects;

(c) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement;

(d) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the raiyat in consideration of the improvement; and

(e) in the case of a reclamation or of the conversion of unirrigated into irrigated land, to the length of time during which the raiyat has had the benefit of the improvement at an unenhanced rent

(2) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the Court may, if the landlord and raiyat agree, direct that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.

Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.

84. A Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord of a holding, and on being satisfied that he is desirous of acquiring the holding or part thereof for some reasonable and sufficient purpose having relation to the good of the holding or of the estate in which it is comprised, including the use of the ground as building ground, or for any religious, educational or charitable purpose, and on being satisfied on the certificate of the Collector that the purpose is reasonable and suffi- *Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.*

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(Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants.—Secs. 85—88.)

Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.

cient, authorise the acquisition thereof by the landlord upon such conditions as the Court may think fit, and require the tenant to sell his interest in the whole or such part of the holding to the landlord upon such terms as may be approved by the Court, including full compensation to the tenant.

Sub letting.

Sub-letting.

85. (*1*) If a raiyat sub-lets otherwise than by a registered instrument, the sub-lease shall not be valid against his landlord unless made with the landlord's consent.

Restrictions on sub-letting.

(*2*) A sub-lease by a raiyat shall not be admitted to registration if it purports to create a term exceeding nine years.

(*3*) Where a raiyat has without the consent of his landlord granted a sub-lease by an instrument registered before the commencement of this Act, the sub-lease shall not be valid for more than nine years from the commencement of this Act.

Surrender and abandonment.

Surrender and abandonment.
[D § 12 (3). C. B, s. 79 (3). B B., s 72 (3). Section 95.]

86. (*1*) A raiyat not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding.

Surrender.

(*2*) But, notwithstanding the surrender, the raiyat shall be liable to indemnify the landlord against any loss of the rent of the holding for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender, unless he gives to his landlord, at least three months before he surrenders, notice of his intention to surrender.

(*3*) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding the Court shall in the following cases for the purposes of sub-section (*2*) presume, until the contrary is shown, that such notice was so given, namely:—

(*a*) if the raiyat takes a new holding in the same village from the same landlord during the agricultural year next following the surrender;

(*b*) if the raiyat ceases, at least three months before the end of the agricultural year at the end of which the surrender is made, to reside in the village in which the surrendered holding is situate.

(*4*) The raiyat may, if he thinks fit, cause the notice to be served through the Civil Court within the jurisdiction of which the holding or any portion of it is situate.

(*5*) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding the landlord may enter on the holding and either let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

(*6*) When a holding is subject to an incumbrance secured by a registered instrument, the surrender of the holding shall not be valid unless it is made with the consent of the landlord and the incumbrancer.

(*7*) Save as provided in the foregoing sub-section, nothing in this section shall affect any arrangement by which a raiyat and his landlord may arrange for a surrender of the whole or a part of the holding.

Surrender and abandonment

87. (*1*) If a raiyat voluntarily abandons his residence without notice to his landlord and without arranging for payment of his rent as it falls due, and ceases to cultivate his holding either by himself or by some other person, the landlord may, at any time after the expiration of the agricultural year in which the raiyat so abandons and ceases to cultivate, enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

Abandonment.

[D. § 12 (4) C.B., s. 79 (4). B.B., s. 72 (4). Section 96]

(*2*) Before a landlord enters under this section he shall file a notice in the prescribed form in the Collector's office stating that he has treated the holding as abandoned and is about to enter on it accordingly; and the Collector shall cause the notice to be published in such manner as the Local Government by rule directs.

(*3*) When a landlord enters under this section, the raiyat shall be entitled to institute a suit for recovery of possession of the land at any time not later than the expiration of two years, or, in the case of a non-occupancy-raiyat, six months, from the date of the publication of the notice; and thereupon the Court may, on being satisfied that the raiyat did not voluntarily abandon his holding, order recovery of possession on such terms, if any, with respect to compensation to persons injured and payment of arrears of rent as to the Court may seem just.

(*4*) Where the whole or part of a holding has been sub-let by a registered instrument, the landlord shall, before entering under this section on the holding, offer the whole holding to the sub-lessee for the remainder of the term of the sub-lease at the rent paid by the raiyat who has ceased to cultivate the holding, and on condition of the sub-lessee paying up all arrears due from that raiyat. If the sub-lessee refuses or neglects within a reasonable time to accept the offer, the landlord may avoid the sub-lease and may enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or cultivate it himself as provided in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*).

Sub-division of tenancy.

Sub-division of tenancy
[B B, ss. 21 (*b*), 37. Bengal Act VIII of 1869, s. 26. Section 97.]

88. A division of a tenure or holding or distribution of the rent payable in respect thereof shall not be binding on the landlord unless it is made with his consent in writing.

Division of tenancy not binding on landlord without his consent.

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Ejectment.

Ejectment. [C. B., s. 79 (5), (6) & (7). B. B., s. 72 (5), (6) and (7). Section 98.]

No ejectment except in execution of decree.

89. No tenant shall be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree.

Measurements.

Measurements. [D. § 58. C.B., s. 75. B. B., s. 67. Section 99.]

Landlord's right to measure land.

90. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this section and any contract, a landlord may, by himself, or by any person authorized by him on this behalf, enter on and measure all land comprised in his estate or tenure, other than land exempt from the payment of revenue.

(*2*) A landlord shall not, without the consent of the tenant, or the written permission of the Collector, be entitled to measure land more than once in ten years, except in the following cases:—

(*a*) where the area of the holding is liable, by reason of alluvion or diluvion, to vary from year to year, and the rent payable depends on the area;

(*b*) where the area under cultivation is liable to vary from year to year and the rent payable depends on the area under cultivation;

(*c*) where the landlord is a purchaser otherwise than by voluntary transfer and not more than two years have elapsed since the date of his entry under the purchase.

(*3*) The ten years shall be computed from the date of the last measurement, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.

[D. § 94. B B., ss. 176 & 177. Section 100].

Power for Court to order tenant to attend and point out boundaries.

91. (*1*) Where a landlord desires to measure any land which he is entitled to measure under the last foregoing section, the Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord, make an order requiring the tenant to attend and point out the boundaries of the land.

(*2*) If the tenant refuses or neglects to comply with the order, a map or other record of the boundaries and measurements of the land, prepared under the direction of the landlord at the time when the tenant was directed to attend, shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

[D. § 94. B.B., s. 76(*a*). B.B. s. 68 (*c*). Section 101.]

Standard of measurement.

92. (*1*) Every measurement of land made by order of a Civil Court, or of a Revenue-officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and tenant, shall be made by the acre, unless the Court or Revenue-officer directs that it be made by any other specified standard.

(*2*) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any local measure other than the acre, the acre shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit or proceeding.

Measurements [D. § 98. C. B., s. 76 (*b*) B.B., s. 68(*b*).]

(*3*) The Local Government may, after local enquiry, make rules declaring for any local area the standard or standards of measurement locally in use in that area, and every declaration so made shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Managers.

Managers. [D. § 16. C. B., s. 56 (1). B B., s. 57 (1). Section 102.]

Power to call upon co-owners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager.

93. When any dispute exists between co-owners of an estate or tenure as to the management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue,

(*a*) inconvenience to the public, or

(*b*) injury to private rights,

the District Judge may, on the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in the estate or tenure, direct a notice to be served on all the co-owners, calling on them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager:

Provided that a co-owner of an estate or tenure shall not be entitled to apply under this section unless he is actually in possession of the interest he claims, and, if he is a co-owner of an estate, unless his name and the extent of his interest are registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876.

VII (B.C.) of 186 [C.B., s. 65 (2). B B., s. 57 (2). Section 103.]

Power to order them to appoint a manager if cause is not shown.

94. If the co-owners fail to show cause as aforesaid within one month after service of a notice under the last foregoing section, the District Judge may make an order directing them to appoint a common manager, and a copy of the order shall be served on any co-owner who did not appear before it was made.

[C. B., s. 66 (1). B. B., s. 58 (1). Section 104.]

Power to appoint manager if order is not obeyed.

95. If the co-owners do not, within such period, not being less than one month after the making of an order under the last foregoing section, as the District Judge may fix in this behalf, or, where the order has been served as directed by that section, within a like period after such service, appoint a common manager and report the appointment for the information of the District Judge, the District Judge may, unless it is shown to his satisfaction that there is a prospect of a satisfactory arrangement being made within a reasonable time,—

(*a*) direct that the estate or tenure be managed by the Court of Wards in any case in which the Court of Wards consents to undertake the management thereof; or

(*b*) in any case appoint a manager.

[C. B., s. 66 (2). B B., s. 58 (2). Section 105.]

Power to nominate person to act in all cases under clause (*b*) of last section.

96. The Local Government may nominate a person for any local area to manage all estates and tenures within that local area for which it may be

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(Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants..—Secs. 97—100.)

(Chapter X.—Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents.—Secs. 101-102.)

necessary to appoint a manager under clause (*b*) of the last foregoing section; and, when any person has been so nominated, no other person shall be appointed manager under that clause by the District Judge, unless in the case of any estate the Judge thinks fit to appoint one of the co-owners themselves as manager.

[C.B., s. 66(3), B. B., s. 58(3). Section 106.]

The Court of Wards Act, 1879, applicable to management by Court of Wards.

97. In any case in which the Court of Wards undertakes under section 95 the management of an estate or tenure, so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to the management.

IX (B.C. of 1879.

[C. B., s. 67. B. B., s. 59. Section 107.]

Provisions applicable to manager.

98. (*1*) A manager appointed under section 95 may, if the District Judge thinks fit, be remunerated by a fixed salary or percentage of the money collected by him as manager, or partly in one way and partly in the other, as the District Judge from time to time directs.

(*2*) He shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duties as the District Judge directs.

(*3*) He shall, subject to the control of the District Judge, have, for the purposes of management, the same powers as the co-owners jointly might but for his appointment have exercised, and the co-owners shall not exercise any such power.

(*4*) He shall deal with and distribute the profits in accordance with the orders of the District Judge.

(*5*) He shall keep regular accounts, and allow the co-owners or any of them to inspect and take copies of those accounts.

(*6*) He shall pass his accounts at such period and in such form as the District Judge may direct.

(*7*) He may make any application which the proprietors could make under section 103.

(*8*) He shall be removeable by the order of the District Judge, and not otherwise.

[C.B., s. 68. B. B., s. 60. Section 108.]

Power to restore management to co-owners

99. When an estate or tenure has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a manager has been appointed for the same under section 95, the District Judge may at any time direct that the management of it be restored to the co-owners, if he is satisfied that the management will be conducted by them without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights.

Power to make rules.

100. The High Court may from time to time make rules defining the powers and duties of managers under the foregoing sections.

CHAPTER X.

RECORD-OF-RIGHTS AND SETTLEMENT OF RENTS.

[Sections 110 & 117]

Power to order preparation of record of rights.

101. (*1*) The Local Government may, in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that a survey be made, and a record-of-rights be prepared, in respect of the lands in a local area by a Revenue-officer.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council are the following, namely:—

(*a*) where the landlord or a large proportion of the landlords or of the tenants applies for such an order and deposits, or gives security for, such amount, for the payment of expenses, as the Local Government directs;

(*b*) where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally;

(*c*) where the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure which belongs to or is managed by the Government or the Court of Wards; and

(*d*) where a settlement of revenue is being made in respect of the local area.

(*3*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made.

[Sections 111 & 118 (*1*)]

Particulars to be recorded.

102. Where an order is made under the last foregoing section, the particulars to be recorded shall be specified in the order, and may include, either without or in addition to other particulars, some or all of the following, namely:—

(*a*) the name of each tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure;

(*c*) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him;

(*d*) the name of his landlord;

(*e*) the rent payable;

(*f*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise;

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(*g*) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases;

(*h*) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

[Section 112.] **103.** On the application of a proprietor or tenure-holder, and on his depositing or giving security for the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record the particulars specified in the last foregoing section with respect to the estate or tenure or any part thereof.

Power for Revenue-officer to record particulars on application of proprietor or tenure-holder.

[Section 118 (3)] **104.** (*1*) When, in any proceeding under this chapter, it does not appear that the tenant is holding land in excess of or less than that for which he is paying rent, and neither the landlord nor the tenant applies for a settlement of rent, the officer shall record the rent payable by the tenant, and the land in respect of which the rent is payable.

Procedure as to recording or settling rents.

(*2*) When it appears that a tenant is holding land in excess of, or less than, that for which he is paying rent, or either the landlord or the tenant applies for a settlement of rent, or in any case under section 101, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*), the officer shall settle a fair and equitable rent in respect of the land held by the tenant.

[Section 118 (4).] (*3*) In settling rents under this section, the officer shall presume, until the contrary is proved, that the existing rent is fair and equitable, and shall have regard to the rules laid down in this Act for the guidance of the Civil Court in increasing or reducing rents.

[Sections 113 & 118 (7).] **105.** (*1*) When the Revenue-officer has completed a record made under this chapter, he shall cause a draft thereof to be locally published in the prescribed manner and for the prescribed period, and shall receive and consider any objection which may be made to any entry therein during the period of publication.

Publication of record.

(*2*) After the expiration of this period the Revenue-officer shall finally frame the record, and shall cause it to be locally published in the prescribed manner, and the publication shall be conclusive evidence that the record has been duly made under this chapter.

[Sections 114 & 118 (2).] **106.** If at any time before the final publication of the record under the last foregoing section a dispute arises as to the correctness of any entry (not being an entry of a rent settled under this chapter), or as to the propriety of any omission, which the Revenue-officer proposes to make or has made therein or therefrom, the Revenue-officer shall hear and decide the dispute.

Procedure in case of dispute as to entries in record.

107. In all proceedings for the settlement of rents under this chapter, and in all proceedings under the last foregoing section, the Revenue-officer shall, subject to rules made by the Local Government under this Act, adopt the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of suits, and his decision in every such proceeding shall have the force of a decree. [Sections 114 & 118 (5)] XIV of 1882.

Procedure to be adopted by Revenue-officer.

108. (*1*) The Local Government shall appoint one or more persons to be a Special Judge or Special Judges for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions of Revenue-officers under the last foregoing section. [Section 115].

Appeals from decisions of Revenue-officers.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie to the Special Judge from the decision of a Revenue-officer under the last foregoing section, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to appeals shall, as nearly as may be, apply to all such appeals XIV of 1882.

(*3*) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Civil Procedure, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the decision of a Special Judge in any case under section 106 as if he were a Court subordinate to the High Court within the meaning of the first section of that chapter: XIV of 1882.

Provided that, if in a second appeal the High Court alters the decision of the Special Judge in respect of any of the particulars with reference to which the rent of any holding has been settled, the Court may settle a new rent for the holding, but in so doing shall be guided by the rents of the other holdings of the same class comprised in the same record as ascertained or settled under section 101. [Section 118 (6).]

109. (*1*) Every record made under this chapter shall distinguish between the disputed and the undisputed entries therein. [Sections 116 & 118 (8).]

Undisputed entries in record to be presumptive evidence.

(*2*) Every undisputed entry in the record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

110. When any rent is settled under this chapter, the settlement shall take effect from the beginning of the agricultural year next after the final publication of the record. [Section 119.]

Time at which settlement of rent is to take effect.

111. When an order has been made under section 101,— [Section 117 (4).]

Stay of proceedings in Civil Court during preparation of record.

(*a*) a Civil Court shall not, until the final publication of the record, entertain a suit or application for the alteration of the rent or the determination of the status of any tenant in the area to which the order applies; and

(*b*) the High Court may, if it thinks fit, transfer to the Revenue-officer any proceedings pending in a local Court for the alteration of any such rent or for the determination of any of the matters specified or referred to in section 102.

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(Chapter X.—Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents.—Secs. 112-115.)

(Chaper XI.—Record of Proprietors' Private Lands.—Secs. 116-120.)

(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Sec. 121.)

Power to authorize a special settlement in special cases.

112. (*1*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, on being satisfied that the exercise of the powers hereinafter mentioned is necessary in the interests of public order or of the local welfare, invest a Revenue-officer acting under this chapter with the following powers or either of them, namely:—

(*a*) power to settle all rents;

(*b*) power, when settling rents, to reduce rents if in the opinion of the officer the maintenance of existing rents would on any ground, whether specified in this Act or not, be unfair or inequitable.

(*2*) The powers given under this section may be made exerciseable within a specified area either generally or with reference to specified cases or classes of cases.

[Section 120] Period for which rents as settled are to remain unaltered.

113. When the rent of a tenure or holding is settled under this chapter, it shall not, except on the ground of a landlord's improvement or of a subsequent alteration in the area of the tenure or holding, be enhanced, in the case of a tenure or an occupancy-holding for fifteen years, and in the case of a non-occupancy-holding, if the rent is settled in any case under section 112 or on the application of the landlord under section 104, for five years. The periods of fifteen and five years shall be counted from the date of the final publication of the record.

[Section 121.] Expenses of proceedings under chapter.

114. Where an order is made under this chapter in any case except under section 101, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*), the expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in any local area, or such part of those expenses as the Local Government may direct, shall be defrayed by the landlords and tenants of land in that local area, in such proportions as the Local Government, having regard to all the circumstances of each case, may determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable by the Government from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due by him.

[Section 122] Presumption as to fixity of rent not to apply where record has been prepared.

115. When the particulars mentioned in section 102, clause (*b*), have been recorded under this chapter in respect of any tenancy, the presumption under section 50 shall not thereafter apply to that tenancy.

CHAPTER XI.

RECORD OF PROPRIETORS' PRIVATE LANDS.

[D., § 40. Expl. V. C. B., s. 19, Expl. 3 (*d*), Expl. (4) (*g*).] Saving as to khamár land.

116. Nothing in Chapter V shall confer a right of occupancy in, and nothing in Chapter VI shall apply to, a proprietor's private lands known in Bengal as khámár, nij or nij-jot, and in Behar as zirát, nij, sír or kamat, where any such land is held under a lease for a term of years or under a lease from year to year. [B. B., s. 19, Expl. III (*c*), Expl. IV (*f*) Section 30]

Power for Government to order survey and record of proprietor's private lands.

117. The Local Government may, from time to time, make an order directing a Revenue-officer to make a survey and record of all the lands in a specified local area which are a proprietor's private lands within the meaning of the last foregoing section. [B. B., ss. 76 to 82. Section 135]

Power for Revenue-officer to record private land on application of proprietor or tenant.

118. In the case of any land alleged to be a proprietor's private land, on the application of the proprietor or of any tenant of the land, and on his depositing the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record whether the land is or is not a proprietor's private land. [Section 136.]

Procedure for recording private land.

119. When a Revenue-officer proceeds under either of the two last foregoing sections, the provisions of sections 105, 106, 108 and 109 shall apply. [Section 137.]

Rules for determination of proprietor's private land.

120. (*1*) The Revenue-officer shall record as a proprietor's private land— [C. B., s. 81. B. B., ss. 3 & 75. Section 138.]

(*a*) land which is proved to have been cultivated as khámár, zirát, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour for twelve continuous years immediately before the passing of this Act, and

(*b*) cultivated land which is recognized by village usage as proprietor's khámár, zirát, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat.

(*2*) In determining whether any other land ought to be recorded as a proprietor's private land, the officer shall have regard to local custom and to the question whether the land was before the second day of March, 1883, specifically let as proprietor's private land and to any other evidence that may be produced; but shall presume that land is not a proprietor's private land until the contrary is shown.

(*3*) If any question arises in a Civil Court as to whether land is or is not a proprietor's private land, the Court shall have regard to the rules laid down in this section for the guidance of Revenue-officers.

CHAPTER XII.

DISTRAINT.

Cases in which an application for distraint may be made.

121. Where an arrear of rent is due to the landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat, and has not been due for more than a year, and no [B. B., ss. 101, 104, 123. Section 139.]

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(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Secs. 122-125.)

security has been accepted therefor by the landlord, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law, present an application to the Civil Court requesting the Court to recover the arrear by distraining, while in the possession of the cultivator—

(*a*) any crops or other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) any crops or other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding, or on a threshing-floor or place for treading out grain, or the like, whether in the fields or within a homestead:

Provided that an application shall not be made under this section—

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(*1*) by a proprietor or manager as defined under the Land Registration Act, 1876, or a mortgagee of such a proprietor or manager, unless his name and the extent of his interest in the land in respect of which the arrear is due have been registered under the provisions of that Act; or

(*2*) for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the holding in the preceding agricultural year, unless that sum is payable under a written contract or in consequence of a proceeding under this Act or an enactment hereby repealed; or

[B. B., ss. 71, 25.]

(*3*) in respect of the produce of any part of the holding which the tenant has sub-let with the written consent of the landlord.

[B. B., ss. 104 & 105. Section 140.]

Form of application.

122. (*1*) Every application under the last foregoing section shall specify—

(*a*) the holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, and the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification;

(*b*) the name of the tenant;

(*c*) the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed;

(*d*) the amount of the arrear, with the interest, if any, claimed thereon, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the contract, or proceeding, as the case may be, under which that amount is payable;

(*e*) the nature and approximate value of the produce to be distrained;

(*f*) the place where it is to be found, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification; and

(*g*) if it is standing or ungathered, the time at which it is likely to be cut or gathered.

(*2*) The application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of plaints. XIV of 1882.

Procedure on receipt of application.

123. (*1*) The applicant shall, at the time of filing an application under the foregoing sections, file in Court such documentary evidence (if any) as he may consider necessary for the purposes of the application. [B. B., ss. 105 & 106. Section 141

(*2*) The Court may, if it thinks fit, examine the applicant, and shall, with as little delay as possible, admit the application or reject it, or permit the applicant to furnish additional evidence in support of it.

(*3*) Where a Court cannot forthwith admit or reject an application under sub-section (*2*), it may, if it thinks fit, make an order prohibiting the removal of the produce specified in the application pending the execution of an order for distraining the same or the rejection of the application.

(*4*) When an order for distraining any produce is made under this section at a considerable time before the produce is likely to be cut or gathered, the Court may suspend the execution of the order for such time as it thinks fit, and may if it thinks fit make a further order prohibiting the removal of the produce pending the execution of the order for distraint.

Execution of order of distraint

124. If an application is admitted under the last foregoing section, the Court shall depute an officer to distrain the produce specified therein, or such portion of that produce as it thinks fit; and the officer shall proceed to the place where the produce is, and distrain the produce by taking charge of it himself or placing some other person in charge of it in his behalf, and publishing a notification of the distraint in accordance with rules to that effect to be made by the High Court: [B.B., s. 107. Section 142.]

Provided that produce which from its nature does not admit of being stored shall not be distrained under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time when it would be fit for reaping or gathering. [D. § 111.]

Service of demand and account.

125. (*1*) The distraining officer shall, at the time of making the distraint, serve on the defaulter a written demand for the arrear due, and the costs incurred in making the distraint, with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the distraint is made. [B. B., s. 108. Section 143.]

(*2*) Where the distraining officer has reason to believe that a person other than the defaulter is the owner of the property distrained, he shall serve copies of the demand and account on that person likewise.

(*3*) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally; but if a person on whom they are to be served absconds or conceals himself, or cannot otherwise be found, the officer

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shall affix copies of the demand and account on the outer door of the house in which he usually resides.

[B. B. ss. 109 & 110. Section 144.]

Right to reap, &c., produce.

126. (*1*) A distraint under this chapter shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

(*2*) If the person entitled to do so fails to do so at the proper time, the distraining officer shall cause any standing crops or ungathered products distrained to be reaped or gathered when ripe, and stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used for the purpose, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood, or shall do whatever else may be necessary for the due preservation of the same.

(*3*) In either case the distrained property shall remain in the charge of the distraining officer, or of some other person appointed by him in this behalf.

[B. B., s. 113. Section 145.]

Sale proclamation to be issued unless demand is satisfied.

127. (*1*) Unless the demand, with all costs of the distraint, be immediately satisfied, the distraining officer shall issue a proclamation specifying the particulars of the property distrained and the demand for which it is distrained, and notifying that he will, at a place and on a specified day, not being less than three or more than seven days after the time of making the distraint, sell the distrained property by public auction:

Provided that when the crops or products distrained from their nature admit of being stored but have not yet been stored, the day of the sale shall be so fixed as to admit of their being made ready for storing before its arrival.

(*2*) The proclamation shall be stuck up on a conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate for which the arrears of rent are claimed.

[B B., s. 114. Section 146.]

Place of sale.

128. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort if the distraining officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

[D., § 111. Section 147.]

When produce may be sold standing.

129. (*1*) Crops or products which from their nature admit of being stored shall not be sold before they are reaped or gathered and are ready for storing.

(*2*) Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter on the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and reaping or gathering them.

[B.B., s. 115. Section 148.]

Manner of sale.

130. The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distraint and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distraint shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

[B. B., s. 116. Section 149.]

Postponement of sale.

131. If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) is not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or a person authorised to act in his behalf, applies to have the sale postponed till the next day, or (if a market is held at the place of sale) the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until that day, and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the property.

[B. B., s. 117. Section 150]

Payment of purchase-money.

132. The price of every lot shall be paid at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale directs, and in default of such payment the property shall be put up again and sold.

[B B., s. 118. Section 151.]

Certificate to be given to purchaser.

133. When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

[B. B., s. 119. Section 152.]

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

134. (*1*) From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this chapter, the officer holding the sale shall pay the costs of the distraint and sale, calculated on a scale of charges prescribed by rules to be made by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale; and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

[B. B., s 120. Section 153]

Certain officers may not purchase.

135. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

[B. B., ss. 111, 112 & 123. Section 154.]

Procedure where demand is paid before the sale.

136. (*1*) If at any time after a distraint has been made under this chapter, and before the sale of the distrained property, the defaulter, or the owner of the distrained property where he is not the defaulter, deposits in the Court issuing the order of distraint, or in the hands of the distraining officer, the amount specified in the demand served under section 125, with all costs which may have been incurred after the service of the demand, the Court or officer, as the case may be, shall grant a receipt for the same and the distraint shall forthwith be withdrawn.

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(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Secs. 137 142.)

(Chapter XIII.—Judicial Procedure.—Secs. 143-144.)

(2) When the distraining officer receives the deposit, he shall forthwith pay it into the Court.

(3) A receipt granted under this section to an owner of distrained property not being the defaulter shall afford a full protection to him against any subsequent claim for the arrears of rent on account of which the distraint was made.

(4) After the expiration of one month from the date of a deposit being made under this section, the Court shall pay therefrom to the applicant for distraint the amount due to him, unless in the meanwhile the owner of the property distrained has instituted a suit against the applicant contesting the legality of the distraint and claiming compensation in respect of the same.

(5) A landlord shall not be deemed to have consented to his tenant's sub-letting the holding or any part thereof merely by reason of his having received an amount deposited under this section by an inferior tenant.

[B.B., s 124. Section 155.]

Amount paid by under-tenant for his lessor may be deducted from rent.

137. (1) When an inferior tenant, on his property being lawfully distrained under this chapter for the default of a superior tenant, makes any payment under the last foregoing section, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount of that payment from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of an inferior tenant making a payment under the last foregoing section to institute a suit for the recovery from the defaulter of any portion of the amount paid which he has not deducted under this section.

[B.B., s. 126. Section 156.]

Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlords.

138. When land is sub-let, and any conflict arises under this chapter between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

[Section 157.]

Distraint of property which is under attachment.

139. When any conflict arises between an order for distraint issued under this chapter and an order issued by a Civil Court for the attachment or sale of the property which is the subject of the distraint, the order for distraint shall prevail; but, if the property is sold under that order, the surplus proceeds of the sale shall not be paid under section 134 to the owner of the property without the sanction of the Court by which the order of attachment or sale was issued.

[Section 158]

Suit for compensation for wrongful distraint.

140. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Civil Court under this chapter; but any person whose property is distrained on an application made under section 121 in any case in which such an application is not permitted by that section may institute a suit against the applicant for the recovery of compensation.

Power for Local Government to authorize distraint in certain cases.

141. (1) When the Local Government is of opinion that in any local area or in any class of cases it would, by reason of the character of the cultivation or the habits of the cultivators, be impracticable for a landlord to realize his rent by an application to the Civil Courts under this chapter, it may, from time to time, by order, authorize the landlord to distrain, by himself or his agent, any produce for the distraint of which he would be entitled to apply to the Civil Court under this chapter:

Provided that every person distraining any produce under such authorization shall proceed in the manner prescribed by section 124, and shall forthwith give notice, in such form as the High Court may, by rule prescribe, to the Civil Court having jurisdiction to entertain an application for distraining the produce, and that Court shall, with no avoidable delay, depute an officer to take charge of the produce distrained.

(2) When an officer of the Court has taken charge of any distrained produce under this section, the proceedings shall thereafter be conducted in all respects as if he had distrained it under section 124.

(3) The Local Government may at any time rescind any order made by it under this section.

Power for High Court to make rules.

142. The High Court may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure in all cases under this chapter.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

[Section 159.]

Power to modify Civil Procedure Code in application to landlord and tenant suits.

143. (1) The High Court may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act declaring that any portions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to suits between landlord and tenant as such or to any specified classes of such suits, or shall apply to them subject to modifications specified in the rules. XIV of 1882.

(2) Subject to any rules so made, and subject also to the other provisions of this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to all such suits. XIV of 1882.

[Section 160.]

Jurisdiction in proceedings under Act.

144. (1) The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall, for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the possession of the tenure or holding in connection with which the suit is brought. XIV of 1882.

(2) When under this Act a Civil Court is authorized to make an order on the application of a landlord or a tenant, the application shall

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be made to the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the possession of the tenure or holding in connection with which the application is brought.

[D., § 169. C. B., s. 150. B. B., s. 167 (a). Section 161]

Náibs or gumáshtas to be recognized agents.

145 Every náib or gumáshta of a landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord shall, for the purposes of every such suit, be deemed to be the recognized agent of the landlord within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the landlord may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending.

XIV of 1882.

Special register of suits.

146. The particulars referred to in section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in the case of such suits, instead of being entered in the register of civil suits prescribed by that section, be entered in a special register to be kept by each Civil Court, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf.

XIV of 1882.

[D., § 173. C. B., s. 147. B. B., s. 164. Section 162]

Successive rent-suits.

147. Subject to the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure, where a landlord has instituted a suit against a raiyat for the recovery of any rent of his holding, the landlord shall not institute another suit against him for the recovery of any rent of that holding until after three months from the date of the institution of the previous suit.

Procedure in rent-suits.

148. The following rules shall apply to suits for the recovery of rent:—

[C. B., s. 165. B. B., s. 187. Section 163]

(*a*) sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 129, 305, and 320 to 326 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any such suit;

XIV of 1882.

[D., §§ 149 & 185. C. B., s. 167. B. B., s. 189.]

(*b*) the plaint shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the situation, designation, extent, and boundaries of the land held by the tenant; or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the extent or boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification;

XIV of 1882.

[D., § 192. C. B., s. 174. B. B., s. 195.]

(*c*) the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit, unless the Court is of opinion that the summons should be for the settlement of issues only;

(*d*) the service of the summons may, if the High Court by rule, either generally, or specially for any local area, so directs, be effected, either in addition to, or in substitution for, any other mode of service, by forwarding the summons by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866;

XIV of 1866.

when a summons is so forwarded in a letter, and it is proved that the letter was duly posted and registered, the Court may presume that the summons has been duly served;

(*e*) a written statement shall not be filed without the leave of the Court;

[D., § 108. C. B., s. 184. B. B., s. 206]

(*f*) the rules for recording the evidence of witnesses prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, whether an appeal is allowed or not;

[BB., s. 214.] XIV of 1882.

(*g*) the Court may, when passing the decree, order on the oral application of the decree-holder the execution thereof, unless it is a decree for ejectment for arrears;

[D., §§ 177 & 223 C. B., ss. 155 & 197. B. B., ss. 171 & 219.]

(*h*) notwithstanding anything contained in section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree unless the landlord's interest in the land has become and is vested in him.

[C. B., s. 198. B. B., s. 220.] XIV of 1882.

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to third person.

149. (*1*) When a defendant admits that money is due from him on account of rent, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

[Section 164]

(*2*) Where such a payment is made the Court shall forthwith cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person.

(*3*) Unless the third person within three months from the receipt of the notice institutes a suit against the plaintiff and therein obtains an order restraining payment out of the money, it shall be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover from the plaintiff money paid to him under sub-section (*3*).

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to landlord.

150. When a defendant admits that money is due from him to the plaintiff on account of rent, but pleads that the amount claimed is in excess of the amount due, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

[Section 165]

Provision as to payment of portion of money.

151. When a defendant is liable to pay money into Court under either of the two last foregoing sections, if the Court thinks that there are sufficient reasons for so ordering, it may take cognizance of the defendant's plea on his paying into Court such reasonable portion of the money as the Court directs.

[Section 166.]

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[Section 167.]

Court to grant receipt.

152. When a defendant pays money into Court under either of the said sections, the Court shall give the defendant a receipt, and the receipt so given shall operate as an acquittance in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been given by the plaintiff or the third person as the case may be.

[D., § 179. C.B., ss. 157 & 220. B. B., ss. 173 & 242. Section 168.]

Appeals in rent-suits.

153. An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in any suit instituted by a landlord for the recovery of rent where—

(*a*) the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

(*b*) the decree or order is passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees;

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant, or a question of the amount of rent annually payable by a tenant:

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, if it appears that the judicial officer has exercised a jurisdiction not vested in him by law, or has failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or has acted in the exercise of his jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity; and may pass such order as the District Judge thinks fit.

[C. B., ss. 96 & 98 (*b*). B. B., ss. 128 & 130, cl. (*b*). Section 169.]

Date from which decree for enhancement takes effect.

154. A decree for enhancement of rent under this Act, if passed in a suit instituted in the first eight months of an agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next following; and, if passed in a suit instituted in the last four months of the agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next but one following; but nothing in this section shall prevent the Court from fixing for special reasons a later date from which any such decree shall take effect.

[B. B., ss. 21 (*e*), 31, 44 & 15 Vic., C. 41, s. 11. Section 170.]

Relief against forfeitures.

155. (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant, on the ground—

(*a*) that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*b*) that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment,

shall not be entertained unless the landlord has served, in the prescribed manner, a notice on the tenant specifying the particular misuse or breach complained of, and, where the misuse or breach is capable of remedy, requiring the tenant to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the misuse or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the misuse or breach, and whether, in the opinion of the Court, the misuse or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the misuse or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(*3*) The Court may, from time to time, for special reasons, extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (*2*).

(*4*) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the misuse or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the misuse or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

Rights of ejected raiyats in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

156. The following rules shall apply in the case of every raiyat ejected from a holding:— [C. B., s. 80. B. B., s. 73. Section 171.]

(*a*) when the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the value of the crops as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment;

(*b*) when the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment, together with reasonable interest on that value;

(*c*) but a raiyat shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section where, after the commencement of pro-

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ceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage;

[C. B., s 80, B. B., s 73.]

(*d*) if the landlord elects under this section to allow a raiyat to retain possession of the land, the raiyat shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court executing the decree for ejectment may deem reasonable.

[Section 173.]

Power for Court to fix fair rent as alternative to ejectment.

157. When a plaintiff institutes a suit for the ejectment of a trespasser he may, if he thinks fit, claim as alternative relief that the defendant be declared liable to pay for the land in his possession a fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Court, and the Court may grant such relief accordingly.

[C. B., s. 151. B. B., s. 168. Section 174.]

Application to determine incidents of tenancy.

158. (*1*) The Court having jurisdiction to determine a suit for the possession of land held by a tenant may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant, determine all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by the tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat, or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure; and

(*c*) the rent payable by him at the time of the application.

(*2*) If in the opinion of the Court any of these matters cannot be satisfactorily determined without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize in that behalf by rule made under section 392 of the said Code.

XIV of 1882.

(*3*) The order on any application under this section shall have the effect of, and be subject to the like appeal as, a decree.

CHAPTER XIV.

SALE FOR ARREARS UNDER DECREE.

[Section 175]

General powers of purchaser as to avoidance of incumbrances.

159. Where a tenure or holding is sold in execution of a decree for arrears due in respect thereof, the purchaser shall take subject to the interests defined in this chapter as "protected interests", but with power to annul the interests defined in this chapter as "incumbrances:"

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) a registered and notified incumbrance within the meaning of this chapter shall not be so annulled except in the case hereinafter mentioned in that behalf;

(*b*) the power to annul shall be exercisable only in manner by this chapter directed.

Protected interests.

160. The following shall be deemed to be protected interests within the meaning of this chapter— [D., §§ 12 (11) and 155. C. B., ss. 226, Expl., & 210. B. B., ss 228, Expl., & 232. Section 176.]

(*a*) any under-tenure existing from the time of the Permanent Settlement;

(*b*) any under-tenure recognized by the settlement proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) any lease of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) any right of occupancy;

(*e*) the right of a non-occupancy-raiyat to hold for five years at a rent fixed under Chapter VI by a Court, or under Chapter X by a Revenue-officer;

(*f*) any right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*g*) any right or interest which the landlord at whose instance the tenure or holding is sold, or his predecessor in title, has expressly and in writing given the tenant for the time being permission to create.

Meaning of "incumbrance" and "registered and notified incumbrance."

161. For the purposes of this chapter— [Section 177.]

(*a*) the term "incumbrance", used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created by the tenant on his tenure or holding or in limitation of his own interest therein, and not being a protected interest as defined in the last foregoing section;

(*b*) the term "registered and notified incumbrance", used with reference to a tenure or holding sold or liable to sale in execution of a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect thereof, means an incumbrance created by a registered instrument of which a copy has, not less than three months before the accrual of the arrear, been served on the landlord in manner hereinafter provided. [C. B., s. 206, Expl. B. B., s. 228, Expl.]

Application for sale of tenure or holding.

162. When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a tenure or holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attach- [C. B. s. 201. B. B., s. 223. Section 178.] XIV of 1882.

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ment and sale of the tenure or holding in execution of the decree, he shall produce a statement showing the parganná, estate and village in which the land comprised in the tenure or holding is situate, the yearly rent payable for the same and the total amount recoverable under the decree.

[D. § 152. C. B., s. 203. B. B., s. 225. Section 179.] XIV of 1882.

Attachment and proclamation of sale to be issued simultaneously.

163. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, when the decree-holder makes the application mentioned in the last foregoing section, the Court shall, if under section 245 of the said Code it admits the application and orders execution of the decree as applied for, issue simultaneously the order of attachment and the proclamation required by section 287 of the said Code.

(*2*) The proclamation shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in section 287 of the said Code, announce—

(*a*) in the case of a tenure or a holding of a raiyat holding at fixed rates, that the tenure or holding will first be put up to auction subject to the registered and notified incumbrances, and will be sold subject to those incumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day, of which due notice will be given, with power to annul all incumbrances; and

(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances.

(*3*) The proclamation shall, besides being made in the manner prescribed by section 289 of the said Code, be published by fixing up a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the land comprised in the tenure or holding ordered to be sold, and shall also be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 290 of the said Code, the sale shall not, without the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days calculated from the date on which the copy of the proclamation has been fixed up on the land comprised in the tenure or holding ordered to be sold.

[C B., s. 206. B. B., s. 228 (*a*) and Expl. Section 180.]

Sale of tenure or holding subject to registered and notified incumbrances, and effect thereof.

164. (*1*) When a tenure or a holding at fixed rates has been advertised for sale under the last foregoing section, it shall be put up to auction, subject to registered and notified incumbrances; and, if the bidding reaches a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, including the costs of sale, the tenure or holding shall be sold subject to such incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 167, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance upon the tenure or holding not being a registered and notified incumbrance.

[C. B., s. 207. B.B., s. 229(*a*). Section 181 (*1*).]

Sale of tenure or holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

165. (*1*) If the bidding for a tenure or a holding at fixed rates put up to auction under the last foregoing section does not reach a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs as aforesaid, and if the decree-holder thereupon desires that the tenure or holding be sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, the officer holding the sale shall adjourn the sale and make a fresh proclamation under section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, announcing that the tenure or holding will be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances upon a future day specified therein, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the postponement; and upon that day the tenure or holding shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 167, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the tenure or holding. [D., § 155. C. B., s. 210. B. B., s. 232.]

[B. B., s. 228, cl. (*b*). Section 183.]

Sale of occupancy-holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

166. (*1*) When an occupancy-holding has been advertised for sale under section 163, it shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may in manner provided by the next following section, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the holding.

[Section 184.]

Procedure for annulling incumbrances under the foregoing sections.

167. (*1*) A purchaser having power to annul an incumbrance under any of the foregoing sections and desiring to annul the same, may, within one year from the date of the sale or the date on which he first has notice of the incumbrance, whichever is later, present to the Collector an application in writing, requesting him to serve on the incumbrancer a notice declaring that the incumbrance is annulled.

(*2*) Every such application must be accompanied by such fee for the service of the notice as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf.

(*3*) When an application for service of a notice is made to the Collector in manner prescribed by this section, he shall cause the notice to be served in compliance therewith, and the incumbrance shall be deemed to be annulled from the date on which it is so served.

[B.B., s. 225 (*c*). Section 185.]

Power to direct that occupancy-holdings be dealt with under foregoing sections as tenures.

168. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that occupancy-holdings or any specified class of occupancy-holdings in any local area put up for sale in execution of decrees for rent due on them shall, before being put up with power to avoid all incumbrances, be put up subject to registered and

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notified incumbrances, and may by like notification rescind any such direction.

(*2*) While any such direction remains in force in respect of any local area, all occupancy-holdings, or, as the case may be, occupancy-holdings of the specified class in that local area, shall, for the purposes of sale under the foregoing sections of this chapter, be treated in all respects as if they were tenures.

[D., § 246. C. B., s. 211. B. B., s. 238. Section 186.]

Rules for disposal of the sale-proceeds.

169. (*1*) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say:—

XIV of 1882.

(*a*) there shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the tenure or holding to sale;

(*b*) there shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made;

(*c*) if there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the tenure or holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale;

(*d*) the balance (if any) remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (*c*) shall, upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(*2*) If the judgment-debtor disputes the decree-holder's right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (*c*), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

[D., § 153. C. B., s. 204. B. B., s. 226. Section 187.]

XIV of 1882.

Tenure or holding to be released from attachment only on payment into Court of amount of decree with costs, or on confession of satisfaction by decree-holder.

170. (*1*) Sections 278 to 283 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a tenure or holding attached in execution of a decree for arrears due thereon.

(*2*) When an order for the sale of a tenure or holding in execution of such a decree has been made, the tenure or holding shall not be released from attachment unless, before it is knocked down to the auction-purchaser, the amount of the decree, including the costs decreed, together with the costs incurred in order to the sale, is paid into Court, or the decree-holder makes an application for the release of the tenure or holding on the ground that the decree has been satisfied out of Court.

(*3*) The judgment-debtor or any person having in the tenure or holding any interest voidable on the sale may pay money into Court under this section.

Amount paid into Court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the holding.

171. (*1*) When any person having, in a tenure or holding advertised for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be voidable upon the sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale,— [D. §§ 35,35, 154 C B, s. 205. B B, s. 227. Section 188.]

(*a*) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per centum per annum and secured by a mortgage of the tenure or holding to him;

(*b*) his mortgage shall take priority of every other charge on the tenure or holding other than a charge for arrear of rent; and

(*c*) he shall be entitled to possession of the tenure or holding as mortgagee of the tenant and to retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.

Inferior tenant paying into Court may deduct from rent.

172. When a tenure or holding is advertised for sale under this chapter in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord; and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, may in like manner deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached. [D., §§ 35, 36, 154. C B., s. 205. B. B., s. 227. Section 189]

Decree-holder may bid at sale; judgment-debtor may not.

173. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a holding is sold under this chapter may, without the permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the tenure or holding. XIV of 1882. [C. B, s. 208 (1). B B., s. 230 (1) Section 190.]

(*2*) The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a holding so sold.

(*3*) When a judgment-debtor purchases by himself or through another person a holding so sold, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the decree-holder or any other person interested in the sale, by order set aside the sale, and the costs of the application and order, and any deficiency of price which may happen on the re-sale, and all expenses attending it, shall be paid by the judgment-debtor.

Application by judgment-debtor to set aside sale.

174. (*1*) Where a tenure or holding is sold for an arrear of rent due thereon, then, at any time within thirty days from the date of sale, the judgment-debtor may apply to have the sale set aside, on his depositing in Court, for payment to the decree-holder, the amount recoverable

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under the decree with costs, and, for payment to the purchaser, a sum equal to five per cent. of the purchase-money.

(2) If such deposit is made within the thirty days, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale:

XIV of 1882. Provided that, if a judgment-debtor applies under section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside the sale of his tenure or holding, he shall not be entitled to make an application under this section.

[Section 191.] XIV of 1882. (3) Section 313 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any sale under this chapter.

[Section 192.] Registration of certain instruments creating incumbrances. III of 1877.

175. Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, an instrument creating an incumbrance upon any tenure or holding which has been executed before the commencement of this Act, and is not required by section 17 of the said Registration Act to be registered, shall be accepted for registration under that Act if it is presented for that purpose to the proper officer within one year from the commencement of this Act.

[C. B., s. 206, Expl. B.B., s. 2, Expl. Section 193.] Notification of incumbrances to landlord.

176. Every officer who has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered an instrument executed by a tenant of a tenure or holding and creating an incumbrance on the tenure or holding, shall, at the request of the tenant or of the person in whose favour the incumbrance is created, and on payment by him of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, notify the incumbrance to the landlord by causing a copy of the instrument to be served on him in the prescribed manner.

Power to create incumbrances not extended.

177. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to enable a person to create an incumbrance which he could not otherwise lawfully create.

CHAPTER XV.

CONTRACT AND CUSTOM.

[Section 210.] Restrictions on exclusion of Act by agreement.

178. (1) Nothing in any contract between a landlord and tenant made before or after the passing of this Act—

(a) shall bar in perpetuity the acquisition of an occupancy-right in land, or

(b) shall take away an occupancy-right in existence at the date of the contract, or

(c) shall entitle a landlord to eject a tenant otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or

(d) shall take away or limit the right of a tenant, as provided by this Act, to make improvements and claim compensation for them.

(2) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and tenant since the 15th day of July, 1880, and before the passing of this Act shall prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land.

(3) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and tenant after the passing of this Act shall—

(a) prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land;

(b) take away or limit the right of an occupancy-raiyat to use land as provided by section 23;

(c) take away the right of a raiyat to surrender his holding in accordance with section 86;

(d) take away the right of a raiyat to transfer or bequeath his holding in accordance with local usage;

(e) take away the right of a raiyat to sub-let subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(f) take away the right of a raiyat to apply for a reduction of rent under section 38 or section 52;

(g) take away the right of a landlord or tenant to apply for a commutation of rent under section 40; or

(h) affect the provisions of section 67 relating to interest payable on arrears of rent:

Provided as follows:—

(i) nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of a lease granted *bonâ fide* for the reclamation of waste land, except that, where, on or after the expiration of the term created by the lease, the lessee would under Chapter V be entitled to an occupancy right in the land comprised in the lease, nothing in the lease shall prevent him from acquiring that right;

(ii) nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of any contract for the temporary cultivation of orchard land with agricultural crops.

[Section 211.] Permanent mukarrarí leases.

179. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent a proprietor or a holder of a permanent tenure in a permanently-settled area from granting a permanent mukarrarí lease on any terms agreed on between him and his tenant.

[Section 213.] Útbandi, chur and dearah lands.

180. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a raiyat—

(a) who in any part of the country where the custom of útbandi prevails, holds land ordi-

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(Chapter XV.—Contract and Custom.—Secs. 181—183.)

(Chapter XVI.—Limitation. Chapter XVII.—Supplemental.—Secs. 184—187.)

narily let under that custom and for the time being let under that custom, and

(*b*) who holds land of the kind known as chur or dearah,—

shall not acquire a right of occupancy—

in case (*a*), in land ordinarily held under the custom of útbandi and for the time being held under that custom,

in case (*b*), in the chur or dearah land—

until he has held the land in question for twelve continuous years; and, until he acquires a right of occupancy in the land, he shall be liable to pay such rent for his holding as may be agreed on between him and his landlord.

(*2*) Chapter VI shall not apply to raiyats holding land under the custom of útbandi in respect of land held by them under that custom.

(*3*) The Collector may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant or on a reference from the Civil Court, declare that any land has ceased to be chur or dearah land within the meaning of this section, and thereupon all the provisions of this Act shall apply to the land.

[Section 215.] **181.** Nothing in this Act shall affect any incident of a ghátwálí or other service-tenure, or, in particular, shall confer a right to transfer or bequeath a service-tenure which, before the passing of this Act, was not capable of being transferred or bequeathed.

Saving as to service-tenures.

[Section 216.] **182.** When a raiyat holds his homestead otherwise than as part of his holding as a raiyat, the incidents of his tenancy of the homestead shall be regulated by local custom or usage, and, subject to local custom or usage, by the provisions of this Act applicable to land held by a raiyat.

Homesteads.

[Section 217.] **183.** Nothing in this Act shall affect any custom, usage or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions.

Saving of custom.

Illustrations.

(1) A usage under which a raiyat is entitled to sell his holding without the consent of his landlord is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act That usage, accordingly, wherever it may exist, will not be affected by this Act.

[C. B., s. 19, Expl. 4 (*f*), B. B s. 19, Expl. 4 (*e*), proviso.] (2) The custom or usage that an under-raiyat should, under certain circumstances, acquire a right of occupancy is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That custom or usage, accordingly, wherever it exists, will not be affected by this Act.

CHAPTER XVI.

LIMITATION.

184. (*1*) The suits, appeals and applications specified in Schedule III annexed to this Act shall be instituted and made within the time prescribed in that schedule for them respectively; and every such suit or appeal instituted, and application made, after the period of limitation so prescribed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been pleaded.

Limitation in suits, appeals and applications in Schedule III.

[D., §§ 77, 78 & 79. C. B., s. 92. B. B., s. 98. Section 218.]

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall revive the right to institute any suit or appeal or make any application which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted or made immediately before the commencement of this Act.

185. Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall not apply to the suits and applications mentioned in the last foregoing section.

Portions of the Indian Limitation Act not applicable to such suits, &c.

[C. B s. 93. B. B., s 99. Section 219.] XV of 1877.

CHAPTER XVII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Penalties.

186. (*1*) If any person, otherwise than in accordance with this Act or some other enactment for the time being in force,—

Penalties for illegal interference with produce.

Penalties [B B, ss 91, 122. Section 220.]

(*a*) distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of a tenant's holding, or

(*b*) resists a distraint duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any property duly distrained under this Act, or

(*c*) except with the authority or consent of the tenant, prevents or attempts to prevent the reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of a holding,

he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(*2*) Any person who abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the doing of any act mentioned in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to have abetted the commission of criminal trespass within the meaning of that Code. XLV of 1860.

Agents and representatives of landlords.

187. (*1*) Any appearance, application or act, in, before or to any Court or authority, required or authorised by this Act to be made or done by a landlord, may, unless the Court or authority otherwise directs, be made or done also by an agent empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord.

Power for landlord to act through agent.

[Section 221.] *Agents and representatives of landlords.*

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(*Chapter XVII.—Supplemental.—Secs. 188—194.*)

Agents and representatives of landlords.

(2) Every notice required by this Act to be served on, or given to, a landlord shall, if served on, or given to, an agent empowered as aforesaid to accept service of or receive the same on behalf of the landlord, be as effectual for the purposes of this Act as if it had been served on, or given to the landlord in person.

(3) Every document required by this Act to be signed or certified by a landlord, except an instrument appointing or authorizing an agent, may be signed or certified by an agent of the landlord authorized in writing in that behalf.

[Section 222.]

Joint-landlords to act collectively or by common agent.

188. Where two or more persons are joint-landlords, anything which the landlord is under this Act required or authorized to do must be done either by both or all those persons acting together, or by an agent authorized to act on behalf of both or all of them.

Rules under Act.

[Section 223.] *Rules under Act.*

Power to make rules regarding procedure, powers of officers and service of notices.

189. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act—

(1) to regulate the procedure to be followed by Revenue-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and may by such rules confer upon any such officer—

(a) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(b) power to enter upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same, and any power exerciseable by any officer under the Bengal Survey Act, 1875; and

V (B. C.) of 1875.

(c) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and weigh the produce, with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil; and

(2) to prescribe the mode of service of notices under this Act where no mode is prescribed by this or any other Act.

[Section 224.]

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

190. (1) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of such proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Local Government or High Court, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and, in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner:

Provided that every such draft shall be published in the official Gazette.

Rules under Act.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date, not earlier than the expiration of one month after the date of publication, at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

(6) All rules made under this Act may, from time to time, be amended, added to or cancelled by the authority having power to make the same.

Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts.

Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts.

Saving as to land held in a district not permanently settled.

191. Where the area comprised in a tenure is situate in an estate which has never been permanently settled, nothing in this Act shall prevent the enhancement of the rent upon the expiration of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold beyond the term of the settlement at a particular rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by the Government to make definitively or confirm settlements.

[C. B., ss. 6, Excep., & 17, Exception. B. B., ss. 6, Excep., & 16, Exception. Section 225.]

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment of revenue.

192. When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract, purporting to entitle the tenant of land not included in an area permanently settled to hold that land free of rent or at a particular rent, and while the lease or contract is in force—

[D., § 42 Section 226.]

(a) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the land, or

(b) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, a fresh settlement of land-revenue is made,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix a fair and equitable rent for the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Rights of pasturage, &c.

Rights of pasturage, &c.

Rights of pasturage, forest-rights, &c.

193. The provisions of this Act applicable to suits for the recovery of arrears of rent shall, as far as may be, apply to suits for the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, rights over fisheries and the like.

[D., § 82. C. B., s. 8. B. B., s. 3. "Rent" and "land." Section 227

Saving for conditions binding on landlords.

Saving for conditions binding on landlords.

Tenant not enabled by Act to violate conditions binding on landlord.

194. Where a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder holds his estate or tenure subject to the observance of any specified rule or condition, nothing

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

Chapter XVII.—Supplemental.—Secs. 195-196.

(Schedule I.—Repeal of Enactments.)

in this Act shall entitle any person occupying land within the estate or tenure to do any act which involves a violation of that rule or condition.

Savings for special enactments.

Savings for special enactments. [D., § 2. C. B., s. 4. Report of Rent Commission, § 3. B B., s 4. Section 228.]

Savings for special enactments.

195. Nothing in this Act shall affect—

(*a*) the powers and duties of Settlement-officers as defined by any law not expressly repealed by this Act;

(*b*) any enactment regulating the procedure for the realization of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards or of the Revenue-authorities;

(*c*) any enactment relating to the avoidance of tenancies and incumbrances by a sale for arrears of the Government revenue;

(*d*) any enactment relating to the partition of revenue-paying estates;

(*e*) any enactment relating to patní tenures which is not expressly repealed by this Act; or

(*f*) any other special or local law not repealed either expressly or by necessary implication by this Act.

Construction of Act.

Construction of Act.

Act to be read subject to Acts hereafter passed by Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

196. This Act shall be read subject to every Act passed after its commencement by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section 2.*)

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1793	A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications and amendments the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the lands of the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September, 1789, the 25th November, 1789, and the 10th February, 1790, and subsequent dates.	Sections 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 64 and 65.
XII of 1805	A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the Public Revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the parganas of Pattáspur, Kummadichour, and Bagrae, at present included in the zila of Midnapur.	Section 7.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1812	A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the Land-revenue.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 26 and 27.
XVIII of 1812	A Regulation for explaining Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof.	The preamble and sections 2 and 3.
XI of 1825	A Regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea.	In clause 1 of section 4, from and including the words "nor if annexed to a subordinate tenure" to the end of the clause.

Acts of the Bengal Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1862	An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	The whole Act.
IV of 1867	An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1869	An Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1879	An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers.	The whole Act.

Act of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1859	An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

SCHEDULE II.

FORMS OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT.

(See sections 56 and 57.)

FORM OF RECEIPT.

PARTICULARS OF THE HOLDING (LANDLORD'S PORTION).

1. Serial number of Receipt
2. Estate ; Village ; Thánd
3. Tenant's name , Son of
4. Particulars of the holding—

   Nukdi, Bighás ; rent Rs.

   Baouli, Bighás ; Maunds ; or Rs.

   Julkur, Rs.
   Bunkur, Rs.
   Phulkur, Rs.

   Government Cesses { Road Cess, Rs.
   Public Works Cess, Rs.

5. Signature of the Landlord or his Authorized Agent

FORM OF RECEIPT.

PARTICULARS OF THE HOLDING (RAIYAT'S PORTION).

1. Serial number of Receipt
2. Estate ; Village ; Thánd
3. Tenant's name , Son of
4. Particulars of the holding—

   Nukdi, Bighás ; rent Rs.

   Baouli, Bighás ; Maunds ; or Rs.

   Julkur, Rs.
   Bunkur, Rs.
   Phulkur, Rs.

   Government Cesses { Road Cess, Rs.
   Public Works Cess, Rs.

5. Signature of the Landlord or his Authorized Agent

Section 55 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, provides as follows:—

(1) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

(2) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

DETAILS OF PAYMENTS (RAIYAT'S PART).

Date of payment, and name of person through whom paid.	Nukdi.		Baoli.		Julkur, &c.		Cesses.		Signature of the landlord or his authorized agent.
	Current on account of kist.	Arrear on account of year, kist.	Current on account of crop.	Arrear on account of year, crop.	Current on account of kist.	Arrear on account of year, kist.	Current on account of kist.	Arrear on account of year, kist.	

DETAILS OF PAYMENTS (LANDLORD'S PART).

Date of payment, and name of person through whom paid.	Nukdi.		Baoli.		Julkur, &c.		Cesses.	
	Current on account of kist.	Arrear on account of year, kist.	Current on account of crop.	Arrear on account of year, crop.	Current on account of kist.	Arrear on account of year, kist.	Current on account of kist.	Arrear on account of year, kist.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

	Bighás	Rate	Rs A. P.
Nukdi			
Government Cesses			

	Bighás	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
Baouli			
Julkur ...	...	...	...
Bunkur ...	...	...	...
Phulkur ...	...	...	...

	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
4. Demand of the year ...	...	...
5 Balance of former years (Bakaya)	...	...
		Rs. A. P.
6. Total demand (current and arrear) ...		...
7. Paid each on account of { Current demand		...
Arrear demand		...
	Maunds	
8. Paid in kind ...	...	...
		Rs. A. P.
9. Balance outstanding at end of year		
10. Signature of the Landlord or his authorized Agent		

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c)

	Bighás	Rate	Rs. A. P.
Nukdi			
Government Cesses			

	Bighás	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
Baouli			
Julkur ...	...	...	...
Bunkur ...	...	...	...
Phulkur ...	...	...	...

	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
4. Demand of the year ..	...	...
5. Balance of former years (Bakaya)	...	...
		Rs. A. P.
6. Total demand (current and arrear) ...		...
7. Paid each on account of { Current demand		. .
Arrear demand		...
	Maunds	
8. Paid in kind ...	...	...
		Rs. A. P.
9. Balance outstanding at end of year		
10. Signature of the Landlord or his authorized Agent		

Bengal Tenancy Bill.
(Schedule III.—Limitation.)

SCHEDULE III.

LIMITATION.

(See section 184.)

PART I.—*Suits.*

Description of Suit.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. To eject any tenure-holder or raiyat on account of any breach of a condition in respect of which there is a contract expressly providing that ejectment shall be the penalty of such breach.	One year .	The date of the breach.
2 For the recovery of an arrear of rent—		
(a) when the arrear fell due before a deposit was made under section 61 on account of the rent of the same holding.	Six months .	The date of the service of notice of the deposit.
(b) in other cases .	Three years .	The last day of the Bengali year in which the arrear fell due, where that year prevails, and the last day of the month of Jeyt of the Amli or Fasli year in which the arrear fell due, where either of those years prevails.
3 To recover possession of land claimed by the plaintiff as an occupancy-raiyat.	Two years .	The date of dispossession.

PART II.—*Appeals.*

Description of Appeal.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
4. From any decree or order under this Act to the Court of a District Judge or Special Judge.	Thirty days .	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
5. From any order of a Collector under this Act to the Commissioner.	Thirty days .	The date of the order appealed against.

PART III.—*Applications.*

Description of Application.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
6. For the execution of a decree or order made under this Act, or any Act repealed by this Act, and not being a decree for a sum of money exceeding Rs. 500, exclusive of any interest which may have accrued after decree upon the sum decreed, but inclusive of the costs of executing such decree, except where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree.	Three years .	(1) The date of the decree of order; or (2) where there has been an appeal, the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court; or (3) where there has been a review of judgment, the date of the decision passed on the review.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th February, 1885, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 3 OF 1885.

A Bill to amend section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— IX of 1872.

New section substituted for section 265, Indian Contract Act.

1. For section 265 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Right of partners to sue for winding-up by Court after termination of partnership.

"265. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, the Court may at the suit of any one of the partners or his representatives wind up the business of the firm, provide for the payment of its debts, and distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively."

Repeal of part of section 213, Act XIV, 1882.

2. In section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure the words and figures from and including the word "applications" to the end of the section are hereby repealed. XIV of 1882.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTION 265 of the Indian Contract Act provides that, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, each partner or his representatives may apply to the Court to wind up the business of the firm, to provide for the payment of its debts and to distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively. It is explained that the Court mentioned in the section means a Court not inferior to the Court of a District Judge within the limits of whose jurisdiction the place or principal place of business of the firm is situated. This section has been the subject of various decisions by the Calcutta and other High Courts, first as to the meaning of the words "may apply", and secondly with regard to the jurisdiction of the Courts in the case of applications under the section.

2. The use of the words "may apply" has given rise to doubts as to whether the legislature intended that proceedings under the section should be by way of miscellaneous application or by way of regular suit. It is considered that where a partner wishes to have the business of the firm wound up, the debts paid and the surplus distributed, he should proceed by instituting a regular suit. The questions which the Court has to consider in such a case cannot well be decided in a summary manner on a miscellaneous application, and in disposing of an application under section 265 the Court must in effect deal with it as if it were a suit. In using the words "may apply" the legislature intended probably to indicate merely that a partner had a right to have the business wound up, the payment of the debts provided for, and the surplus distributed, by the Court. It is unlikely that there was any intention to declare that the procedure in such a case should be by way of a miscellaneous application.

3. With regard to the question of jurisdiction, the general result of the decided cases is to confine the jurisdiction to the Court of the District Judge and thus to bring on his files a number of suits many of which are unimportant and such as could be equally well decided by the subordinate tribunals. The time of all District Judges is fully occupied by their multifarious duties, and it is very undesirable that the performance of these duties should suffer in consequence of the compulsory institution in their Courts of cases the time and labour expended over which are often entirely disproportionate to the interests at stake.

4 The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It amends section 265 so as to show plainly that proceedings thereunder are to be by way of a regular suit, and it omits the *Explanation* to the section, thus leaving the question of jurisdiction to be decided by the ordinary rules. The Bill also repeals the last paragraph of section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as the omission of the *Explanation* renders that paragraph unnecessary.

The 16th February, 1885. C. P. ILBERT.

R J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg Secretary to the Goverment of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

N° 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

MEASURES FOR THE COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF NATIVE PASSENGERS.

Circular No. 2 R., dated Fort William, the 31st January 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Railway Conference which assembled in September 1882.

Government of India, Public Works Department Circular No. III Railway, dated the 1st March 1883, and enclosure.

Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 799 R. T., dated the 17th July 1883.

Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 870 R. T., dated the 7th August 1883.

Read also—

Note reviewing the reports regarding the provision of latrines in lower class carriages on Indian Railways.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort and convenience of Native Passengers on Indian Railways.

RESOLUTION.—In publishing the above the Government of India desires to draw attention to the efforts which have been made by the various Railway Administrations, to promote the convenience of native passengers of the lower class, and to invite suggestions on the subject.

2. As regards the views expressed in connection with the provision of latrines in lower class carriages, the Government of India recognizes the difficulties attending the provision of such accommodation, but is anxious to meet, as far as possible, the not unreasonable complaints which have been

Return tickets are also granted, available for one month, to prevent the necessity of re-booking.

Limit of numbers per carriage.

(3). Our rule is to carry 10 third class passengers in each lateral compartment in the cold season and 8 in the hot weather. This gives every accommodation which can reasonably be expected. The proposed limit to 6 in each compartment is, in my opinion, too low. The number in double-storied carriages and those without seats are also regulated according to the season.

The maximum number of passengers each carriage can carry is painted in the vernacular and English on the side of the carriage; but not the limit for the hot season. This might be done.

Supply of water.

(4). At all stations Hindu watermen and Mahomedan bhisties are in regular attendance on all trains. The number is regulated by the traffic of each station. When a press of passengers occurs from any cause, extra men are employed to supply third class passengers with water according to requirements.

As our carriages are not locked, passengers can leave the train at any station to proceed to the latrines. No stand-pipes are provided on our platforms. If this was done, it would be a great improvement, and should remove any shadow of complaint that may now exist.

Locking carriage doors.

(5). Our carriages are left unlocked on both sides, so that passengers can leave the train at any station; and this they fully avail themselves of. But this step is often attended with considerable risk, danger, and sometimes accident.

Hindu and Mahomedan refreshment vendors attend trains at all stations, and walk along the platform to supply passengers with sweetmeats, &c., in the carriages.

Improved intermediate or upper class carriages to those at present in use are now under construction for native gentlemen and ladies.

DAVID ROSS,

Traffic Manager. S., P., and D. Railway.

SIMLA;

15th September 1882.

Remarks by the Delegate for the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Admission to waiting sheds.

(1). The existing arrangements on the Eastern Bengal Railway are understood to provide all that is considered necessary in this direction.

Means of procuring tickets.

(2). The requirements of the Railway Act of 1879 are fully complied with on the Eastern Bengal Railway. The time-table and tariff printed in the vernacular of the district are exhibited in convenient places at all stations where they can be seen and studied by the public. Convenient arrangements are also made for the sale of tickets; and at the larger stations on special occasions the number of booking offices is increased in order to avoid crowding.

Limit of numbers per carriage.

(3). On the Eastern Bengal Railway the number of passengers permitted to be carried in each compartment, or where there are no compartments in each vehicle, is exhibited both outside and inside in the vernacular. But on a short line like the Eastern Bengal Railway it has not been considered necessary to further limit the number permitted to be carried during the hot weather, the space allowed being considered ample for all seasons; and in regard to this it is understood the Government officers concur.

Supply of water *en route*.

(4). The arrangements for the supply of water *en route* to passengers on the Eastern Bengal Railway has had much attention; and the Railway officers, it is believed,

have on all occasions readily complied with the wishes of the Government in this respect.

Locking carriage doors.

(5). The Orders of Government in respect to locking carriage doors are strictly complied with. Doors are locked on one side only, except when approaching terminal stations where tickets are collected, where it is necessary to lock both sides. At intermediate stations the doors on the platform side are always unlocked; and at stations where the train halts for any time to permit the purchase of refreshments, &c., passengers are, on the stoppage of the train, at once at liberty to get out.

(6). With regard to the provision of latrine accommodation in third class carriages, it is understood that the matter has had consideration, and that there are objections to the general provision of such accommodation of such a nature as to render it undesirable. The latrine accommodation at all stations on the railway has had much attention. The extent of the accommodation and the habits of the people have been duly considered, and it is believed are amply provided for. Care is devoted to the maintenance of cleanliness and to render the accommodation as little offensive as possible

The carriage of troops on the Eastern Bengal Railway in large bodies is a rare occurrence; and it is believed that, should the necessity arise, special arrangements of a less objectionable nature could be made to meet the occasion than the provision of latrine accommodation in third class carriages.

Remarks by the Delegate of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

(1). Waiting sheds are all open to the station-yards; and lower class passengers can obtain shelter at whatever hour of the day or night they may arrive.

Close to some of the larger stations serais have been constructed by municipalities, where individuals and families can be accommodated in comfort during long halts; and this system should be extended.

(2). Time-tables and tariffs in English and two vernacular languages are fixed in the open waiting sheds above referred to.

Ticket windows are opened, and issue commences half an hour or an hour before trains are *due to arrive.*

(3). Every lower class carriage bears inside and outside a painted notice stating the maximum number of passengers which each compartment will carry.

From the 15th April to the 15th October the number of passengers allowed in a lower class compartment is reduced from 10 to 8.

(4). The supply of water to both Hindus and Mahomedans is good and sufficient. In the summer months the number of watermen is increased to meet the increased wants, and at changing stations, say 50 miles apart, ample time is given for passengers to alight and supply their own wants at good wells, &c., provided by the Railway Company.

(5). Doors are locked on one side only, in accordance with the orders of Government; never on both sides. At checking stations the number of ticket examiners and collectors is sufficient to perform their very necessary duties promptly, avoiding undue detentions to passengers.

(6). Latrines have as an experiment been supplied to certain carriages reserved for native females; and the effluvium from these carriages, although well and frequently cleaned, is very offensive, even after short service. Latrines in carriages give rise to many nuisances on the main line of railway, and more particularly on points and crossings, at entrances to stations, &c. Ample time is given every 50 miles for passengers to visit latrines provided at changing stations.

H. F. PAYNE.

Minute by the Delegate of the Madras Railway.

(1). On the Madras Railway waiting sheds have been provided at nearly all stations; trees have also been planted in station compounds, and shelter under both is much availed of by native passengers. Station-masters have strict orders to keep waiting sheds open to the public during all hours.

(2). Vernacular time-tables and fare lists are exhibited in the third class waiting sheds at all stations on the Madras Railway. At the principal stations the ticket windows are kept open all day long, and at other stations for not less than one hour before each train starts. This information is printed on the top of each window, and the orders regarding them are strictly enforced on Station-masters by Traffic and other officers.

(3). The number of passengers allowed to be placed in each compartment is shown as directed by the Government of India. In the Madras Presidency the heat is not so excessive as in the north of India; and being pretty much the same all the year round, this Company is not prepared to reduce the number during any portion of the year; the fares on this Railway being the lowest in India (two pies per mile only). The gradients also on the line being excessively heavy, the number of carriages on the trains is limited; and to carry out the present proposal would necessitate the running of extra trains, which, under the circumstances of the case, this Company consider they would not be justified in doing.

(4.) The system of supplying water to passengers *en route* is carefully carried out on the Madras Railway. Very few, if any, complaints have been received on this point; and wherever it has seemed that more water-carriers were needed, they have been supplied.

(5). The doors of passenger carriages are only locked on one side, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. The trains stop at stations for from three minutes to twenty or more; and every facility is given to passengers who wish to leave the carriages to attend to the calls of nature in the latrines which are most conveniently situated at all the stations. Platform refreshments are supplied by contractors, who attend all trains and offer their wares at the carriage windows.

(6). The Madras Railway do not consider it desirable to supply latrine accommodation in third class carriages. The experiment has been tried elsewhere and not found satisfactory.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager, Madras Railway.

SIMLA;
16th September 1882.

South Indian Railway.

Admission to waiting sheds.

(1). With two exceptions (at Madura and Tanjore, for which plans and estimates will shortly be submitted to Government), waiting sheds open to the station-yards have been provided at the larger stations.

Means of procuring tickets.

(2). A vernacular time-table and tariff is exhibited at each station. It is believed that all ticket offices are open for the sale of tickets in sufficient time to prevent inconvenience to travellers. In practice it is found that the bulk of passengers do not arrive at the stations more than half an hour before the advertised time of departure of trains.

Limit of numbers per carriage.

(3). In the southern portion of the Madras Presidency the range of temperature during the year is not so great as it is in Central and Northern India. It has not been considered necessary, therefore, to vary the number of passengers to be carried in third class carriages.

(4). Men are employed at all stations to supply drinking-water to passengers in the trains. At the larger stations trains stop a sufficient time to enable passengers to leave the carriages and obtain water from the station supply.

Supply of water *en route*.

(5). Doors are not locked; they are secured by Italian or safety catches. Whenever a passenger wishes to alight at a platform, these catches are easily and quickly lifted by the porters.

Locking carriage doors.

WILLIAM S. BETTS,
Agent.

SIMLA;
15th September 1882.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

In reply to the remarks in the memorandum for the consideration of the Railway Conference printed above, which relate to the "Arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the lower class passengers," Mr. Conder states the following as to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in regard to each of the points named, *viz.*,—

(1). The practice of letting the public come into the waiting sheds whenever they arrive at the stations is carried out at the larger stations, and it is extended to as many of the stations as is found to be practicable.

Admission to waiting sheds.

(2). The time-tables are exhibited at all Great India Peninsula stations in English and in the vernacular.

Means of procuring tickets, &c.

The fares from the principal starting places—Bombay, Jubbulpur, &c.—are shown on those tables.

Separate printed lists showing the fares from each station to every other station are also put up in English at all stations. These separate lists will also be put up in the vernacular at the principal places.

The ticket offices are open for at least an hour before trains start at all places, and at all large stations they are open for two hours, or even longer. At places where there are many trains they are practically almost always open.

There is, however, not much good in this so far as the public are concerned, because it is found in practice that intending passengers do not often apply for tickets until shortly before the trains are to start.

(3). The number to be carried in each carriage is already put in English and in the vernacular, both inside and outside, on all third and fourth class carriages. If there are a few of these carriages on which it is not yet put, it is being added to them.

Limit of numbers per carriage.

The number authorized to be put in each third and fourth class carriage is 50, but the instructions are that in the hot weather only 40 are to be put in each, and also that at other times of the year not more than that number are to be put in if it can be avoided.

Most of the Great Indian Peninsula third and fourth class carriages are of the saloon pattern: but a proportion if not all new carriages and renewal of those classes will be of the pattern which have lateral compartments, and each compartment will be marked to carry ten; these, however, will (except upon emergency) carry only eight in the hot weather.

(4). The Great Indian Peninsula Railway provide staff at the stations to supply water to passengers in trains.

Supply of water *en route*.

These men are of different castes so as to meet the various classes of passengers.

Locking carriage doors.

(5). The practice on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is to lock the doors on one side only. The carriage doors are all fitted with a catch in addition to the door latch and the lock.

There are sufficient ticket collectors and examiners and others to open doors at stations; and at stations where trains stop for more than five minutes, the doors are opened and passengers are allowed to alight.

Native refreshments are sold under authorized arrangements at most of the stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages supplied in troop trains.

(6). Latrines cannot be provided in carriages of any class which have lateral compartments. Latrines are provided in second class carriages which are of the saloon pattern, and these carriages are supplied as much as possible for the conveyance in troop trains of invalids (not in invalid carriages) and women and children.

But the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have not enough second class carriages to provide them for all troops, and 3rd class have therefore been accepted by Government rather than incur the expense of increasing the number of second class carriages. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company put latrines in a considerable number of 3rd class carriages, but they were found to be so offensive and objectionable from the way in which they were used, or rather misused, that they became a complete nuisance, besides being a source of danger to health. It has therefore been determined, with the concurrence of the Consulting Engineer to Government, to abandon them, and to adopt almost, if not quite, exclusively carriages with lateral compartments. Troop trains halt at frequent intervals to allow troops to alight; and as practically invalids and women and children are conveyed in carriages which are fitted with latrines, and as latrines are provided at all stations for the public, it is thought that all reasonable requirements are met on that Railway, both for troops and the public.

East Indian Railway.

Admission to waiting sheds.

(1). Waiting sheds are always open, except the entrance to the platform, and we are gradually extending the sheds both in number and dimensions.

Means of procuring tickets.

(2). We are arranging to book the passengers in the sheds wherever practicable, and we open the booking windows so as to enable all passengers to obtain their tickets before the trains arrive.

Limit of numbers per carriage.

(3). Our carriages have been largely increased in width since the present limit per compartment was fixed, and I do not think there is any crowding which would render a reduced limit in hot weather needful. I will, however, look specially into the question and report to our Agent.

We punish severely any of our staff if a case of overcrowding is detected. I have frequently counted the numbers, but have never, during say, the last four or five years, found more than ten in a compartment.

Supply of water.

(4). This is a point on which we think we excel. We put on extra men at all stations during the hot months of the year.

Locking carriage doors.

(5). Doors are *never* locked on both sides of our carriages, and we increase the staff until we arrive at the release of all the passengers in the train in 3 to 3½ minutes.

Latrine accommodation.

(6). We have latrines at every station. In our new time-table we have provided halts for passengers, and if we find these halts to be insufficient, we will increase them in number and length as may be necessary.

But to provide latrine accommodation in the trains, we should create a nuisance in the trains themselves, as no amount of water and disinfectants would prevent bad smells, whilst the permanent-way would be so far affected as to involve serious consequences as regards labor for keeping the permanent-way in order.

URBAN BROUGHTON.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

The Agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, read the following Extract from the Traffic Manager's Memorandum, dated Bombay, 21st August 1882, to the Agent:—

ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMFORT OF LOWER CLASS PASSENGERS.

This is an important matter and deserves attention.

We are very particular to have booking offices opened early, so that passengers may obtain their tickets with comfort, leisurely examine their change and avoid being hustled.

At our Bombay stations we open the booking offices at about 6 A. M., and don't close them until about 10 P. M., and passengers at any time within these hours can obtain tickets and gain access to the platforms. Our tickets have their fares printed on them in English and the vernacular.

We try to give passengers ample accommodation in the carriages, and generally succeed in doing so. Sometimes an unexpected number present themselves, but our carriages are rarely crowded.

We have plenty of water supplies on our platforms.

We only lock the carriage doors on the side farthest from the platform.

Enclosure No. 2 to Railway Circular No. 2 of 1885

Circular No. III Railway, dated 1st March 1883.

From—The Government of India, P. W. Department.

To—The Governments of Madras, Bombay Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burma; the Resident at Hyderabad; the Agent to the Governor General for Central India; the Director General of Railways; and the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

With reference to the general arrangements for the comfort and convenience of lower class passengers travelling by rail, considered at the Railway Conference held at Simla in September 1882, I am directed to state that remarks by the Native Press regarding the absence of reserved accommodation for native females have attracted the attention of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and on enquiry being made it appears that reserved accommodation is provided on the principal Railways in India as shown in the accompanying abstract statement.

2. Arrangements are now being made on several of the State Railways for the provision of an improved pattern of intermediate class carriages. These carriages will have retiring accommodation and reserved compartments, and will be available at a moderate rate for natives desirous of securing seclusion for their families; but His Excellency the Governor General in Council would be glad if somewhat similar arrangements could be generally provided.

3. The Government of India also desires that the attention of all Railway Administrations may be drawn to the desirability of reducing the maximum number of travellers in each compartment, especially during the hot weather, and generally of taking all reasonable steps to increase the comfort and convenience of native travellers.

Copy forwarded to the Government of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana and Biluchistan.

Statement showing the measures adopted on the principal Railways in India towards providing reserved accommodation for native females.

Name of Railway.	Particulars.
Punjab Northern . .	One 3rd class carriage on all passenger trains is always reserved exclusively for native females. Some intermediate class carriages have recently been constructed in which upper class natives can travel with their families, canvas purdahs being provided which can be rolled up or lowered at pleasure.
Indus Valley and Kandahar	A third class carriage is reserved on the passenger trains for the exclusive use of native female travellers.
Rajputana-Malwa .	Third class carriages or compartments are specially reserved for native females on all passenger trains.
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi .	Reserved accommodation for native females to the extent of one third class carriage is provided on all passenger trains.
Oudh and Rohilkhand .	An entire lower class carriage is reserved for native females on all through trains, and a native female ticket collector is provided at checking and changing stations.
East Indian . .	A special third class compartment is reserved for native female travellers on all passenger trains carrying third class passengers.
Eastern Bengal . .	A third class compartment is reserved for native female travellers in each of the passenger trains.
Great Indian Peninsula .	Third and fourth class carriages are reserved for native female passengers on the main line and local passenger trains.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.	Third class female passengers travel in carriages in the rear of the train next to the guard's brake and male passengers in the front of the train.
Bhavnagar-Gondal .	On each train certain third class carriages are set apart for native female travellers.
Madras and South Indian	Compartments of third class carriages are reserved for female travellers in all passenger trains. These compartments are available for all female passengers, but practically they are used only by natives.

Enclosure No. 3 to Railway Circular No. 2 of 1885.

No. 799 R. T., dated 17th July 1883.

From—The Government of India, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burma; the Resident at Hyderabad; the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana and Central India; the Director General of Railways; and the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

With reference to Public Works Department Circular No. III Railway, dated 1st March 1883, indicating the measures which the Government of India considered desirable in view to increasing the comfort and convenience of native travellers on Indian Railways, I am directed to request that a report may be submitted at the end of this year showing what has been done towards meeting the wishes of the Government of India in this respect.

Enclosure No. 4 to Railway Circular No. 2 of 1885

No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.

From—The Government of India, P. W. Dept.,

To—The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and British Burma; the Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore; the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana and Central India; the Director General of Railways; and the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

In continuation of Public Works Department letter No. 799 R. T., dated 17th July 1883, in which it is requested that a report may be submitted at the

end of the year showing what steps have been taken in the direction indicated in Public Works Department Circular No. III Railway. dated 1st March 1883, for the promotion of the comfort and convenience of native travellers on Indian Railways, I am directed to offer the following further suggestions and remarks, and to request that the points referred to may be specially noticed when the report in question is submitted. It should be stated in this report what is the practice followed in each case, and how far the remedies suggested are considered practicable and desirable :—

I.—At present, as a rule, only those natives who have railway tickets are admitted on to the platform, and it has been represented that considerable inconvenience is caused by the custom generally in force, which prevents native gentlemen from being present on the platform to meet a friend or relative coming by the train, or to accompany him to it on his departure. The Government of India fully recognises the necessity of preventing the undue crowding of railway platforms, but it is thought that the grievance complained of might be, to a great extent, remedied, without inconvenience to railway working by the adoption at the principal stations of a system, lately introduced by the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company at Lahore, of issuing platform tickets at a small charge, which might be fixed experimentally at one or two pice for each such ticket.

II.—It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 14 of the General Rules for Indian Railways, which prescribes the exhibition, both inside and outside of lower class carriages, of the maximum number of passengers that may be carried in each compartment, undue crowding of the compartments of such carriages frequently occurs; and it should be stated what are the limits in force during the different seasons for each class of accommodation, the minimum space per passenger being given. It should further be impressed on the station staff that the maximum numbers laid down by the Railway Administration are not to be exceeded.

III.—The Government of India has already indicated the measures considered desirable with a view to making the intermediate class accommodation more popular among the better class of natives, and in this connection I am to suggest for consideration that the tickets for this class might, at the principal stations, be sold at the same window as those for the second class, so that the intermediate class passengers may avoid the crowding and discomfort which necessarily occurs at the third class booking office.

IV.—The Government of India would be glad to hear the results of any experiments which have been made in the provision of latrine accommodation in third class carriages. It is true that latrines are provided at each station, but native passengers, not knowing how long the train will stop at a station, are often afraid to leave the carriage lest they should lose their train. I am to suggest that it would, to a certain extent, meet the difficulty if the duration of the halt at each station were called out, with the name of the station, on the arrival of the train.

V.—It appears that the notice required for the provision of reserved accommodation varies from 6 to 48 hours on the different lines. I am to enquire whether it would not be possible to reduce the time of such notice to, say, six hours at some of the larger stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at other stations.

Enclosure No. 5 to Railway Circular No. 2 of 1885.

Note reviewing the reports regarding the provision of latrines in lower class carriages on Indian Railways.

In connection with the frequent complaints in the Native Press of the crowding and inconvenience suffered by native passengers on Indian Railways, the Government of India recognised the necessity of some improvement in

this respect, and desired that the subject of the treatment of native passengers of the lower classes be ventilated at the Railway Conference of September 1882. (See clause 78.)

P. W. Dept. Proceedings, R. T., November 1882, Nos. 33—6, Part A.

2. In the notes recorded at the Conference by the several Railway Delegates—

The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway said that latrines had, as an experiment, been supplied to certain carriages reserved for native females; and it was found that the effluvium from these carriages, although well and frequently cleaned, was very offensive. Latrines in carriages, it was said, give rise to nuisances, more particularly on points and crossings, at entrances to stations, &c.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway had tried the experiment, but the carriages were found to become so offensive and objectionable as to be a complete nuisance and a source of danger to health. The practice was, with the concurrence of the Consulting Engineer to Government, abandoned.

The East Indian Railway objected to the measure as one which would create a nuisance in the trains themselves, as no amount of water and disinfectants would prevent bad smells; whilst the permanent-way would be so far affected, as to involve serious consequences regarding labour for keeping it in order.

The Eastern Bengal Railway and *the Madras Railway* objected to the measure as undesirable, adding that the experiment had been tried elsewhere with unsatisfactory results.

3. With reference to clause 78 of the Conference, and further remarks by the Native Press regarding the treatment of native passengers on Indian Railways, and with a view to eventually issuing a Resolution which should contain a summary of the measures adopted for promoting the convenience of native passengers, the following circular and letters were issued by the Government of India:—

Public Works Department Circular No. III Railway, dated 1st March 1883.

Public Works Department No. 799R.T., dated 17th July 1883.
Ditto ditto No. 870R.T., dated 7th August 1883.
Ditto ditto No. 1400R.T., dated 27th December 1883.
Ditto ditto No. 38R.T., dated 10th January 1884.

4. In its letter No. 870R.T. of the 7th August 1883, clause IV, the Government of India said it would be glad to hear the results of any experiments which have been made in the provision of latrine accommodation in third class carriages; and added that, although it is true that latrines are provided at each station, native passengers, not knowing how long the train will stop at a station, are often afraid to leave the carriage lest they should lose their train.

And in the two subsequent letters, quoted above, it was asked—

(1).—What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles on each line is fitted with retiring accommodation.

(2).—What is the exact nature of the retiring accommodation provided in each class of passenger vehicles on each line.

5. The replies from the several Railway Administrations on the subject of the treatment of third class passengers have been received, and the statement at the end of this Note contains their views regarding the provision of latrines in lower class carriages.

It will be seen that all the principal Railway Administrations are very much against the general provision of such accommodation.

6. The only lines on which experiments have been made in this direction, on any large scale, appear to be the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, the Indus Valley, the Rajputana-Malwa, the Northern Bengal, the Nagpore and Chhattisgarh, and H. H. the Nizam's Railway.

7. *The Great Indian Peninsula Railway* reports that after considerable trial it has been found that it is impossible to keep a third class carriage with latrines free from noisome effluvia. From the sketch plans submitted, it appears that out of a total number of 453 third class carriages, 158 two-compartment carriages have two closed closets in the centre of the carriage, each 4′ 2″ × 1′ 9,″ and fitted—one with a commode, and one with a cast-iron plate flooring with a hole in it; and 20 two-compartment carriages have two closed closets, each 2′ 3″ × 2′ 6,″ both fitted with a cast-iron flooring with a hole in it.

8. In connection with the question of latrines in the third class carriages to be built by the East Indian Railway Company for the through service between Calcutta and Bombay, the Bombay Government, in its letter No. 1076, dated 18th June 1884, quoted the following remarks by the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway :—

"Urinals in third class carriages have been tried on this railway for some years, and every exertion was made to keep them clean and free from smell by disinfectants; but in this we so signally failed, that the carriages became an intolerable nuisance,—so much so, that first and second class passengers have objected to travel with these objectionable vehicles in front of them; when standing at stations, the unwholesome smell from these offensive compartments permeates the entire premises.

"As far back as 1879, in Minutes of Meeting No. 21, it was recorded that in all future renewals of third class carriages, the carriages should be divided into compartments transversely, and be built without urinals; and, now that the fourth class has been abolished, to introduce urinals into the third class carriages would establish a nuisance to the travelling public and the Railway staff, difficult to characterize in sufficiently strong terms, and which would loudly call for removal again at great expense.

"It would also involve going back to the plan of building the lower class carriages with seats placed lengthways, and the two doors on either side, the risk of overcrowding, difficulties of egress and ingress, and loss of time at stations, that have been complained of for years past, and which we are now making every effort to amend.

"Furthermore, from a sanitary point of view, latrines in third class carriages must be injurious; the better course, I am confident, is to provide latrines easy of access at all large stations, and allow the public sufficient time to alight for their wants."

And again, "the Agent's chief objection to providing retiring accommodation in this class of carriage is because it will create an almost unbearable nuisance to the travelling public, and lead to grave and just complaint from passengers.

"I am to add that this is no theoretical idea, but is the result of experience founded upon a considerable trial of the system."

9. The Bombay Government then, in the same letter, quotes the following remarks by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay :—

"I do not know whether the Agent, East Indian Railway, differs in opinion from the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as to the possibility of designing a latrine for the use of native passengers in the proposed* third class carriages, which will not be objectionable on sanitary or other grounds. I have seen various plans tried, and all have failed. It is difficult to keep a closet in a first class carriage, occupied by two or three European travellers, sweet and clean during a long

* Refers to the through service carriage stock.

journey, and the state of one used by 30 or 40 native passengers may be imagined. A further drawback to the proposal is the pollution of the road itself. It is, in my opinion, a better plan to supply retiring accommodation at stations, and allow sufficient time for native passengers to alight at intervals of two or three hours."

10. The Bombay Government then remarks :—

"I am to say that the Governor in Council considers that there is great force in these remarks, and that he hopes that on re-consideration the Government of India will not insist on the provision of retiring accommodation in the carriages in question" (third class carriages for the through service between Bombay and Calcutta).

11. In connection, also, with the through service, the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, with his No. 2459 of the 28th June 1884, submitted correspondence on the same subject, in which the Traffic and Carriage and Wagon Superintendents, as well as the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, recorded their respective opinions against the proposal to provide latrines in the third class carriages; and it was said that carriages so provided would become an intolerable nuisance, especially when standing at stations.

12. The Agent, East Indian Railway, further sent up a copy of a letter from the Company's Consulting Physician, who said that, after carefully reading the correspondence, and examining the plan of the proposed third class carriages, he was unable to imagine the idea of latrine accommodation being carried out in this class of carriage without the vehicle becoming a source of public nuisance to the train to which it may be attached; and added that, with proper arrangement of stoppages, and at halting stations, no inconvenience need be felt by persons of the habits of third class native passengers.

13. The Consulting Engineer agreed generally in the views above expressed, and thought a train should be specially halted in the early morning and in the evening to enable native passengers to relieve themselves.

14. In the *Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway* third class carriages there are no closed latrines, except in 12 ambulance carriages. All the third class carriages on this line have what is termed the "open seat arrangement," *i.e.*, part of one of the seats, is made with a flap to lift up and form a commode, a hole being made through the floor underneath.

15. The Agent is said to be averse to making any change in the present arrangement, as the provision of enclosed latrines would involve considerable expenditure, and would lessen the carrying capacity of the carriages by 6 or 7 per cent.; and he thinks they would give less satisfaction to passengers than the present open seat arrangement.

16. With reference to the "open seat arrangement," the Bombay Government states, in its letter No. 1440 of 8th August 1884, that, as nothing but extreme necessity would induce an adult passenger to make use of the open seat in public, they are seldom made use of, and for this reason they are not so apt to become offensive as the closed latrines, which passengers have recourse to, whenever provided, to save themselves the trouble of getting out at stations.

17. With the solitary exception of the Nagpore and Chhattisgarh Railway, the other lines on which the experiment has been tried seem to object to the provision of latrines in third class carriages.

18. On the *Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway*, all ambulance carriage have a closed closet at one end, to which all passengers have access. The floo is leaded, and has a hole in it. Thirty third class carriages are, besides, fitte

with the open seat arrangement, with holes in the floor and shoots. It is said that the majority of native passengers on this line object to the provision of latrines in the carriages.

19. On the *Oudh and Rohilkhand* and *Indus Valley Railways*, the experiment has been confined to the carriages reserved for native females, in which an enclosed closet, with a shoot in the floor, is provided; but the results have not been satisfactory owing to the difficulty of keeping the latrines clean and free from odour.

20. The Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, suggests fitting up a portion of a brake or luggage van specially for this purpose, in two compartments, for men and women respectively, with water tank on top and traps inside; each compartment in charge of a person of proper caste, whose sole business would be to keep it clean and inoffensive. Passengers to be allowed to go into these at any station, and remain there till arrival at the next.

21. On the *Rajputana-Malwa Railway*, the retiring accommodation, in intermediate and third class carriages, consists of a small enclosed closet about two feet square, with a hole in the centre of the floor. The chief objection of the Manager to the general provision of such accommodation seems to be the difficulty of providing latrines in the four compartment side door vehicles, which are said to be more appreciated by the public, as being easier of access and exit, and more private, than the end opening saloon carriages.

22. On the *Northern Bengal Railway*, the open seat arrangement is fitted to 18 per cent. of the third class stock, but the carriages so fitted are reserved for the use of native females. No opinion is given for or against.

23. On the *Nagpore and Chhattisgarh Railway*, all third class carriages are provided with latrines, which are said to be appreciated by the natives, and to be a great convenience, more especially for those travelling long distances with families. On this line considerable attention appears to have been given to the subject, and the results seem to be satisfactory; but it must be remembered that the third class carriages on this railway are not the lowest class: they correspond with the intermediate class on other lines, and are not, therefore, used by the bulk of the passengers.

24. In these carriages the floor of the closet is covered with zinc, and the hole in the floor is lined with the same metal. Two brackets are provided, on either side of the hole, to enable the passenger to squat clear of the floor, and the brackets, being hung clear of the floor, do not obstruct cleaning operations.

Cleanliness is secured by an outside receiver, down which buckets of water are emptied at each important station; the receiver narrrows at the throat, and a complete sluicing of the sides of the pan, which is open below, is said to be effected. In practice two buckets of water are found sufficient to thoroughly clean it.

25. To sum up. The chief arguments brought forward against the provision of latrines in the lower class carriages are—

(1).—The difficulty of keeping the latrines in such carriages clean and free from offensive smells, which would be most noticeable when the train is standing still.

(2).—The difficulty of preventing natives from using the latrines when the train is standing at a platform, or arriving at, or leaving, a station.

(3).—The pollution of the road itself which would result, and which would be more serious at, and in the vicinity of, stations.

(4).—The objections from a sanitary point of view, and the annoyance to the travelling public from the above causes.

(5).—The expense, and reduction of carrying capacity involved.

(6).—The difficulty of providing latrines in carriages divided into four or five transverse compartments with side doors; this arrangement having proved more convenient than two-compartment carriages or saloons with end doors, owing to the greater facilities afforded by the greater number of doors for ingress, egress, checking of tickets, &c.

(7).—The difficulty which would arise on many lines of obtaining a sufficient supply of water for a thorough and frequent sluicing of the latrines.

26. On the other hand, there is the undoubted inconvenience to which native passengers are often subjected from the want of latrines in the carriages, and this is, of course, more especially felt in the case of women and children, invalids and old men, on long journeys.

27. It is true that latrines are provided at most stations; but native passengers do not know how long the train will stop, and often dare not leave the carriage for fear of being left behind.

28. The Railway Administration does not always regulate the stoppages of a train so as best to suit the wants of the native passengers in this respect; and, where it does do so, it is very difficult to induce natives who are not used to railway travelling to leave their carriages for the purposes of nature.

29. Many accidents have undoubtedly occurred, wherein passengers have fallen out of a train when attempting, in the absence of a latrine, to relieve themselves through an open door or out of a window.

5th December 1881.

Enclosure No. 6 to Railway Circular No. 2 of 1885.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort and convenience of Native passengers on Indian Railways.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Railways.	Introduction of improved pattern of intermediate class carriages, with retiring accommodation, and provision of reserved compartments at moderate rates. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	Reserved accommodation for Native females. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	Adoption of a system of Platform tickets. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Exhibition in the lower class carriages of the maximum number that may be carried in each compartment. Maximum number not to be exceeded. Maximum number carried in each class of accommodation during the different seasons, and the minimum space allowed per passenger. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883, and letter No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Sale of intermediate class tickets at the window used for sale of 2nd class tickets at the principal stations (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)
East Indian ...	There are now 17 carriages with upper bunks, each compartment accommodating eight sleeping passengers. These carriages are said to be very comfortable.	As stated in the enclosure to the above Circular, a special 3rd class compartment is reserved for Native female travellers on all passenger trains carrying 3rd class passengers.	At Delhi and Mirzapur platforms, tickets are issued experimentally at one anna each. At other stations respectable Natives are admitted free to the platforms when their presence does not interfere with the efficient working of traffic,	The Traffic Manager is in communication with the Carriage Superintendent on the subject of exhibiting in the lower class carriages the maximum number to be carried in each compartment. The staff is very careful in seeing that the number allotted to each compartment is not exceeded. The maximum number carried in each compartment is 10 throughout the year, and the minimum seat space allowed per passenger is 20 inches.	No objection. The matter will receive attention.
Madras ...	There is no intermediate class carriage. It is thought that this class at a higher fare would not be patronised.	3rd class compartments are reserved on all passenger trains. Irrespective of this, a third class compartment to carry 10 can be reserved on payment of 7 fares.	Respectable persons are allowed on arrival platform, and on departure platform, if accompanying ticket holders. Platform tickets not issued, nor recommended by the Agent and Manager.	Each compartment to carry 10 passengers, with sitting space of 20 inches. No distinction is made between the hot and cold seasons, and there is said to be no necessity for this.	No intermediate class carriage.
South Indian...	No intermediate class carriage. The 2nd class fare being only 4 pies per mile, and it having been proposed to provide retiring places in 2nd class carriages, together with reserved compartments for female passengers, the introduction of an intermediate class accommodation is not considered necessary.	Compartments of 3rd class carriages are reserved on all passenger trains.	Respectable persons are admitted free on to the platform. Issue of platform tickets not recommended by the Agent.	The Board of Directors has ordered the maximum of 10 passengers to be reduced to 8. The sitting space for each thus becomes 18¼ inches. No distinction is made between the hot and cold seasons.	No intermediate class carriages.
Great Indian Peninsula.	There is no intermediate class, neither is it proposed to introduce it.	3rd and 4th* class carriages are reserved for native female passengers on the main line and local passenger trains.	Admission to the platforms is granted free of charge at all stations so far as it can be done without inconvenience to the working of trains.	The maximum number to be carried is painted on all third class carriages, and the staff warned against exceeding that number. But the Agent states that overcrowding will occasionally take place, and that at road-side stations a passenger may sometimes be put into a carriage in excess of the regulation number in preference to leaving him behind, but it is against rule to do so. The maximum number allowed in each compartment varies from 10 to 38 in third class carriages according to the size of the compartment. The number carried in the one compartment of the 4th class carriage is 48. For details, please see Bombay Government Resolution No. 232 of 6th February 1882. The sitting space allowed per passenger is :— 3rd class 19″. 4th „ 16″. The maximum number carried in each compartment is the same throughout the year.	There is no intermediate class on this line.

N. B.—In his letter No. G.-21, dated the 31st December 1883, the Traffic Manager reports what else was done in the shape of opening of new stations, appointment

* The fourth class, it is stated in Bombay Government letter No. 1665 of the

and convenience of Native Passengers on Indian Railways.

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Results of experiments made in the provision of latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Suggestion to call out at each station the duration of the halt of a train, together with the name of the station. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Whether the time of notice for reserved accommodation cannot be reduced to 6 hours at large stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at others. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles is fitted with retiring accommodation. (P. W. D. No. 1400 R T., dated 27th December 1883.) And what is the exact nature of retiring accommodation provided. (P. W. D. No. 38 R. T., dated 10th January 1884.)
Objects to the measure on account of the disgusting results to both the carriages and the permanent-way. It is added that halts are provided at frequent intervals to enable passengers to visit latrines at stations, and that, if necessary, the number and lengths of halts may be increased. Please see remarks by the Magistrate of Allahabad, pointing out the necessity for retiring accommodation in 3rd class carriages.	The name of the station is called out on the arrival of a train. At stations where a train is booked to stop more than 5 minutes, the doors of all carriages are thrown open, and the occupants are informed how long the train will stop.	When traffic is slack, reserved accommodation is allowed on less than 48 hours' notice. But the Company do not agree to insert in their tariff any clause, reducing this 48 hours' notice, as by it they are, on occasions, enabled to provide accommodation which it would not otherwise be possible to procure from other stations.	No retiring accommodation is provided in intermediate and 3rd class carriages. All 1st and 2nd class carriages running on through trains are provided with retiring accommodation of a uniform pattern: in the former for every 4, in the latter for every 5 passengers, a commode, wash-hand basin and looking-glass being provided.
No latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages. The journeys made on this line being short, no such provision is considered necessary. If provided, it would reduce the carrying capacity by 25 per cent.	Names of stations and duration of halts are called out. If the duration of a halt is over 5 minutes, the doors of carriages are thrown open.	Reserved accommodation is provided whenever possible without reference to time. It is, however, added that it might happen, where a carriage has to be specially sent, that reserved accommodation could not be provided in less than 48 hours.	In 1st class carriages, a lavatory and closet, and in some a shower-bath as well. In 2nd class carriages, a closet for every two compartments. 31 per cent. of the 1st class carriage stock, and 26·4 per cent. of the 2nd class stock, is provided with latrine accommodation. The 3rd class carriages are not fitted with latrines.
The 3rd class carriages are not provided with latrine accommodation.	This is done	24 hours' notice is required at present, but the Board of Directors consider that it might well be reduced to 12 hours. The carriage, it is said, must be reserved from the starting station, as trains frequently run with maximum loads, and an extra carriage cannot be put on at a road-side station.	In 30 1st class carriages, lavatories and closets have been provided, and it is intended to supply these to the remaining 15 1st class carriages. There is no retiring accommodation in the 2nd class carriages, but application has been made and sanction given to fit them up in a similar manner to the 1st class. No latrines provided in 3rd class carriages.
It is not intended to provide latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages, as it has been found, after a considerable trial, that it is impossible to keep the carriage free from noisome effluvia. The orders are that every facility should be afforded to passengers to leave the carriages, and the duration of halts announced at stations.	Duration of halts is called out at stations with the station name.	The time of notice required is 6 hours at Bombay or Byculla, and 24 hours at other stations; but accommodation may usually be reserved on ordinary trains without special notice.	A tracing is furnished by the Agent, showing the nature of the retiring accommodation provided in the carriages. The following table exhibits the total number of carriages of each class and the number fitted with retiring accommodation:—

	Total number.	Number fitted with retiring accommodation.	Description of accommodation as shown in the tracing referred to.
First class	83	75	A
Second „	73	70	A
Composite	150	50 70	A B
Third class	453	158 20	C D

In addition to the above, there are 20 composite Post Office and 2nd class carriages, to which there is no retiring accommodation to the 2nd class compartments.

of passenger guides, increased local train service, &c., during the past year, to increase the comfort and convenience of native passengers.

13th September 1884, has since been abolished.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort

Railways	(1) Introduction of improved pattern of intermediate class carriages, with retiring accommodation, and provision of reserved compartments at moderate rates (P W D Circular No III Ry., dated 1st March 1883)	(2) Reserved accommodation for Native females (P W D Circular No III Ry, dated 1st March 1883.)	(3) Adoption of a system of Platform tickets (P W D. No 870 R T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(4) Exhibition in the lower class carriages of the maximum number that may be carried in each compartment Maximum number not to be exceeded Maximum number carried in each class of accommodation during the different seasons, and the minimum space allowed per passenger. (P W D Circular No. III Ry, dated 1st March 1883, and letter No 870 R T., dated 7th August 1883)	(5) Sale of intermediate class tickets at the window used for sale of 2nd class tickets at the principal stations (P W D No 870 R T, dated 7th August 1883)
BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA	There are no intermediate class carriages, and the Company is not disposed to have more than three classes, as it would lead to much light running and to increased working expenses	Third class female passengers travel in carriages in the rear of the train next to the Guard's brake, and male passengers in the front of the train	Platform tickets introduced since 1st November 1883 The system is said to be working well in all respects	The compartments are said to carry 12 passengers each. Ample accommodation, it is said, is given during the hot months, but the space allowed is not specified There is no objection to the exhibition in the low class carriages, both inside and outside, of the maximum number to be carried therein	No intermediate class carriages
EASTERN BENGAL.	There were no intermediate class carriages on this Railway; but the 3rd class carriages correspond with the intermediate class carriages on other railways, and have been called intermediate class since the line has been under State management, the old 4th class carriages being now styled 3rd class.	At least one third class compartment is reserved on each train for native females Subject to a minimum charge of Rs 5 a first class reserved compartment may be taken by payment of one additional fare above the fare of each person travelling in the compartment 2nd, 3rd and 4th class reserved compartments may be obtained by payment of one higher class fare above the number of persons travelling in the compartment	The question of issuing platform tickets is said to have been fully considered Such restriction is not considered necessary at present.	Each compartment of a 3rd class carriage is intended to carry 10 passengers, and some of the 4th class carriages 60, and others 80 passengers The minimum floor space allowed per passenger in the different types of 3rd class carriage is 3 75 and 4 12 square feet, and that in the 4th class carriage, 2 81, 3 00 and 3 13 square feet according to size. All the 4th class carriages are being provided with seats and should not, the Consulting Engineer states, hold more than 60 passengers. The maximum number of passengers carried during all seasons of the year is the same No overcrowding is permitted.	Third or intermediate class tickets are issued at the windows for 1st and 2nd class passengers wherever the accommodation provided in the booking office admits of this being done.
SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI.	There are 22 upper, or intermediate, class carriages (which allows one upon every train), the large compartments of which (two per carriage) are provided with a retiring room The ladies' compartment is fitted with opaque glass and jhilmil windows.	Every train conveying passengers, excepting the Sher Shah Local, has a 3rd class carriage reserved for native females	A system of platform tickets at 1 pice each has been in force at the Lahore station since July 1883, but the Agent states that several complaints have been received, and that he would be the first to suggest its withdrawal, if the limited space on the platforms did not justify the imposition of some restriction upon a class of people, who make the station a place of lounge, or visit it out of idle curiosity. The Europeans are said to object to the system as they never carry the requisite pice with them to pay for ticket.	Overcrowding is not permitted. The maximum number carried and the minimum space allowed per passenger during the hot and cold seasons in 3rd class carriages are as follows :—	This is done.

	No. of passengers.		Sq. ft per passenger.	
	Hot season.	Cold season.	Hot season.	Cold season.
	100	80	4 30	3 44
	80	70	5 30	5 01
	60	44	4 93	3 77
	40	40	4 30	3 90
	32	32	4 22	3 86
	40	40	4 30	4 90

and convenience of Native passengers on Indian Railways—continued.

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Results of experiments made in the provision of latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Suggestion to call out at each Station the duration of the halt of a train, together with the name of the station. (P W D No 870 R T, dated 7th August 1883.)	Whether the time of notice for reserved accommodation cannot be reduced to 6 hours at large stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at others. (P. W. D. No 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles is fitted with retiring accommodation. (P. W. D. No 1400 R. T., dated 27th December 1883.) And what is the exact nature of retiring accommodation provided (P. W. D No. 38 R. T., dated 10th January 1884.)
Please see column 9 The Agent states that he has no further reports to make at present, as no experiments have been, or are being, tried in 3rd class carriages.	This is done ...	Reserved accommodation may be provided in many cases on five minutes' notice, but 12 hours' notice or thereabouts is considered necessary in some.	The following stock is provided with retiring accommodation :—

	Total number constructed.	Total number provided with latrine accommodation.	Percentage of vehicles with retiring accommodation to total number constructed.
First class and saloon carriages ...	23	17	74
Composite carriages ...	18	18	100
Second class ,, ...	41	20	49
Third class, single storey	187	187	100
,, double ,, ...	46	46	100
,, mail vans	7	7	100
Overland mail vans	3	3	100

With the exception of 12 ambulance carriages which have closed closets, all the 3rd class carriages have openings in the seats as urinals.

The Agent states that a small closed latrine might be provided at the cost of space of about three or four seats in the saloon pattern of 3rd class carriages, and that if this is desired by Government, he will submit an estimate of the cost of doing the same. To do so, will reduce the carrying capacity of 3rd class stock by about 6 per cent., and may involve an addition thereto.

Every 3rd class compartment carriage has one opening seat, which is said to be open to objection, though useful in emergency.

Latrine accommodation is not provided in 3rd class (called 4th class on this line) carriages, the practicability or desirability of this being a matter of some doubt.	The duration of the halt of a train is always called out at stations where it stops for 5 minutes or more.	It is considered that at least 24 hours notice should be given	The greater part of the 1st and 2nd class carriages are fitted with retiring accommodation, consisting of a bath-room, measuring 4′ 3½″ × 4′ 2″, with necessary fittings, attached to each half carriage. Ten 1st class carriages out of a total stock of 17, 4 composite carriages out of a total stock of 21, and six 2nd class carriages out of a total stock of 8, are thus fitted. Of the intermediate or third class stock, of which there are 46 vehicles, 5 carriages have two compartments at the ends partitioned off from the rest of the carriage, and in the seats of these compartments a latrine is fitted. In addition to these, the 5 postal vehicles have an intermediate compartment at each end similarly fitted with a latrine in the seat of the compartment.
The majority of native passengers, it is said, object to the provision of latrines in the carriages.	This is done . The Agent adds that the Traffic Manager has been instructed to have the information regarding duration of halts at stations printed in vernacular and posted in a conspicuous place in all 3rd class carriages. The 3rd class carriages on this line are now said to be run with doors entirely unlocked. This measure is reported to be very popular with the native travelling community, while no special complaints of fraud or accident have been made by the Railway officials.	Reserved accommodation can be obtained at a short notice at all large stations. For road-side stations, 24 hours' notice is considered sufficient.	All 1st, 2nd, composite and reserved carriages are provided with a fully equipped lavatory in each compartment. All upper or intermediate class carriages have latrine accommodation for two compartments in each carriage by a closet divided from the carriage by doors All ambulance 3rd class carriages have retiring accommodation at one end to which all passengers in the carriage have access. The closet is partitioned off and provided with a door, and the floor is leaded, with a hole in it, as seats when provided in latrines become extremely offensive. In addition to above, 30 third class carriages are provided with holes in each compartment, these being fitted with shoots, the seat of the carriage being hinged, and when turned up, forms a screen. The total number of 3rd class carriages provided with latrine accommodation is 60. The Consulting Engineer thinks it desirable to increase gradually the number of 3rd class carriages with latrine accommodation, which at present form one-third of the 3rd class stock.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Railways.	Introduction of improved pattern of intermediate class carriages, with retiring accommodation, and provision of reserved compartments at moderate rates. (P. W. D. Circular No 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	Reserved accommodation for Native females. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111. Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	Adoption of a system of Platform tickets. (P.W.D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Exhibition in the lower class carriages of the maximum number that may be carried in each compartment. Maximum number not to be exceeded. Maximum number carried in each class of accommodation during the different seasons, and the minimum space allowed per passenger. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883, and letter No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Sale of intermediate class tickets at the window used for sale of 2nd class tickets at the principal stations. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)
Oudh and Rohilkhand	The desirability of introducing an intermediate class in lieu of the present lower reserved is under the consideration of the Agent	A lower class carriage is set apart on every train for native women travelling with lower class tickets. Doolies and palanquins are allowed on to the platform, and at principal stations, waiting-rooms are provided for native females only, whose wants are attended to by female ticket collectors. Paragraphs 12 and 18 of the Consulting Engineer's letter regarding upper class reserved accommodation may be read, also paragraphs 16 to 20 regarding the desirability of introducing 4 classes of carriages on this line.	The adoption of a system of platform tickets is not considered necessary. Respectable natives are always admitted free to the platform. It is added that if platform tickets were sold, doubtful or known bad characters who are now kept off, would, by purchasing them, have a legal right to admission and to loiter about.	The maximum number of passengers carried in a compartment of a lower class carriage is 8 in the hot and 10 in the cold season. Every possible care is taken that the maximum number is not exceeded, but overcrowding cannot always be avoided, for when families or parties of natives travel together, they prefer being crowded to being separated. The floor space allowed per passenger is 3·56 square feet in cold weather and 4·45 square feet in hot weather, and the cubical content 22·59 feet in cold weather and 23·23 feet in hot weather.	Tickets for lower reserved class passengers are sold at the same window as those for the upper class.
Punjab Northern.	Intermediate class carriages specially fitted with purdahs and retiring closets have been introduced. A plan of the carriage adopted was submitted with Manager's No. 7460 of 29th November 1883. (R. R. No. 1401 T. of 1883, linked file.) These carriages were first reserved exclusively for native passengers, but as they ran throughout the year practically empty, they have been thrown open to Europeans and Eurasians.	One 3rd class carriage on all passenger trains is always reserved exclusively for native females.	On this line a system has been introduced under which tin tickets are issued and at most stations one anna and at Rawalpindi four annas are required to be deposited by the holder of the ticket, the amount being refunded to him on his returning the ticket. The Traffic Manager thinks that it would be better to give Station Masters full power to allow any number of persons on a platform to receive or see off any class of passengers, so long as no inconvenience is caused to passengers, and at mela and other times to refuse admittance to any one except friends of 1st and 2nd class passengers. He does not recommend any charge to be made, as payment of fares will give any man a claim to come on to the platform even during busy times, and adds that if a person really desirous of seeing a friend off cannot get a platform ticket, he can purchase a 3rd class ticket to the next station for one anna or two, and thus get access to the platform.	The maximum number of passengers carried in a 3rd class compartment is 8 during hot weather and 10 during cold weather, and the minimum sitting space allowed per passenger 25 and 20 inches, respectively. The order is that the maximum number laid down for each carriage should not be exceeded, but parties travelling together very often insist upon getting into a compartment intended to carry a less number and object to being separated.	This is done.

N. B.—In his report the Manager also details what other convenience in the shape of waiting hall, water-supply,

and convenience of Native passengers on Indian Railways—continued.

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Results of experiments made in the provision of latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages (P. W. D No. 870 R T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Suggestion to call out at each station the duration of the halt of a train, together with the name of the station. (P. W. D No 870 R T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Whether the time of notice for reserved accommodation cannot be reduced to 6 hours at large stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at others. (P W D No 870 R T., dated 7th August 1883.)	What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles is fitted with retiring accommodation. (P W. D. No. 1400 R. T., dated 27th December 1883.) And what is the exact nature of retiring accommodation provided. (P. W. D. No. 38 R. T., dated 10th January 1884.)
Latrines are provided in the lower class carriages reserved for females, but the Agent states that, owing to their being misused, their condition is generally filthy, and that the expediency of discontinuing them is under consideration. Latrines in ordinary lower class carriages are not considered desirable, as they would be distasteful, and even offensive, to passengers. The Agent does not, moreover, admit the necessity for this provision, as there are latrines at all stations, and the duration of halts is called out at each station; and he points out that no such accommodation is given in England, though the intervals between stoppages are often very much longer, and the halts shorter, than in this country. The Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, thinks the most feasible plan would be to fit up a portion of a brake-van or luggage van specially for this purpose, in two compartments, for men and women, respectively, with water tank on top and traps inside, each compartment in charge of a person of proper caste, whose sole business would be to keep it clean and inoffensive. Passengers might then be allowed to go into these at any station, and remain there till arrival at the next.	The duration of halts and the name of the station are called out at each station —please see column 6.	Compliance with the present rule requiring 48 hours' notice is seldom exacted, and reserved accommodation is often given at half an hour's notice The Agent is satisfied that no inconvenience is caused to travellers by the rule as it now stands, but he has no objection to its being altered if desired by Government.	The whole of the upper class stock has bath-room accommodation, *i. e.*, each compartment is fitted up with a basin, commode and shower bath, the average area thus taken being 26 square feet. In the lower reserved and lower class carriages no retiring accommodation is provided, but in 7 carriages, exclusively reserved for native females, there is a shoot in the floor, enclosed in a cup-board, measuring 4′ 0″ × 2′ 6″. In 16 of the lower class carriages, the compartments allotted to the Postal Department are fitted with a shoot in the floor.
No experiment has been made with latrines in 3rd class carriages. Latrines are provided in the intermediate class carriages, but the results are not considered satisfactory The wood-work of the floor in which a hole is made is said to have got saturated, and there is perceptibly an offensive odour about the latrines; and the Traffic Superintendent thinks that if this is the case with intermediate class carriages in which a higher class of natives travel and in which there are two latrines for 26 passengers, latrines would be a perfect nuisance in carriages constructed to carry 50 people	The names of stations are called out, and instructions have been issued to have the duration of halts of trains also called out. Third class carriages are run with doors unlocked on both sides, except from the nearest station on each side to Lalamusa and Rawalpindi where the doors are locked on the platform side to facilitate the examination of the tickets at the junctions	No reduction of time is recommended as the carriages have to be hauled a long distance before the accommodation can be provided.	The double 1st and 2nd classes and the composite carriages have retiring accommodation at each end, with a lavatory and water closet; the intermediate class carriages have two enclosed closets, one for each compartment. Each closet is 2′ 3″ square, and has a hole in the centre of the floor. The third class carriages are not provided with latrine.

&c., is provided for native passengers.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort

Railways.	(1) Introduction of improved pattern of intermediate class carriages, with retiring accommodation, and provision of reserved compartments at moderate rates. (P. W. D Circular No III Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(2) Reserved accommodation for Native females (P W D Circular No III Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(3) Adoption of a system of platform tickets (P W D No 870 R T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(4) Exhibition in the lower class carriages of the maximum number that may be carried in each compartment Maximum number not to be exceeded. Maximum number carried in each class of accommodation during the different seasons, and the minimum space allowed per passenger (P W D Circular No III Ry., dated 1st March 1883, and letter No. 870 R T, dated 7th August 1883)	(5) Sale of intermediate class tickets at the window used for sale of 2nd class tickets at the principal stations. (P W D No. 870 R T., dated 7th August 1883).
INDUS VALLEY ...	There are no intermediate class carriages at present, but 20 are under supply from England These will contain separate retiring accommodation for each compartment.	A third class carriage is reserved on the passenger trains for the exclusive use of native female travellers Only ten third class carriages of the ambulance type, open from end to end, having one latrine in a corner at one end, enclosed by a door, are available for this service. A sufficient number for the whole of this service will, it is said, be at once fitted with latrines.	Platform tickets are not in use at present, as no inconvenience is caused by the overcrowding of platforms Respectable Europeans and Natives are admitted to the platforms at the discretion of Station Masters The Manager thinks that platform tickets may hereafter be found necessary, but he would prefer issuing them without payment, as the issue and collection of tickets at one and the same station opens the door to fraud and places a temptation in the way of the staff.	The maximum number of passengers allowed to be carried in lower class carriages is painted on them, both inside and outside. For an ordinary 3rd class carriage the maximum number is 50 during the cold weather and 40 during the hot weather. The minimum space per passenger in the cold weather varies according to the type of the carriage from 18 to 20½ inches in width of seat and 33½ to 40 cubic feet of space The most recent and approved type of carriage gives 20½ in width of seat and 33½ cubic feet of space per passenger. This space is increased by ⅓ in hot weather.	When intermediate class carriages commence to run, tickets will be sold at the 2nd class ticket window.
RAJPUTANA-MALWA.	Intermediate class carriages of improved pattern, with retiring accommodation, are in use.	Third class carriages or compartments are reserved for native females on all passenger trains. The number of native females travelling in intermediate class carriage being few, it has not been found practicable to place reserved accommodation for them in this class on every passenger train It can be arranged for on due notice being given.	At principal stations platform tickets are, as a rule, issued free of charge to friends of in-coming and out-going passengers. As an experiment, platform tickets are being issued at Agra Fort at a charge of one anna each; if found to answer, the practice will be extended to other principal stations.	Strict orders are in force to prevent overcrowding The maximum carrying capacity of intermediate and 3rd class compartments are 12 and 8 respectively for all seasons, the minimum sitting accommodation per passenger being 3 34 feet and 3 47 feet. This accommodation is considered ample, and the Manager does not think it necessary to fix different maxima for different seasons, as during the hot season there is, as a rule, much less travelling done, and therefore greater room is available in trains.	This is done.

and convenience of Native Passengers on Indian Railways—continued.

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Results of experiments made in the provision of latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Suggestion to call out at each station the duration of the halt of a train, together with the name of the station. (P. W. D No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Whether the time of notice for reserved accommodation cannot be reduced to 6 hours at large stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at others. (P. W D No. 870 R T., dated 7th August 1883.)	What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles is fitted with retiring accommodation. (P. W D. No. 1400 R T., dated 27th December 1883.) And what is the exact nature of retiring accommodation provided. (P. W. D. No. 38 R. T., dated 10th January 1884.)
Enclosed latrines are provided in 10 third class carriages of the ambulance type which are reserved for native females. These are said not to have been kept as clean and free from odour as is desirable, but the Manager thinks that they may, and should, be kept clean when limited to the carriages reserved for native females. He, however, notes that the experience of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway goes against even this limited introduction of latrines into carriages, and is strongly opposed to the universal introduction of latrines into 3rd class carriages, as it would be quite impossible to keep them clean. He adds that the experience of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, who abandoned the experiment, and the opinions of the other lines recorded at the Railway Conference of 1882, may be treated as conclusive on this point. The provision of retiring accommodation is also not considered necessary, as the average length of journey of a 3rd class passenger on the Indus Valley Railway is about 50 miles, and even on the East Indian Railway only 70 miles. It would, it is said, suffice, if, as on the Indus Valley Railway, the doors were kept unlocked, and the duration of halts at stations, where the train stops more than 10 minutes, were called out, as suggested by the Government of India, with a proviso, to be introduced on the Indus Valley Railway, that, when passenger trains are running late, they shall never stop less than 10 minutes at such stations.	Will be done	Forty-eight hours' notice is not insisted on where reserved accommodation can be provided earlier, but a reduction of this time is not considered advisable at present. The amount of notice, it is said, must depend on the proportion of spare stock to the running stock and to the length of the line. This proportion is very small on the Indus Valley line for 1st and 2nd class carriages and comparatively large demands are made for them for the use of troops.	The whole of the 1st and 2nd class stock is provided with retiring accommodation, consisting of a small room, half the width of carriage, fitted with looking-glass, wash-hand basin with water laid on and raised seat. A few 1st class carriages have bath-rooms of the whole width of the carriage. The intermediate class carriages are designed to have a small compartment, half the width of the carriage, for each of the lateral compartments, fitted with a native latrine, water-tap and a wash-hand basin. Ten 3rd class carriages out of a total of 169 are fitted with retiring accommodation, consisting of a small enclosed place, with an opening in the floor, in a corner at one end of the carriage, which has a free passage through it from end to end.
Only the intermediate and saloon 3rd class carriages are provided with latrine accommodation, but all the Traffic Officers are of opinion that these end-opening saloon carriages are not so convenient as the 4-compartment side-door vehicles, which are said to be more appreciated by the public, as they are easier of access and exit, and are more private. For this reason, all 3rd class stock now under erection is being constructed on the 4-compartment principle. The Manager thinks that retiring accommodation should only be provided to the following extent:— *In mail trains.* (1).—One saloon third class for females. (2).—One intermediate, in both compartments. *In mixed trains.* (1).—One composite intermediate and third class in *both* compartments for females (2).—If found necessary, a compartment of one side-door 4-compartment 3rd class carriage to be fitted up with a latrine for the use of females only.	There is a rule in force that when a train stops 10 minutes, or longer, at a station, the duration of the halt shall be called out; but the duration of all halts of 5 minutes and over of mail, passenger, and mixed trains, will be called out in future with the names of stations.	The rule in force on this line requires a notice of not less than 12 hours, and the Manager thinks that this period cannot be reduced without inconvenience to the Railway and probably, in some cases, disappointment to the public, as reserved vehicles are only kept at certain principal stations and need time to be worked to other stations. Whenever possible, reserved accommodation is given in less time.	

	Total number constructed.	Number provided with retiring accommodation.
Royal saloons	3	3
State ,, ...	3	3
Inspection carriages	6	6
First class	82	82
Composite 1st, 2nd	33	33
2nd class	82	82
Intermediate	30	30
Composite, Intermediate and 3rd	20	20
3rd class end doors	14	14
Ambulance 3rd class	5	5
3rd class side doors	510	*Nil*
Dynamometer carriage . ..	1	1
Combined 3rd class and Post Office ..	14	*Nil*
Post Office vans ...	8	8
Brake vans	232	232

The retiring accommodation in intermediate and third class carriages consists of a small enclosed closet about 2 feet square, with a hole in the centre of the floor.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort

Railways.	(1) Introduction of improved pattern of intermediate class carriages, with retiring accommodation, and provision of reserved compartments at moderate rates. (P. W. D. Circular No. III Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(2) Reserved accommodation for Native females. (P. W. D. Circular No. III Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(3) Adoption of a system of platform tickets (P. W.D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(4) Exhibition in the lower class carriages of the maximum number that may be carried in each compartment. Maximum number not to be exceeded Maximum number carried in each class of accommodation during the different seasons, and the minimum space allowed per passenger (P. W. D Circular No. III Ry., dated 1st March 1883, and letter No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(5) Sale of intermediate class tickets at the window used for sale of 2nd class tickets at the principal stations. (P. W D No. 870 R T., dated 7th August 1883.)
RAJPUTANA-MALWA—*contd.*					
WARDHA COAL	The third class on this line corresponds with the intermediate class on other lines.	...	... Introduction of platform tickets not necessary. Every one is admitted free to the platform.	Only 2 fourth class carriages of the State Railway broad gauge type have been received on this line They are now used as 3rd class carriages, and the old type of Great Indian Peninsula Railway 3rd class carriages as 4th class. The space allowed per passenger on the new carriages is 1' 5" lineal measured on the seat, or 25½ cubic feet of carriage capacity.)	There is said to be no necessity for this, as the passenger traffic is very small.
CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN AND NALHATI.	There is no intermediate class on these lines nor have the public ever applied for such accommodation.	Three-fourths of a 3rd class carriage on each train is reserved on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway and a 3rd class compartment on the Nalhati Railway.	The necessity for such tickets has not been felt.	Overcrowding is avoided as a rule. During "Melas" and such exceptional occasions, passengers have been found to overcrowd compartments, unmindful of the space available. There are two kinds of lower class carriages, *viz.*, vendors' or lowest class and third class. Accommodation was originally provided for the vendors in covered wagons fitted with racks, but they are being replaced with old 3rd class carriages which are of an obsolete type and better suited for vendors' than for 3rd class carriages. The floor space allowed to each passenger in the 25 wagons still used as vendors' carriages, is 6·75 sq ft. in the old 3rd class carriages converted into vendors' carriages, 4·83 sq. ft.; in the old 3rd class vehicles still used as such, 3·37 sq ft.; and in the new 3rd class carriages of the standard type, 4·32 sq. ft. The maximum number of passengers allowed to be carried in each carriage is shown on the outside.	Please see column 1.
NORTHERN BENGAL.	Ten such carriages having 5 berths in each compartment, with retiring accommodation, have been sanctioned for the line. For rates at which reserved accommodation is allowed, please see extract from the Manager's letter, No. 78W, dated 13th January 1884, furnished by the Government of Bengal.	A compartment in a 3rd class carriage is reserved for the exclusive use of native females in the mail and one of the mixed trains. The existing stock of 3rd class carriages does not admit of a compartment being reserved for the 2nd mixed train	There is no necessity for such tickets, as stations have not become important enough as yet. Respectable natives are admitted free into the platforms.	The maximum number allowed in each intermediate compartment is 12, and that each 3rd class compartment 8, the minimum floor space per passenger being 4½ and 3½ square feet respectively. These limits are in force throughout the year.	One ticket window has been found sufficient at stations, with the exception of Siliguri where intermediate class tickets are now sold at the same window as 1st and 2nd class tickets.

and convenience of Native Passengers on Indian Railways—continued.

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Results of experiments made in the provision of latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages. (P W. D. No 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Suggestion to call out at each station the duration of the halt of a train, together with the name of the station. (P W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Whether the time of notice for reserved accommodation cannot be reduced to 6 hours at large stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at others. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883)	What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles is fitted with retiring accommodation. (P W. D. No. 1400 R. T., dated 27th December 1883.) And what is the exact nature of retiring accommodation provided. (P. W. D. No. 38 R. T., dated 10th January 1884.)
The mail trains now run with at least one saloon 3rd class and one intermediate, and the mixed trains with a composite intermediate and 3rd class carriage. All the Traffic Officers and the Manager are of opinion that it is not advisable or necessary to provide latrine accommodation in mixed trains, as these stop at each station, and as nearly all the stations are provided with adequate latrines.			
Please see column (9) .	.. ..	Reserved accommodation is provided on 24 hours' notice.	Only two 1st class compartments, out of three, are fitted with retiring accommodation No other passenger vehicles have this convenience. Latrine accommodation will be provided in the new 3rd class carriages, which will soon take the place of the old Great Indian Peninsula stock now running.
The lengths of the lines being short, and the stoppages frequent, no retiring accommodation in 3rd class carriages is said to be wanted.	... ..	Reserved accommodation is provided on short notice.	All 1st and 2nd class carriages received from the Patna-Gya Railway are provided with retiring accommodation, but no such provision has been made in the 3rd class carriages.
Latrine accommodation is provided in the 3rd class compartment reserved for the exclusive use of native females on the mail and one of the mixed trains, but nothing has been done in the direction of making such provision general, as, when trains are timed to stop at stat ons for more than 5 minutes, the duration of halt is called out.	Please see column (6) ...	It is not considered desirable to reduce the time of notice (48 hours) required at present until the additional carriages ordered have been supplied to the Traffic Department.	The 1st and 2nd class carriages have retiring accommodation. There is no such accommodation in the intermediate class carriages, but the new type vehicles of this class are being provided with it in each compartment. 18 per cent. of the 3rd class stock have retiring accommodation. The latrine accommodation provided in 1st and 2nd class carriages is similar to that for 1st class and composite carriages, respectively, shown in Mr. Molesworth's Drawing No. 14 of 9th August 1877. The new type of intermediate class carriages will have accommodation similar to that of composite carriages, except that the latrine will be on the floor of the carriage, and there will be no washing basin. In 3rd class carriages the latrine forms part of the ordinary bench, and is covered by a hinged lid.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort

Railways.	(1) Introduction of improved pattern of intermediate class carriages, with retiring accommodation, and provision of reserved compartments at moderate rates. (P. W. D. Circular No. 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(2) Reserved accommodation for Native females. (P. W. D Circular No. 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	(3) Adoption of a system of platform tickets. (P. W. D No. 870 R T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(4) Exhibition in the lower class carriages of the maximum number that may be carried in each compartment. Maximum number not to be exceeded Maximum number carried in each class of accommodation during the different seasons, and the minimum space allowed per passenger (P W D Circular No 111 Ry., dated 1st March 1883, and letter No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	(5) Sale of intermediate class tickets at the window used for sale of 2nd class tickets at the principal stations. (P. W. D No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)
TIRHOOT ...	Proposals are under consideration for introducing at an early date this class of carriage with retiring accommodation.	A compartment of a 3rd class carriage attached to each train has been hitherto reserved for native females, but this accommodation being insufficient, the Manager has ordered half a 3rd class carriage to be reserved in each train for the purpose.	The introduction of platform tickets is not considered desirable, as no inconvenience is felt by allowing native gentlemen free access to the platforms.	The maximum number for each 3rd class compartment is 8. This gives a floor area of 3½ square feet per passenger. During "Melas" when the 3rd class stock is found insufficient, 3 flap-door wagons are used for male passengers, and not more than 24 are put into a 14' wagon, or more than 28 into an 18' wagon.	The Manager does not consider that there is any necessity to make any distinction of windows for this class of traffic, as there is in general ample accommodation for obtaining tickets.
CAWNPORE-ACHNERA.	It is intended to have a compartment at each end of 6 composite Postal carriages fitted with retiring accommodation and provided with seats for 5 or 6 intermediate class passengers, and to allow any passenger paying four fares or 1 anna per mile to reserve the whole compartment. Should this accommodation become popular, more carriages can be provided by dividing an ordinary 3rd class carriage into four such compartments, and reserved accommodation brought within the reach of the poorer travellers. It is also proposed to have six 3rd class carriages, having a separate closet in each compartment. These carriages are to be reserved for native females, and any traveller paying 0 third class fares is to have a compartment reserved for him.	At present one carriage on every train is reserved for native females.	There are no stations of such magnitude as to render issue of platform tickets necessary.	The maximum number allotted to each vehicle is the same throughout the year. The whole of the 3rd class carriages are now being altered and a third seat is being added to the omnibus carriages which will give a length of seat of 18" for each of 33 passengers. The new carriages under construction have side doors and are divided into four compartments, each seating 8.	This will be done where there are separate ticket windows.
NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH.	The 3rd (intermediate) class carriages are provided with closed retiring accommodation in each compartment and the doors and windows fitted with venetian shutters, whereby seclusion for the families of native passengers can be secured. The rates in force for reserved accommodation are— 32 fares for a whole 4th class carriage. 24 fares for a whole 3rd class carriage. 12 fares for half 3rd class carriage. The above rates appear to be based on the maximum number allotted to each carriage (*vide* column 4).	One-half compartment of a 3rd, and the whole of a 4th, class carriage are reserved exclusively for native females on all trains; and when this accommodation is found insufficient, extra accommodation is supplied.	No difficulty is experienced in consequence of free admission of natives on to the platforms.	The maximum carrying capacity is painted, both inside and outside, on all 3rd and 4th class carriages. Each 3rd class carriage contains two compartments, each of which is intended to carry 12 passengers; and each 4th class contains four compartments, each of which is to carry a maximum number of eight passengers. No overcrowding is allowed under any circumstances. The seat space allowed to each passenger is about 18" in both 3rd and 4th class carriages.	Orders have already been issued to all principal stations to afford the same facilities to 3rd class (intermediate) passengers as 1st and 2nd class. A similar order will be issued to all stations.

and convenience of Native Passengers on Indian Railways—continued.

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Results of experiments made in the provision of latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Suggestion to call out at each station the duration of the halt of a train, together with the name of the station (P. W. D. No 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Whether the time of notice for reserved accommodation cannot be reduced to 6 hours at large stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at others. (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles is fitted with retiring accommodation. (P. W. D. No. 1400 R. T., dated 27th December 1883.) And what is the exact nature of retiring accommodation provided. (P. W. D. No. 38 R. T., dated 10th January 1884.)
No provision of latrine accommodation has yet been made on this Railway in 3rd class carriages, and the Manager is of opinion that it would tend to make carriages unhealthy and spread disease. Latrines are provided at each station, and it is proposed to act up to the suggestion of calling out the duration of halts at all stations where trains stop for about 10 minutes. To call out the halt at each station for the mail trains, which only stop 3 minutes at minor stations, would, in Manager's opinion, cause a delay to the train.	Please see remarks in column (6).	The time of notice required for reserved accommodation is 12 hours at the larger, and 24 hours at the smaller, stations The rolling-stock is not sufficient to reduce the time.	All 1st and 2nd class carriages have retiring accommodation. No such accommodation exists in the 3rd class carriages. The retiring room attached to each compartment of 1st and 2nd class carriages is 3′ 6″ long, 2′ 7½″ broad, and 6′ 4″ high, and is provided with a water closet, a wash-hand basin with water-tap, a tray for necessaries, and pegs for clothes.
It is not proposed to provide latrine accommodation, except in the intermediate class carriages and those reserved for native females, as it is feared that, if given generally, the maintenance of the permanent-way would suffer.	The length of stoppage of trains at stations is now called out.	The notice required at present is 12 hours. This cannot be reduced owing to the small number of vehicles available for reservation.	Please see columns (1) and (6).
All 3rd class carriages are provided with latrines. They are said to be appreciated by the natives, and to be a great convenience, more especially for those travelling long distances with families. Latrines are provided at convenient places on the passenger platforms.	The name of the station is called out on arrival of trains, and ample time is afforded to those who wish to alight.	Reserved accommodation is furnished, when available, on 6 hours' notice at Nagpur, and 24 hours' notice at other stations.	The 1st and 2nd class vehicles are all provided with the usual water closet retiring arrangement. The 3rd (intermediate) class carriages are also provided with closed retiring accommodation, the cleanliness of which is secured by an outside receiver, down which at each important station buckets of water are emptied. The receiver narrows at the throat, and a complete sluicing of the sides of the pan (which is open below) is effected; in practice, two buckets of water are found sufficient to thoroughly clean it. The floor of the closet is covered with zinc, and the hole in the floor is lined with the same metal. Two brackets are provided, on either side of the hole, to enable the passenger to stand clear of the floor. The brackets are clear of the floor so as not to obstruct cleaning operations. The 4th class carriages have no latrine accommodation, but the question of providing the same will not, it is said, be lost sight of, when new carriages are under construction.

Abstract of Reports showing the measures adopted for promoting the comfort

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Railways.	Introduction of improved pattern of intermediate class carriages, with retiring accommodation, and provision of reserved compartments at moderate rates. (P. W D. Circular No. III Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	Reserved accommodation for Native females. (P. W. D. Circular No. III Ry., dated 1st March 1883.)	Adoption of a system of Platform tickets. (P. W. D No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Exhibition in the lower class carriages of the maximum number that may be carried in each compartment. Maximum number not to be exceeded. Maximum number carried in each class of accommodation during the different seasons, and the minimum space allowed per passenger. (P. W. D. Circular No. III Ry., dated 1st March 1883, and letter No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)	Sale of intermediate class tickets at the window used for sale of 2nd class tickets at the principal stations (P. W. D. No. 870 R. T., dated 7th August 1883.)
BRITISH BURMA	No intermediate class carriage is necessary owing to the rates being exceedingly low for the country, *viz.*, 2 pies per mile for 3rd class passengers, and 6 pies per mile for 2nd class passengers. The 2nd class is freely used by the well-to-do natives of either sex, and the composite carriages have retiring accommodation, though it is doubtful whether it is used by Burmese travellers.	No reserved accommodation is required, as there is no caste system, and the women freely associate with men. It is never asked for, nor are any complaints made of its absence.	The introduction of platform tickets is not considered necessary, as the numbers of persons desiring admittance to the platform at more important stations are never very large. No restrictions are placed on respectable persons going on to the platforms with, or to meet, friends.	There is no necessity for reducing the maximum number of passengers per vehicle during the hot season. The temperature in the carriages during the hottest weather is never so great that the full number of passengers cannot travel with comfort. About one-third of the 3rd class carriages have seats and the remainder are without seats. The maximum number allotted to the former is 32 and that to the latter 39, the space allowed per passenger being 3·7 and 3 square feet respectively. The maximum carrying capacity is painted on each carriage in both English and Burmese.	Intermediate class carriages are not in use on this line.
BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.	No intermediate class carriages. When introduced, they will be fitted with retiring accommodation. Designs and estimates for four carriages are in course of preparation.	Six carriages have had the end compartment pannelled to the roof, and one is run on each train and can be reserved on payment of six fares. On each train certain 3rd class carriages are set apart for native female travellers.	The practice of issuing platform tickets at a charge of 3 pies per head is about to be introduced.	The maximum number allotted to a compartment is eight, and whenever possible, this number is reduced to six during the hot weather. The minimum accommodation allowed to each passenger is 3 square feet. The necessity for preventing overcrowding is impressed on the staff, but it is said to be a matter of great difficulty to deal with, as passengers would far sooner be overcrowded than left behind. It is also added that with the uncertain nature of road-side traffic, and only a single service daily, it is almost impossible without either constant empty haulage, or much discontent to prevent its occurrence at intervals.	The question of introducing intermediate class carriages is under consideration, and if introduced, tickets will be sold, where separate windows are in use, at the 2nd class ticket window.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S.	The introduction of an intermediate class of carriages is not recommended. The requirements of the better class of natives can, the Manager thinks, be met by adopting low rates for reserved 3rd class compartments.	Reserved accommodation for native passengers travelling with their families was provided during the second-half of 1883, and now each train has two or more 3rd class vehicles with end compartment partitioned off from the rest of the carriage.	Free admittance to the platforms is allowed at all stations except Hyderabad, where the privilege is extended to the relatives and followers of 1st and 2nd class passengers only; the 3rd class passengers having to part with their friends in the large waiting rooms provided for males and females at either end of the station building. On Special or State occasions, free passes are issued. As three-fourths of the 3rd class passengers on this line travel to and from Hyderabad, the platform is very often crowded with passengers, all of whom carry arms, and it is not therefore considered advisable to issue platform tickets.	The maximum number to be accommodated in each compartment is marked both inside and outside of the carriages, but notwithstanding this, great difficulty is said to be frequently experienced in preventing overcrowding. A seat space of 18 inches is allowed per passenger in 3rd class carriages. The maximum number carried in a compartment does not vary in different seasons. The heat in the Deccan not being excessive, this provision is said not to be required.	The better class of Native and Eurasian passengers at terminal stations obtain tickets from the window where 1st class tickets are issued.
MYSORE ..	There is no intermediate class carriage on this line, and there is said to be no necessity for such accommodation, owing to the short length of the line.	One 3rd class carriage is invariably reserved on every passenger train for native females.	Respectable natives are allowed free admission to platforms. No inconvenience has yet been caused by this practice, but should any necessity arise, platform tickets will be introduced.	The maximum number carried in a third class compartment is 10, and the minimum sitting space allowed per passenger is 1' 2½". These limits are in force throughout the year, the changes of climate in Mysore not necessitating special accommodation in different seasons.	No intermediate class carriage.
DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.	...	Arrangements have been made to reserve half of a 3rd class trolly on each passenger train for the convenience of native females, the other half being available for such of them as may require reserved accommodation.	...	...	...
ASSAM ..	.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

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and convenience of Native Passengers on Indian Railways—concluded.

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Results of experiments made in the provision of latrine accommodation in 3rd class carriages (P W D No 870 R T, dated 7th August 1883.)	Suggestion to call out at each station the duration of the halt of a train, together with the name of the station (P W D No 870 R T, dated 7th August 1883)	Whether the time of notice for reserved accommodation cannot be reduced to 6 hours at large stations where spare stock is kept, and 24 hours at others (P W D No 870 R T., dated 7th August 1883)	What proportion of each class of passenger vehicles is fitted with retiring accommodation. (P W D No 1400 R T, dated 27th December 1883) And what is the exact nature of retiring accommodation provided. (P W D No. 38 R. T, dated 10th January 1884)
The third class carriages were at first provided with retiring rooms, but as they were never used, the partitions have, after full trial, been removed The provision of latrines at stations which are, on an average, only 7½ miles apart, is said to be sufficient to meet all requirements These are freely used by both sexes and all classes.	...	No reserved accommodation is now allowed on this line owing to paucity of stock As the stock increases, the question of a change in this respect will, it is said, be considered.	Please see remarks in columns (1) and (6).
The 3rd class carriages are not provided with latrines, and as the trains halt at no very great intervals for periods of six and eight minutes at watering stations, they can, it is believed, be done without. The question of supplying latrines in carriages to be reserved for women and children will be considered when any further 3rd class stock is under consideration Intermediate class carriages, when introduced, will be fitted with retiring accommodation.	Arrangements will be made for calling out the length of stoppage at all stations where it exceeds 3 minutes, at the same time as the name of the station.	The time of notice will be reduced to 6 hours at stations where stock is kept; for out-stations it cannot be put at less than 36 hours owing to the few trains running.	Only the 1st class carriages are fitted with retiring accommodation, which consists of a small lavatory and latrine for each saloon or compartment Four 2nd class carriages are also being fitted with it These carriages are being lengthened at either end so as to give room upon which to erect the lavatory and latrine On the completion of these four carriages, the remaining second class stock will be similarly altered.
Latrines are provided in most of the 3rd class carriages, but owing to the difficulty in keeping them clean throughout a journey, they are most offensive, and a source of nuisance rather than a convenience; and as there are latrines at all stations, in building new stock it is not proposed to provide latrines in 3rd class carriages		Owing to paucity of stock, no reduction of time of notice is possible.	Latrines are provided in all 1st and 2nd, and in most of the 3rd class carriages. A corner of each 3rd class vehicle is screened off for this purpose The floor is protected by strong zinc sheeting, and every endeavour is made to keep the closets clean, This is, however, said to be a difficult matter during the hot season, as water is not procurable at Wadi for washing carriages. All 1st and two 2nd class carriages are fitted with a water closet and lavatory, and the remainder of the 2nd class stock with latrines only.
No latrines are provided in 3rd class carriages, as the frequency and duration of halts give ample time to passengers at stations In order to facilitate the ingress and egress of passengers, the practice of locking the doors of carriages has been discontinued	This is done	The time of notice required for 3rd class reserved accommodation is 12 hours, and that for 1st and 2nd class accommodation 24 hours At the terminal stations of Mysore and Bangalore, 3 hours' notice is, as a matter of fact, sufficient to secure reserved accommodation in any class.	The 1st and 2nd class carriages are provided with latrine accommodation. There are no latrines in the 3rd class carriages.
Vide column (9)		... ...	The nature of the stock in use on this line does not admit of retiring accommodation being provided. This want, however, it is stated, is not felt, owing to frequent stoppage of trains at watering and passenger stations.
.. ..	.. ...	... ...	None of the vehicles are fitted with retiring accommodation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first ten months of the official year 1884-85, and of the thirteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports	On Exports	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . .	8,81	61,03	20,58	90,42	5,40	39,86	3,69	48,95	1,01	1,11	1,72	3,84	3,14	10,40	11,51	25,05	1,32	3,56	13,64	18,52	19,68	1,15,96	1,35,64	51,14	1,86,78	1871-72.
1872-73 . .	9,95	57,90	22.76	90,61	4.65	37,28	2,98	44,91	89	1.04	1,73	3,66	3,23	10,13	9,25	22,61	2,51	4,21	23,24	29.96	21,23	1,10,56	1,31,79	59,96	1,91,75	1872-73.
1873-74 . .	8,86	56.58	18,46	83,90	5,39	39,74	3,13	48,26	1,11	85	1,02	2,98	3,20	11,70	11,47	26,46	2,70	4,05	18.25	25,00	21,26	1,13,01	1,34,27	52,33	1,86,60	1873-74.
1874-75 . .	9,76	65,37	15,03	90,16	5,63	40,48	3,68	49,79	95	76	1,25	2,96	3,10	11,38	11,09	25,57	3,12	5,74	11,68	20,54	22,56	1,23,73	1,46,29	42.73	1,89,02	1874-75.
1875-76 . .	10,49	62,56	15,89	88,94	5,92	36,48	4,01	46,41	1,13	90	1,08	3,11	3,65	11,58	9,40	24,63	3,12	4,21	20,07	27,40	24,31	1,15,73	1,40,04	50,45	1,90,49	1875-76.
1876-77 . .	10,84	54,88	15,17	80,89	6,93	35,18	94	43,05	1,23	65	25	2,13	4,49	10,10	5,88	20,47	3,47	4,43	15,25	23,15	26,96	1,05,24	1,32,20	37,49	1,69,69	1876-77.
1877-78 . .	12,12	68.56	16,89	97,57	7,19	41,50	99	49,68	1,61	79	40	2,80	4,75	7,87	1,85	14,47	4,10	5,22	12,01	21,33	29,77	1,23 94	1,53,71	32,14	1,85,85	1877-78.
1878-79 . .	10,99	55,12	16,48	82,59	7,20	38,47	1,88	47.55	1,60	52	23	2,35	4,62	7,98	3.80	16,40	5,51	5,78	16.09	27,38	29,92	1,07,87	1,37,79	38,48	1,76,27	1878-79.
1879-80 . .	10.33	50,89	11,32	72 54	7,98	33,47	1,90	43,35	2,64	62	25	3,51	4,28	7,71	6,43	18,42	5,71	5,73	18,99	30,3	30,94	98,42	1,29.36	38,89	1,68,25	1879-80.
1880-81 . .	10,89	50,57	12,41	73,87	7,24	46,61	2,07	55.92	4,10	1,06	21	5,37	4,39	8,86	6,38	19,63	3,98	6,81	22.70	33.49	30.60	1,13,91	1,44,51	43,77	1,88,28	1880-81.
1881-82 . .	10,88	45,03	14,51	70,42	8,41	40,14	1,53	50,08	3,17	1,09	32	4,53	4,18	8,20	3,95	16.33	5,89	6.73	26,24	38,86	32.53	1,01,19	1,33,72	46.55	1,80,27	1881-82.
1882-83 . .	11,82	14	15,42	27,38	8,49	-1,01*	1,53	9,01	2,87	4	49	3,40	4,46	4	3,14	7,64	6,54	7	31.09	37,70	34,18	—72*	33,46	51.67	85,13	1882-83.
1883-84 . .	12,03	24	15,79	28,06	8,96	48	1,30	10,74	3,08	4	46	3,58	4,19	7	4,63	8,89	6.43	12	23,96	30,51	34,69	95	35,64	46,14	81,78	1883-84.
1884-85 . .	10,48	30	11,47	22,25	9,06	39	1,67	11,12	3,28	5	50	3,83	4,02	5	4,13	8,20	6.39	6	16.71	23,16	33,23	85	34,08	34,48	68,56	1884-85.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th February 1885.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE FINE-ARTS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF ANTWERP IN 1885.

Circular No. $\frac{13 \text{ Ex.}}{4-4.}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, (Museums and Exhibitions),—dated Calcutta, the 14th February 1885.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following—

No. 16 E.U.B.A., dated Bombay, the 29th December 1884.

From—F. MASOTTI, Esq., *Acting Consul General for Belgium in British India,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that a Universal Exhibition of Fine Arts is to be held next summer at Antwerp, to which I am desired to invite the Government of India's, and through it, the Governments of the various Presidencies' official co-operation. This Exhibition, which is being organised by the Royal Society of Antwerp for the encouragement of Fine Arts, under the patronage of Government, and with the support of the Communal Administration, is to take place instead of the 24th triennial concours, and is to be opened on 2nd May next.

I beg to address you under separate cover twelve copies of the Prospectus of the said Exhibition setting forth its general rules and regulations, and shall feel very much obliged by the Government of India giving to the project the widest possible publicity.

I venture to hope that the Government of India may be graciously pleased favourably to receive the invitation I have been deputed to convey, and intended, moreover, in the interest of Artists.

May I be permitted to add, that Antwerp will, no doubt, next year, attract a considerable number of visitors of every nationality desirous of seeing the International Exhibition that is to testify to the aptitude and genius of every nation. This opportunity will be availed of to visit and contemplate the vast nautical establishments which have made Antwerp one of the first ports in Europe.

Moreover, that city, it is almost superfluous to mention, is not only a commercial centre, but has for centuries past ranked eminently amongst the world of arts, as shown by its chefs d'œuvre preserved in its Museums and Churches. A visit to Antwerp will, therefore, prove of the utmost interest for the artist as well as for the business-man and tourist.

The retrospective Exhibition of Art and Industries which it is proposed to open also in 1885 will further add to the numerous attractions of that commercial metropolis.

In conclusion, the Royal Society will organise, according to custom and with the authority of the Belgian Government, a lottery of art-objects acquired from amongst the exhibits, without distinction as to origin.

Belgium, and especially the city of Antwerp, reserves the most cordial reception to the foreign artists who, I trust, will numerously respond to the present appeal.

THE FINE-ARTS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF ANTWERP IN 1885.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

ART. 1.

The Fine Arts Royal Society of Antwerp shall, under the patronage of the Belgian Government, and with the co-operation of the Antwerp Communal Administration, organise a Universal Exhibition of Fine-Arts, to take place at Antwerp in 1885, instead of the 24th Triennial Exhibition.

The ground to be assigned for the exhibition of Fine-Arts shall be close by that allotted for the exhibition of Industry, and comprise an area of over 8,000 square metres.

ART. 2.

This Universal Exhibition shall open on the 2nd May, and close in October of the said year.

ART. 3.

The sites shall be placed gratis at the disposal of exhibitors.

ART. 4.

The Belgian Government will be represented by a Commissioner-General, Count Adrian d'Oultremont, M.P., and by a Special Commissioner, Mr. Cuylits, President of the Royal Fine-Arts Society; the latter will also act as the Commissioner to the Belgian Section in the Exhibition.

The Commissioner-General representing the Government will be the corresponding official between the Society and the foreign representatives.

ART. 5.

Foreign Governments are invited to—

(1) appoint Committees, in the terms of these regulations, for inviting their respective countries taking part in the Exhibition;

(2) to accredit with the Belgian Government their respective agents to represent their exhibitors and watch over their interests.

ART. 6.

The Society's Managing Committee shall have no direct correspondence with foreign exhibitors having their respective Government representation in the terms of Art. 5.

ART. 7.

The Exhibition shall comprise—

(1) one Belgian section;

(2) as many other sections as foreign Governments there may be officially represented.

(3) or if preferable, one single section for all foreign nations.

ART. 8.

Foreign Committees should inform the Society's Managing Committee, as soon as possible, what space of ground they may possibly require.

Consequent upon this information, the Managing Committee shall, in concord with the Government Commissioner-General, proceed, without delay, to allot the sites to each foreign section in proportion to their requirements.

This allotment effected, notice shall immediately be given to the Foreign Committees that they may avail themselves of the ground thus assigned to each of them.

ART. 9.

The Exhibition will be open to the works of Belgian and foreign artists that lived up to the 1st August 1880, comprised under one of the five following classifications:—

(1) Pictures and Paintings.

(2) Drawing in pencil, Water-colours, and Miniature.

(3) Sculpture.

(4) Architecture.

(5) Engravings and Lithographing.

ART. 10.

The following shall be excluded:—

(1) Porcelain or Faience Pictures.

(2) Copies, except such as reproduce a work of art of a different design.

(3) Art-works sent in by individuals other than the artists themselves, without their authorisation or that of their assigns.

(4) Art-works included in the above five classifications that may not be duly protected by frames.

(5) Anonymous works of art.

ART. 11.

The total number of Art-works to be exhibited by Belgian artists should be limited to—

700	under	the 1st	classification.
100	"	the 2nd	"
100	"	the 3rd	"
50	"	the 4th	"
50	"	the 5th	"

ART. 12.

The admission of Belgian Art-works shall be decided by a Jury appointed by the Government and composed of 33 members, of which 16 will be nominated by the Government, 16 by the Society's Managing Committee and the President, who shall be the Government Special Commissioner to the Fine-Arts Universal Exhibition.

Each delegation, the Government and the Society's, should include at least 14 artist-members, five of them to be general painters, three historical painters, two statuary artists, two architects or draughtsmen, and one engraver.

The said Jury shall decide also upon the admission of Art-works from foreign artists whose Governments may not be represented in the Exhibition.

Upon settlement of this affair, the Jury shall determine what Art-works should have the most prominent location. The Jury's decision shall hold good when the quorum shall consist of the majority of their members; but for deciding upon the admission of Art-works the majority should consist of two-thirds of the members present.

Secret balloting shall be granted whenever any Jury-man applies for it.

ART. 13.

For the proper display of Art-works, the Jury appointed according to Art. 12 shall constitute a Committee composed of their President and as many members as they deem necessary, provided the Government and the Society be equally represented between them.

ART. 14.

The Society's Managing Committee shall have made out an official catalogue of the Exhibition.

ART. 15.

Belgian artists shall be allowed carriage free for their goods to and from the Exhibition but only through Belgian railways, exclusive of any dray-carting expenses.

Foreign artists should send in their goods, all charges prepaid, to the Belgian frontier and take advantage of the special tariff No. 10, that is to say, of paying simply full import-fare and no export fare.

Goods from Belgian artists abroad must be sent in, all charges prepaid up to the Belgian frontier.

ART. 16.

General surveillance over the different sections shall be guaranteed by the Society.

The Society's Managing Committee shall attend to—

(1) the decoration of the whole Belgian Section;

(2) receiving, unpacking, displaying, repacking, carriage and re-carriage of their Art-works and packages.

Foreign Commissioners shall attend to—

(1) The decoration and organisation of their Sections.

(2) The unloading and reloading of wagons, unpacking and repacking of their tapestries, &c., defraying their expenses, carriage and re-carriage of their packages, and special surveillance over their Sections during day-time.

In the management of their Sections, they should carefully look after the proper display of their goods all round, their separate classifications and ornamentations.

They shall enjoy the advantages offered by the special regulations respecting the transport, receiving, arranging, and re-shipping of their Art-works, as well as the advantages offered to foreign exhibitors by the customs tariff in the terms indicated in these regulations by the Belgian Government's General Commissioner.

ART. 17.

The despatch of goods shall be noticed by means of a certificate in triplicate, drawn up after a model to be hereafter forwarded in due time to interested parties, along with precise information as to dates, &c.

The packages of Art-works from foreign artists, whose Government may be represented according to Art. 5, should be labelled to the address of their official Committees: the Society's Managing Committee shall refuse every package not in conformity with this essential condition.

ART. 18.

An international prize-awarding Jury shall be appointed under the Government's auspices, who shall choose from among themselves their Chairman, Vice-chairman, and Secretary.

For every class of goods the number of Jurymen shall be divided between the Belgian and foreign nations in proportion to the number of exhibitors.

ART. 19.

The Committee of each nation officially represented shall nominate what Jurymen they may be entitled to choose as well as their Chairman and Secretaries.

Jurymen that Belgium may be entitled to elect shall be nominated by the Jury of admission in the terms of Art. 13, who shall also name their Chairman and Secretary.

In the same manner they shall elect extra Jurymen to substitute the titular ones in order of seniority or other special attribute, whenever their attendance shall be required by the Jury of the class they may belong to. Their office shall cease when those whom they replace present themselves.

Exhibitors called to serve on the international jury shall not be debarred from competing for the prizes.

ART. 20.

Every international jury for each class of goods shall have a Chairman, Vice-chairman and a Secretary elected by the said jury itself.

In case of equal division of votes, the President (or Vice-president acting for him) shall have the casting vote.

ART. 21.

The nature of rewards shall be subsequently determined.

ART. 22.

The Society shall organise, as usual, with the Government sanction, a lottery of Art-works acquired from among those exhibited by Belgian or foreign artists.

ART. 23.

The Exhibition shall be kept open daily during the hours which the Society's Managing Committee shall fix.

It may, however, be closed under exceptional circumstances, should the Managing Committee deem necessary to do so.

ART. 24.

The entrance fee shall hereafter be fixed by the Society's Managing Committee.

ART. 25.

Exhibitor-artists shall be allowed each one a free ticket for the whole time the Exhibition lasts.

Such tickets shall bear the privileged receiver's signature, and be produced whenever required; if lost, under no circumstance shall they be replaced.

ART. 26.

No Art-work whatever displayed at the Exhibition shall be copied or reproduced in any shape whatsoever, unless the exhibitor or his representative consents to it by means of a special authorisation issued by the Government Commissioner-General.

ART. 27.

Nothing exhibited shall be allowed withdrawal from the Exhibition before its clôture, unless the exhibitor produces to that effect a permit in writing from the Government Commissioner-General.

ART. 28.

The goods exhibited shall be returned to the exhibitors, as soon as practicable, unless directed to the contrary after the clôture of the Exhibition.

Whatever goods exhibited, unreturned for want of sufficient packing or labels indicative to their return destination, shall be considered given up to the Society, who will dispose of them as they think fit, unless the said goods be claimed within six months by the owners.

ART. 29.

Steps shall be taken to protect the goods exhibited from theft and every kind of damage; but by no means will the Managing Committee be liable to make them good, whatever may be the extent and cause of such damages.

The exhibitors shall be, moreover, free to insure their exhibits for themselves against such losses, should they deem expedient to do so.

ART. 30.

The would-be exhibitors declare hereby to abide by these as well as any other regulations that might be promulgated hereafter.

Antwerp, 15th October 1884.

PIERRE KOCH,
Secretary to the Royal Society of Fine-Arts.

JACQUES CUYLITS,
President-Royal Society of Fine-Arts and Special Commissioner to the Belgian Government.

Approved:

ARTHUR VANDEN NEST,
Chief Secretary to the Antwerp Fine-Arts Committee.

LEOPOLD de WAEL,
Antwerp College of Burgomaster and Aldermen.

Seen and presented:

J. GODY,
Secretary-General to the Belgian Government General Commissioner.

COUNT A. D'OULTREMONT,
Commissioner-General to the Belgian Government.

Sanctioned:

CHEV. DE MOREAU,
Secretary of State for Agriculture, Industry and Public Works.

Brussels, 31st October 1884.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above papers be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*; and that copies be forwarded to the several local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, for publication in the local Gazettes.

Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" the North Western Provinces and Oudh.
" the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" British Burma.
" Assam.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad.

True Extract

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REMARKS ON THE REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA AND GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM FOR THE YEAR 1884

Nos. 76 & 77 S.
47—2

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—under date, Calcutta, the 17th February 1885.

Read—

The Report of the Geological Survey of India and of the Geological Museum for the year 1884, received under cover of the Superintendent's letter No. 56, dated the 2nd February 1885.

RESOLUTION.—As mentioned in the Resolution on last year's report Mr Foote's deputation to examine the country between Bezvada, the Singareni coal-field, and Hyderabad caused a temporary break in the exploration of the Billa Surgam caves in the Kurnool District. Operations were, however, resumed under Lieutenant H. B. Foote, R.A., and have resulted in interesting discoveries of the remains of animals which no longer inhabit the region, and of human bones and articles of human manufacture, at a depth of 16 feet below the surface. Mr. Foote's explorations were fruitless as regards coal, but resulted in the discovery of a strong lode of rich iron-ore. In the Chhatisgarh coal-fields Dr. King was engaged in exploring for coal near the line of the projected Nagpur-Bengal Railway. Borings are now being sunk under Dr. King's directions. The explorations in progress under Mr. Hughes in the Rewah coal-fields were continued during the year with great success, and an extensive colliery is being opened under his directions from which coal will be conveyed by means of a branch line of railway now under construction from Katni. Geological explorations were commenced by Mr. Bose in the basin of the Upper Mahanadi, regarding the results of which the Superintendent reports unfavourably. Mr. Oldham continued his exploration of the Siwaliks and the outer Himalayan ranges to the north of Dehra-Dun. A full summary of the conclusions tentatively arrived at is given in the Superintendent's Report, as Mr. Oldham's temporary deputation to the Andamans for duty with the Topographical Survey party may delay the publication of his complete report. The results of Mr. Griesbach's observations in the Takht-i-Suleman hills were published during the year, but his work would seem to have been somewhat superficial in character. This officer is now employed with the Boundary Commission. Mr. Mallet was deputed during the year to the Andamans to report on some ores recently discovered, and he took the opportunity to examine the interesting volcanic sites of Barren Island and Narcondam. Advantage was taken of the Aka Expedition to depute Mr. LaTouche to examine the geology of the Aka country, and though the nature of the ground confined him to the rocks in the stream courses, sufficient observations were taken to establish the geological identity of the Aka country with the Dafla country on the east and the Bhutan Duars on the west. Mr. LaTouche also explored the Langrin coal-field on the south-western ridge of the Garo hills and established the existence of an abundant supply of very fair coal on the border of the Sylhet plain.

2. The publications of the Department consisted of memoirs by Messrs Bose and Fedden on the Lower Nerbudda Valley and Kattiawar respectively, of the usual Records, and of further contributions to the Palæontologia Indica. These last were all of a very interesting and important character. Mr. Lydekker brought out five parts of Series X on the Indian tertiary and post-tertiary vertebrata, which have received very high praise from competent authorities.

Dr. Waagen's valuable work on the fossils of the Salt Range was continued by the publication of Parts 3 and 4 of the Brachiopoda of the Productus Limestone. A large fasciculus of Series XIV, descriptive of the tertiary and upper cretaceous fossils of Sind, due to the labours of Professor Martin Duncan and Mr. Percy Sladen, was issued early in the year.

3. The Musuem was enriched during the year by several contributions from the Australian Colonies of collections which had been shown at the Calcutta Exhibition.

4. The administration of the Department was in the hands of Mr. Medlicott for one-half of the year, and of Dr. King, who officiated as Superintendent during Mr. Medlicott's absence on leave, for the remainder.

The thanks of the Government of India are due to both these officers for the manner in which they performed their responsible duties.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India for information and communication to the officers of the Department, and also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract)

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.		Wheat. Past fortnight.		Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		Barley. Present fortnight.		Barley. Past fortnight.		Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.		Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		Rice (common). Present fortnight		Rice (common). Past fortnight.		Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight.		Great Millet Past fortnight.		Great Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.		Bulrush Millet Past fortnight.		Bulrush Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	
		S.	Ch.	S	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S	Ch	S.	Ch.	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S.	C'	S	Ch.
Madras	Ganjam			12	8	8	13	...		...		...		...		14	10	17	0	...		15	8	17	14	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Vizagapatam	18	0	18	0	13	0	...		...		...		10	2	10	2	11	3	12	6	12	6	13	10	22	10	22	10	25	14	22	11	22	11	31	11
	Godavery	12	10	16	8	10	13	...		..		...		11	14	11	14	12	14	14	0	14	0	16	0	25	0	23	0	23	0	..		...		...	
	Kistna	12	8	11	0	9	13	...		...		...		16	3	13	8	13	0	17	6	16	5	14	2	20	5	19	13	21	5	..		...		...	
	Nellore	9	0	10	5	11	3	...		..		...		13	14	13	14	12	10	16	0	15	0	16	0	20	10	23	0	22	2	20	14	24	0	...	
	Cuddapah	11	13	11	0	14	0	...		...		...		11	8	12	0	12	6	12	14	13	8	13	5	23	11	22	14	28	0	23	3	23	3	29	11
	Anantapur	10	5	11	8	11	8	...		...		...		..		...		11	13	9	11	10	13	13	0	19	5	19	10	33	0	18	13	19	11	30	2
	Bellary	12	8	13	6	15	6	...		...		...		10	11	11	3	12	5	11	14	12	6	13	8	19	10	19	10	37	2	17	14	16	14	25	6
	Kurnool	12	11	12	6	10	13	...		...		...		11	6	11	6	11	0	12	2	12	14	11	6	20	8	21	3	34	3	20	0	19	6	35	0
	Madras	10	10	10	10	10	8	...		...		...		11	13	11	10	13	14	13	0	12	13	15	8	21	10	21	10	23	0	23	13	20	13	27	11
	Chingleput	..		..		...		...		...		...		12	0	12	0	15	11	12	13	12	13	18	2			...		...		18	8	18	8	23	13
	North Arcot	9	5	9	5*	10	3	...		...		...		11	3	13	2	15	14	12	14	15	0	17	14	20	14	24	10	...		22	5	22	5	..	
	South Arcot	6	10	7	0	8	10	...		...		...		10	6	10	0	15	3	11	13	10	14	17	8	...		..		.		21	3	21	3	30	13
	Tanjore	8	13	8	13	11	0	...		...		...		10	13	10	13	19	2	13	6	13	6	20	14	21	2	20	11	41	5	21	11	21	11	43	8
	Trichinopoly	8	14	8	14	9	3	...		...		...		11	8	9	11	16	3	12	0	10	14	17	0	...		15	6	33	10	17	13	19	0	35	10
	Madura	9	0	8	10	10	14	...		...		...		10	2	10	2	16	13	10	10	10	10	18	3	19	6	19	6	38	14	23	8	23	8	38	3
	Tinnevelly	9	10	9	10	9	3	...		...		...		9	8	9	8	12	11	11	3	11	3	16	0	...		..		.		..		..		...	
	Coimbatore	10	11	10	11	13	2	...		...		...		12	10	11	11	14	6	13	2	13	2	15	6	18	5	18	5	27	13	25	6	25	6	31	13
	Nilgiris	7	2	8	8	9	8	...		...		...		9	10	9	10	11	3	10	6	10	6	12	0	13	14	13	14	21	10	14	0	14	0	21	11
	Salem	10	3	10	3	13	10	...		...		...		10	13	11	3	15	0	11	5	11	13	18	13	18	3	18	3	29		19	11	19	11	29	8
	South Canara	12	14	13	8	10	5	..		...		...		9	11	9	11	7	13	13	11	13	11	13	11	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Malabar	9	0	9	0	8	10	...		...		...		13	0	13	3	14	3	13	13	14	0	15	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
Bombay	Pombay	No return received								...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Ahmedabad																																				
	Kaira																																				
	Surat																																				
	Broach																																				
	Tanna (Salsette)																																				
	Colaba (Alibag)																																				
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																																				
	Nasik																																				
	Ahmednagar																																				
	Poona																																				
	Sholapur																																				
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)																																				
	Satara																																				
	Belgaum																																				
	Dharwar (Hubli)																																				
	Ratnagiri																																				
	Kanara (Karwar)																																				
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)																																				
	Aden																																				
	Ahmedabad																																				
	Baroda																																				
	Disa																																				
	Nimach																																				
	Nasirabad																																				
	Rajkot																																				
	Upper Sindh Frontier	16	0	16	0	14	8	22	12	22	12	24	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	4	11	4	11	4	26	0	26	0	23	8	25	8	25	8	24	0
	Kurachi	14	10	14	10	13	0	20	0	20	0	24	0	9	0	8	0	8	12	15	0	15	0	15	8	20	0	20	0	24	0	17	8	17	0	16	0
	Hyderabad (Nakur)	17	0	15	0	18	0	22	0	20	0	26	0	11	8	11	8	13	0	14	0	13	4	17	0	26	0	28	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	20	0
	Shikarpur	15	4	15	0	14	8	22	0	22	8	24	8	10	4	10	0	12	0	11	0	11	0	14	0	20	0	20	8	21	0	25	0	26	0	24	8
	Sukkur	17	0	17	0	15	8	27	0	24	0	29	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	14	0	13	8	15	8	23	0	23	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	21	0
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16	0	16	0	11	9	...		...		...		...		...		...		15	7	14	8	12	4	...		...		...		20	11	20	0	15	4
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																																				
	Burdwan	16	0	16	0	15	9	...		20	0	22	0	14	10	14	10	12	12	17	14	17	14	14	4	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Bancoorah	16	8	15	8	15	0	17	8	16	8	16	0	14	8	15	0	15	8	16	8	17	0	18	12	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Beerbhoom	16	0	16	0	15	0	...		...		...		13	4	13	4	13	8	16	8	17	4	15	4	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Midnapore	14	0	14	0	12	0	20	0	20	0	15	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	20	0	20	0	18	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Hooghly	17	0	16	0	14	0	...		...		...		10	0	10	0	8	0	14	0	14	0	13	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Howrah	15	12	15	8	13	0	...		...		...		11	0	11	0	11	8	14	8	14	8	13	4	...		...		...		...		...		...	

* The Collector has been called upon to explain how the retail price happens to be lower than the wholesale price.

a In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Chinna and Chatwa 14 seers, and Ramegunge 13-14 seers.

b The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

c The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11-14 to 13-5 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1885.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt									Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.							
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.					
...	26 6	35 3	...	33 5	33 5	...	215 13	215 13		..	...	...	13 13	13 13	Ganjam			Madras.
25 3	25 3	27 5	31 10	31 10	42 2	93 5	93 5	96 3	14 0	14 0	14 5	12 14	12 14	14 0	Vizagapatam			
29 2	29 2	32 13	29 6	30 6	46 3	145 13	145 13	194 6	14 10	15 10	15 10	14 10	15 10	15 10	Godavery			
30 14	30 6	27 3	32 8	29 2	30 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	14 10	15 3	Kistna			
21 13	25 8	23 11	24 2	24 11	29 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore			
26 2	27 6	30 0	24 2	24 2	34 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 3	Cuddapah			
19 6	20 6	34 14	23 0	23 8	44 13	...	.	..	14 5	14 10	14 5	14 0	14 5	14 5	Anantapur			
22 5	24 3	35 14	21 5	21 5	38 2	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 3	15 3	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 14	Bellary			
...	...	...	21 11	23 3	30 11	138 13	139 0	133 3	14 13	15 3	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	Kurnool			
27 6	25 0	28 2	24 3	23 6	26 8	79 0	81 6	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras			
24 11	24 11	30 2	21 2	20 5	28 2	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	Chinglepnt			
27 6	29 2	38 8	22 10	22 10	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 5	14 5	14 13	North Arcot			
21 14	21 14	33 6	23 5	23 5	28 6	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 0	18 0	19 5	17 8	17 8	18 6	South Arcot			
25 11	24 3	45 5	23 10	24 8	38 8	170 2	170 2	145 13	15 10	15 3	16 10	14 11	14 11	15 10	Tanjore			
22 5	21 10	36 11	23 2	23 2	37 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	15 6	Trichinopoly			
24 13	24 13	40 5	24 14	23 0	35 10	106 14	106 14	116 10	16 6	16 6	17 13	15 14	15 14	17 5	Madura			
...	...	...	19 6	19 6	26 6	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 6	17 6	18 5	17 0	17 0	17 13	Tinnevelly			
24 10	24 10	32 13	27 8	26 10	36 2	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore			
14 6	18 0	21 10	18 5	18 5	24 2	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris			
25 10	25 10	34 3	26 10	27 10	37 6	155 8	155 8	151 10	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 14	16 14	16 14	Salem			
21 2	22 14	24 10	19 3	20 3	25 3	121 8	121 8	109 5	15 14	15 14	16 14	14 14	14 14	15 13	South Canara			
21 3	21 3	23 -6	24 6	25 3	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar			
															Bombay			Bay.
															Ahmedabad			
															Kaira			
															Surat			
															Broach			
															Tanna (Salsette)			
															Colába (Alibág)			
															Khandesh (Dhulia)			
															Násik			
															Ahmednagar			
															Poona			
															Sholápur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Kaládgi (Bagalkot)			
															Sitara			
															Belgaum			
															Dharwar (Hubli)			
															Ratnágiri			
															Kanara (Karwar)			
															Pánch Mahála (Godhra)			
															Aden			
															Asirgarh			
															Baroda			
															Disa			
															Nimach			
															Nasirabad			
															Rajkot			
60 0	60 0	60 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	†12 4	†12 4	†12 12	12 10†	12 10†	12 12†	Upper Sindh Frontier			
10 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	90 0	80 0	95 0	18 8	17 11	17 11	17 0	17 0	16 0	Karachi			
25 0	25 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)			
..	...	...	23 0	22 0	21 0	210 0	210 0	220 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	Shikarpur			
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur			
...	..	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	100 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)			
									Prices per md. of 40 seers.									
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a p.				*Western Districts.*			Bengal.
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	17 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	14 0*d*	13 5	13 5	Burdwan			
...	...	..	18 8	18 8	17 8	240 0	240 0	280 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 6	13 0*b*	13 0	12 0	Bancoorah			
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	...	12 0*c*	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 12*d*	12 12	12 12	Midnapore			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9*e*	13 9	13 9	Hooghly			
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	16 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah			

† In common use.

d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14-8 seers, Tumlook 11 seers and Contai 12-8 seers.

e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.
	Central Districts.																		
Bengal—*continued.*	Calcutta	16 4	16 4	15 0	18 8	18 8	18 0	8 4	8 4	7 0	11 8	11 6	11 0	11 10	11 8	19 8	18 0	18 0	16 0
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	13 5	17 12	18 12	17 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 12	17 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	16 0	22 15	35 8	24 8	12 13	12 13	12 6	13 14	13 14	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 4	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	12 12	17 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	.	13 4	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	17 8	17 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	15 0	15 9	15 0	13 4	18 0	17 6	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	14 4 to 16 8	14 4 to 17 4	16 8 to 17 4	18 12	21 0	24 0	13 8	13 8	10 8	15 0	16 8	15 0	...	..	...	..	...	...
	Rungpore	13 12	11 14	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	10 8	17 4	17 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 12	19 2	18 0	...	.	.	8 4	8 4	8 0	15 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	13 0	13 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	13 4	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	.		.	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 8	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 12	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	..	..	...	...
	Noakholly	..		..	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0		...	..	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 5	12 4	13 5	...	...	..	15 4	16 13	14 12	18 13	18 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	..		...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	21 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 0	18 8	16 8	25 0	23 0	21 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Shahabad	20 8	20 0 to 22 0	17 0 to 18 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 8	14 0	13 0 to 13 8	26 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	18 11	19 4	13 0	26 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0 to 10 8	14 14	14 14	13 0			.	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	19 0	20 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	19 8	19 8	18 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	8 4	8 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	13 0	30 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	17 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	21 0	23 1	17 13	21 0	21 0	21 0	10 8	11 9	13 1	14 12	15 4	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	20 3	20 13	16 6	20 3	17 10	20 3	10 11	12 10	10 11 to 12 0	13 14	14 8	12 10 to 13 14	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	..	...	11 8	12 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	.	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	14 4	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	22 5	22 5	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	19 11*	19 11	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Pooree	14 7	17 1	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	14 7	18 6	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	..	...	..
	Balasore	15 0	15 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	14 8	15 0	14 0	...	15 0	...	11 0	11 8	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The retail price of common rice in the interior ranges from 21 seers to 30 seers and 8 chittacks per rupee.

f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 13-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12-8 seers.

g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koushtea 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12-12 seers, and Ramaghat 14-7 seers.

h The retail price of salt in the sub-divisions of Satkhira and Bagirhat was 11 seers per rupee.

i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Bongong 13 seers and Magoora 10-12 seers.

j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 14-8 seers, and Kandi 14 seers.

k The retail price of salt at Raniganje was 10-8 seers, and at Nitpore—10 seers per rupee.

l In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was Nuttore and Nowgong 12 seers.

m The retail price of salt in the sub-divisions of Gaibanda and Nilphamari was 12 seers per rupee.

n The retail price of salt at Beragunge was 13 seers per rupee.

o The retail price of salt at Kurseong was 8 seers, and at Siliguri 11 seers per rupee.

p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshigunge 12-4 seers and Naraingunge 14 seers.

q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo and Madaripur 12 seers, and Bhanga 13 seers.

r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Ferozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.

s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

t The retail price of salt at Cox's Bazar was 10 seers per rupee.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Verugu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt																
									Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.						Retail.									
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1884.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1884.			Districts.	Provinces.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	S	Ch	S.	Ch	S.	Ch.				
																										Central Districts.	
...	...	...	18 4	18 4	17 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	13	4	13	4	13	0			Calcutta	Bengal—*continued.*
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	16 12	100 0	100 0	90 0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	12	13f	12	13	12	13			24-Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	22 15	21 5½	17 4	...	..	...	2	14	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	11	10½g	11	10½	11	10½			Nuddea	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	220 0	200 0	200 0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	4	0	12	0h	12	0	10	8			Khoolna	
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	11	8i	11	8	10	12			Jessore	
...	...	..	22 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	0	0	12	0j	12	0	11	9			Moorshedabad	
...	...	...	17 8	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	4	0	12	8k	12	8	12	0			Dinagepore	
...	...	..	20 10 to 21 0	18 12 to 21 0	16 0 to 17 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	6	13	5l	12	12	12	0			Rajshahye	
...	...	...	16 5	16 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	3	1	9	4	0	0		...		12	13m	10	0	11	14			Rungpore	
...	...	..	17 4	15 0	15 0	90 0	90 0	67 8	3	5	4	3	5	4	3	2	8	12	0	12	0	12	0			Bogra	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	2	6	12	6n	12	6	12	6			Pubna	
14 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	8	0o	8	0	8	0			Darjeeling	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	12	4	12	4	12	4			Jalpáiguri	
																										Eastern Districts.	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 12	80 0	80 0	90 10	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	13	5p	13	5	12	10			Dacca	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	5	0	12	0q	12	0	12	0			Furreedpore	
...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3	2	0	3	2	0	2	11	0	13	0	13	0	13	0			Backergunge	
...	...	...	15 0	15 4	13 4	...	...	...	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	4	0	12	8s	12	8	12	4			Mymensingh	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	2	12	0	2	12	0	3	4	0	13	0t	13	0	12	0			Chittagong	
...	..	...	8 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	10	0u	10	0	10	0			Noakholly	
...	...	...	15 4	15 10	15 12	...	...	..	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	12	4v	12	4	12	0			Tipperah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4	8	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0			Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	...	..	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	11	0	11	0	11	0			Hill Tipperah	
																										Behar.	
...	...	...	26 4	26 4	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	12	0	12	0	10	12			Patna	
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	11	0w	11	0	11	0			Gya	
...	...	...	24 0	22 0 to 23 0	20 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	3	1	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	12	8x	12	8	12	8			Shahabad	
25 0	25 6	19 0	26 4	25 6	17 0	220 0	145 0	160 0	3	0	6	3	0	6	3	1	6	12	15y	12	15	12	6			Durbhunga	
..	...	...	24 0	20 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3	4	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	12	0z	12	0	12	0			Mozufferpore	
24 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	3	0	12	0z1	12	0	11	8			Sarun	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	..	3	4	0	3	3	0	3	4	4	12	0z2	12	4	12	0			Chumparun	
...	...	...	25 4	26 4	21 0	126 0	126 0	127 0	2	14	6	2	14	6	3	3	0	13	2z3	13	2	12	9			Monghyr	
...	...	...	24 0	25 4	20 3	151 8	164 0	151 8	2	15	0	2	15	0	2	15	6	12	10z4	12	10	12	10			Bhágalpur	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	10	0z5	10	0	10	0			Purneah	
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	3	3	0	3	4	0	3	7	0	12	0	12	0	11	0			Maldah	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	12	4z6	12	0	12	0			Sonthal Pergunnahs	
																										Orissa.	
17 1	17 1	17 1	21 0	21 0	23 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	2	12	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	14	0	14	0	14	0			Cuttack	
...	...	...	18 6	17 1	23 10	80 0	80 0	100 0	2	7	0	2	7	0	2	7	0	16	0z7	16	0	13	3			Pooree	
...	...	...	15 0	15 8	13 0	160 0	200 0	110 0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	14	0	10	12z8	10	12	9	0			Balasore	
																										CHOTA NAGPORE.	
																										South-Western Frontier Agency.	
24 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3	5	6	3	5	6	3	7	6	11	0z9	10	4	11	0			Hazáribágh	
40 0	40 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	9	0	11	0	11	0	10	8			Lohardugga	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3	10	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	9	0	9	0	8	0			Singbhoom	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 8	240 0	240 0	120 0	3	4	0	3	2	0	3	5	0	11	10z10	11	10	10	0			Manbhoom	

z The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
u In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 13 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Aurangabad 11-8 seers and Nowada 10-8 seers.
x The retail prices of salt in the sub-divisions of Sasseram and Bhabhuah was 11-8 seers per rupee.
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 12 seers and Lajpore 11-8 seers.
z The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12-5 seers per rupee.
z1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z2 The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12-5 seers per rupee.
z3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura 10-8 seers and Soopol 11 seers.
z5 The retail price of salt at the Kissengunge sub-division and at Kaneegunge in the Arrareah sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
z6 In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers and Rajmehal 12 seers.
z7 The retail price of salt at the Khorua sub-division was 14 seers per rupee.
z8 The retail price of salt at Bhadrack was 10 seers per rupee.
z9 The retail price of salt at Chatra was 11 seers and at Khurrukdiha 12 seers per rupee.
z10 The retail price of salt at the Govindpore sub-division was 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight. S.	Ch.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S.	Ch.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S.	Ch.	Barley. Present fortnight. S.	Ch.	Barley. Past fortnight. S.	Ch.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S.	Ch.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. S.	Ch.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. S.	Ch.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S.	Ch.	Rice (common). Present fortnight. S.	Ch.	Rice (common). Past fortnight. S.	Ch.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S.	Ch.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight. S.	Ch.	Great Millet. Past fortnight. S.	Ch.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S.	Ch.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. S.	Ch.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. S.	Ch.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S.	Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	12	8	13	12	14	0	...		...		...		16	0	16	0	11	8	21	0	21	0	16	0	..		...		.		...		...		...	
	Cachar	11	0	11	6½	10	10	...		...		12	13	10	8½	11	8½	13	5	18	4	18	12	16	13			...		...		..		...		...	
	Goálpará	16	0	19	0	16	0	...		...				8	0	8	0	11	8	3	4	13	4	13	4	...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Gáro Hills	4	0	4	0	4	0	...		...		...		8	0	8	0	8	0	14	0	13	0	13	0	...		...		..		...		...		..	
	Kámrúp	15	0	15	0	16	0	...		...		...		9	0	9	0	13	0	15	0	13	0	16	0	...		...		...		..		...		...	
	Darrang	10	0	10	0	...		...		..		...		7	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	13	0	..		...		..		...		...		..	
	Nowgong	9	0	9	0	...		.		...		..		6	0	6	0	10	8	13	0	13	0	16	0	..		...		..				...		..	
	Sibságar	..				...		...		...		...		7	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	16	0	...		...		..		...		...		..	
	Lakhimpur	8	0	8	0	9	0	...		...		8	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	...		.		..		...		...		..	
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...		..		...		...				...		10	0	9	0	9	0	11	0	10	8	10	0	...		...		..		...		...		..	
	Nága Hills	...		...		...		...		...		...		4	0	4	0	4	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	...		...		...		...		...		...	
N.-W. Provinces.	Debra Dún	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Saháranpur																																				
	Muzaffarnagar																																				
	Meerut																																				
	Bulandshahr																																				
	Aligarh																																				
	Kumaun																																				
	Garhwál																																				
	Bijnor																																				
	Moradabad																																				
	Budaun																																				
	Bareilly																																				
	Sháhjahánpur																																				
	Tarái Pergunnahs																																				
	Muttra																																				
	Agra																																				
	Farukhabad																																				
	Mainpuri																																				
	Etáwah																																				
	Etah																																				
	Jalaun																																				
	Jhánsi																																				
	Lalitpur																																				
	Cawnpore																																				
	Fatehpur																																				
	Bánda																																				
	Allahabad																																				
	Hamírpur																																				
	Jaunpur																																				
	Gorakhpur																																				
	Basti																																				
	Azamgarh																																				
	Mirzapur																																				
	Benares																																				
	Gházipur																																				
	Balia																																				
	Philibhít																																				
	Almora																																				
Oudh.	Sultánpur	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Partábgarh																																				
	Fyzabad																																				
	Kheri																																				
	Lucknow																																				
	Bára Banki																																				
	Bahraich																																				
	Rai Bareli																																				
	Sitapur																																				
	Gonda																																				
	Unáo																																				
	Hardui																																				
Punjab.	Gujránwála	No return received						...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
	Lahore																																				
	Ferozepore																																				
	Hissar																																				
	Rohtak																																				
	Gurgaon																																				
	Delhi																																				
	Karnál																																				
	Umballa																																				
	Ludhiana																																				
	Simla																																				

NDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1885—*continued.*

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884		
S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch.	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	14 8	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	3 5 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	Sylhet	Assam.
...	...	...		...	12 13	100 0	100 0	80 0	...		3 7 0	10 10½	10 10½	10 10	Cachar	
...	...	...	12 0	13 4	13 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 2 6	3 2 0	3 4 0	1 12	12 0	12 4	Goálpará	
...	...	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Garo Hills	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Kamrúp	
...	...	...	...	...	10 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Darrang	
...	...	...	...	.	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nowgong	
...	...	...	...	...	10 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	..	...	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Sibsagar	
...	...	...	...	...	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
...	...	...	...	...		100 0	100 0	80 0	...	...	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	
...	...	...	...	...	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	16 0 0	3 0	3 0	2 8	Naga Hills	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dehra Dun	N. W. Provinces
															Saháranpur	
															Muzaffarnagar	
															Meerut	
															Bulandshahr	
															Aligarh	
															Kumaun	
															Garhwál	
															Bijnor	
															Moradabad	
															Budaun	
															Bareilly	
															Sháhjahánpur	
															Tarái Pergunnahs	
															Muttra	
															Agra	
															Farukhabad	
															Mainpuri	
															Etáwah	
															Etah	
															Jalaun	
															Jhánsi	
															Lalitpur	
															Cawnpore	
															Fatehpur	
															Banda	
															Allahabad	
															Hamírpur	
															Jaunpur	
															Gorakhpur	
															Basti	
															Azamgarh	
															Mirzapur	
															Benares	
															Gházipur	
															Balia	
															Philibhít	
															Almora	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sultánpur	Oudh.
															Partabgarh	
															Fyzabad	
															Kheri	
															Lucknow	
															Bára Banki	
															Bahraich	
															Rai Bareli	
															Sitapur	
															Gonda	
															Unáo	
															Hardui	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Gujránwála	Punjab.
															Lahore	
															Ferozepore	
															Hissar	
															Rohtak	
															Gurgaon	
															Delhi	
															Karnál	
															Umballa	
															Ludhiana	
															Simla	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum Jowari), Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884	Bajrust Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) Penicillaria spicata. Present fortnight.	Bajrust Millet. Past fortnight.	Bajrust Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Kángra	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur																		
	Hoshiárpur																		
	Gurdásipur																		
	Amritsar																		
	Siálkot																		
	Gujrát																		
	Jhelum																		
	Ráwalpindi																		
	Shahpúr																		
	Jhang																		
	Montgomery																		
	Mooltan																		
	Muzaffargarh																		
	Dera Gházi Khán																		
	Dera Ismail Khán																		
	Bannu																		
	Kohát																		
	Peshawár																		
	Hazara																		
Central Provinces.	Sangor	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	10 0	34 0	35 0	37 0	...	...	26 0
	Damoh	31 8	31 8	27 0	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	11 8	18 8	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	26 0	25 0	22 12	20 0	21 0	21 8	15 0	14 0	9 8	17 0	16 0	14 0	31 0	32 0	31 0	24 0	22 0	19 8
	Mandla	33 0	36 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	30 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	23 0	22 0	20 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	9 8	14 0	13 8	12 8	30 0	32 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	20 8
	Hoshangabad	24 12	23 10	18 0	...	...	...	4 8	5 10	4 0	12 6	13 8	11 14	28 2	36 0	28 0	22 8	22 8	...
	Nimár	27 13	27 13	18 9	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 9	17 0	17 0	14 14	30 0	30 0	22 8	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Betúl	24 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	27 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Nágpur	27 4	25 12	23 8	...	...	...	10 4	9 12	9 12	17 4	14 12	14 12	27 12	25 12	26 12	19 12	19 12	19 12
	Chánda	26 0	26 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	15 8	31 0	22 8	27 8	...	...	...
	Bhandára	26 0	26 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 8	11 4	20 0	18 8	18 12	28 0	21 8	31 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	38 0	36 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	62 2	53 0	38 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 2	33 0	45 10	35 8	39 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division*																		
	Akyab	...	...	6 6	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	17 8	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	18 0	10 6	21 0	19 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	17 2	33 9	33 9	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	17 0	16 4	12 5	...	...	...	14 2	12 4	14 0	16 0	12 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	7 9	7 9	13 6	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	7 2	17 13	17 13	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	19 7	19 7	10 6	...	...	...	14 15	13 7	14 15	17 2	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	16 14	14 10	22 3	18 0	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	11 15	19 8	19 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 12	9 12	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	12 1	21 1	8 7	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	8 10	12 7	12 7	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 8	9 11	10 8	13 8	12 2	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	17 15	17 15	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 6	20 3	18 14	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 14	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	33 10	33 10	36 1	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 9	12 7	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 15	15 15	16 5	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 12	11 11	11 11	11 4	16 12	...	17 12	18 13	...	21 0
	Bolarum	17 1	17 1	18 1	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 0	10 11	10 11	11 7	18 8	18 1	19 5	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	11 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	24 0
	Amráoti	23 8	23 0	19 0	..	...	11 0	7 12	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
	Akola	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	20 0
	Ellichpur	22 0	22 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	18 0
	Buldána	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	34 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	22 0
	Wún	23 8	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	29 4	27 4	27 0	...	...	...
	Basim	26 11	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 5	6 0	11 5	11 5	13 0	31 5	32 0	28 0	...	...	...

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Kángra	Punjab—*continued.*
															Jullundur	
															Hoshiárpur	
															Gurdáspur	
															Amritsar	
															Siálkot	
															Gujrát	
															Jhelum	
															Ráwalpindi	
															Shahpúr	
															Jhang	
															Montgomery	
															Mooltan	
															Muzaffargarh	
															Dera Gházi Khán	
															Dera Ismail Khán	
															Bannu	
															Kohát	
															Peshawár	
															Házára	
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	180 0	170 0	160 0	10 0	10 4	10 8	9 12	10 0	10 0	Saugor	Central Provinces.
...	...	...	30 0	31 8	34 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 4	Damoh	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	11 12	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 0	Jubbulpore	
...	...	...	40 0	45 0	40 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	Mandla	
27 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	31 0	25 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	Seoni	
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	25 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 12	10 12	Narsinghpur	
...	...	...	28 2	28 2	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	11 14	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hoshangabad	
...	...	...	25 13	25 13	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	Nimár	
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	Betúl	
20 8	20 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Chhindwára	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	155 0	155 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 0	Wardha	
...	...	...	24 12	21 12	18 12	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	Nágpur	
...	...	...	25 0	23 8	15 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Chánda	
...	...	...	23 0	25 0	21 0	160 0	220 0	170 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	Bhandára	
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	17 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Bálaghát	
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Raipur	
...	...	...	36 0	35 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Biláspur	
100 0	100 0	123 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sambalpur	
															Arakan Division.	British Burma.
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	264 0	264 0	248 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	Akyab	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Northern Arakan	
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	30 0	Kyoukpyoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	33 9	33 9	28 6	Sandoway	
															Pegu Division.	
...	...	...	18 4	19 0	18 4	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	58 4	58 4	64 2	31 13	31 13	8 13	28 0	28 0	6 4	Pegu	
...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	535 11	535 11	525 11	...	...	...	35 11	35 11	32 7	Tharrawaddy	
...	...	...	15 9	15 9	10 6	167 9	167 9	139 11	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 5	Prome	
															Irrawaddy Division.	
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 3	307 14	370 0	124 1	26 3	26 3	28 6	20 15	20 15	25 5	Bassein	
...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
...	...	...	22 7	22 7	18 3	184 10	184 8	184 8	50 0	50 0	41 12	45 5	45 5	35 7	Thonegwa	
...	...	...	13 13	13 13	8 15	245 0	245 0	245 0	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
															Tenasserim Division.	
...	...	...	13 8	12 2	13 8	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	20 15	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	36 8	29 3	29 3	29 3	Mergui	
...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	29 6	24 2	18 15	18 15	14 1	Toungoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	35 6	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salween	
24 14	24 14	24 14	16 5	17 4	15 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 11	10 11	10 14	10 3	10 3	10 6	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	18 1	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 12	Bolarum	
...	...	...	17 8	17 0	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Chudderghat	
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	18 0	...	...	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amráoti	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Akola	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	128 0	128 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldána	
...	...	...	23 8	23 0	20 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Wún	
...	...	...	22 15	23 11	18 0	83 0	83 0	64 0	10 11	10 11	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Básim	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past Fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	9 7	9 11	8 14	9 3	9 12	10 0	13 12	12 13	14 14	17 5	16 10	20 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	18 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	29 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	10 0	8 0	32 0	27 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	21 0
	Kishengurh	19 8	19 8	16 0	28 8	28 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 8	28 8	21 8	24 0	24 0	19 0
	Kerrowlee	21 9	20 10	18 8	23 12	35 0	26 14	15 0	15 0	10 0	16 4	16 4	10 10	30 15	31 0	26 4	26 4	26 4	21 4
	Ulwur	19 7	19 6	18 0	29 13	30 9	24 2	10 5	6 12	8 0	12 8	10 2	10 8	34 7	34 3	22 1	29 9	28 2	20 1
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 7	19 7	18 11	29 8	28 4	23 11	7 2	7 2	7 12	7 6	9 0	9 6	29 12	28 6	22 11	31 15	30 0	22 12
	Ajmere	19 0	19 0	15 8	29 0	28 0	23 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	30 0	29 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	19 0
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura																		
	Sirohee																		
	Abu																		
	Anadra																		
	Bálmere																		
	Jeysalmere																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	21 0	20 0	15 8	20 0	22 0	17 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	23 13¼	23 0¾	14 13¼	33 9½	35 2½	23 7	9 6	10 0½	9 12¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	33 12	32 8	18 12	...	...	...	12 8	8 9	10 0	22 8	20 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (")	27 10	27 0	15 15	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 7	13 7	11 14	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaneer	15 8	15 8	9 12	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	3 8	6 3	6 3	6 7	...	...	...	18 6	17 12	14 8
	Boondee	No return received			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kotah	33 0	32 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	50 0	45 0	34 0	25 0	20 0	18 0
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhallawar	28 8½	28 5	19 14	51 11	51 11	23 14	..	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 3½	40 1	37 13	29 14	25 2	25 2	17 2
	Shahpoora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dholpur	20 0	20 2	17 2	31 8	31 8	21 15	9 0	9 0	9 9	10 2	10 2	12 6	37 6	37 7	22 13	42 2	41 14	22 6
Central India.	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

IA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1885 —*concluded.*

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Corsino, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Shimoga Kadur	Mysore.
29 2	28 13	30 5	24 7	24 0	29 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 10	12 6	12 1	10 9	10 13	10 13	Coorg	Coorg.
	...	...	27 0	26 8	22 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 12	14 8	14 8	15 8	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	...	...	25 8	25 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
...	...	...	23 2	26 4	26 4	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	13 15	14 0	14 4	13 12	Kerrowlee	
...	...	...	31 5	30 7	25 1	...	...	...	16 4	16 6	15 7	15 8	15 8	14 2	Ulwur	
...	...	...	24 9	24 10	22 11	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	Ajmere	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Deoli Cantonment Erinpura Sirohee Abu Anadra Bálmere Jeysalmere	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 8	*	*	*	₹a. p. 3 9 0	₹ a. p. 4 0 0	₹ a. p. 3 10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
...	...	...	21 1½	22 10½	17 9¼	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 11 11½	S. Ch. 12 1¾	S. Ch. 11 5¼	11 5¼	11 11¼	10 15	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
...	...	...	40 0	41 4	27 8	...	...	...	₹ a. p. 3 3 3	₹ a. p. per md. ...	₹ a. p. ...	12 8	12 3	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	...	35 5	32 13	22 14	...	...	...	2 2 9	...	...	18 6	17 13	17 8	Partábgarh (")	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaneer	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Boondee	
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kotah	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Tonk	
...	...	...	34 4	34 7	27 10	...	...	...	12 9	11 6	11 5	12 5	11 2	11 1	Jhallawar	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Shahpoora	
...	...	...	22 14	21 0	23 12	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 4	12 10	12 10	12 6	Dholpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	No	return	receiv	ed	Indore Gwalior Goona Baghelkhand (Sutna)	Central India.

* Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE AND DECEMBER 1884 AND 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1118 1119, AND 76, 77, 82, 83, 178, 179, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th JULY 1884, 24th JANUARY AND 7th FEBRUARY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Average wages per month. Syce or Horse-keeper.	Average wages per month. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a. per maund.	R a. per maund.	R a. per maund.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	2nd half of June 1884.																																						
Central Provinces.	Sambalpur	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 1	5 0 0	9 6 0
	2nd half of December 1884.																																						
Madras.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 4	5 3 2	13 2 9
Central Provinces.	Sambalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 14 1	5 0 0	9 6 0
	1st half of January 1885.																																						
Rajputana.	Erinpura	20 4	20 4	16 5	28 11	28 11	25 2	...	...	..	7 6	7 6	7 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	21 3	21 3	18 0	...	...	...	24 1	24 1	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	2-14-6	2 14-6	3-0-3	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...
	Sirohee	16 0	17 8	13 4	25 8	25 0	24 0	6 4	6 4	6 8	7 8	7 4	8 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	18 0	210 0	130 0	160 0	2-12-0	2-12-0	3-0-0	13 5	13 5	12 5	...	...	...
	Abu	15 0	15 4	12 14	20 8	20 8	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3-1-3	3-1-6	3-4-0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Anadra	16 12	16 14	14 2	23 4	23 8	23 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 12	...	...	...	2-15-0	2-15-0	3-0-0	13 8	13 8	13 4	...	...	...
	Bilmere	15 8	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 8	260 0	260 0	330 0	2-3-3	2-3-3	2-5-0	18 4	18 4	17 4	...	...	...
	Jéysalmere	13 15	14 0	12 0	...	..	...	10 13	10 9	9 12	12 13	12 0	12 0	23 3	22 0	20 0	21 10	20 6	15 0	...	...	...	18 6	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	1-9-0	1-9-0	1-9-0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Jodhpur	17 12	18 8	15 15	25 0	23 8	20 15	5 0	5 0	5 12	7 12	7 12	6 9	23 12	25 0	18 12	20 0	20 14	16 14	...	...	...	21 8	22 4	18 12	90 0	90 0	155 0	2-6-6	2-6-6	2-10-6	16 8	16 8	15 10	...	..	...

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVIII OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for last 9 days of December 1883		Total mean length open.	Receipts for last 11 days of December 1884.		Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1883.		Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1884.		Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			Total.	Per mile open		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week		
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
24th Jan. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,44,297	264	594	1,46,445	247	42,66,358	197	37,53,498	169	. . .	5,12,860
24th ditto .	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	3,24,762	431	706	3,18,316	451	83,39,475	285	80,15,192	279	. . .	3,24,283
24th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	2,06,940	240	861	2,25,233	262	50,16,489	147	52,88,750	155	2,72,261	. . .
24th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	97,792	149	654	80,318	123	30,10,744	116	31,80,676	123	1,69,932	. . .
31st ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,77,161	602	1,504	8,80,236	585	2,44,02,941	424	2,43,31,000	421	. . .	71,941
24th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	3,24,723	704	461	3,82,137	829	88,19,889	483	88,28,693	484	8,804	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,736	19,75,675	417	4,780	20,32,685	425	5,38,55,896	288	5,33,97,809	286	. . .	4,58,087
	State.												
31st Jan. 1885	East Indian . .	1,509	12,27,120	813	1,509	12,76,405	846	3,74,17,155	626	3,08,50,609	517	. . .	65,66,546
24th ditto .	Eastern Bengal .	233	1,85,181	795	233	2,05,569	882	39,44,025	475	29,79,841	323	. . .	9,64,184
24th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,657	61	27	1,846	68	59,532	55	57,651	54	. . .	1,881
24th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	86,668	363	249	1,00,000	402	16,54,304	177	16,73,807	170	91,503	. . .
24th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	5,285	165	37	5,682	154	92,404	73	1,09,270	78	16,866	. . .
24th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	193	22,891	119	226	32,721	145	6,84,631	102	9,23,788	113	2,39,157	. . .
31st ditto .	Patna-Gya . . .	57	12,339	216	57	14,253	250	3,40,740	151	3,93,203	174	52,463	. . .
24th ditto .	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	16,683	121	240	29,806	124	4,23,542	78	7,14,401	75	2,90,859	. . .
31st ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	1,148	96	12	1,244	104	34,795	73	35,077	74	282	. . .
31st ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	3,95,402	354	1,120	4,54,040	405	94,07,022	213	90,62,403	204	. . .	3,44,619
31st ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepur .	89	14,187	159	241	34,220	142	2,69,118	76	5,94,129	87	3,25,011	. . .
24th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	17,738	394	45	33,484	744	5,28,734	297	4,57,516	257	. . .	71,218
24th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	30,509	205	149	34,543	232	8,64,333	149	8,82,140	149	17,807	. . .
24th ditto .	British Burma . .	161	32,591	202	254	43,530	171	10,24,428	161	14,34,840	152	4,10,412	. . .
31st ditto .	Sindia	75	10,798	144	75	17,064	228	2,51,898	85	2,65,192	89	13,294	. . .
24th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	421	92,003	219	447	93,569	209	23,97,289	144	24,27,880	137	30,591	. . .
31st ditto .	Indus Valley . .	660	1,80,833	274	660	1,96,000	297	53,93,767	207	57,33,349	219	3,39,582	. . .
24th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	. .	. . .	.	66	8,552	129	. . .	.	1,65,692	67	1,65,692	. . .
17th ditto .	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	. .	. . .	.	36	1,248	35	. . .	. .	(a)5,328	16	5,328	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,648	11,05,913	303	4,174	13,07,371	313	2,73,70,562	192	2,79,15,507	169	5,44,945	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	9,893	43,08,708	436	10,463	46,16,461	441	11,86,43,613	304	11,21,63,925	272	. . .	64,79,688
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	5,90,31,985	151	6,01,09,707	146	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	5,96,11,628	153	5,20,54,218	126	. . .	75,57,410
	Assisted Companies.												
24th Jan. 1885	Bengal Central . .	52	4,188	80	126	14,014	111	87,115	61	3,56,331	72	2,69,216	. . .
17th ditto .	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	. .	. . .	.	67	1,785	27	. . .	. .	(b)12,588	21	12,588	. . .
17th ditto .	Assam. . . .	40	1,982	50	70	5,788	83	45,385	51	1,69,179	64	1,23,794	. . .
24th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	. .	. . .	.	214	19,333	90	. . .	. .	1,95,726	41	1,95,726	. . .
24th ditto .	Bengal and North-Western . . .	. .	. . .	.	75	2,810	37	. . .	. .	68,777	25	68,777	. . .
	TOTAL .	92	6,170	67	552	43,730	79	1,32,500	57	8,02,601	44	6,70,101	. . .
	Native States.												
24th Jan. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	18,371	95	193	27,330	142	6,74,221	88	8,43,618	110	1,69,397	. . .
31st ditto .	Jodhpur . . .	19	868	46	44	3,420	78	29,000	39	48,549	32	19,549	. . .
24th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	36,786	304	121	26,206	217	6,35,768	132	7,20,109	150	84,341	. . .
24th ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	8,011	93	140	11,521	82	2,37,299	70	2,84,746	65	47,447	. . .
24th ditto .	Rajpura-Patiala . .	. .	. . .	.	16	1,393	87	. . .	. .	(c)5,608	44	5,608	. . .
	TOTAL .	419	64,036	153	514	69,870	136	15,76,288	95	19,02,630	100	3,26,342	. . .

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to date,*" audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Total receipts from 12th October to 31st December 1884.

(b) Total receipts from 2nd November to 31st December 1884.

(c) Total receipts from 1st November to 31st December 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
19th February 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th FEBRUARY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in several districts in Bengal and in the Central Provinces, in two or three places in the Punjab, at Gauhati and Dibrugarh in Assam, and in Ganjam in the Madras Presidency. The fall has been of benefit to the crops in Bengal, but in some places in the Central Provinces it has caused slight damage.

In Madras and Mysore prospects remain unchanged. In Coorg threshing of rice is almost complete. The *rabi* harvest continues in places in Bombay, and prospects are good. In Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana agricultural prospects continue satisfactory. The prospects of the *rabi* are excellent in the Punjab. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are still favourable, though in some districts the crops have suffered from blight and insects. In Partabgarh the opium crop has been considerably damaged by hail. Cloudy weather prevails in the Central Provinces and is not favourable to the crops. In the southern districts wheat is fast ripening, and linseed harvesting is in progress.

In Bengal the *rabi* harvest continues and lands are being prepared for the coming crops. In the Gya District 637 persons are employed on road works and there are 38 persons on the relief register. In Assam standing crops are doing well; mustard and sugarcane are being cut and ploughing for the ensuing crop has commenced. In British Burma the rice harvest is over and crops are being housed.

Cholera is increasing in Travancore but abating in Coimbatore and Tanjore Smallpox exists in several provinces, otherwise the public health is generally good; prices are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 18th)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops, dry crops generally and wet crops in parts, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average.
Kurnool . . .	"	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks where they are withering from want of rain; harvest *cholum* and pulses, outturn below average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist.
Ganjam . . .	Average ·37 . .	Fever prevalent; cattle-disease slight.
Kistna . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops good; river ·05 ft. over anicut; fever and smallpox exist; 12 deaths from cholera
Chingleput (Madras) .	"	Standing crops in parts of 3 taluks affected by insects; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist; cholera abating, 41 deaths.
Coimbatore . . .	"	Standing crops wet good, dry fair in 4 taluks, elsewhere failing; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn wet average, dry generally below average; fever exists; cholera abating, 153 deaths
Tanjore . . .	"	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; cholera abating, 182 deaths.
Madura . . .	"	Fever prevalent; 59 deaths from cholera.
Malabar . . .	"	Harvest of second crop paddy nearly over; operations for third rice crop in progress; fever exists; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 55 deaths from cholera.
Travancore . .	"	Harvest second crop paddy almost over; smallpox and fever prevalent; cholera increasing, 31 deaths at Trevandrum
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Feb. 18th)		
Karachi . . .	*Nil.*	River at Kotri on 3rd 7 feet against 3 feet 10 inches on same date last year; fever in seven talukas; cattle-disease in three talukas; loss of 47 buffaloes, 44 cows and bullocks; cholera cases during the week—in Sakro 9 cases, 6 deaths, and Ghorabari 24 cases, 16 deaths; 9 cases of smallpox remaining in Karachi; disease in 32 villages in the districts, 45 fresh cases, 5 deaths, 33 remaining sick; *rabi* crops coming on well; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 13, 28, and 40; in Dadu 40, 32, and 44; in Tatta 28, 40, and 44; and in Sajawal 26, 42, and 42 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	"	River at Kotri on 12th 7 feet against 3 feet 11 inches on same date last year; *rabi* crops of 4 talukas good; fever in two and smallpox in one taluka; measles in Hyderabad; prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad . . .	"	Cotton crops middling, other crops healthy; slight fever in Dholka; wheat 32 and *bajri* 33 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . .	"	Public health fair; fever in Kadi Division; standing crops in good condition; prices—*bajri* 34 and rice 24 lbs. per British rupee.
Surat	"	Standing crops healthy; cotton-picking commenced; fever in Bardoli, Pardi, and Mandvi talukas; *jowari* 38 and *nagli* 44 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Násik	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops generally good; slight injury to crops by mildew in Sinnar, Chandor, and Baglan, and by rats in Malegaon; public health generally good; 18 cases of cholera in Nasik city and 35 in Trimbak, 2 fatal in city and 13 in Trimbak; wheat 37, *bajri* 36½, and rice 24 lbs per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . .	"	Average abnormal temperature 3° cool; vapour in air defective on 11th and from 15th to 17th; abnormal wind northerly on 11th and southerly on 13th.
Poona . . .	"	*Rabi* crops generally good; reaping in progress in four talukas; cattle-disease in places at Khed and Sirur talukas; three fatal cholera cases in Junnar taluka; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 41, in Poona *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* continues; public health good; *jowari* 44 to 72 and *bajri* 38 to 48 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore . . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* crops general throughout the district; *jowari* 41 lbs. 20 tolas and *bajri* 38 lbs. 12 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	"	Harvesting of wheat and gram in progress; exotic cotton blighted in some villages of 3 talukas; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Nargund, Mundargi, and Karajgi; that of drinking water in Nargund, Bankapur, Hangal, Karajgi, and Kod; slight fever in Ranebennur and Kod talukas; rice 23 to 32 and *jowari* 37 to 56 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara . . .	"	Weeding and transplanting second crop rice plants; sugarcane harvest on coast; fever subsiding; smallpox, 3 deaths in Supa and 2 in Sirsi; cattle-disease in Supa; common rice in Karwar and in district average 14 seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	"	General health good; smallpox among cattle continues in Dedan *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 42 lbs per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest continues in parts of five districts; standing crops slightly injured in a few places, but generally in good condition; gram, wheat and cotton withered in parts of Kaladgi; scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in several talukas of Dharwar and Belgaum and of fodder in parts of Kaladgi; cholera and cattle disease in parts of six districts; smallpox in parts of ten and fever in parts of fifteen districts.
Bengal—**(Feb. 17th)**		
Chittagong . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; winter crops are promising well; prices of food-grains stationary; sporadic cases of cholera prevail throughout the district.
Dacca	·15	Prospects of crops good; *mung* and mustard are being gathered; sowing of *boro* paddy nearly completed; a good deal of smallpox in the district.
24-Pergunnahs . .	·11	Prospects of winter crops good, harvesting of which is going on; price of common rice varies from 15½ to 17½ seers per rupee; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad . .	·26	Weather changeable with occasional showers of rain; prospects of *rabi* crops are generally favourable, but in some parts they have been damaged by a severe hailstorm; common rice is selling at from 14 to 16¾ seers per rupee; public health good.
Burdwan . . .	*Nil*	Some rain fell in the sub-divisions of Cutwa and Raneegunge; prospects of *rabi* crops good and the rain has improved them; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Rungpore . . .	"	Price of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpore . . .	"	Prospects of crops good; price of rice stationary.
Purneah . . .	"	Standing crops promise fairly well; rain is wanted for wheat, specially for later sowings; ploughing for *bhadoi* paddy is progressing; common rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee; public health fair rivers low
Patna . . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* crops is pushed on; insects have eaten up peas and particularly injured gram; opium is being collected.
Durbhanga . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops are rapidly ripening; prospects of poppy continue favourable; harvesting of mustard is in progress; prices of food grains are slightly falling; general health good.
Hazaribagh . .	·35	Weather cold; the rain has done much good to *rabi* crops; smallpox still reported from the interior, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; reaping of *sarad* completed with an average outturn; standing crops are doing well; price of rice stationary; fever prevails; isolated cases of cholera are reported from the interior, otherwise health good.
Midnapore . . .	·1	Weather cloudy and cool; standing crops are doing well; a few sporadic cases of cholera and smallpox are still reported.
Khulna . . .	. . . .	Slight rain; weather cloudy and cold; *amun* paddy almost stored, outturn good; winter crops are promising; prices of food grains stationary; public health good.
Dinagepore . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops good; land is being prepared for *bhadoi* crops; price of rice varies from 11 to 20 seers per rupee; sporadic cases of cholera prevail in two thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	·06	Weather colder than before; the late rain has done some good to standing crops; some *rabi* crops have been gathered; rain is still wanted; price of rice stationary; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Gya	·22	Weather fair and cool; the late cloudy weather injured *rabi* crops to some extent; prices of food grains normal; poppy is in flower; 637 persons are on road works and 38 persons on relief register; public health good.
Chumparun . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; prices stationary; public health fair.
Shahabad . . .	. . . .	Weather is unfavourable to poppy crop; blight has increased.
Mozufferpore . .	. . . .	Condition of poppy crop is good; collection of opium has commenced.
Sarun . . .	. . . .	Poppy crop has been seriously damaged by blight; collection of opium has commenced.
Monghyr . . .	. . . .	Prospects of poppy continue good, and opium is being collected.
		General Remarks—There has again been some rain in a considerable number of districts throughout the province; it has benefited the standing crops generally; harvesting of *rabi* crops is going on, and sowing operations of *boro* paddy are nearly completed in Dacca; lands are being prepared for the ensuing crops; prices of food-grains almost stationary; cholera and smallpox prevail in many districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Feb 19th)		
Benares (Feb. 17th)	No rain	Crops doing well; peas, barley, and wheat cropped; estimated outturn, 12-anna crop; opium doing well; bazars well supplied; prices moderate; no sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	*Nil*	Sky cloudy; fine weather wanted; crops good; opium season commencing; trade still dull; prices stationary; health good.
Fyzabad („ 17th)	No rain	Weather clear; crops in splendid condition, and prospects good; prices almost stationary; slight cattle-disease in two tahsils; general health good.
Lucknow („ 16th)	„	Weather cold; strong west wind; wheat and *sarson* crops suffering from blight; *arhar* and peas somewhat damaged by frost; poppy in flower; opium-extracting commenced; supplies sufficient; prices steady; health of people good, as well as the condition of cattle.
Rai Barelli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cold and at times cloudy; *rabi* prospects good; markets well supplied; prices steady; public health and condition of cattle generally good.
Partabgarh („ 17th)	„	Variable winds with clouds; insects have attacked wheat and to a less extent barley; reports now received show that opium suffered considerably from hail; prospects on the whole still favourable.
Allahabad („ „)	No rain	Weather clear and unusually cold; on the whole prospects excellent; though wheat and gram a little injured on account of previous cloudy weather; prices stationary; health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	„	Weather cold; crops slightly injured by blight and insects; sowing of extra crops continues; poppy partially in flower and crops on the whole flourishing; prices easy; smallpox has appeared in one pargana; cattle in good condition.
Banda . („ 18th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; crops flourishing where not damaged by hail of the 27th January; prices stationary; no distress.
Ballia . („ 16th)	„	Weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* prospects favourable; pea crop being cut; condition of cattle and market satisfactory; health good.
Farakhabad („ 17th)	„	Some damage is reported to have been caused to wheat by the *gerna* insect; slight fever in two tahsils.
Sitapur . („ „)	„	Weather clear; high west wind occasionally; prospects good; collection of opium commenced in pargana Misrik; health good.
Bareilly . („ 16th)	„	Crops good; sugarcane about half cut, everywhere good; weather cold.
Kumaon . („ „)	No rain	Weather cold; crops doing very well but require sun; prices stationary; general health good; reports of fever in several villages in different parts of the district; cattle-disease continues.
Agra . („ 17th)	„	Weather cloudy, unfavourable to crops; prices steady; health good.
Jhansi . („ „)	„	Mildew has appeared in places, otherwise the *rabi* and opium crops are good; prices rising; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut . („ 16th)	*Nil*	Weather cold; crops flourishing; supplies sufficient; prices steady; health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather cold; some crops have suffered in places from blight and insects, and opium in Partabgarh from hail; general prospects are however still favourable; prices continue steady, and the general health is good.
Punjab— (Feb. 18th)		
Delhi . . .	No rain	*Rabi* crops promising; health fair; prices almost stationary.
Hissar . . .	„	*Rabi* crops flourishing; health good; prices stationary.
Umballa . . .	„	*Rabi* crops flourishing; health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	„	Health and prospects of coming crops good; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	„	Health and state of corps good; prices almost stationary.
Siálkot . . .	„	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore . . .	„	Health and state of crops good; prices stationary.
Lahore . . .	„	Health good; state of crops fair; prices slightly rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Rawalpindi . . .	Slight rain	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices slightly falling.
Shahpur . . .	Rain in Shahpur and Bhera tahsils.	Some cases of mouth and foot disease among cattle in Khushat tahsil; prices stationary.
Mooltan . . .	No rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan . .	"	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar . . .	"	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Rawalpindi and Shahpur districts; some cases of mouth and foot disease among cattle in Khushat tahsil, Shahpur district; health and prospects in rest of province good; prices slightly rising in Lahore and falling in Rawalpindi districts; stationary in other districts.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 18th)		
Nagpur . . .	0·57	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; gathering of wheat and linseed in progress; smallpox and cattle-disease in three tahsils; prices steady.
Jubbulpore . . .	0·27	Weather cloudy but now clear; rain not wanted; prospects of *rab* fair; health good; wheat 28 and rice 18 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Feb 17th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; wheat and linseed attacked by mildew owing to excess of clouds; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	1·13	Weather cloudy, if this continues there is probability of some damage; reaping of *musur* and *teora* progressing; slight smallpox and cattle-disease; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops fair; gerva visible on wheat, but very little damage expected; slight smallpox; prices stationary.
Khandwa . . .	"	Mornings and nights cool, days warm; reaping of *rabi* commenced; health good; rice 17, wheat 28¾, and *juar* 31¼ seers per rupee.
Raipur . . .	1·16	Rain has slightly damaged linseed and peas, more will cause serious injury to crops; health good; 78 deaths from cattle-disease; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Feb. 14th)	Drizzling rain.	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; sugarcane-pressing still continues; cholera still reported from interior; common rice 33 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—The late rain has caused slight damage in places; but as it fell after flowering had been completed and seed had set, the injury which has resulted is inconsiderable; fungoid disease has appeared in the northern district but not, it is believed, to any great extent; in the southern districts the wheat is fast ripening and linseed harvesting is in progress.
British Burma—(Feb. 18th)		
Akyab (Feb. 14th)	*Nil*	Cholera prevalent in Naf township; otherwise public health good cattle healthy.
Bassein (" ")	"	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in district; total rainfall 0·59.
Rangoon (" ")	"	Two deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; supplies of paddy large; total rainfall 0·17.
Amherst (" ") (Moulmein).	"	Public health and health of cattle good; total rainfall 0·69.
Tavoy (" ")	"	Public health good; total rainfall 2·76.
Pegu (" ")	"	Public health and health of good; total rainfall 0·30.
Henzada (" ")	"	Eleven deaths from smallpox in Henzada town; cholera sporadic in district; cattle healthy.
Prome (" ")	"	Slight cholera in towns of Prome and Shwedoung, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy.
Toungoo (" ")	"	Public health good; total rainfall 0·17.
		General Remarks—Cholera prevalent in one township of Akyab District, in towns of Prome and Shwedoung, and in Henzada and Thongwa districts; slight in Rangoon town, parts of Tharrawaddy and Amherst Districts; smallpox prevalent in Henzada, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in Bassein and Thongwa Districts; crops being housed.
Assam—(Feb. 18th)		
Gauhati . . .	·07 during the week ending 17th instant.	Weather seasonable; mornings and nights cool; lands being ploughed for *aus*, but rain wanted to facilitate ploughing operations; sugarcane being cut; prospects good; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospects for all crops good; cholera reported from several sub-divisions, and smallpox from Sadr.
Cachar . . .	"	Weather cold; about ¾ of mustard crop reaped; common rice 15 13/16 seers per rupee; one death from cholera reported from Sadr.
Dibrugarh . . .	·43	Weather seasonable; ploughing for *ahu dhan* commenced; prospects of winter crops good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 18th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	In Kolar and Tumkur crops suffering from want of rain; water and fodder becoming scarce; general health good; prices rising.
Mercara . . .	"	Threshing of rice almost completed; price of cardamoms rising; coffee market dull; health generally good; but smallpox prevalent in some parts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Feb. 18th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear; cotton-picking nearly completed; *rabi* crops flourishing; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	"	*Rabi* crops in ear and thriving; prospects good.
Hyderabad (Feb. 13th)	No rain	Standing crops prospering; *tabi* sowings in progress; general health good; prices stationary.
" (" 17th)	"	Standing crops prospering; weeding of *tabi* crops commenced; general health fair; prices—wheat 14¼, coarse rice 13, white *juar* 18, yellow *juar* 20, and *tur* 18 seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Feb. 18th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather changeable but sky clear; health good; prices falling.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	"	Health and prospects good; weather cloudy.
Sutna	"	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	"	Weather getting warmer; health and prospects good.
Goona . . .	"	Weather very cold; health and prospects good.
Agar	"	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	"	Weather fair; health good; opium and other crops good.
Nowgong . . .	"	Prospects and health goods; weather cold.
Manpur (Bhopawar) .	"	Health good; *rabi* and opium crops good.
Rajputana—(Feb 18th)		
Harowti . (Feb. 16th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; health and prospects good; prices firm.
Jhallawar . (" 13th)	"	Weather bright and cold; north wind; health good.
Ajmere . (" 17th)	"	Harvest prospects good; some fever reported in Todgarh and in Ajmere city, but health of district is generally good.
Jeypore . (" ")	"	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . (" ")	"	Health and crop prospects good; weather rather cold and cloudy.
Abu . . (" 18th)	"	Weather cold and windy.
Sirohi . (" 15th)	"	Weather fine and cool; health and prospects good.
Marwar . (" 13th)	"	Weather cold and cloudy; health and prospects good; prices stationary.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 26th February, 1885.

No. 6.—Mr. S. H. James, Legal Remembrancer to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. M. Macpherson, or until further orders.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PORT BLAIR.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1885.

No. 110.—Mr. W. Jessop, who was appointed by Home Department Notification No. 44, dated the 30th January 1885, to be an Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, provisionally for one year, is confirmed permanently in that appointment, with effect from the date of retirement from the service of Sirdar Baghel Singh, Rai Bahadur.

Mr. Reginald Wimberley is appointed provisionally to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd class, *vice* Mr. Jessop.

EDUCATION.

The 26th February 1885.

No. 36.—Mr. C. B. Clarke, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Assam, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Willson, or until further orders.

The 27th February 1885.

No. 42.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Ripon College, Calcutta, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the B. A. Standard and in Law, with effect from June 1885.

PATENTS.

The 26th February 1885.

No. 206.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any

person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:

No. 92 of 1884.—William Sedgwick, Major, of the Royal Engineers, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, for a new or improved self-acting arrangement for arresting gradually the descent of vehicles or cages, which break away on rope inclines, or vertical shafts.

No. 110 of 1884.—James Henry Channing Martin, of the Drive Walthamstow, in the County of Essex, England, for improvements in machinery for decorticating or scouring rice, wheat, and other grain and seeds.

No. 121 of 1884.—The United States Cotton Seed Cleaning Company, doing business in the City, County, and State of New York, one of the United States of America, for improved process of treating cotton seed to separate the adhering fibre after ginning.

No. 129 of 1884.—Henry Weston, Dentist, and Joseph Louis Wells, Artist, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, for pillows, cushions, &c.

No. 146 of 1884.—Andrew Charles Guy Thompson, Engineer, of Windsor Tea Estate, Darjeeling, Bengal, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for the rolling or twisting, and crinking of tea leaves or other analogous substances, such improvements greatly increasing the efficiency of such machinery, and increasing the value of the substance operated upon.

No. 158 of 1884.—Edmund Gregory Holtham, of No. 5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in longitudinal sleepers and fastenings for the permanent-way of railways.

No. 159 of 1884.—Adam Miller, of Lime Street, in the City of London, England, Engineer, for apparatus for ventilating railway carriages or other rapidly moving vehicles.

No. 162 of 1884.—Arthur Campbell Rogers, Assistant Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, of Nagina, District of Bijnour, North-Western Provinces, for the use in, and utilization, adaptation, and combination of, old or new railway or other rails, or their portions, of whatever sort, kind, or description, together with their fishplates, clips, bolts, and nuts, in the construction, making or erection of the whole, or any parts of either the stand chair, or platform, and also in the working parts of a sugar or any other mill.

No. 173 of 1884.—James Morris, Architect, of 1 Hummum Street, Fort Bombay, for fire-proof and sound-proof flooring, suitable for business premises and public buildings, dwelling-houses, open terraces, and Native *chals*.

No. 175 of 1884.—Richard Mathews Ruck, of Prospect Row, Chatham, in the County of Kent, Captain, R.E., and Edwyn Jones, of Woodcote, Dower House, Wallington, in the County of Surrey, England, Barrister-at-Law, for improvements in apparatus for maintaining torpedos, submarine mines, buoys, floating break-waters, floating piers, or other floating bodies at a constant, or nearly constant, depth below the surface of the water.

No. 178 of 1884.—Samuel Cooke, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., F.I.C., F.G.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry and Geology, residing at Poona, for the manufacture of chemical manures from materials locally obtainable in the raw condition.

No. 181 of 1884.—James Charles Morrison, of West Ham, in the County of Essex, England, Mechanic, and Robert Smith, of Bromley, in the County of Middlesex, England, Mechanic, for improvements in oil-burners.

No. 186 of 1884.—Charles Page and Louis Goulliond, both of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, Machinists, for certain improvements in car axle lubricators.

No. 187 of 1884.—William Boyd Livingstone, Principal of the Berhampore College, near Murshedabad, residing at present in Berhampore, for a double siphon filter.

No. 195 of 1884.—Leon Cuisinier, of No. 93, Rue de la Meri Court, Paris, in the Republic of France, Chemist, for process for extracting and saccharifying ingredients of amylaceous substances by treatment with malt.

No. 196 of 1884.—Thomas Hawksley, M. D., London, Physician, of Brighton, in the County of Sussex, England, for an improved dry system of disposing of sewage or of refuse organic matter in dwellings or elsewhere.

No. 5 of 1885.—Thomas Briggs, Manufacturer, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, for an improved compound material, suitable for the manufacture of lined coffee and sugar bags, and for other useful purposes.

No. 9 of 1885.—William Leach, Foreman Boiler-maker, of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmere, for an improved flexible stay for use in staying the fire-boxes of locomotive, marine, portable and stationary boilers.

FORESTS.

The 23rd February 1885.

No. 179 *F.*—Mr. T. J. Campbell, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Assam, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 7th February 1885.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1885.

No. 124—44-7 *G.*—Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is granted furlough for one year from the 1st April 1885.

C. S. BAYLEY,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

The 27th February 1885.

No. 167—10-6 *Ex.*—Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent during the absence of Dr. J. Anderson, F.R.S., or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st instant, the date on which Dr. Anderson availed himself of the leave granted to him under Notification No. 90, dated the 5th idem.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 24th February, 1885.

No. 364 *G.*—The following promotions are made in the Meywar Bhil Corps, with effect from the 1st December, 1884:—

Subadar Homa, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Subadar-Major Sutteedeen, Sirdar Bahadur, invalided.

Jemadar Dana, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Homa, promoted.

Jemadar Homa, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Lalleea, invalided.

Color-Havildar Heera Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dana, promoted.

Havildar Unwar, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Homa, promoted.

The 25th February, 1885.

No. 371 *G.*—Mr. L. S. Saunders, Resident of the 2nd class and Commissioner of Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. Henvey, or until further orders.

No. 373 *G.*—Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. L. S. Saunders.

The 26th February, 1885.

No. 380 *G.*—The services of Mr. G. H. Bayly, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st February, 1885.

The 27th February, 1885.

No. 387 *G.*—The services of Lieutenant W. A. Watson, Officiating Adjutant of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

No. 389 *G.*—The services of Mr. A. J. Hughes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 28th February, 1885.

INTERNAL.

The 24th February, 1885.

No. 668 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Narayan Vasudev Barve, late Nyayadish of the State of Akalkot in the Bombay Presidency, the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

The 26th February, 1885.

No. 686 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Munshi Ahmadulla Khan of Meerut the title of "Nawab" as a personal distinction.

The 27th February, 1885.

No. 699 *I.*—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja Sindia, His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore, and His Highness the Nawab of Tonk, have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land which lie within their respective States, and are occupied or may be hereafter occupied by the Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway (including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other railway purposes): In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare as follows:—

1. Act No. IV of 1879 [the Indian Railway Act, 1879,] is extended to the aforesaid portions of land, subject to the following modifications, namely, in the second and third paragraphs of section 1, and in section 50 the words "a Presidency Magistrate and" shall be omitted.
2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the said Indian Railway Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and waggons to be drawn or propelled thereby on the aforesaid portions of land.
3. In exercise of the power conferred by section 53 of the said Indian Railway Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Agents to the Governor-General in Central India and Rajputana shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of the said Act, the Local Governments in respect to such portions of the aforesaid land as are situated in the Native States within their respective charges.

H. M. DURAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.—LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1885.

No. 999.—The services of Surgeon C. M. Thompson, Officiating Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 1st March or such other date as he may be relieved of the duties of Deputy Assay Master.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th February, 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 106.—JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Clementi, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to officiate as Judge Advocate General, *vice* Colonel J. C. Horne, on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Sanderson, Deputy Judge Advocate, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate General, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Clementi.

Captain W. B. Wilson, Bengal S.C., Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, *vice* Colonel J. M. Stewart, on furlough.

Major C. L. Prendergast, General List, Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson.

No. 107.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant A. L. Carroll, R.A., to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Factories, *vice* Captain J. L. Fixott, R.A., appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

No. 108.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant D. M. Thompson, Bengal S. C., Officiating Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be a Sub Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 2nd February, 1885, *vice* Lieutenant C. V. W. Williamson, Sub Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, promoted.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 109.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 88 of 1885, it is notified that the following additional staff has been detailed for service with the Indian Brigade, Suakim :—

Transport Department.

Major G. R. J. Shakespear, Bengal S. C., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General for Transport.

Lieutenant F. J. D. Lugard, Norfolk Regiment.

Medical Department.

Surgeon-Major R. Boustead, Bombay Medical Service.

Surgeon A. C. Thompson, Bombay Medical Service.

Surgeon F. Burness, Bombay Medical Service.

Surgeon J. Smyth, M.D., Madras Medical Service.

Survey Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Badgley, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, in charge of Survey party.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 110.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Colonel W. W. Boddam, Bengal S. C., Deputy Inspector General of Police, 1st grade, Punjab, (p. a.) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868. (This cancels the furlough granted him in G. G. O. No. 28 of 1885.)

Major F. S. Carr, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 5th Punjab Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major C. H. Stoddart, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander, 5th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major R. J. Waller, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander, 45th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, 4th class, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. Burns, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor C. Hilton, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh (m. c.) for 248 days, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 111.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 621 of 1884, Major A. Harden, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 2nd Bengal Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough, (m. c.) for 223 days, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 23rd November, 1884.

No. 112.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Hammond, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 14 days.

Lieutenant G. F. Willes, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Second grade Assistant Apothecary P. W. O'Gorman, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 113.—Captain H. M. P. Hawkes, Bengal S. C , Sub Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, is granted leave within Indian limits (p. a.) for 182 days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875.

No. 114.—Colonel H. St. G. Tucker, C. B., Infantry, is permitted to reside in England.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 115.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd January, 1885, page 314.

India Office, 23rd January, 1885.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and

Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William Jackson Parker. Dated 4th November, 1884.

Major James L. N. Willis. Dated 13th November, 1884.

To be Major.

Captain Mansel Armstrong. Dated 22nd November, 1884.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Peter Robert Bairnsfather. Dated 2nd November, 1884.

Lieutenant Edward James Nicolls Fasken. Dated 2nd November, 1884.

Lieutenant Goodson Adye. Dated 13th November, 1884.

Lieutenant Henry Brabazon Urmston. Dated 13th November, 1884.

Lieutenant Henry Richard Marrett. Dated 13th November, 1884.

Lieutenant Redmond Conyngham Samuel Macausland. Dated 13th November, 1884.

Lieutenant Francis Robert Bonham Knox. Dated 13th November, 1884.

Lieutenant Henry Montague Pakington Hawkes. Dated 23rd November, 1884.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alexander Shakespear. Dated 20th November, 1884.

Major Fendall Currie. Dated 20th November, 1884.

"London Gazette," dated the 30th January, 1885, page 431.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

The 30th January, 1885

MEMORANDA.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary William Powell, Bengal Establishment, to be Honorary Lieutenant. Dated 1st July, 1884.

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd February, 1885, page 476.

India Office, 3rd February, 1885.

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Frederick St. George Tucker, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 26th August, 1883, but to rank from 27th July, 1880.

Lieutenant Lindsay Sherwood Newmarch, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 4th September, 1883, but to rank from 1st June, 1881.

Lieutenant Harry Trevor, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 6th July, 1883, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

Lieutenant Arthur Philip Desborough Harris, from the West Riding Regiment. Dated 7th November, 1883, but to rank from 22nd October, 1881.

PENSIONS.

No. 116.—The undermentioned warrant officers are transferred to the pension establishment :—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Michael Shanahan, Public Works Department.

Conductor James Trotter, Ordnance Department—3rd April 1885.

Sub-Conductor William Greaves, Military Works Department.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 117.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—Dated 28th February, 1885.

Warren Hastings.

Henry Lushington Ramsay.

Charles Wilson Young.

Charles Harold Hepworth Beley.

William Home Cazalet.

James Loughnan O'Bryen.

Henry George Ryland.

James Philip Sparling.

Harold Arthur Deane.

Charles Edward Wylde Macdonald.

John Franklin Worlledge.

John George Morris.

Harry Stanley Massy.

Alfred Edwin Jones.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry St. George Tucker, C.B., Bengal Infantry,—1st March, 1885.

RETIREMENTS.

No 118.—The undermentioned medical officers have been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brigade-Surgeon John Jones, M. D.,—17th January, 1885.

Brigade-Surgeon William Henry Kirton,—7th December, 1884.

No. 119—Surgeon G. A. Cones is transferred to temporary half pay, with effect from the 1st May, 1885, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 120—The first Christian name of Major F. R. C. Voyle is *Francis* and not *Frank* as stated in G. G. O. No. 39 of 1885.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 121.—G. G. O. No. 75 of 1885 is cancelled, and the following promotions and reversions are made in the Military Works Department, in lieu of those published in that order, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Lieutenant G. M. Porter, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Temporary	16th Aug., 1884.
Lieutenant H. J. W. Jerome, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Temporary	15th Sept., 1884.
Lieutenant H. J. W. Jerome, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Reversion	4th Oct., 1884.
Lieutenant H. J. W. Jerome, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Temporary	7th Oct., 1884.
Lieutenant H. J. W. Jerome, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Reversion	31st Oct., 1884.
Lieutenant G. M. Porter, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Reversion	1st Nov. 1884.
Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Reversion	10th Nov., 1884.
Lieutenant A. L. Mein, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Temporary	3rd Dec., 1884

No. 122.—In G. G. O. No. 105 of 1885, promotion of Captain E. Glennie; R.E., to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem. for* "18th August, 1884," *read* "8th August, 1884."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 7.—Mr. C. F. Wight, 2nd Grade Officer, Indian Marine, is granted furlough for one year, under Rule VII of Marine Circular No. 16 of 1884.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th February, 1885.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 3rd January and 27th February, 1885.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Apothecary Lewis Pereira.	1st Dec., 1884	Saharunpore	Intestate.	
York and Lancaster Regiment.	Lieutenant C. H. R. McNair	27th Jan., 1885	Midnapore.		
Commissariat Department.	Conductor Thomas Carroll	13th Feb., 1885	Lucknow	Will left	Widow administering to the estate.
South Lancashire Regiment.	Lieutenant L. Seward	17th Feb., 1885	Peshawar.		

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 21st February 1885.

No. 54.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer on Mr. H. Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways.

The 24th February 1885.

No. 55.—Captain C. Hoskyns, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is, on return from field service, replaced at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 56.—Colonel R. Home, C.I.E., R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, is placed on deputation in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, from 24th February until further orders.

No. 57.—Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway, is temporarily transferred to the Superior Accounts Establishment, with the rank of Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

The 26th February 1885.

No. 58.—Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank*, reverted to Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.* with effect from the forenoon of the 19th February 1885.

No. 59.—Mr. A. Wilson, attached to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial State Railways, during the absence of Mr. S. M. Johnson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 27th February 1885.

No. 60.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following *temporary* promotions to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	With effect from
Colonel J. Browne, C.S.I., R.E.	updg Engr., 2nd Class	Supdg. Engr., 1st Class	3rd February 1885.
Storey, H. F.	" " 3rd " sub. *pro tem.*	" " 2nd "	Ditto.
Colonel B. Lovett, C.S.I., R.E	Exe. Engr., 1st Grade	" " 3rd "	13th February 1885.

No. 61.—Major T. Howard, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the duties of his post.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1884.

From the 22nd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 15th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

NOTICE.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1885.

A Special Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held in the Office of the Bank on Saturday, the 21st proximo, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of electing an Auditor in place of Mr. H. W. I. Wood, resigned.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1885.

No. 497.—The following promotions are made from the forenoon of the 10th November 1884, *vice* Mr. G. B. Scott, promoted as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade :—

Mr. G. W. E. Atkinson, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. D. Smart, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. W. W. MacNair, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

Mr. C. D. Potter, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. J. Newland, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Mr E. Graham, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. W. H. D. Ewing, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

No. 498.—In supersession of Notification No. 487, dated 19th December 1884, the following promotion is made, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th November 1884, *vice* G. R. Copping, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, deceased :—

Mr. J. A. Higgs, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

The 24th February 1885.

No. 499.—Mr. Aylmer Boddington Smart is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty in this office.

The 27th February 1885.

No. 500.—This Department Notification No. 495, dated the 17th instant, appointing Mr. J. E. Brown to be an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, is at his request hereby cancelled.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1885.

No. 2.—The leave granted to Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Examiner of Accounts, in Public Works Department Notification No. 38, dated 3rd February 1883, was commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to leave on medical certificate for fifteen months

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Accountant General.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 23rd February 1885.

No. 487.—In compliance with Foreign Department Notification No. 104G., dated the 20th January last, Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch reported his arrival and took charge of the duties of 3rd Assistant to Governor General's Agent in Central India on the afternoon of the 31st January 1885.

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Captain,*
2nd Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India,
in charge of the Residency.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 17th February 1885.

No. 176.—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Mr. R M. Dane, C.S., Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in Section 32, Act X of 1882 (Code of Criminal Procedure), with effect from the date of assuming charge of his appointment.

The 21st February 1885.

No. 203.—Mr. Leslie S. Saunders made over charge of the Office of Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara to Mr. R. M. Dane on the forenoon of the 16th of February 1885.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port Blair, the 8th November 1884.

No. 15.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act) the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is pleased to invest Mr. O. H. Brookes, Officiating 2nd Assistant Superintendent, with the powers of a 1st Assistant Superintendent for the administration of civil justice in the said islands during the absence of the Officiating 1st Assistant Superintendent from Port Blair, or until further orders.

The 5th December 1884.

No. 16.—Mr. H. Godwin-Austen, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, having returned to Port Blair on the evening of the 4th instant, from the leave on medical certificate granted him in Home Department No. 528 of the 12th December last, the following promotion and reversions take

place in the Commission from the forenoon of this date :—

Mr. H. Godwin-Austen, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. M. V Portman, from Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class.

Mr. R. Wimberley, from Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, to Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class.

T. CADELL, *Colonel,*
Chief Commr of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Supdt. of Port Blair and Nicobars.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th February 1885.

No. 8.—Lieutenant H. G. Harvey, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Military Works Department on the forenoon of 28th January 1885, and is posted to the Sirhind-Lahore Command.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1885.

No. 25.—Mr. P. H. Cresswell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 5th January 1885.

The 24th February 1885.

No. 26.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transferred from the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

NAGPUR-BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Raipur, the 2nd February 1885.

With reference to Director General of Railways, Notification No. 9, dated 16th January 1885, the following Officers reported their arrivals at Nagpur on the forenoon of the dates set opposite to their names :—

Mr. A. C. Cregeen, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*,—13th October 1884.

Mr. W. B. Taylor, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade,—13th October 1884.

Mr. E. H. Stone, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade,—13th October 1884.

Mr. E. F. Gordon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—13th October 1884.

Mr. E. Baker, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—13th October 1884.

Mr. A. T. Cheodette, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—14th October 1884.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief, Nagpur-Bengal State Railway.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 22nd day of February 1885.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 20,—L'pool Regt. Private Thomas Tyldesley.
Age,—22 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—17th February 1885.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—18th August 1881.
At what Place Enlisted,—Warrington, Lancashire.
Parish and County in which Born,—Hindley, Hindley, Lancashire.
Marks,—Bald patch on right temple, scar on spine above right buttock.
Trade,—Collier.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals
Waistcoat,— . } Regimentals
Breeches or Trowsers,— . } Regimentals
REMARKS,—Was on leave to 2 A.M., 17th February 1885.
Under 4 years' service.

A. A. LEMESURIER, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Liverpool Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, North Lancashire Regiment of Foot, dated at Quetta, this 18th day of February 1885.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 478, Private John Williams.
Age,—21 years 10 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, dark grey.
Date of Desertion,—11th February 1885.
Place of Desertion,—Karachi.
Date of Enlistment,—12th July 1882
At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which Born,—St. Mary's, Stafford, Staffordshire, England.
Marks,—Tattooed on left fore-arm, cross lettered, "in memory of my dear mother." Flags and Rose. On right forearm, Sailor with crossed legs. Bracelet, Star, and Harp.
Trade,—Seaman.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals
Waistcoat,— . } Regimentals
Breeches or Trowsers,— . } Regimentals
REMARKS,—
Under 3 years' service.

F. G. BERKELEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., N. Lancashire Regt.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department.	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1885.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Feb. 16	. . .	38,090	1,67,410	3,462	1,24,56,830	96,05,024
,, 17	1,519	43,201	. . .	4,981	1,23,83,830	95,60,941
,, 18	. . .	38,222	. . .	4,981	1,23,25,830	95,21,938
,, 19	. . .	35,533	. . .	4,981	1,22,77,829	94,85,679
,, 20	. . .	33,731	. . .	4,981	1,22,77,829	94,51,329
,, 21	2,23,097	40,064	2,107	2,23,443	1,22,79,982	94,12,530

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 23rd February 1885.

No. 2228.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first seven*

N B.—Amounts are converted into

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1884-85	April 1883 to October 1883.	April 1884 to October 1884.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	22,396,600	8,981,605	8,818,732	...	162,873
II	Opium	8,594,200	5,437,977	5,056,382	...	381,595
III	Salt	6,328,900	3,406,915	3,553,059	146,144	...
IV	Stamps	3,638,000	2,025,011	2,050,888	25,877	...
V	Excise	3,796,900	2,196,450	2,300,275	103,825	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,740,300	1,243,548	1,169,380	...	74,168
VII	Customs	1,289,500	611,702	506,539	...	105,163
VIII	Assessed Taxes	518,100	457,363	452,770	...	4,593
IX	Forest	1,052,000	421,545	387,399	...	34,146
X	Registration	265,600	163,201	170,423	7,222	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	695,900	241,009	234,006	...	7,003
XII	Post Office	1,059,000	582,449	602,408	19,959	...
XIII	Telegraph	547,700	238,409	251,384	12,975	...
XIV	Mint	102,200	34,181	54,220	20,039	...
XV	Law and Justice	617,900	293,319	286,285	...	7,034
XVI	Police	308,800	172,236	176,565	4,329	...
XVII	Marine	205,900	94,820	70,423	...	24,397
XVIII	Education	198,700	112,707	109,127	...	3,580
XIX	Medical	46,100	25,858	23,298	...	2,560
XX	Scientific and other Minor Departments	75,700	43,302	39,804	...	3,498
XXI	Interest	643,100	385,675	382,577	...	3,098
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	194,200	87,201	80,828	...	6,373
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	53,000	23,938	22,775	...	1,163
XXIV	Miscellaneous	248,300	118,179	147,832	29,653	...
		55,511,600	27,398,600	26,947,379	...	451,221
	Productive Public Works.					
XXV	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	3,716,900	1,688,764	1,962,458	273,694	...
	East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings).	4,850,000	2,909,236	2,374,989	...	534,247
XXVI	Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,613,000	2,516,225	2,384,202	...	132,023
XXVII	Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts).	942,600	484,193	577,911	93,718	...
	Unproductive Public Works.					
XXIX	State Railways	196,100	64,701	127,593	62,892	...
XXX	Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...	11,675	11,675	...
XXXI	Irrigation and Navigation	140,700	75,839	68,821	...	7,018
XXXII	Military Works	37,700	21,105	20,791	...	314
XXXIII	Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	520,600	249,704	269,483	28,779	...
XXXIV	Army	810,000	442,200	403,800	...	38,400
XXXV	Military Operations in Egypt	...	935	...	...	935
		70,339,200	35,842,502	35,149,102	...	693,400
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	221,200	162,768	148,076	..	14,692
	GRAND TOTAL	70,560,400	36,005,270	35,297,178	...	708,092

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 26th February 1885.

months of the year 1884-85, as compared with the corresponding period of 1883-84.

sterling at R10 to the pound sterling.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1884-85.	April 1883 to Oct. 1883.	April 1884 to Oct. 1884.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Interest on Ordinary Debt †	3,798,300	2,275,580	2,264,186	...	11,394
2	Do. on other Obligations	470,300	90,844	108,052	17,208	
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	220,400	135,907	107,444	...	28,463
4	Assignments and Compensations	1,240,100	541,496	554,781	13,285	...
5	Land Revenue	3,340,100	1,751,639	1,823,193	71,554	...
6	Opium (including cost of production)	2,352,000	1,580,550	2,648,745	1,068,195	
7	Salt (do. do.)	521,700	280,821	273,613	.	7,208
8	Stamps	85,600	46,381	50,629	4,248	...
9	Excise	98,600	53,812	56,169	2,357	...
10	Provincial Rates	53,000	30,361	28,721	...	1,640
11	Customs	142,000	79,382	81,411	2,029	...
12	Assessed Taxes	13,800	9,200	8,484	...	716
13	Forests	724,000	300,356	324,448	24,092	...
14	Registration	176,500	103,679	104,175	496	
15	Post Office	1,146,500	651,089	642,931	...	8,158
16	Telegraph	628,700	274,797	287,934	13,137	...
17	Mint	73,400	42,079	42,368	289	...
18	General Administration	1,343,200	755,343	770,143	14,800	...
19	Law and Justice	3,376,700	1,849,836	1,881,058	31,122	...
20	Police	2,793,900	1,539,069	1,575,549	36,480	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	381,000	191,915	182,264		9,651
22	Education	1,237,100	641,830	656,711	14,881	...
23	Ecclesiastical	167,100	89,594	94,218	4,624	...
24	Medical	722,900	400,023	410,428	10,405	...
25	Political	548,200	233,835	318,696	84,861	...
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	428,600	283,094	287,588	4,494	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	675,300	401,517	371,752	...	29,765
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	900	405	9,482	9,077	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	783,900	456,577	488,400	31,823	...
30	Stationery and Printing	383,300	197,451	209,772	12,321	
31	Miscellaneous	268,600	168,081	152,442	...	15,639
32	Famine Relief	...	5,142	2,184	..	2,958
33	Protective Works—Railways	1,138,600	163,300	539,937	376,637	...
34	Do. do. Irrigation	310,100	147,824	107,056	...	40,768
35	Reduction of Debt	301,300	..		...	...
49	Exchange on transactions with London	3,538,100	1,995,967	1,377,752	...	618,215
		33,483,800	17,768,876	18,842,716	1,073,840	...
	Productive Public Works.					
36	State Railways (Working Expenses)	2,027,700	956,166	1,156,723	200,557	...
	East Indian Railway (Working Expenses)	2,052,500	1,163,731	1,109,402	...	54,329
37	Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision).	530,000	128,163	70,220	...	57,943
38	Irrigation and Navigation (Working Expenses).	562,100	283,099	315,414	32,315	...
39	Charges in respect of Capital— (c) Guaranteed Railways Interest	5,300	6,948	10,016	3,068	...
	Unproductive Public Works.					
40	State Railways (Capital Account)	166,700	86,901	76,482	...	10,419
41	Do. (Working and Maintenance)	176,700	66,312	88,411	22,099	...
42	Subsidized Railways	66,200	17,473	19,280	1,807	...
	Southern Mahratta Railway	89,500	42,893	83,968	41,075	...
43	Frontier Railways	—73,000	19,823	90,222	70,399	...
44	Irrigation and Navigation	752,200	373,427	364,766	..	8,661
45	Military Works	919,200	481,750	457,211	...	24,539
46	Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	3,882,200	2,036,039	1,835,892	...	200,147
47	Army	12,121,300	6,770,154	6,819,192	49,038	...
48	Military Operations in Egypt	...	40,004	...	...	40,004
		56,762,400	30,241,759	31,339,915	1,098,156	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	13,993,200	9,212,676	9,388,289	175,613	...
		70,755,600	39,454,435	40,728,204	1,273,769	...
	Productive Public Works—Capital Expenditure.					
	In India—					
50	State Railways	1,239,900	821,038	789,791	...	31,247
	East Indian Railway	540,000	138,777	163,165	24,388	...
51	Irrigation and Navigation	948,300	336,161	310,419	...	25,742
52	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	16,003	.	...	16,003
	In England—					
	State Railways	2,035,700	423,929	1,409,912	985,983	...
	East Indian Railway	...	320,726	222,388	...	98,338
	Irrigation and Navigation	500	9,068	3,687	...	5,381
		4,764,400	2,065,702	2,899,362	833,660	...
	GRAND TOTAL	75,520,000	41,520,137	43,627,566	2,107,429	.

† Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Account of Security Deposits held by the Comptroller General in trust for Civil Officers on the 31st December 1884, published in conformity with paragraph 12 of Financial Notification No. 276, dated 30th April 1880.

Number.	Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Name of Officer to whom Interest is sent.
		3½ per cent., 1853-54.	4 per cent., 1832-33.	4 per cent., 1865.	4½ per cent., 1870.	4½ per cent., 1879.	Total.	
1 & 32	Bhopal Water Works Endowment Fund.			3,29,000			3,29,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
37	Security of Treasurer			20,000			20,000	Do. do.
2 & 7	Do. do.			2,500			2,500	Resident in Nepaul
3	Do. of Head Store-keeper			5,000			5,000	Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair.
15	Do. of Treasurer			2,000			2,000	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.
4	Jeypore College			1,000			1,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.
4	Chaplain, Nusseerabad			100			100	Treasury Officer, Ajmere.
4, 9 & 47	Mayo College Accumulated and Endowment Fund.			6,24,500			6,24,500	Do. do.
4	Ajmere Dispensary Fund			4,000			4,000	Do. do.
4	Masuda do. do.			1,500			1,500	Do. do.
4	Todgosh do. do.			1,500			1,500	Do. do.
4	Police Clothing Fund			5,000			5,000	Do. do.
12	For repairs of Captain Faldwin's tomb			100			100	Do. do.
11, 20, 26 & 36	Minor Appachattolana Subboppah			8,700	...	600	9,300	Superintendent and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
11	Do Bellingowdah			1,300			1,300	Do. do.
11	Do. Chamarasa			1,200			1,200	Do. do.
11	Do. Mallappah			500			500	Do. do.
11	Do. Vengataramiah			1,100			1,100	Do. do.
11	Do. Santhappah			500			500	Do. do.
11	Do. Rungiah			600			600	Do. do.
26	Do. Shivacharada Thapatanally Sidlingapah.			...	...	700	700	Do. do.
60	Civil Dispensary, Mercara			3,000			3,000	President of Mercara Municipal Committee and Civil Surgeon.
13	Dispensary Fund, Verajundrapet			1,900			1,900	Superintendent of Coorg.
13	Municipal Funds, do.			1,100			1,100	Do. and Commissioner of Coorg.
75	President and the Vice-President of the Mercara Municipality.			1,400			1,400	Commissioner of Coorg.
76	Fraser Endowment for the Fraserpet School.			500			500	Do. and the Inspector of School, Coorg
19	Northbrook Medal Fund			2,000			2,000	Master of the Mint and Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
22, 39, 50, 59 & 71	Estate of Haji Hani Haneefa Bhai, widow of Haji Curreem.			1,13,000			1,13,000	Cantonment Magistrate and Judge, Court of Wards, Secunderabad.
28	Messrs. Nowroji, Postonji & Co., Government Salt Agent.			1,00,000			1,00,000	Assistant Commissioner, Inland Customs, Sambhar.
58	Security of Treasurer, Sambhar Treasury.			...	...	75,000	75,000	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India, Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
30	Rao Bahadur Roshun Singh			1,50,000			1,50,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand, Nowgong.
31, 33, 35, 42 & 78	Bundelkhand Rajkumar College			65,000			65,000	Do. do. do.
34	Prince of Wales Recovery Fund			2,400			2,400	Do. do. do.
40 & 67	Security of Treasurer			50,000			50,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
74	Dhar Leper Hospital			..	10,000	...	10,000	Do. do.
50 & 69	Maunpore Agency Road Fund			47,000	...	3,000	50,000	Do. do.
16	Mutsudi, Resident's Office			1,000			1,000	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad.
17	Ajmere Government College			2,400			2,400	Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.
38	Security of Treasurer			10,000			10,000	Resident, Gwalior.
56	Cantonment Fund			10,000			10,000	President, Cantonment Committee, Mhow.
57	Ahmed, son of Ali Ahmed Jumani			...	...	12,900	12,900	Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.
68	Abu and Annundra Dispensaries			5,000			5,000	Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana.
74	Residency School Fund			37,500			37,500	Agent, Governor General, for Central India.
54	Bullion-keeper, Calcutta Mint			50,000			50,000	Mint Master, Calcutta.
113	Superintendent of Coorg, on account of Mercara Dispensary.			1,000			1,000	No Interest drawn.
137	Commissioner of Coorg, on account of Thomson Price Fund.			...	...	1,000	1,000	
145	Superintendent of Coorg, on account of Central School Endowment Plantation.			1,000			1,000	
				16,65,300	10,000	93,200	17,68,500	
8, 18, & 27	Investments of value of lost Currency Notes held on account of various individuals.			34,600	...	200	34,800	Comptroller General's Trust Account.
10	Persian Famine Relief Fund			12,000			12,000	Do, do.
43	Security of Cashier, Government Printing Office.			5,000			5,000	Do. do.
45	Lost Promissory Notes, Jafar Ali Khan, Lucknow.			10,000			10,000	Do. do.
46, 66, & 72	Security of Treasurer, Currency Office	...	500	41,100	...	500	42,100	Do. do.
48, 51, 52 & 62	Deposits of do. do.	...	500	24,900			25,400	Do. do.
49	Lost Promissory Notes, Syama Sundari Chowdrani.	10,000					10,000	Do. do.
70	Security Deposit of Mr. Bruce Ellis			5,000			5,000	Do. do.
53	Hindu Family Annuity Fund			1,50,000			1,50,000	Do. do.
61, 63, 64 & 65	General Family Pension Fund			10,10,000			10,10,000	Do. do.
77	Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund			2,18,000	2,000	...	2,20,000	Do. do.
73	Security of Treasurer, Paper Currency, Allahabad.			1,00,000			1,00,000	Do. do.
30	Lost Currency Notes, Motty Lal Roy			500			500	No Interest drawn.
34	Do., Shaik Bhadoo Biswas.			600			600	
34	Do., Moulvi Ahmed Ali.			800			800	
109	Do., Ram Gopal Mitter.			1,000			1,000	
54	Balances of Government Agency			1,000			1,000	
		10,000	1,000	16,14,500	2,000	700	16,28,200	
		10,000	1,000	32,79,800	12,000	93,900	33,96,700	

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
The 4th February 1885.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1885.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent Portion.	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st January 1885	54,100	13,93,706	28,20,400	2,33,78,000	98,36,900	2,97,80,737	2,9,43,109	9,11,52,843	45,66,400	94,48,800	10,12,36,000	11,52,53,200	1,24,000	32,700	20,66,16,843
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February 1885	. . .	. . .	. . .	10,500	. . . .	48,500	3,000	62,000	7,000	. . . .	33,000	40,000	. . . .	. . . .	1,02,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February 1885	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	2,000	10,000	. . .	12,000	. . . .	. . . .	1,000	1,000	. . . .	. . . .	13,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1885	. . .	. . .	1,500	1,60,900	5,000	1,46,800	27,500	3,41,600	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	3,41,600
	54,100	13,93,706	28,21,900	2,35,49,300	98,43,900	2,99,86,037	2,39,73,600	9,15,68,443	45,75,400	94,48,800	10,12,70,000	11,52,94,200	1,24,000	32,700	20,70,73,443
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	. . .	. . .	. . .	4,58,600	46,000	1,35,500	64,900	7,05,000	9,000	1,500	4,15,000	4,25,500	. . . .	. . . .	11,30,500
Balance on 15th February 1885	54,100	13,93 706	28,21,900	2,30,90,700	97,97,900	2,98,50,537	2,39,08,700	9,08,63,443	45,66,400	94,47,300	10,08,55,000	11,48,68,700	1,24,000	32,700	20,59,42,943

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Dec. 1884, enfaced from India 5,079 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,359 lakhs.

„ 16th Dec. 1884 to 31st „	„	„	„	4 „	„	„	2 „
„ 1st Jan. 1885 to 15th Jan. 1885	„	„	„	6 „	„	„	6 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „	„	„	„	2 „	„	„	14 „
„ 1st Feb. „ to 15th Feb.	„	„	„	4 „	„	„	1 „
				5,095 lakhs.			4,392 lakhs.
				4,392 „			
Balance against India				703 lakhs.			

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th February 1885

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th February 1885.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				41,59,251	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	62,78,753	6	10	1,88,90,351	4	9
Public Deposits at Branches	1,26,11,597	13	11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,70,48,626	11	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4 65,831	7	3
Sundries				11,79,049	14	4
RUPEES				7,17,43,110	9	10

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				58 77,293	6	0
Other authorized Investments				36,79,182	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				87,81,343	7	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				80,36 487	6	8
Bills discounted and purchased				1,80,64 514	12	4
Balances with other Banks				3 16,660	6	0
Bullion				3,13,489	12	5
Dead Stock				11,67,591	6	1
Stamps				8 296	14	0
Sundries				7,67,578	7	9
				4,70,12,438	6	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	80,68,201	0	2	2,47,30,672	2	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,66,62,471	2	9			
RUPEES				7,17,43,110	9	10

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 26th February 1885.

D. FRASER,
Offg. Chief Acctt.

R. HARDIE,
Secy & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 51·9.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depôt, Hosúr, in the Madras Presidency, for the supply of iron hurdles as described below, up to Monday, the 2nd March 1885:—

300 iron hurdles, each 10 feet long × 4 feet high above ground, and 18 inches below ground, with 6 horizontal tabular rails, all one inch external diameter, side 1½ inch × $\frac{5}{16}$ inch, and middle upright for each hurdle 1¾ inch × $\frac{5}{16}$ inch flat.

The tenders should clearly state the cost of each hurdle delivered at the Malloor Railway Station, on the Bangalore Branch Line of the Madras Railway, and the time during which the hurdles will be delivered after the notice of acceptance of tender has been made known to the tenderer.

H. W. RAWLINS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Supdt., Reserve Remount Depôt.

REMOUNT DEPÔT, HOSÚR,
The 4th February 1885.

WANTED

A Translator and Clerk of the Court for the Court of the Commissioner of Ajmere. Salary R80 per mensem.

Applicants must possess a thorough knowledge of English and Vernacular and be able to translate, efficiently, Urdu into English, and *vice versâ*. He must also have a good knowledge of the ordinary law books and Acts of the Legislature.

Preference will be given to a person who has passed the Pleader's Examination.

Application stating age with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the undersigned.

No replies will be sent to rejected candidates.

W. O'NEAL,
Supdt, Commr.'s Office, Ajmere-Merwara.

AJMERE,
The 9th February 1885.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 16th February 1885.

From the 1st March 1885, applications will be received from the public at all Head Post Offices and Selected Sub-Offices to telegraph particulars of foreign money orders to the Indian offices* of exchange. The orders regarding which particulars are so telegraphed will then be advised *by post* to the foreign countries of payment, by the Indian offices of exchange, in the same way as ordinary foreign money orders. It should be clearly understood that the orders will be telegraphed only as far as the Indian office of exchange and not to the foreign country of payment.

* Bombay.
Madras.
Calcutta.

2. These rules will apply to money orders drawn upon any of the foreign countries, British Colonies or Native States with which foreign money orders are exchanged by India. The general conditions governing the issue of foreign money orders, as detailed in the *Postal Guide*, will apply to orders advised by telegraph, except that the charges on such orders will be as detailed below.

3. The remitter of a foreign money order, advised by telegraph under these rules, will be required to pay:—

(*a*) The equivalent in Indian currency of the value of the order, according to the schedule in force for the time being;

(*b*) A fixed charge of R2 for the cost of the telegraphic advise;

(c) Commission on the value of the order, at the prescribed rate. For foreign orders expressed in sterling, this rate of commission will be—

		R a.
On sums not exceeding £ 2		0 6
" " exceeding £ 2	but not exceeding £ 5	0 12
" " " £ 5	" " " £ 7	1 2
" " " £ 7	" " " £10	1 8
" " " £10	" " " £12	1 14
" " " £12	" " £15	2 4
" " " £15	" " " £17	2 10
" " " £17	" " " £20	3 0

4. The remitter of a foreign money order advised by telegraph under these rules, should fill up the prescribed form and write across it the words "*By Telegraph.*" The form should then be presented at the Post Office, together with the amount payable.

5. Foreign sterling money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, America or the West Indies, cannot be advised by telegraph from any Post Office *on the day fixed for the departure of the foreign mail steamer from Bombay.*

The 20th February 1885.

CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE INDIAN FIELD FORCE, EGYPT.

An Indian Post Office will accompany the Indian Field Force proceeding on active service to Egypt.

2. Correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force, Egypt, should be addressed as follows :—

"A. B.
(Regiment, Ship, or Office,)
Indian Field Force,
EGYPT."

No Post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment, Battery, Ship or Office with which the addressee is serving.

3. Prepayment of correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force is compulsory.

4. The rate of postage for letters sent from India to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the Native Army, and to persons included under "Mustered Establishments" is nine pies for each letter not exceeding one-half ounce or $1\frac{1}{5}$ of a tola in weight. Not only must such letters be prepaid, but the addresses must show the Regiment to which the persons addressed belong. In the case of Mustered Establishments, which include the marginally* noted persons, the address must show their designations, and the Regiment to which they are attached, as under :—

* Hospital and Bazar establishments.
Munshis.
Lascars.
Cooks.
Sweepers.
Bhistis.

"KARIM BAKSH,
Bhisti,
28th Bo. N. I.,
Indian Field Force,
EGYPT."

5. Letters addressed to camp-followers cannot be sent at the nine-pie rate, and such letters will, therefore, be charged at the ordinary rate to Egypt, *viz.*, 3 annas.

6. No British troops are being sent from India to Egypt, but letters addressed to British soldiers and Seamen, or to any of the privileged class mentioned in clause 190 of the *Indian Postal Guide*, who may be serving in Egypt, will be sent of course at the special rates, subject to the conditions laid down in that clause and the following clauses.

7. Articles intended for persons other than the above will be charged at the ordinary postage rates mentioned opposite to "Egypt" in the Foreign Post Schedule of the *Postal Guide.*

8. Official correspondence for the Indian Field Force will be governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence for Egypt. It should be prepaid by service postage labels under the superscription and signature prescribed in clause 353 of the *Postal Guide.*

9. Money orders will be exchanged with the Indian Field Force under the rules governing the exchange of Asiatic money orders (clauses 261 to 265 of the *Postal Guide*).

10. Parcels may be forwarded to the Indian Field Force under the rules governing the despatch of foreign parcels from India, and they should be addressed in the same way as correspondence.

11. Insured and value-payable articles cannot be received for despatch to the Indian Field Force, Egypt. India Postal Notes will be sold, but not paid, by the Field Post Office.

The 25th February 1885.

No. 13781.—Mr. G. J. Hynes, Assistant Director General of the Post Office, resumed charge of his duties on return from privilege leave on the 17th February, before noon.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 24th February 1885.

Abdon, C. J.
Barton, George Charles.
Casper, Thorubill.
Davidson, A. G.
Dugal & Co.
Goodhart, Chas F.
Gordon, G. L.
Hardie, Edw.
"Harrison Line" Steam Shipping Co.'s Agents
Hembrough, F. M.
Johnstone, Dutt & Co.
Llewhellin, C. A.
Middleton, T. B.
Mills, F.
Monies, Mrs.
Reade, Ivon.
Powell, H. J.
Prinsep, T. A.
Sample, Professor.
Scott, B
Watson, D. S.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

"Aedipus."
Alexander, D. D.
Allen, Alex.
Beech, R.
Blair, John S.
Brigg, E. A.
Brior, Sarah.
Burke, Sir Henry.
Burke, Miss A L.
Caolpoora, Mr.
Carlisle, J. T.
Case, Mrs S. F.
Clerley, Marie.
Cohen, Eliza A.
Cowan, Andrew.
Dalzell, John.
Duffy, E
Edwards, Rev Bomboy.
Fergusson, Alex A.
Fisher, Augustus.
Gray, Mrs Marrie.
Grün, Otto.
Hathway, S. L.
Haughton, G.
Heberlet, A. F.
Hillary, W.
Hodgson, Richard.
Hordern, Mrs Peter.
Huddleston, John E. Leslie.
Huhne, John.
Hull, W.
Isaac, Mr.
Joansin, T.
Keller, Oskar.
Lancez, Mrs W.
Latham, Thomas.
Liddell, Edward.
Lubbach, J. B.
Matson, E
Mills, Fredric
Miraglia, Giuseppe.
"Naini"
O'Connell, Condr.
Owen, L. C.
Pate, Fred.
Peters, L. C.
Petley, W. A.
Peylias, Michel G.
Radu, Monsr T.
Radwell, Chas. H.
"Rex"
Richardson, H.
Richmond, J. H.
Rose, A M
Sandland, Thomas J.
Schwartze, C. E R.
Shaw, Nathaniel L.
Smith, T. R.
Spear, George.
Steel, John
Thomassen, E. S.
Thrussell, A.
Towers, Miss Ross.
Trafford H. R.
Wood & Co., R.
Young, W.
Zillhardt, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Bashford, F
Crosthwaite, Mrs. M.
Garstin, Mrs. A. M.
Kelly, M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 23rd February 1885.

Begum, M. S.	Farrer, H.	Landale, J.
Brind, M. J	Forbes, Mrs W A. G.	Secy., Sergts. Mess
Burdett, Rev. W. J.	Francis J W.	Smith, J.
Case, Finmore	Hampcron, A. G. H.	Toddly, C F.
Chatterji, Sre Ram	Henderson, G.	Toker, C.
Ducan, W.	Horden, Major A.	

A. P. GHOSAL,

Postmaster, Barrackpore.

The 28th February 1885.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following Mail Despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during March 1885 :—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
3rd March 1885	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
3rd March 1885*	By B I S N Co 's private vessel.
7th March 1885	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
15th March 1885*	By Star Line private vessel.
17th March 1885*	By B. I S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
17th March 1885	By P & O Steamer from Bombay.
21st March 1885	By P & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
27th March 1885	By French Steamer.
31st March 1885	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed

N.B. The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

The 28th February 1885.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer
	1885	
Madras and Ceylon	7th March	P & O. Str. *Ravenna.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	3rd "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails via Bombay	3rd "	From Bombay.*
Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	2nd "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	4th "	Str. *Pemba.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	4th "	Str. *Calcutta.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom, can be forwarded

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices specified below :—

	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part III, 4to, 68 pages, 3 plates	1	8	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates	2	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	0	8	0
Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	3	0	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1879, corrected and reduced	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1880, corrected and reduced	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1881, corrected and reduced	2	8	0
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 27 of 1884, wherein the Administrator General of Bengal, administrator *de bonis non* with Will annexed of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John Byrne, C.B., formerly of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, deceased, is plaintiff, and the Anchor Reversionary Company, Limited, incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856, and having its Registered Office in England, Walter John Johnson, residing at the Cantonments, Agra, in the North-Western Provinces of India, and William Byrne Johnson and John Byrne Johnson, both at present residing at No. 3, Abbey Mead Tavistock, in the County of Devonshire in England, infants under the age of 18 years, are defendants by W. R. Fink, their guardian, the creditors of the said Lieutenant-Colonel John Byrne, deceased, who died at Simla, in the North-Western Provinces, on or about the 21st July 1851, are, on or before the 18th day of April 1885, to send to the Office of the Registrar on its Original Side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the sitting Judge exercising Original Jurisdiction in the Court House on Saturday, the 25th day of April 1885 at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 18th day of February 1885.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

ROBERTS, MORGAN & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 103833, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹1,000, standing in the name of Prosunno Coomar Mitter, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PROSUNNO COOMAR MITTER,
Shibpore, Howrah.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 060886, of the reduced 4 per cents. of 1879, for ₹500, standing in the name of Sukhatara Bannerjee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

SASIPADA BANNERJEE,
Father of the proprietress.

BARANAGAR,
The 18th February 1885.

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 20th February, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1885.

An Act to amend the law in force in the Pánch Maháls.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the law in force in the territory comprised in the Pánch Maháls should, on and from the first day of May, 1885, be the same as the law in force in the district of Kaira, in the Bombay Presidency, and that the said territory should, on and from that day, cease to be a scheduled district under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

XIV of 1874. XV of 1874

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Pánch Maháls Laws Act, 1885.

Laws of Kaira to apply.

2. (*1*) Save and except the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed, all enactments which, on the first day of May, 1885, are in force in the district of Kaira and not in the Pánch Maháls shall be deemed to come into force in the Pánch Maháls on that day.

Other laws repealed.

(*2*) All enactments which on that day are in force in the Pánch Maháls and not in the district of Kaira shall be deemed to be repealed on and from that day in the Pánch Maháls.

Pending proceedings.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in the Pánch Maháls before the first day of May, 1885, and still pending on that day, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Local Government may direct, and, save as aforesaid, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

Territory to cease to be a scheduled district.

Partial repeal of Acts XIV and XV of 1874.

4. On and from the first day of May, 1885, the Pánch Maháls shall cease to be a scheduled district; and in Part II of the First Schedule to the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and in the same Part of the Sixth Schedule to the Laws Local Extent Act, 1874, the words "The Pánch Maháls" shall be repealed.

XIV of 1874.

XV of 1874.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS EXCEPTED FROM THE OPERATION OF SECTION 2.

Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of exception.
VIII of 1870	For the prevention of the murder of female infants.	The whole.
XXI of 1881	To amend the law providing for the relief of Thákurs in the districts of Broach and Kaira.	The whole.

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year	Title.	Extent of exception
V of 1862 .	For the preservation of the Bhágdári and Narwádári Tenures.	The whole.
V of 1879 .	To consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue-officers and the Land-revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section 85 and last fifteen words of section 58.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th February, 1885, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 3 of 1885.

A Bill to amend section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— IX of 1872.

New section substituted for section 265, Indian Contract Act.

1. For section 265 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Right of partners to sue for winding-up by Court after termination of partnership.

"265. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, the Court may at the suit of any one of the partners or his representatives wind up the business of the firm, provide for the payment of its debts, and distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively."

Repeal of part of section 213, Act XIV 1882.

2. In section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure the words and figures from and including the word "applications" to the end of the section are hereby repealed. XIV of 1882.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTION 265 of the Indian Contract Act provides that, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, each partner or his representatives may apply to the Court to wind up the business of the firm, to provide for the payment of its debts and to distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively. It is explained that the Court mentioned in the section means a Court not inferior to the Court of a District Judge within the limits of whose jurisdiction the place or principal place of business of the firm is situated. This section has been the subject of various decisions by the Calcutta and other High Courts, first as to the meaning of the words "may apply", and secondly with regard to the jurisdiction of the Courts in the case of applications under the section.

2. The use of the words "may apply" has given rise to doubts as to whether the legislature intended that proceedings under the section should be by way of miscellaneous application or by way of regular suit. It is considered that where a partner wishes to have the business of the firm wound up, the debts paid and the surplus distributed, he should proceed by instituting a regular suit. The questions which the Court has to consider in such a case cannot well be decided in a summary manner on a miscellaneous application, and in disposing of an application under section 265 the Court must in effect deal with it as if it were a suit. In using the words "may apply" the legislature intended probably to indicate merely that a partner had a right to have the business wound up, the payment of the debts provided for, and the surplus distributed, by the Court. It is unlikely that there was any intention to declare that the procedure in such a case should be by way of a miscellaneous application.

3. With regard to the question of jurisdiction, the general result of the decided cases is to confine the jurisdiction to the Court of the District Judge and thus to bring on his files a number of suits many of which are unimportant and such as could be equally well decided by the subordinate tribunals. The time of all District Judges is fully occupied by their multifarious duties, and it is very undesirable that the performance of these duties should suffer in consequence of the compulsory institution in their Courts of cases the time and labour expended over which are often entirely disproportionate to the interests at stake.

4. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It amends section 265 so as to show plainly that proceedings thereunder are to be by way of a regular suit, and it omits the *Explanation* to the section, thus leaving the question of jurisdiction to be decided by the ordinary rules. The Bill also repeals the last paragraph of section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure as the omission of the *Explanation* renders that paragraph unnecessary.

The 16th February, 1885. C. P. ILBERT.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Goverment of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 9. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1883-84.

No. 45 I., dated Fort William, the 21st February 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 204 I., dated 20th January 1885, and enclosures, being the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces for 1883-84, and a Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The results of the working of the canals in the North-Western Provinces, as recorded in the Report under review, are still more favorable than those for the previous year. In 1882-83 the surplus from the revenue assessed was Rs. 18,05,044, but in 1883-84 the clear profits from the assessments, after deducting the charges for maintenance and interest on outlay for Productive Public Works, amounted to Rs. 25,73,133.

2. The assessments for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 under the principal heads of revenue are compared below:—

Year.	Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Land revenue.	Navigation dues.	All others.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84 ...	54,05,881	5,84,877	9,49,631	33,742	2,76,605	72,50,736
1882-83 ...	48,98,113	3,14,572	9,49,631	27,655	2,69,212	64,59,183

Two-thirds of the increase in the present year has been derived from occupier's rates, which are directly assessed on the irrigated area. The very considerable increase under owner's rate is said to be chiefly due to a change in the method of assessment. The increase in receipts from navigation is satisfactory. Whilst the gross income has increased by Rs. 7,91,553, the addition to the working expenses has been less than Rs. 70,000, principally under the head of Establishment.

3. The areas irrigated in 1882-83 and 1883-84 were 1,974,175 and 2,297,674 acres, respectively. Of the increase, 85,357 acres were watered in the autumn, and 238,142 acres in the spring crop. In the former season there was a lengthened break in the monsoón, and during the latter there was practically no rain at all; but although the seasons were thus exceedingly favorable for the development of canal irrigation, the early cessation of the monsoon and the absence of rain during the cold season caused the rivers to fall much below their usual level. The efficient distribution of a scanty supply over such a large area is highly creditable, and the Supreme Government fully concurs in the praise bestowed by Sir A. Lyall on the Chief Engineer and officers of the Department for their good work during a most trying year.

4. The net income from the actual receipts of the year was Rs. 42,07,164, giving a return of 6·09 per cent. on a capital of Rs. 6,90,92,987, which represents the outlay on the whole of the irrigation works in the North-Western Provinces, except the Betwa Canal.

5. The balance of unpaid interest and other charges at the debit of the irrigation works has been decreased by the surplus revenue of the year, and by the abolition of interest charges on works other than those classed as Productive, from Rs. 53,78,732 in the previous year to Rs. 17,89,391 at the close of the year under review. It is expected that this small balance will be cleared off by the surplus from the revenue collected in 1884-85.

6. There was an increase in the income from all the canals in 1883-84, but the improvement on the Agra Canal was the most marked—the area irrigated in 1882-83 was 155,887, and in 1883-84, 245,300 acres; whilst the duty per cubic foot of the water consumed had increased from 195 to 311 acres.

7. The balance uncollected on the 30th September 1884 out of a demand of Rs. 64,72,117 amounted to Rs. 37,372.

8. The results obtained from the working of these canals during the year under review are so far in advance of those of any previous year that they may, to some extent, be regarded as exceptional. They were, however, the outcome of much good work, as well as of favorable seasons, and for this reason the Government of India considers it desirable to publish the Review of the operations by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, as an appendix to this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the Report and Resolution by the Local Government, be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce and Revenue and Agricultural Departments of the Government of India, for information.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, for information and guidance, and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information, and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Government of Mysore.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that this Resolution and the Resolution of the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix to P. W. Dept. Resolution No. 45 I., dated 21st February 1885.

IRRIGATION REVENUE REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1884.

No. 50½ I. OF 1885.

GOVERNMENT, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Dated Allahabad, the 5th January 1885.

Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Read—

Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st March 1884, by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

RESOLUTION.—The total outlay on the capital account of canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for and to the end of 1883-84 is shown below :—

	Canal.	OUTLAY ON CONSTRUCTION UNDER ALL HEADS.	
		During 1883-84	To end of 1883-84.
		Rs.	Rs
Productive Public Works ..	Upper Ganges	2,68,345	2,79,38,995
	Lower Ganges	8,92,450	2,67,88,693
	Agra	1,61,352	86,53,483
	Eastern Jumna ..	68,896	29,77,287
	Total outlay on Productive Public Works	13,91,043	6,63,88,458
Minor Irrigation Works ...	Dún	84	6,37,472
	Rohilkhand and Bijnor ...	37,555	17,23,807
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	...	82,916
	Ditto ditto Survey ...	242	1,73,224
	Sardah Canal Survey	447	45,819
	Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey ...	29,656	41,261
	Total outlay on Minor Irrigation Works	67,984	27,01,529
Productive Public Works (charged to Imperial Funds).	Betwa Canal (under construction) ...	11,65,761	24,39,491
	GRAND TOTAL ...	26,24,788	7,15,32,478

2. The gross assessments of the year amounted to Rs. 72,50,735, or Rs. 7,91,553 more than in 1882-83; whilst the working expenses were Rs. 22,27,581, or only Rs. 69,450 in excess of those of the previous year. The net revenue was therefore Rs. 50,23,155, or 7·26 on the total capital invested, excluding the expenditure on the Betwa Canal, on which the

province does not pay interest. The interest charge on the capital amounted to Rs. 24,50,022 deducting which amount from the net revenue, the assessments exhibit a clear surplus of Rs. 25,73,133, or Rs. 7,68,089 in excess of that obtained in 1882-83, *viz.*, Rs. 18,05,044 In 1881-82 the surplus was Rs. 16,29,189; in 1880-81, Rs. 8,58,645; and in 1879-80, Rs. 2,57,267.

3. The total interest charges from the commencement of irrigation operations in the North-Western Provinces in 1830 to the end of 1883-84 amount to Rs. 4,79,69,086, and the total net receipts *realised* to Rs. 4,61,79,695; thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 17,89,391, which will probably be cleared off during 1884-85. In 1882-83 the deficit was Rs. 53,78,732; in 1881-82, Rs. 70,88,317; in 1880-81, Rs. 84,08,747; and in 1879-80, Rs. 87,61,044.

4. The actual direct income realised from all sources during the year was Rs. 64,34,745, leaving a balance uncollected of Rs. 37,372 on account of owner's and occupier's rates for 1883-84 and previous years. After paying all expenses, there was a clear surplus of Rs 17 57,142. In 1882-83 the surplus was Rs. 17,09,585; in 1881-82, Rs. 12,39,625; in 1880-81, Rs. 3,52,297; and in 1879-80, Rs. 9,22,889.

5. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 22,27,581, or an excess of Rs. 69,450 over the previous year Under Maintenance Charges there was a decrease of Rs. 32,410, but an increase of Rs. 24,920 under Leave and Pension Allowances, of Rs. 17,889 under Tools and Plant, and of Rs. 56,850 under Establishment.

The percentage of working expenses to gross revenue in the statement below shows a marked decrease, except on the Lower Ganges, where the diminished capital outlay entails a larger proportion of general charges being debited to Revenue:—

Statement showing percentage of cost of working expenses to gross revenue.

Year.	Upper Ganges Canal.		Lower Ganges Canal.		Agra Canal.		Eastern Jumna Canal.	
	Revenue.	Per cent.	Revenue.	Per cent.	Revenue.	Per cent.	Revenue.	Per cent.
	Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.	
1879-80 ...	25,36,779	47·03		..	2,11,496	111·34	7,31,302	29·67
1880-81 ..	18,43,798	48·05	13,15,389	31·54	4,84,949	45 35	7,09,091	30·60
1881-82 ...	21,82 884	40 23	15,19,556	35·76	5,38,384	45·25	7 77,297	24·39
1882-83 ..	24,42,835	36·03	15,36,089	43 73	5,82,424	39 38	8,16,577	25 89
1883-84 ...	28,40,019	32 48	16,81,426	41·42	8,13,712	31·00	8,21,088	25·61

The measurements were made and the demand statements prepared by the Irrigation Department at the rate of Rs. 1·55 per 100 acres irrigated. In the previous year the rate was Rs. 1·80 per 100 acres.

The cost incurred by the Civil Department in collecting the water-rate was Rs. 1,67,224, or 3·44 per cent. on the gross collections, against 3·45 per cent. in 1882-83.

6. The canals in the North-Western Provinces consist of 1,394 miles of main lines and 5,806 miles of distributaries, besides 1,476 miles of drainage cuts. The total length, therefore, that has to be maintained is 8,676 miles, distributed as follows:—

Canal.	Miles.			
	Main line.	Distributaries.	Drainage cuts.	Total.
Upper Ganges	445	2,570	923	3,938
Lower Ganges	566	1,889	266	2,721
Agra	140	424	17	581
Eastern Jumna	130	618	270	1,018
Rohilkhand	94	225	...	319
Bijnor	19	14	...	33
Dún	...	66	...	66
Total ...	1,394	5,806	1,476	8,676

There has been an increase during the year of 10 miles of main canal (Lower Ganges), 210 miles of distributaries, and 73 miles of drainage cuts, or a total length of 293 miles.

7. The irrigated area, 2,297,674 acres, is again the largest on record, having exceeded the previous maximum (1882-83) by 323,499 acres.

The following table gives the areas of "kharif" and "rabi" crops for the last five years :—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total acres.	Percentage.	
	April to September.	October to March.		Kharif.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.			
1879-80	557,486	842,919	1,400,405	39·81	60·19
1880-81	700,587	1,032,109	1,732,696	40·43	59·57
1881-82	706,025	1,209,924	1,915,949	36·85	63·15
1882-83	740,390	1,233,785	1,974,175	37·50	62·50
1883-84	825,747	1,471,927	2,297,674	35·94	64·06

The percentage of "lift" to flow irrigation increased from 24 9 to 25·9, and is accounted for by the great demand there was for irrigation.

8. The percentage of double-cropped area has also increased from 17·6 to 19·2. The increase is chiefly on the Upper Ganges, Agra, and Rohilkhand Canals.

The Lower Ganges shows a slight decrease and the Eastern Jumna Canal a slight increase.

9. The subjoined statement compares the acreage of the principal crops irrigated during the last five years :—

Crop.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83	1883-84.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif ...	Sugarcane	165,661	135,493	165,019	198,322	155,147
	Rice	75,903	138,224	107,963	104,046	111,512
	Indigo	185,001	195,001	319,627	316,145	294,429
	Cotton	57,471	63,574	64,161	52,493	93,545
Rabi	Wheat	482,703	545,651	727,428	728,385	824,982
	Barley	210,959	262,139	261,688	266,651	286,073
	Gram	18,938	34,511	49,851	48,400	61,123
	Poppy	14,574	17,230	17,140	16,233	16,370

The decrease under sugarcane is due to the market being overstocked from the plentiful supply of the previous year; whilst the decrease under indigo is attributed to the previous late "rabi," which prevented more extensive sowings. The long break in the rains during July and August accounts for the increase under rice and cotton; and also for the large acreage under the inferior "kharif" crops, especially maize and "juár," which respectively show increases of 55,241 and 34,930 acres.

The area under the two most important "rabi" crops, wheat and barley, amounted to 1,111,055 acres—an increase compared with the previous year of 116,079 acres. The increase under other cereals and under pulses is also most marked. This is due to there being no cold-weather rain, in consequence of which the demand for canal water was heavy and continuous.

During the year 9,084 villages were irrigated from 36,838 outlets in the distributaries of the Upper and Lower Ganges, the Agra, and Eastern Jumna Canals; showing an increase over 1882-83 of 478 villages and 1,913 outlets. The returns for the minor irrigation works are not given.

10. The total value of the crops raised with canal water was Rs. 6,41,44,211. The crop values as derived from data supplied by the Agricultural Department, and the average incidence of the occupier's rate for the last three years, is compared below:—

Year.	Acres irrigated.	Value of crop.	Occupier's rate.	Value of crop per acre.	Occupier's rate per acre.	Percentage on value of crop.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1881-82	1,915,949	6,06,25,647	46,55,775	31·64	2 43	7·68
1882-83	1,974,175	6,42,61,520	48,98,113	32·55	2·48	7·62
1883-84	2,297,674	6,41,44,211	54,05,911	27·91	2·35	8 42

The decrease under value of crops and occupier's rate per acre and the increase under percentage on value of crops is due to the unusually large area of inferior crops watered by the canals.

11. In July and August there was a great demand for irrigation, which was fully met. The failure of the cold-weather rain caused a great strain on all canals.

Early in December the supplies in all the rivers fell much below requirements, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions of the members of the Irrigation Department that it was possible to satisfy demands. On the Agra Canal only have any serious remissions and refunds had to be made; but the results shown prove that in a year of abnormally low supply in the Jumna this canal is capable of irrigating nearly 172,000 acres in the "rabi" season alone, and as the distributary system is more fully extended, even better results may be obtained.

The supply passed down from the river Ganges to the river Jumna for the use of the Agra Canal in February and March was 193 cubic feet per second daily. In ordinary years this supply can be raised to 300 cubic feet per second.

12. The areas irrigated by, and the value of each cubic foot of water entering, the canal heads are detailed in the accompanying table:—

Canal.	Area irrigated per cubic foot of water.					Value of each cubic foot of water at occupier's rate.				
	1879-80.	18 0-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Ganges ..	189	173	213	232	264	460	436	550	602	614
Lower Ganges	...	203	168	180	187	...	424	371	407	415
Agra ...	64	135	148	155	262	186	367	415	451	674
Eastern Jumna	231	233	228	243	290	671	664	668	717	786

The standard for comparison hitherto accepted as regards the area irrigated per cubic foot of water is the Eastern Jumna Canal for the year of drought, 1878-79, when 243 acres were watered.

It will be observed that during 1883-84 the Eastern Jumna, Upper Ganges, and Agra Canals respectively irrigated 290, 261, and 262 acres.

The Lower Ganges Canal was practically opened for irrigation in 1880-81, and the returns for that year are mainly based on the results obtained on the Cawnpore and Etawah branches, which were then transferred to the Lower Ganges Canal. Since then new branches have been opened, and the distributary system of the Cawnpore and Etawah branches has been entirely remodelled. The results obtained in 1883-84 are satisfactory, and will certainly improve as distributaries are completed and irrigation developed.

In 1878-79 the value per cubic foot of water entering the Eastern Jumna Canal was Rs. 741; in 1883-84 it is Rs. 786; on the Agra Canal Rs. 674, the Upper Ganges Rs. 644, and the Lower Ganges Canal Rs. 415.

13. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated are given below :—

Canal.	Rupees.				
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Upper Ganges	1·24	1·33	1·14	1·03	·91
Lower Ganges	.	·75	·86	1·11	1·06
Agra	4·18	1·56	1·60	1·47	1·02
Eastern Jumna	·90	·92	74	·83	·76

The reduction in each case is very satisfactory, and especially so on the Agra Canal.

14. The following return shows that the annual deficit on navigation operations is rapidly being reduced :—

Canal.	1883-84.			1882-83.			1881-82.		
	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Deficit.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Deficit	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canal	27,068	29,714	2,646	23,835	30,192	6,357	23,931	36,430	12,499
Agra Canal	6,593	6,870	277	4,186	7,486	3,300	5,580	8,160	2,581
Total ...	33,661	36,584	2,923	28,021	37,678	9,657	29,511	44,591	15,080

Radical changes were made in the working of the Navigation Branch and in the system of accounts in 1881-82, and the result shows that a great improvement has taken place.

Comparisons with previous years are vitiated, as formerly the profits on contracts for the procural of materials by the Traffic Department were entered in the Navigation returns.

14. The receipts for plantations are Rs. 8,052 less than in 1882-83, when the income was abnormally increased by upwards of Rs. 30,000 on account of extensive fellings on the Eastern Jumna Canal.

In 1881-82 the receipts were Rs. 1,10,597; in 1882-83, Rs. 1,55,092; and in 1883-84, Rs. 1,47,040.

In 1881-82 water power realised Rs. 57,860; in 1882-83, Rs. 68,394; and in 1883-84, Rs. 72,765.

Under miscellaneous items, the receipts in 1881-82 were Rs. 37,815; in 1882-83, Rs. 44,314; and in 1883-84, Rs. 54,263.

15. The observations of spring level are proceeding steadily and are being carefully recorded; but it will be some years before sufficient data are collected on which to base reliable conclusions as to the effect of the canal and drainage works on the spring level.

All the drainage cuts acted efficiently, but there were again many complaints regarding the country being overdrained, and the pasture lands suffering in consequence.

16. The following statement summarises and compares the net profits and the percentage on capital on the four productive works :—

Year.	Upper Ganges.		Lower Ganges.		Agra.		Eastern Jumna Canal.	
	Net profit.	Per cent. on capital.	Net profit.	Per cent. on capital.	Net profit.	Per cent. on capital.	Net profit.	Per cent. on capital.
	Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.	
1879-80 ...	20,12,627	6·18	46,623	·28	—23,994	—·28	7,35,863	27·01
1880-81 ...	14,00,777	5·14	10,87,124	4·58	2,65,001	3 15	7,13,640	25·56
1881-82 ..	17,53,670	6·40	11,83,905	4·75	2,94,749	3·48	8,09,213	28·46
1882-83 ..	20,05,684	7·24	10,72,107	4·14	3,53,028	4·15	8,26,665	28·42
1883-84 ...	23,60,388	8·45	11,92,654	4·45	5,61,425	6·47	8,32,307	27·96

The increase on the Agra Canal is most marked. Without the extension of the distributing channels within the last two years it would have been impossible to obtain the results shown above.

The steady progressive increase on the Upper Ganges Canal since 1880-81, when the Cawnpore and Etawah branches were transferred to the Lower Ganges Canal, is also very satisfactory.

17. Of the minor irrigation works, the Rohilkhand Canals show a profit of Rs. 27,444. In 1882-83 the profit was Rs. 11,165, and in 1881-82 there was a loss of Rs. 29. On the Bijnor Canals the net profit was Rs. 10,418; in 1882-83, Rs. 4,031; and in 1881-82, Rs. 9,978.

On the Dún Canals the net income was Rs. 35,809; in 1882-83, Rs. 25,662; and in 1881-82, Rs. 28,815.

On the Bundelkhand lakes the net revenue was Rs. 2,710; in 1882-83, Rs. 2,440; and in 1881-82, Rs. 2,446.

18. The final percentage derived in 1883-84 from all the canals in the province, excluding the Betwa Canal, which is expected to be opened in March next, is exhibited and compared with the results of the previous ten years in the following statement :—

Year.	Capital at end of each year.	Net profits.	Percentage on capital
	Rs.	Rs.	
1873-74	3,03,68,119	20,02,479	6·57
1874-75	3,83,63,164	24,89,547	6 49
1875-76	3,98,56,800	24,26,186	6·08
1876-77	4,20,12,822	25,76,406	6 13
1877-78	4,34,66,488	31,55,858	7 26
1878-79	4,46,21,616	38,28,437	8·57
1879-80	4,60,35,380	28,06,249	6·09
1880-81	6,45,61,716	35,38,941	5 48
1881-82	6,62,06,214	40,82,750	6·17
1882-83	6,76,33,960	43,01,052	6·36
1883-84	6,90,92,987	50,69,145	7 33

In 1874-75 an addition of about 70 lakhs of rupees was made to the capital on account of the opening of the Agra Canal, and in 1880-81 a further sum of about 170 lakhs was added when the Lower Ganges Canal was opened. The percentages in the following years naturally fell, but only to progressively rise again. 1878-79 was a year of drought, when the returns were abnormally high, and the scanty rainfall accounts chiefly for the high percentage in 1883-84.

19. The report summarises the results of much excellent work done by the officers of the Department, and of careful and able supervision by the Chief Engineer.

Order.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, and that it be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*

Ordered also that it be circulated to other Governments and Departments as usual.

J. G. FORBES, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,

Joint Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 20th February, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to amend section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, the Hon'ble Mr. Goodrich and the Mover. He said :—

"I have already explained the object for which it is proposed to amend this section of the Contract Act, and, after looking at the cases decided on the section, I am disposed to think that the best way of effecting that object will be to omit the *explanation*, and simply to declare that applications under the section must be made by suit. The effect of thus amending the Act will be to bring applications under the section within the operation of the general rules which regulate the jurisdiction of the Courts with respect to the value of the subject-matter of suits."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PÁNCH MAHÁLS LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill to amend the law in force in the Pánch Mahals be taken into consideration. He said :—

"This Bill has been considered by the Bombay Government, and the only amendment which they suggest is the addition of one Act to the schedule of

enactments which are not to apply to the Pánch Maháls. I propose to adopt that amendment, and also to make another amendment which will postpone for two months the date on which the Act is to be brought into operation."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that in the preamble and in sections 2, 3 and 4, for the words "the first day of March, 1885" the words "the first day of May, 1885" be substituted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that in section 1, "1885" be substituted for "1884".

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the second part of the schedule appended to the Bill be amended by the addition thereto of Bombay Act V of 1862 (*An Act for the preservation of the Bhágdári and Narwádári Tenures*).

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LAND ACQUISITION (MINES) BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for cases in which Mines or Minerals are situate under lands which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870. He said:—

"Our old legislation with regard to the acquisition of land for public purposes in India contained certain provisions which to a limited extent provided for the object which the Bill I have the honour to ask leave to introduce is intended to effect. When, however, the Land Acquisition Act was revised in 1870 the provisions to which I refer, which were contained in the Act of 1863, were omitted altogether. I have not been able to find as yet in the records any definite reasons assigned for such omission. At the same time I am inclined to infer that the omission probably arose from two causes, firstly, that at that time all minerals in India were supposed to be the property of the State, and secondly, that probably there were no minerals then thought of any special value except coal and salt, and the State had at that time got practically whatever powers were then necessary for it in respect to one or the other. On these grounds it seems probable that the matter was not considered to require any special provision of law at all. However that may be, both those reasons, if they were indeed the reasons which led to the omission I have referred to, have now to a great extent disappeared. As to the second reason, we find, fortunately I think I may say, that there is now some call for legislation in the matter; for the scheme of railways which we have adopted is gradually extending across territories where there is a certain amount of coal to be found; our lines are traversing coal-fields not only in Raneegunge, but in the hitherto unopened tracts of Chota Nagpore, the Central Provinces and Orissa. On the other hand, we find with regard to the first reason that it has been held since 1863 or 1870 that the State is not ordinarily the owner of minerals in permanently settled estates, and consequently that, if we require lands for railways in estates which are permanently settled, we have to acquire and deal with rights to minerals as well as rights to the surface of the soil. I am not coming to the Council, as may be supposed from this preamble, in order to ask for leave to take away all these private rights from the owners of permanently settled estates; on the contrary, I am coming for power to leave them alone. The defect in the present law which I desire to remedy is that we are practically obliged to acquire the whole rights, or to leave alone all rights, in any land we have to acquire. This is exactly what we do not want to do. We do not wish to deprive the owners of permanently settled estates of lucrative property which

they may possess and which would be of no use to us. On the other hand, we do not desire to incur the loss to our finances which we should undoubtedly suffer by the heavy price which we should have to pay for such proprietary rights. We therefore propose to bring in a new measure to remedy these defects.

"This measure will not be exactly on the lines of the old legislation which existed previously to 1870, because that old law, Act XXII of 1863, was imperfect in one respect; that is to say, it left it entirely doubtful whether, in the event of taking land which was underlaid with minerals, it was necessary to compensate the owner for the full value of the minerals there, or only for any amount of loss which might be incurred by him in the case of a railway passing over his land. In the new law we propose to follow the English law in the main, and to reserve to the State the option either to take the whole of the property, including the minerals underground, or to leave the owner to work the minerals below as he pleases, or to impose suitable restrictions upon his working with a view to prevent the surface from falling in, and to compensate him for any loss which such restrictions may entail on him.

"I trust these explanations will be sufficient to justify the application which I have made to the Council to-day. If I am permitted to introduce the Bill, I shall then be able to explain the details rather more fully."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 27th February, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;

The 25th February, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATION OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1884-85 UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during December 1884: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge: Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, Cubic Feet per Second: Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return, Canal. Principal items of Traffic: Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate): Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall: Average	During month.	Chief crops (approximate): Name	Area in acres	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal: 1st Division	4·9	3·8	3,073·6	890	. .	. . . .	Gurdáspur	7,922	0·1	. .	Wheat	139,587	On the Bári Doáb Canal there is an increase of 18,073 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The prospects of the crop are very favorable.
2nd do., Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·6		624	. .	. . . .	Amritsar	77,201	1·1	0·2	Barley	880	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·2		360	. .	. . . .	Lahore	127,856	0·7	. .	Mixed grains	7,006	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	4	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	Miscellaneous.	65,506	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	. .	. .	3,073·6	1,878	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	212,979	. .	. .	. . . . .	212,979	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	3,073·6	1,781	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	194,906	. .	. .	. . . . .	194,906	
Western Jumna Canal: Karnál Division	4·33	3·05	2,546	340	. .	121,568 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, and 3,159 cubic feet fuel.	Umballa	25	0·61	. .	Wheat	36,935	On the Western Jumna Canal there is a considerable decrease as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, which is due to late and seasonable rainfall.
Delhi do.	5·70	3·75		276	. .		Karnál	9,519	0·42	0·04	Barley	215	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·20		670	. .		Delhi	571	1·10	. .	Mixed grains	3,483	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	3·75		158	. .		Rohtak	2,970	0·90	. .	Miscellaneous	5,449	
Passed through Escapes	. .	. .	. . .	171	. .		Hissár	22,406	0·40	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Jínd	10,357	0·40	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Bíkaner	187	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
							Kalsia State	47	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
Total Western Jumna Canal	. .	. .	2,546	1,615	. .	121,568	. . . . .	46,082	. .	. .	. . . . .	46,082	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	2,546	2,096	. .	349,361	. . . . .	196,606	. .	. .	. . . . .	196,606	
Sirhind Canal: Main Line	6·3	4·7	3,000	1,799	. .	. . . .	Ludhiána	1,249	0·92	. .	Wheat	18,247	
Abohar Branch	5·2	3·4	1,030	492	. .	. . . .	Ferozepore	16,257	0·16	. .	Barley	539	
Bhattinda do.	4·9	1·9	880	163			Faridkot State	5,632	. .	. .	Mixed grains	1,051	
Feeders	6·5	1·0	1,090	39	. .	. . . .	Nábha State	148	. .	. .	Miscellaneous.	3,449	
Total Sirhind Canal	. .	. .	3,000	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	23,286	. .	. .	. . . . .	23,286	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	. . .	. .	. .	. . . . .	. . .	
Inundation Canals: Upper Sutlej Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	Lahore	16,220	. .	. .		. . .	The increase on the Inundation Canals is due to there being a better supply in the rivers and canals during the last month of the flood season. The new Lower Sohag Canal was opened during October, and 430 acres of rabi irrigation have been recorded thereon.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	Montgomery	34,140	0·44	. .	Details not obtainable for want of establishment.	. . .	
Indus Canals Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	Mooltan	156,330	0·24	. .		. . .	
Muzaffargarh Canals Division	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	Dera Ghází Khan	46,550	0·37	. .		. . .	
							Muzaffargarh	185,940	. .	. .		. . .	
Total Inundation Canals	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	439,180	. .	. .	. . . . .	439,180	
Corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	372,449	. .	. .	. . . . .	372,449	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	282,347	. .	. .	. . . . .	282,347	
Do. corresponding period of last year	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . . . .	391,512	. .	. .	. . . . .	391,512	

J. E. CATTON,

Under-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1884, UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1884.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during December 1884. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted charge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
					Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	7·35	850	502	15.726	40,679
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	5·10	1,100	657	17,753	87.407
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	5 84	850	503	13,310	97,613
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	5·63	900	217	15,780	101,426
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5 50	4·79	1,200	544	24,746	138,650
Total Upper Ganges Canal	. .	. .	4,900	2,423	87,315	465,775
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	5·68	1,100	299	6,921	32.298
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	1·2	700	102	1,775	41,617
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	. .	3·4	1,300	402	41,901	88,594
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	. .	2·4	1,050	636	20,694	87,535
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	6·70	4·1	1.050	430	13,191	51,743
Total Lower Ganges Canal	. .	. .	5,200	1,869	84,482	301,787
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·87	1,300	822	22,199	95,012
Agra Canal	8·50	6 23	1,300	426	25,500	130,711
Rohilkhand	. .	. .	. .	. .	14.757	19,692
Bijnor	. .	. .	. .	. .	705	1 695
Dun	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,534	3,741
Jhánsi	. .	. .	. .	. .	175	318
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	. .	712	1,102
Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	239,379	1,019,833

Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st October to end of Dec. 1884.	Average of ten previous years for the same period
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.
Saháranpur	7,711	90	44	131	1,141	9,117	2 7	1·5
Muzaffarnagar	21,117	404	199	1,108	781	23,609	1·4	1 2
Meerut	26,657	1 473	534	2 634	611	31,909	1 1	1·3
Bulandshahr	13,094	3,900	321	3,182	648	21.145	. .	1·4
Aligarh	10 334	2,438	. .	424	198	13.394	3·9	·6
Muttra	3,510	687	2,319	604	367	7,487	·7	1·2
Agra	6,144	746	50	1,764	264	8,968	3·8	·8
Etah	11,1 8	1,995	12	1,115	211	14,441	6·4	1·2
Mainpuri	7,549	3,017	1	163	586	11,316	4·8	1·2
Fatehgarh	2,284	815	. .	183	142	3,424	2 2	1·4
Etáwah	12,558	3,457	21	12	1.009	17,057	4·3	1·5
Cawnpore	20,815	24,744	152	1,307	1,264	48,282	6·6	·9
Delhi	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1·1
Gurgaon	3,315	929	2,307	969	1,827	9,347	·1	1·1
Debra Dún	2,694	174	11	410	245	3,534	1·2	1·6
Bijnor	678	. .	. .	27	. .	705	3·0	1·0
Tarái	691	. .	. .	. .	. .	691	24·5	1 3
Pilibhít	625	500	150	. .	. .	1.275	6 4	1·3
Bareilly	10,879	1,562	350	. .	. .	12,791	8·3	1·4
Jhánsi	126	. .	. .	22	27	175	1·2	·7
Hamírpur	105	303	10	287	7	712	3 3	·8
Total	161.994	47,234	6,481	14,3 2	9,328	239,379	. .	. .
Total for the same period last year	607,276	198,196	30,365	80,534	103,461	1,019,833	. .	. .
Increase	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Decrease	445,282	150,962	23,884	66,192	94,134	780,454	. .	. .

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Supply—		
Entering head of Ganges Canal		4 370
,, ,, of Lower Ganges Canal		1,620
Total		5,990
Expended—		
Ganges Canal	2,433	
Lower Ganges Canal	1,869	
		4,292
Escaped—		
Anupshahr Division. G. C, Seyana escape	56	
Ditto ditto, Pesri escape	6	
Meerut ditto, Jani escape	74*	
Bulandshahr ditto, Kot escape	79	
Aligarh ditto, percolation in tail branches	42	
Narora Dn., L G. C, Fatehgarh branch, Manickpur escape	1	
Ditto ditto, main canal, Nadrai escape	616	
Ditto ditto, ditto, mile 34, percolation	375	
Mainpuri ditto, ditto, ditto,	38	
Ditto ditto, percolation, Bewar branch head	25	
Ditto ditto, Bewar branch tail	7	
Ditto ditto, percolation Cawnpore branch	53	
Cawnpore ditto, tail	166	
Etawah ditto, do.	13	
Bhognipur ditto, do. series escape	108	
		1,659
Unaccounted for	39	
		5,990

* Passed down to supplement the Agra Canal

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports—The rabi in this division is late due to late heavy rainfall, necessitating re-preparation of land, and also due to sickness. The ground contains much moisture, and demand for canal water was not heavy throughout December 1884. Weather cloudy in latter part of the month.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports—Light and scattered demand. Cultivators looking out for rain, and hoping to save their crops without the aid of canal water

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—The urgency of keeping navigation going in main canal prevented water being held up at Jhabar dam, and so the Fatehgarh branch did not get a sufficient supply until after water was passed over aqueduct at Nadrai, *i e*, on the 21st December 1884.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Irrigation on the Cawnpore branch commenced about the middle of the month, but it was not until the very end of the month that water reached the Bewar branch rajbaha; the demand for water is increasing, but it is anticipated that only a comparatively small area will be irrigated this year.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, reports—Demand for water began on the 15th November, but no water reached this Division till the 12th December; this accounts for some portion of the deficiency in irrigated area as compared with last year, and the lateness of the rains in the other portion, which kept back demand. If a good supply of water is now given it is expected that the rabi area will be equal to last year.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges canal, reports—The general and large falling off in area is due to the late and heavy rains. Canal irrigation having only begun in the latter end of the month.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports—Water entering branch from 5th December 1884.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports—The demand never rose to more than low medium. In wheat alone there is a decrease of over 61,000 acres as compared with last year, the remainder of the decrease is mainly in miscellaneous crops. The demand during the month was very slack and confined to the small area sown to wheat; the abnormally large area of the previous year was due to the dry character of the season.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports—A steady demand for rabi first watering throughout the month; a very good supply running in the canals which fully meets the demand. There was no rabi "paleo" this year, so the area irrigated up to date is less than was reported last year.

Executive Engineer, Dun Canals, reports—Except for gardens there was not much demand till the 20th, after which date irrigation commenced; several cloudy days towards the end of the month, too, caused a decrease of demand.

No remarks from the other Divisions.

H. W. CONDUITT,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 2nd February 1885.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1884.

Nature of Traffic.	AGRA CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat	. . .	. . .	5,395	. . .	5,395	. . .
Gram	. . .	. . .	7,440	. . .	7,440	. . .
Rice	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Paddy or dhán	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bejhar or mixed grain	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Dál—						
Urd	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Múng	. . .	. . .	12	. . .	12	. . .
Arhar	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Masúri	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Juár	. . .	. . .	375	. . .	375	. . .
Bajra	. . .	. . .	80	. . .	80	. . .
Maize or Indian-corn	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Barley	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Total	. . .	. . .	13,302	. . .	13,302	. . .
Cotton	. . .	. . .	541	. . .	541	. . .
Oil-seeds	. . .	. . .	28	. . .	28	. . .
Salt	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Metals	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Building materials	12,145	. . .	. . .	. . .	12,145	. . .
Miscellaneous goods	. . .	. . .	2,965	. . .	2,965	. . .
Firewood	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bamboos	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	. . .	. . .	1,375	. . .	1,375	. . .
Karis and squared timber	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Logs	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Miscellaneous timber	. . .	. . .	50	. . .	50	. . .
Live-stock	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Grand Total	12,145	. . .	18,261	. . .	30,406	. . .
Total during corresponding period of last year	14,356	. . .	9,836	. . .	24,192	. . .
Increase	. . .	. . .	8,425	. . .	6,214	. . .
Decrease	2,211	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal 1885.	Agra Canal 1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,117	869
Ton mileage	117,004	37,156
Value of goods	37,601	61,744
Number of passengers	4	. . . . .

Allahabad,
The 2nd February 1885.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1884.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL.						LOWER GANGES CANAL.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.						REMARKS.
	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.						PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAFFIC.						
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
GRAINS.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
Wheat	3,931	. .	4,981	. .	8,912	. .	. .	. .	850	. .	850	. .	700	. .	184	. .	884	. .	4,631	. .	6,015	. .	10,646	. .	
Gram	2,553	. .	271	. .	2,824	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	282	. .	. .	. .	282	. .	2,835	. .	271	. .	3,106	. .	
Rice	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	48	. .	. .	. .	48	. .	48	. .	. .	. .	48	. .	
Paddy or dhán	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Bejhar or mixed grain	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	100	. .	100	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	100	. .	100	. .	
Dál: Urd	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	275	. .	. .	. .	275	. .	275	. .	. .	. .	275	. .	
Dál: Múng	357	. .	. .	. .	357	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	357	. .	. .	. .	357	. .	
Dál: Arhar	412	. .	. .	. .	412	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,374	. .	. .	. .	1,374	. .	1,786	. .	. .	. .	1,786	. .	
Dál: Masúri	40	. .	. .	. .	40	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	40	. .	. .	. .	40	. .	
Juár	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Bájra	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	122	. .	. .	. .	122	. .	122	. .	. .	. .	122	. .	
Maize or Indian-corn	275	. .	. .	. .	275	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	792	. .	. .	. .	792	. .	1,067	. .	. .	. .	1,067	. .	
Barley	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
TOTAL	7,568	. .	5,252	. .	12,820	. .	. .	. .	950	. .	950	. .	3,593	. .	184	. .	3,777	. .	11,161	. .	6,386	. .	17,547	. .	
Cotton	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	649	. .	649	. .	. .	. .	4,876	. .	4,876	. .	. .	. .	5,525	. .	5,525	. .	
Oil-seeds	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	288	. .	288	. .	333	. .	. .	. .	333	. .	333	. .	288	. .	621	. .	
Salt	46	. .	. .	. .	46	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	120	. .	120	. .	46	. .	120	. .	166	. .	
Metals	21,382	. .	. .	. .	21,382	. .	52	. .	491	. .	543	. .	3,169	. .	242	. .	3,411	. .	24,603	. .	733	. .	25,336	. .	
Building materials	11,5[illegible]	. .	6,520	. .	18,020	. .	10,439	. .	81,155	. .	91,594	. .	. .	. .	683	. .	683	. .	21,939	. .	88,358	. .	110,297	. .	
Miscellaneous goods	1,445	. .	5,940	. .	7,385	. .	. .	. .	275	. .	275	. .	19,940	. .	6,436	. .	26,376	. .	21,385	. .	12,651	. .	34,036	. .	
Firewood	20	. .	750	. .	770	. .	802	. .	2,750	. .	3,552	. .	5,562	. .	. .	. .	5,562	. .	6,384	. .	3,500	. .	9,884	. .	
Bamboos	. .	. .	11,382	227,640	11,382	227,640	10	200	2,962	59,240	2,972	59,440	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10	200	14,344	286,880	14,354	287,080	
Timber: Poles and unsquared timber.	. .	. .	382	712	382	712	. .	. .	174	339	174	339	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	556	1,051	556	1,051	
Timber: Karis and squared timber.	. .	. .	420	436	420	436	. .	. .	2,114	2,780	2,114	2,780	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,534	3,216	2,534	3,216	
Timber: Logs	1,200	60	. .	. .	1,200	60	120	6	. .	. .	120	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,320	66	. .	. .	1,320	66	
Miscellaneous timber	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	45	90	45	90	466	932	. .	. .	466	932	466	932	45	90	511	1,022	
Live-stock	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
GRAND TOTAL	43,161	60	30,646	228,788	73,807	228,848	11,423	206	91,853	62,449	103,276	62,655	33,063	932	12,541	. .	45,604	932	87,647	1,198	135,040	291,237	222,687	292,436	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	59,260	. .	68,193	115,039	127,453	115,039	16,036	120	43,706	27,865	59,742	27,985	51,238	412	34,123	. .	85,361	412	126,534	532	146,022	142,904	272,556	143,436	
INCREASE	. .	60	. .	113,749	. .	113,809	. .	86	48,147	34,584	43,534	34,670	. .	520	. .	. .	. .	520	. .	666	. .	148,333	. .	148,999	
DECREASE	16,099	. .	37,547	. .	53,646	. .	4,613	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	18,175	. .	21,582	. .	39,757	. .	38,887	. .	10,982	. .	49,869	. .	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	4,682	2,711	2,195	3,793	3,135	1,676	10,0.2	8,180
Ton mileage	227,494	245,142	133,73[illegible]	36,476	760,91[illegible]	466,76[illegible]	1,121,234	748,366
Value of goods . . . . . R	59,64[illegible]	2,51,073	2,08,3[illegible]	33,333	3,22,27[illegible]	1,81,61[illegible]	5,90,233	4,66,021
Number of passengers	62	222	18[illegible]	46	17	2[illegible]	422	294

ALLAHABAD,
The 2nd February, 1885

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

NOTE.—Under Ton-mileage, Upper and Lower Ganges Canal, (through) 1884, in statement for April 1884, *for* "2,506,492" *read* "346,468;" and under Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals, *for* "3,096,163" *read* "926,183."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1884 AND 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JANUARY 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 108, 178, 179, 310, 311, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318 AND 319, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 31st JANUARY AND 7th AND 21st FEBRUARY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat: Present fortnight	Wheat: Past fortnight	Wheat: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Barley: Present fortnight	Barley: Past fortnight	Barley: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice, Best sort: Present fortnight	Rice, Best sort: Past fortnight	Rice, Best sort: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Rice, Common: Present fortnight	Rice, Common: Past fortnight	Rice, Common: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*: Present fortnight	Great Millet: Past fortnight	Great Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*: Present fortnight	Bulrush Millet: Past fortnight	Bulrush Millet: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c: Present fortnight	Lesser Millets: Past fortnight	Lesser Millets: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Gram: Present fortnight	Gram: Past fortnight	Gram: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Firewood: Present fortnight	Firewood: Past fortnight	Firewood: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Salt, Wholesale: Present fortnight	Salt, Wholesale: Past fortnight	Salt, Wholesale: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Salt, Retail: Present fortnight	Salt, Retail: Past fortnight	Salt, Retail: Corresponding fortnight of last year	Average wages per month: Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer	Average wages per month: Syce or Horse-keeper	Average wages per month: Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R. a.	R. a.	R. a.
	2nd half of December 1884.																																			4 to 8	5 to 7	13-2 to 22-8
	Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	15 0
Mysore	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	12 to 15
	Túmkúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 0	15 0
	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 to 5	4 to 7	15 to 25
	Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	13-12 to 22-8
	Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	1st half of January 1885.																																					
	Bangalore	9 12	10 0	10 2	10 4	10 15	11 8	9 0	9 6	10 12	10 1	10 8	12 0	20 12	23 6	28 12	...	...	...	24 8	26 8	38 4	21 2	20 11	32 3	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	12 0	10 0	10 4	17 0	11 4	12 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 8	46 0	20 0	22 0	33 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	11 8	12 0	14 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	9 8	10 8	14 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	32 0	48 0	24 0	26 0	38 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Mysore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 4	11 0	13 12	...	...	35 0	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	33 0	19 0	25 0	33 0	75 0	78 0	75 0	10 8	10 4	9 0	10 4	10 0	8 12	...	...	...
	Shimoga	12 10	12 10	14 11	13 10	13 10	...	10 8	11 9	16 13	14 12	16 13	19 15	25 3	29 6	42 0	...	...	...	34 10	33 10	40 15	25 6	25 3	32 9	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 9	10 8	9 7	11 9	10 8	9 7	...	...	...
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	26 0	34 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
Madras	2nd half of January 1885.																																					
	Ganjam (*Revised*)	11 13	12 8	8 13	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	17 0	15 8	15 8	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 13	26 6	35 3	40 0	33 5	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	12 0	12 0	10 15	18 13	17 1	20 4	7 5	7 4	8 3	11 15	12 3	11 9	17 7	19 8	18 14	15 14	14 7	15 4	14 2	14 2	12 8	18 2	18 12	16 13	58 3	58 3	54 9	12 9	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	14 6	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad	17 0	17 0	13 0	24 8	24 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	15 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Kaira	14 0	13 5	11 7	32 0	32 0	18 13	9 4	8 14	9 7	14 0	13 5	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 18	13 18	18 12	18 12	15 15	23 0	23 0	18 13	14 8	14 8	14 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Surat	18 13	14 14	11 2	12 8	9 4	12 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 8	8 4	17 12	14 14	19 4	14 14	14 14	14 3	...	...	...	14 14	14 4	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 9	13 10	13 10	13 9	...	...	...
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	11 16	0 16	0 16	0 13	12 13	12 13	12	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¼	...	...	...
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 9	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	10 9	10 9	9 0	13 13	13 13	18 10	16 10	16 10	15 0	...	...	25 11	13 0	13 0	13 15	70 0	70 0	78 0	15 3	15 3	15 12	13 5	13 5	14 0	...	...	...
	Colába (Alibag)	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	11 0	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	23 8	23 8	17 8	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 9	11 0	11 0	12 10	24 0	23 8	20 4	21 4	20 8	16 1	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	75 0	75 0	140 0	12 4	12 4	15 0	12 0	12 0	14 12	...	...	...
	Násik	...	20 3	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	...	...	12 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	16 5	...	23 0	22 4	...	24 10	14 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	...	...	12 14	...	...	12 11	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	16 6	16 3	15 6	...	...	...	8 8	8 7	8 15	10 13	10 13	11 8	24 4	19 0	19 4	18 7	17 13	15 4	...	...	...	24 6	21 6	18 8	87 0	84 1	79 6	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 2	...	...	...
	Poona	13 13	13 13	13 13	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 6	17 6	17 6	14 15	16 2	16 2	15 6	15 6	15 6	19 9	18 6	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 6	14 11	14 7	14 2	14 7	...	...	...
	Sholápur	16 5	14 15	14 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 7	10 6	10 11	5 17	4 15	0 17	4 17	15 16	1 20	3	...	...	...	20 1	20 1	20 1	80 0	80 0	85 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	16 8	16 0	20 8	12 8	12 8	16 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	12 8	16 8	16 0	25 0	16 8	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 6	12 13	12 10	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...
	Satara	13 6	13 6	14 11	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 3	11 7	11 7	10 0	14 10	14 10	16 0	14 4	14 4	16 13	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	16 14	116 8	116 8	111 1	15 5	15 5	13 13	14 9	14 9	13 2	...	...	...
	Belgaum	16 3	15 8	19 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 13	16 14	15 8	23 0	17 3	16 0	24 0	20 7	18 0	24 0	16 3	15 8	18 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	20 0	19 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...
	Ratnágiri	11 3	11 3	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	10 0	8 9	11 5	12 0	13 7	16 14	16 13	18 3	13 8	13 4	14 11	16 7	16 7	20 0	16 13	17 8	16 13	90 0	90 0	150 0	12 15	12 15	15 8	12 15	12 15	15 8	...	...	...
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	14 4	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	...	8 0	...	...	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	8 12	...	...	...

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIX of 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for first 14 days of January 1884		Total mean length open.	Receipts for first 10 days of January 1885		Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 12th January 1884		Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 10th January 1885		Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
			Total.	Per mile open		Total.	Per mile open	Total.	Per mile open per week	Total	Per mile open per week		
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
31st Jan. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand .	547	1,79,280	328	594	1,36,668	228	44,45,638	198	38,84,168	168	...	5,61,470
31st ditto .	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	754	8,31,252	439	706	2,78,279	394	86,70,727	280	83,75,825	289	.	2,94,902
31st ditto .	Madras . . .	861	2,37,589	276	861	2,06,092	239	52,54,078	149	54,85,152	155	2,31,074	...
31st ditto .	South Indian . .	655	1,35,460	207	654	93,941	144	31,46,204	117	32,74,616	122	1,28,412	...
31st ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	9,88,059	678	1,504	10,26,290	682	2,55,88,612	428	2,53,55,759	411	...	2,32,853
31st ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India .	461	4 40,037	955	461	3,45,292	749	88,94,100	470	88 96,524	471	2,424	...
	TOTAL .	4,736	23,11,677	488	4,780	20,86,562	437	5,59,99,859	288	5,52,72,044	284	...	7,27,315
	State.												
7th Feb. 1885	East Indian . .	1,509	17,76,207	1,177	1,509	11,74,658	778	3,91,93,362	633	3,21,76,700	520	...	70,16,662
31st Jan. 1885	Eastern Bengal .	233	1,27,054	545	233	1,18,441	508	40,68,738	426	43 02,088	450	2,33,350	...
7th Feb. 1885	Nalhati . . .	27	2,262	84	27	1,578	58	61 795	56	59,518	54	...	2,277
7th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	51,964	217	249	62,480	251	17,06,268	176	17,30,209	170	23,941	...
7th ditto .	Kaunia-Dhaila . .	32	5,125	160	37	3,860	104	97,529	74	1,12,351	78	14,822	...
7th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	193	28,112	146	226	31,936	141	7,12,743	90	9,54,954	103	2,42,211	..
7th ditto	Patna-Gya . .	57	14,751	258	57	13,321	233	3,55,491	152	4,09,201	175	53,710	...
24th Jan. 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	17,821	129	240	25,483	106	4,41,363	80	7,08,280	74	2,66,917	...
7th Feb. 1885	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,439	120	12	1,309	108	36,234	74	37,684	77	1,450	6,03,549
7th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	5,13,515	460	1,120	4,14,770	370	99,20,537	217	93,16,988	203	. .	...
7th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepur .	140	19,108	136	291	29,030	100	2,88,226	79	6,33,938	87	3,45,712	...
31st Jan. 1885	Wardha Coal . .	45	27,876	619	45	28,594	635	5,56,817	302	4,82,553	262	...	74,264
31st ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	49,785	334	149	43,947	295	9,14,505	150	9,31,181	152	16,676	...
31st ditto .	British Burma . .	161	41,212	256	254	42,321	167	10,65,670	161	14,13,399	145	3,47,729	...
7th Feb. 1885	Sindia . . .	75	13,721	183	75	13,758	183	2,65,619	86	2,84,833	93	19,214	...
31st Jan 1885	Punjab Northern .	447	1,04,763	234	447	74,440	167	25,02,052	137	24,99,837	136	...	2,215
31st ditto .	Indus Valley . .	660	2,13,988	324	660	1,85,600	281	55,74,004	206	60,13,164	222	4,39,160	...
31st ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	51	3,089	61	66	6,763	102	(a)3,089	61	1,71,388	67	1,68,299	...
24th ditto .	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	...	...	...	36	1,292	36	...	...	(b)6,620	18	6,620	...
24th ditto .	.....	...	. .	...	10	1,292	129	...	...	1,292	129	1,292	...
	TOTAL .	3,776	12,35,615	327	4,234	11,00,215	260	2,85,70,680	187	3,00,69,478	179	14,98,798	. .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,921	53,23,499	531	10,528	43,61,435	414	12,37 63,401	303	11,75,18,222	277	..	62,45,179
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	.	...	...	...	...	.	6,14 38,285	150	6,25,19,141	147	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	.	.	.	.	...	6,23,25,116	153	5,49,99,081	130	...	73,26,035
	Assisted Companies.												
31st Jan 1885	Bengal Central . .	52	4,682	90	126	11,954	95	91,797	62	3,68,285	72	2,76,488	...
24th ditto .	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	...	...	...	67	1,677	25	...	...	(c)23,628	35	23,628	...
24th ditto .	Assam . . .	40	2,350	59	70	4,711	67	47,735	51	1,73,890	63	1,26,155	...
24th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	...	...	..	214	12,195	57	...	.	2,07,921	42	2,07,921	...
24th ditto .	Bengal & North-Western	...	...		75	2,879	38	...	.	71,448	25	71,448	...
31st ditto	Tarakessur . .	...	..	...	22	5,250	239	...	..	5,250	239	5,250	...
	TOTAL .	92	7,032	76	574	38,666	67	1,39,532	58	8 50,422	44	7,10,890	...
	Native States.												
31st Jan. 1885	Bhavnagar Gondal .	193	24,541	127	193	26,094	135	6,98,762	88	8,70,321	110	1,71,559	...
7th Feb 1885	Jodhpore . . .	19	1,790	94	44	2,980	68	30,790	40	51,529	33	20,739	...
31st Jan. 1885	Nizam's . . .	121	25,507	211	121	21,858	181	6,45,336	130	7,42,452	150	97,116	...
24th ditto .	Mysore . . .	87	7,863	90	140	9,605	69	2,45,162	69	2,94,351	65	49,189	...
31st ditto .	Rajpura-Patiala .	...	...	...	16	976	61	..	...	(d)6,584	41	6,584	...
	TOTAL .	420	59,701	142	514	61,513	120	16,20,050	94	19,65,237	100	3,45,187	...

N B As regards the figures in column "Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Total receipts for the first 14 days of January 1884 only.

(b) Total receipts from 12th October 1884 to 10th January 1885

(c) Total receipts from 2nd November 1884 to 10th January 1885.

(d) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 10th January 1885

FORT WILLIAM,
The 20th February 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

No. XL OF 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th January 1884. Total.	Per mile open	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th January 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 19th January 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th January 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1884-85	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
31st Jan. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,34,068	245	594	1,02,730	173	45,79,706	198	39,84,457	168	. . .	5,95,249
31st ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,16,214	287	706	1,80,414	256	88,86,941	285	85,56,239	282	. . .	3,30,702
7th Feb 1885	Madras	861	1,17,169	136	861	1,18,529	138	53,71,247	149	56,13,371	155	2,42,124	. . .
31st Jan. 1885	South Indian	655	59,048	90	654	54,663	84	32,05,252	116	33,29,279	121	1,24,027	. . .
7th Feb. 1885	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	6,50,924	446	1,504	7,83,654	521	2,62,39,536	428	2,61,41,530	414	. . .	98,006
31st Jan. 1885	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,44,700	531	461	2,21,840	481	91,38,800	472	91,02,967	470	. . .	35,833
	TOTAL	4,736	14,22,123	300	4,780	14,61,830	306	5,74,21,482	289	5,67,27,843	283	. . .	6,93,639
	State.												
14th Feb. 1885	East Indian	1,509	10,23,534	678	1,509	8,27,461	548	4,02,16,896	635	3,30,04,161	521	. . .	72,12,735
31st Jan 1885	Eastern Bengal	233	74,246	319	233	80,443	345	41,42,984	467	43,82,531	483	2,39,547	. . .
7th Feb. 1885	Nalhati	27	1,554	57	27	1,126	42	63,349	56	60,644	53	. . .	2,705
7th ditto	Northern Bengal	239	37,153	155	249	37,160	149	17,43,421	176	17,76,588	171	33,167	. . .
7th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	4,560	143	37	2,427	66	1,02,089	76	1,15,022	78	12,933	. . .
7th ditto	Tirhoot	193	17,575	91	226	24,182	107	7,30,319	90	9,79,547	103	2,49,228	. . .
14th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,238	144	57	9,912	174	3,63,729	152	4,19,113	175	55,384	. . .
31st Jan. 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,860	86	240	18,109	75	4,53,223	80	7,26,389	74	2,73,166	. . .
14th Feb. 1885	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,085	90	12	1,060	88	37,319	74	38,744	77	1,425	. . .
7th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	3,09,985	278	1,120	3,08,460	275	1,02,30,522	218	96,52,848	205	. . .	5,77,674
7th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepur	140	11,436	82	291	20,630	71	2,99,662	80	6,56,713	87	3,57,051	. . .
7th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	18,447	410	45	15,303	340	5,74,983	304	5,04,391	267	. . .	70,592
7th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	28,206	189	149	37,524	252	9,42,710	151	9,65,597	154	22,887	. . .
31st Jan. 1885	British Burma	161	31,973	199	254	37,352	147	10,97,643	162	14,50,751	145	3,53,108	. . .
14th Feb. 1885	Sindia	75	7,838	104	75	10,835	144	2,73,457	87	2,95,668	94	22,211	. . .
31st Jan. 1885	Punjab Northern	447	61,592	138	447	54,624	122	25,63,645	137	25,58,637	136	. . .	5,008
31st ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,44,375	219	660	1,04,500	158	57,10,880	206	61,38,085	221	4,27,205	. . .
31st ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	2,377	47	66	4,864	74	(a) 5,466	54	1,76,252	68	1,70,786	. . .
24th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	. .	. . .	.	36	807	22	. . .	. .	(b)7,427	19	7,427	. . .
7th Feb. 1885	Dacca and Mymensing	. .	. . .	.	10	1,263	126	. . .	.	(c)2,555	128	2,555	. . .
24th Jan. 1885	Kokilamukh	. .	. . .	.	19	221	12	. . .	. .	(d) 1,830	28	1,830	. . .
	TOTAL	3,776	7,72,500	205	4,253	7,70,802	181	2,93,35,401	189	3,09,09,332	180	15,73,931	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,021	32,18,157	321	10,542	30,60,093	290	12,69,73,779	304	12,06,41,336	277	. . .	63,32,443
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,29,47,163	151	6,39,24,542	147	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,40,26,616	153	5,67,16,794	130	. . .	73,09,822
	Assisted Companies.												
31st Jan. 1885	Bengal Central	52	2,778	53	126	7,545	60	94,575	61	3,75,880	72	2,81,255	. . .
24th ditto	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	. .	. . .	.	67	1,395	21	. . .	. .	(e)25,023	34	25,023	. . .
31st ditto	Assam	40	1,471	37	70	4,920	70	49,206	49	1,78,810	63	1,29,604	. . .
7th Feb. 1885	Southern Mahratta	. .	. . .	.	214	7,991	37	. . .	. .	2,15,912	42	2,15,912	. . .
31st Jan. 1885	Bengal and North-Western	. .	. . .	.	303	5,800	19	. . .	. .	74,779	24	74,779	. . .
14th Feb. 1885	Tarakessur	. .	. . .	.	22	4,282	195	. . .	. .	(e)9,532	216	9,532	. . .
	TOTAL	92	4,249	46	802	31,933	40	1,43,781	56	8,79,886	44	7,36,105	. . .
	Native States.												
31st Jan. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	16,802	87	193	17,913	93	7,15,564	88	8,88,460	109	1,72,496	. . .
7th Feb. 1885	Jodhpur	19	954	50	44	1,980	45	31,744	40	53,509	33	21,765	. . .
31st Jan. 1885	Nizam's	121	15,937	132	121	20,218	167	6,61,273	130	7,64,010	150	1,02,737	. . .
24th ditto	Mysore	87	4,347	50	140	6,408	46	2,49,509	68	3,00,759	64	51,250	. . .
31st ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	. .	. . .	.	16	535	33	. . .	. .	(f)7,119	40	7,119	. . .
	TOTAL	420	38,040	91	514	47,054	92	16,58,090	91	20,13,457	100	3,55,367	. . .

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to date,*" audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Total receipts from 1st to 19th January 1884.
(b) Ditto ditto 12th October 1884 to 17th January 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 1st to 17th January 1885.
(d) Ditto ditto 14th December 1884 to 17th January 1885.
(e) Ditto ditto 2nd November 1884 to 17th January 1885.
(f) Ditto ditto 1st ditto to 17th ditto.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
26th February 1885

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No. XLI of 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th January 1884 — Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th January 1885. — Total.	Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 26th January 1884. — Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th January 1885 — Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
31st Jan. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,15,891	212	594	1,00,691	170	46,95,597	200	40,92,622	169	...	6,02,975
31st ditto .	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	754	2,00,916	266	706	2,07,086	293	90,87,857	285	87,63,325	282	...	3,24,532
7th Feb. 1885	Madras . . .	861	1,41,947	165	861	1,30,795	152	55,13,194	149	57,58,593	156	2,45,399	...
31st Jan. 1885	South Indian . .	655	71,355	109	654	63,740	97	32,76,607	116	33,93,019	121	1,16,412	...
7th Feb. 1885	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,24,901	497	1,504	8,35,528	556	2,69,64,437	430	2,69,77,058	417	12,621	...
31st Jan. 1885	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,44,512	530	461	2,42,216	525	93,83,312	473	93,53,336	472	...	29,976
	TOTAL .	4,736	14,99,522	317	4,780	15,80,056	331	5,89,21,004	290	5,83,37,953	285	...	5,83,051
	State.												
14th Feb. 1885	East Indian . .	1,509	10,72,442	711	1,509	8,63,280	572	4,12,89,338	636	3,38,67,441	552	...	74,21,897
31st Jan. 1885	Eastern Bengal .	233	98,343	422	233	85,462	367	42,41,327	423	44,67,993	446	2,26,666	...
7th Feb. 1885	Nalhati . . .	27	1,591	59	27	1,140	42	64,940	56	61,909	53	...	3,031
7th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	44,296	185	249	35,040	141	17,87,717	176	18,08,487	169	20,770	...
7th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	3,070	96	37	2,965	80	1,05,159	76	1,18,521	78	13,362	...
7th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	193	20,112	104	226	25,856	114	7,50,430	90	10,04,531	103	2,54,101	...
14th ditto .	Patna-Gya . .	57	8,150	143	57	9,817	172	3,71 879	152	4,28,930	175	57,051	...
31st Jan. 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	11,804	85	249	23,791	96	4,65,027	78	7,50,180	70	2,85,153	...
14th Feb. 1885	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	1,054	88	12	723	60	38,373	74	39,467	76	1,094	...
7th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	3,30,075	296	1,120	3,16,430	283	1,05,60,597	220	99,80,062	207	...	5,80,535
7th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepur .	140	12,886	92	291	18,580	64	3,12,548	82	6,76,581	86	3,64,033	...
7th ditto .	Wardha-Coal . .	45	27,216	605	45	18,774	417	6,02,195	311	5,23,547	271	...	78,648
7th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	32,327	217	149	46,327	311	9,74,797	152	10,10,789	158	35,992	...
31st Jan. 1885	British Burma . .	161	40,654	253	254	44,682	176	11,38,297	164	14,95,433	146	3,57,136	...
14th Feb. 1885	Sindia . . .	75	7,708	103	75	9,696	129	2,81,165	87	3,05,364	95	24,199	...
31st Jan. 1885	Punjab Northern .	447	62,554	140	447	60,983	136	26,26,199	137	26,20,785	136	...	5,414
31st ditto .	Indus Valley . .	660	1,18,271	179	660	1,57,600	239	58,36,669	206	62,76,267	221	4,39,658	...
31st ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	51	2,436	48	66	4,888	74	(a) 7,902	52	1,81,140	68	1,73,238	...
24th ditto .	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	...	...	...	36	845	23	...	...	(b)8,272	15	8,272	...
7th Feb. 1885	Dacca and Mymensing	...	...	...	10	1,228	123	...	...	(c)3,783	126	3,783	...
24th Jan. 1885	Kokilamukh . .	...	...	...	19	212	11	...	...	(d)2,042	26	2,042	...
	TOTAL .	3,776	8,22,547	218	4,262	8,65,039	203	3,01,65,161	190	3,17,64,083	179	15,98,922	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		10,021	33,94,511	339	10,551	33,08,375	314	13,03,75,503	305	12,39,69,477	277	...	64,06,026
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .		...	...	...	...	...	..	6,45,45,973	151	6,54,22,205	146	...	...
NET RECEIPTS .		...	...	..	...	...	...	6,58,29,530	154	5,85,47,272	131	...	72,82,258
	Assisted Companies.												
31st Jan. 1885	Bengal Central . .	52	3,229	62	126	9,106	72	97,804	60	3,84,936	72	2,87,132	...
24th ditto .	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	...	...	...	67	1,254	19		...	(e)26,277	33	26,277	...
31st ditto .	Assam . . .	40	1,147	29	70	5,148	74	50,353	49	1,83,958	63	1,33,605	..
7th Feb. 1885	Southern Mahratta .	...	...	...	214	9,693	45	...	...	2,25,605	43	2,25,605	...
31st Jan. 1885	Bengal and North-Western . .	...	...	...	303	12,840	42	...	...	81,255	24	81,255	...
14th Feb. 1885	Tarakessur . .	...	...	...	22	5,741	261	...	...	(c)15,273	231	15,273	...
	TOTAL .	92	4,376	48	802	43,782	55	1,48,157	56	9,17,304	44	7,69,147	
	Native States.												
31st Jan 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	18,463	96	193	20,687	107	7,34,027	88	9,08,831	109	1,74,804	...
7th Feb. 1885	Jodhpur . . .	19	957	50	44	2,050	47	32,701	40	55,559	33	22,858	...
31st Jan. 1885	Nizam's . . .	121	17,399	144	121	21,008	174	6,78,672	130	7,84,096	151	1,05,424	...
24th ditto .	Mysore . . .	87	6,557	75	140	6,993	50	2,56,066	68	3,07,752	64	51,686	...
31st ditto .	Rajpura-Patiala .	...	..	...	16	717	45	...	...	(f)7,836	41	7,836	..
	TOTAL .	420	43,376	103	514	51,455	100	17,01,466	94	20,64,074	100	3,62,608	...

N.B — As regards the figures in column "total receipts from 1st April 1884 to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Total receipts from 1st to 26th January 1884.
(b) Ditto ditto 12th October 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 1st to 24th January 1885.
(d) Ditto ditto 14th December 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(e) Ditto ditto 2nd November 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(f) Ditto ditto 1st " " to 24th " "

FORT WILLIAM,
The 26th February 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th FEBRUARY 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the week in parts of Bengal and in Assam, in two districts of the Madras Presidency, in Coorg, in two places in the Punjab, in Nagpur, in the Central Provinces, and in Tavoy in British Burmah. Except in Bengal and Coorg, the fall generally has been too slight to affect agricultural operations.

There is no change in the agricultural situation in Madras, but in Mysore unfavourable reports are being received from the districts of crops withering from want of rain. In Coorg the recent rain, if followed soon by more showers, will be favourable for coffee. Rice threshing is completed. In Bombay the *rabi* is being cut in most districts, and the harvest promises to be generally good. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India States, and Rajputana the *rabi* promises well. In Manpur (Bhopawar) some damage has been caused to poppy, linseed and gram crops by caterpillars. In the Punjab agricultural prospects continue generally very satisfactory, and this is true also of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, though in some districts the crops have been damaged by blight and insects. The *rabi* harvest has commenced in the Central Provinces and prospects are favourable.

In Bengal prospects remain unchanged. The late rain has been beneficial for ploughing operations, but has impeded the threshing of paddy which was in hand in several districts. Ploughing for *ahu dhan* is in active progress in Assam, where also the gathering of mustard continues.

Cholera exists in most districts in Madras, but is abating. Smallpox present in Bombay, the Central Provinces, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bengal.

Prices are generally steady, except in three districts in the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 25th)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops, dry crops generally and wet crops in parts, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; 11 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool . . .	"	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks where they are withering from want of rain; harvest *cholum* and pulses, outturn below average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist.
Ganjam . . .	Average 1·24 . .	Fever prevalent; cholera slight.
Kistna . . .	" ·16 . .	Standing crops good; river below anicut; fever and smallpox exist; 14 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) .	*Nil*	Standing crops in parts of 3 taluks affected by insects; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist, 36 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore . . .	"	Standing crops, wet good, dry fair, in 4 taluks, elsewhere failing; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn, wet generally above, dry generally below average; fever exists; cholera abating, 31 deaths.
Tanjore . . .	"	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; 173 deaths from cholera.
Madura . . .	"	Fever prevalent; 27 deaths from cholera.
Malabar . . .	"	Operations for 3rd rice crop in progress; fever exists; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 39 deaths from cholera.
Travancore . .	"	Smallpox and fever exist; cholera prevalent; 24 deaths at Trivandrum.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Feb. 26th)		
Karachi . . .	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 23rd, 6 feet 11 inches against 4 feet 6 inches on same date last year; approximate area of past *kharif* 15,098 acres more than last year, assessment R11,988 more owing to favourable rainfall and high inundation, produce estimated 13 annas in rupees; fever in 7 talukas, cattle-disease in 6 talukas, loss of 38 buffaloes, 40 cows and bullocks, 47 sheep and goats; no fresh case of smallpox in Karachi, disease in 34 villages in the district, 28 fresh cases, no deaths, 38 remaining sick; cholera cases during the week, in Sakro 5 cases, 14 deaths, 4 remaining, in Ghorabari 27 cases, 16 deaths, 13 remaining; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28, and 36, in Kotri 32, 38, and *nil*, in Sakro 18, 14, and 48, and in Shahbander 22, 40, and 48 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	"	*Rabi* good; cotton, oilseed, and peas injured by frost in some talukas, wheat attacked by mildew and peas by blight in Sakrond; river at Kotri on 19th, 7 feet 10 inches against 4 feet 3 inches on same date last year; measles in one, smallpox in five, and cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat 31, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 28 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad . . .	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in some talukas; slight fever in Dholka; wheat 32 and *bajri* 34 lbs per rupee.
Baroda . . .	"	Public health good; crops in good condition; prices—*bajri* 34 and rice 25 lbs. per rupee.
Surat	"	*Rabi* harvest commenced in certain places; cotton-picking commenced; fever in Bardoli, Pardi, and Mandvi talukas; cholera in Bardoli, 7 cases, 1 death; *jowari* 38 and *nagli* 44 lbs. per rupee.
Násik	"	*Rabi* crops generally good; slight injury to crops by mildew in Sinnar, Niphad, Chandar, Yeola, Baglan. and Kalvan, and by rats in Malegaon; public health generally good; some cases of cholera at Pimpalgaon, Baswant taluka, Niphad at Nasik city, Trimbak, Mahirawani, Deolali, and Bize, taluka Nasik; wheat 37, *bajri* 36½, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . .	"	Average abnormal temperature 3° cool, vapour in air defective on 18th and 24th; abnormal wind southerly on 20th and 21st.
Poona	"	Reaping of *rabi* in progress; 11 cholera cases in Junnar, 2 fatal, and one fatal case in Khed; *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 41, in Poona *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 35 lbs per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* continues; wheat and *jowari* injured in some places; public health good; *jowari* 40 to 54 and *bajri* 32 to 48 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore . . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues throughout the district; *jowari* 42 lbs. 12 tolas and *bajri* 38 lbs. 28 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	"	Harvesting of wheat nearly completed, that of gram in progress; exotic cotton blighted in some villages of 3 talukas; scarcity of fodder in Nawalgund, Mundargi, and Karajgi, that of drinking water in Nargund, Bankapur, Hangol, Karajgi, and Kod; slight fever in Ranebennur and Kod talukas; rice 23 to 32 and *jowari* 37 to 50 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	"	Sugarcane harvest continues; rice plants healthy; smallpox in 4 talukas, 1 death in Karwar; fever in Honavar, Sirsi, Haliyal and Yellapur; cattle-disease in Supa; common rice in Karwar 14, district average 14¼ seers per rupee; weather cold.
Rajkot	"	General health good; cattle-disease called "khurva" at Dedan; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 42 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest commenced in parts of Surat, Ahmedabad, and Kaladgi, in progress in other districts; scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in several talukas of the Southern Mahratta Country districts; cholera in parts of 8 districts, cattle-disease in parts of 6, smallpox in parts of 10, and fever in parts of 15 districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 24th)		
Chittagong . . .	0·28	Weather cloudy; winter crops continue good; prices of food-grains steady; general health good; though cholera is still reported.
Dacca	0·45	Weather cloudy; pulses and oilseeds are being gathered; *boro* paddy and other winter crops are thriving; the recent rain has done much good to the crops, as well as to the cultivation of early paddy; prospects of crops good; smallpox decreasing in Dacca.
24-Pergunnahs . .	0·06	Prospects of standing crops are good, and the yield is over the average; lands are being ploughed; price of common rice varies from 15¼ to 17½ seers per rupee; public health is generally good; the state of river is normal.
Moorshedabad . .	*Nil*	Weather unsettled, clear and cold at the close of the week; wheat and other cold weather crops have done well; although in places *kalai* and gram have suffered from carterpillars; *boro* paddy is being transplanted; public health very good.
Burdwan . . .	"	Weather warm; harvesting of *rabi* crops and sugarcane is going on well; prices stationary; public health fair.
Rungpore . . .	"	Land is being prepared for *aus* crops; *rabi* crops are being gathered; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Bhagalpore . . .	"	Prospects of *rabi* crops fair; harvesting of peas has begun, and the outturn is good except in head-quarters; rice is selling at 13 seers 14 chittaks per rupee; prospects good; public health good, except a few isolated cases of smallpox.
Purneah . . .	"	Prospects of wheat and barley poor; tobacco is being harvested yield fair; ploughing operations are progressing; price of common rice 16 seers per rupee; health fair, some cases of fever and cattle-pox are reported.
Patna	"	*Rabi* crops are being harvested, but considerable damage has been done by insects; prospects of poppy are not quite so good as they were last week; public health good.
Durbhanga . . .	"	Harvesting of tobacco and mustard and extraction of opium are in progress; prices stationary at Durbhanga but falling in Madhubani; general health good.
Hazaribagh . .	"	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops are doing well; in some places they are being cut; lands are being prepared for future crops; collection of opium in progress; price of common rice ranges from 13 to 16 seers per rupee; smallpox continues to be reported from the interior, otherwise health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	*Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack . . .	1·07	Weather fair; cloudy at times and getting warm; reaping of *sarad* nearly completed; *dalua* is growing well; ploughing has commenced for the ensuing paddy crop; price of rice almost stationary; cases of cholera are reported, otherwise public health good.
Midnapore . . .	0·19	Weather cool; lands are being prepared for cultivation; public health improved.
Khulna . . .	0·71	Weather cold and cloudy; *amun* paddy stored; winter crops are progressing; lands are being prepared for *aus* and *boro* paddy; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Dinagepore . . .	*Nil*	Ploughing operations have commenced; prices falling; *rabi* harvest fair; health good.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	"	Fine weather with passing clouds; prospects of crops fair; rice is selling at 14 seers per rupee; public health good.
Gya	"	Weather fair; bright clear days with westerly winds; outturn of *rabi* crops is estimated to be fair; gathering of poppy is in progress; prices of food-grains stationary; smallpox shows no sign of decreasing; a few cases of cholera are reported; 525 persons are on road works and 35 persons in the relief register.
Chumparun . . .	"	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; prices stationary; a few cases of smallpox are reported; public health fair.
Shahabad . . .	"	Weather favourable to poppy; blight has not increased further; prospects improved.
Mozufferpore . .	"	Poppy crop in good condition; collection of opium is in progress; public health good.
Sarun . . .	"	Weather favourable; collection of opium is in progress, but juice from the capsules not plentiful.
Monghyr . . .	"	The cloudy weather during the past week has not been favourable to the collection of juice from poppy, and the number of incisions is few as compared with those of the last season; caterpillars are said to have made their appearance in Ammerpur Kothi; prices of food-grains steady.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain fell in some of the districts of the Province. It has generally benefited standing crops, and facilitated the ploughing of lands for the early crops. Harvesting of *rabi* crops is going on. The late rain has impeded the threshing of paddy which has commenced in several districts; prices of food-grains on the whole stationary; cholera and smallpox are still reported, otherwise general health good.
N.-W Provinces and Oudh - (Feb. 26th)		
Benares (Feb. 24th)	No rain during the week.	The nights continue cold, though the days are warmer; sugarcane planting has commenced; barley and peas cut, outturn an average crop; opium collection is going on; an average crop expected; bazars well supplied; prices fluctuating; no sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpur (" 23rd)	No rain	Fine weather and crops ripening well; poppy yield plentiful; prices rising slightly.
Fyzabad (" 24th)	"	Weather clear; prospect of *rabi* and opium crops good; supplies abundant; general health good.
Lucknow (" 23rd)	"	Weather clear and getting hot; considerable injury done to wheat and *sarson* crops by blight, but prospects of other crops are good; sugarcane and melons sown; opium extracting in progress; markets well stocked; prices easy; condition both of men and cattle good.
Rai Barelli (" ")	"	Weather clear and cold; crops in good condition; opium doing well, prices continue steady; general health good.
Partabgarh (" 24th)	"	Weather clear and cold with westerly wind; *sawan* and *kharbuja* sowings commenced; peas and *sarson* crops being cut; opium extracting operations in general progress; but yield of drug seems below the average at present; prices almost stationary; general health good.
Allahabad (" ")	"	Prospects of harvest excellent; prices almost stationary; health good.
Cawnpore (" 23rd)	"	Weather clear; some injury to crops from blight and insects; poppy healthy and partially in flower, and opium collections have begun in some places; prices steady; smallpox in one pargana.
Banda . (" 25th)	"	Weather clear; crops flourishing where not damaged by hail and smut; no distress.
Ballia . (" 23rd)	"	Weather clear; some damage is reported to have been caused to wheat and barley by blight in the Rasva tahsil; on the whole prospects continue favourable; markets well supplied; health good.
Farakhabad (" 24th)	"	As before reported the crops have suffered from gerua or mildew in parts of the district; wind northwest; prices steady; general health good on the whole.
Sitapur . (" ")	"	Weather seasonable; prospects good; yield of opium reported fairly plentiful; health good.
Bareilly (" 23rd)	"	Every prospect of a good harvest; weather getting hot; west winds; no sickness.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Kumaon . (Feb. 23rd)	No rain	Weather warmer; crops doing very well; prices unchanged; few cases of smallpox reported; fever and cattle-disease continue.
Agra . („ 24th)	„	Arhar and gram slightly damaged by frost; irrigation going on; prices steady; health good.
Jhansi . („ „)	„	Blight is spreading in wheat crops on account of cloudy weather; poppy thriving; prices stationary; health good.
Meerut . („ 23rd)	„	Weather cloudy on 19th instant, clear again; barley, peas, and oats flourishing, but wheat injured by rust; prices steady; health good.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; weather generally seasonable, in some places cloudy and warm; crops damaged by blight, and insects in some districts, otherwise prospects good; prices steady on the whole, and markets well supplied; general health good; a few cases of smallpox reported in Cawnpore and Kumaon; cattle-disease continues in Kumaon.
Punjab— (Feb. 25th)		
Delhi (Feb. 24th)	No rain	*Rabi* prospects and health good; prices falling.
Hissar („ „)	„	*Rabi* crops flourishing; health good; prices rising.
Umballa („ „)	„	*Rabi* crops flourishing; health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Jullundur („ „)	„	Health and prospects of coming crops good; prices stationary.
Amritsar („ „)	„	Health and state of crops good; prices almost stationary.
Siálkot („ „)	„	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore („ „)	„	Health and state of crops good; prices almost stationary.
Lahore („ „)	„	Health good; state of corps fair; prices of wheat falling, of other food grains stationary.
Rawalpindi („ „)	Slight rain	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Shahpur („ „)	No rain	Health good; *rabi* crops fair; prices stationary.
Mooltan („ „)	„	Health and crop prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan(„ „)	„	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar („ „)	·30	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Health and crop prospects good; prices rising in Hissar, falling in Delhi and Peshawar, and stationary in other districts of the province.
Central Provinces— (Feb. 25th)		
Nagpur . . .	·20	Nights cool, days warm; prospects good; reaping of *rabi* continues; smallpox and cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary
Jubbulpore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; *rabi* in good condition; prospects favourable; gram, *masur*, and linseed being reaped in places; health good; wheat 28 and rice 17 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Feb. 24th)	„	Wheat and linseed attacked by mildew; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	„	Weather clear and cool; wheat ripening; smallpox and cattle-disease continue; prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	„	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops fair; gram and linseed being harvested; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Khandwa . . .	„	Mornings and nights cool, days warm; *rabi* being reaped; 3 cases of cholera, 1 death; prices stationary.
Raipur . . .	„	Weather occasionally cloudy; *rabi* reaping commenced; cattle-disease in places; prices falling
Sambalpur (Feb. 21st)	„	Weather cloudy and rainy; sugarcane-pressing nearly over; cholera cases reported from parts; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and cool; prospects generally favourable; *rabi* crops being harvested; smallpox in places; cholera reported from Nimar and Sambalpur; prices steady in Nagpur.
British Burma— (Feb. 25th)		
Akyab (Feb. 21st)	*Nil*	Cholera prevalent in Naf township, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassein („ „)	„	Public health good; cattle-disease declining everywhere except in Lanyethna township, where it is slightly increasing; total rainfall ·59 inches.
Rangoon („ „)	„	One death from cholera, otherwise public health good; total rainfall ·17 inches.
Amherst („ „) (Moulmein).	„	Public health and health of cattle good; total rainfall ·69 inches.
Tavoy („ „)	·56	Public health good; total rainfall 3·32 inches.
Pegu („ „)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good; total rainfall ·30 inches.
Henzada („ „)	„	Ten deaths from smallpox in Henzada town, and 3 deaths from cholera, which is also prevalent in Yalun township; quality of paddy good.
Prome („ „)	„	Cholera continues in Prome town and in parts of district, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy.
Toungoo („ „)	„	Public health good; total rainfall ·17 inches.
		General Remarks.—Cholera more or less prevalent in parts of Akyab, Prome, Thongwa, and Henzada districts, but not severe; smallpox prevalent in towns of Henzada and Thayetmayo and in three townships of Mergui district; slight cattle-disease in Hanthwaddy and Bassein, otherwise public health and health of cattle good

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(Feb. 25th)		
Gauhati . . .	·16 during the week ending 24th instant.	Mornings and nights cool; mustard being gathered; ploughing operations for *aus* in progress; but rain wanted to facilitate them; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	·14	State and prospects of crops as last week; public health generally good.
Cachar . . .	·22	Weather getting warm; reaping of mustard crops progressing; common rice 18 seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	·28	Weather cloudy; ploughing for *ahu dhan* going on; sugarcane being crushed; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 25th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	Increasingly unfavourable reports received from the districts, of crops withering for want of rain; cattle generally falling off in condition; water-supply diminishing; public health fair; prices show little change.
Mercara . . .	Heavy shower of rain in south of Coorg on the morning of 21st instant.	Threshing of rice completed; no standing crops; coffee market continues dull; rain will prove favourable for coffee if followed by one or two more showers soon; smallpox prevalent.
Berar & Hydorabad—(Feb. 25th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear; cotton-picking almost completed; *rabi* crops in good condition; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	"	Threshing of *kharif* completed; harvesting of *rabi* commenced.
Hyderabad . . .	"	Standing crops prospering; weeding of *tabi* crops continues; general health fair; prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 15, white *juar* 19¾, yellow *juar* 24, and *tur* 21¾ seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Feb. 25th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather somewhat warmer; health and agricultural prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	"	Health and prospects good.
Sutna	"	Weather clear and seasonable; health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	"	Weather getting warmer; prices of food grains falling; collecting of opium commenced; health good.
Goona . . .	"	Weather cold; health and prospects good.
Agar	"	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	"	Health and weather good; opium and other crops also good.
Nowgong . . .	"	Weather clear, prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices steady; health good.
Manpur (Bhopawar) .	"	*Rabi* and opium crops good; caterpillars have injured poppy plants, and linseed and gram crops in some villages; health good.
Rajputana—(Feb 25th)		
Abu . . (Feb 25th)	*Nil*	Weather mild and seasonable.
Sirohi . (" 22nd)	"	Weather fine and cool; health and prospects good.
Marwar . (" 20th)	"	Weather mild; health and prospects good; prices stationary; about four months' water in city tanks.
Harowti . (" 23rd)	"	Weather warm; slight damage to opium and crops by cloudy weather; health good.
Jhallawar . (" 20th)	"	Weather cold; dry north wind blowing, just changed to the west; health good.
Ajmere . (" 24th)	"	Health and prospects good.
Jeypore . (" ")	"	Weather seasonable; crop prospects favourable; prices stationary; health good.
Ulwur . (" ")	"	High winds injuring wheat crop; health good.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 10.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 28th February, 1885.

No. 7.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. J. V. Woodman, Chief Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, an extension of furlough for six months, with effect from the 20th April next.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Off Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1885.

No. 344.—Mr. A. L. Hough, Extra Assistant Commissioner in British Burma, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, with effect from the 1st February 1885.

JUDICIAL.

The 2nd March 1885.

No. 287.—The services of Surgeon M. Gaisford are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma for employment as Superintendent of the Rangoon Central Jail

The 6th March 1885.

No. 298.—Under the provisions of section 138 of Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885) the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Registrar of Lucknow to be *ex-officio* Notary Public within the District of Lucknow.

PORT BLAIR.

The 6th March 1885.

No. 119.—In supersession of Home Department Notification No. 533, dated the 22nd August 1884, privilege leave for three months and 15 days, with effect from the 4th October 1884, is granted to Mr. F. E. Tuson, Officiating 2nd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th March 1885.

No. 38.—The Reverend A. G. A. Robarts is appointed to be Chaplain of Morar, with effect from 14th ultimo.

FORESTS.

The 5th March 1885.

No. 210 *F.*—Mr. J. C. McDonell, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators, with effect from the 31st January 1885, and until further orders.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 2nd March, 1885.

No. 412 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 2158*G.* of the 8th November 1884, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. Alfred Ritz as Acting Consul for the Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 415 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 2187*G.* of the 12th November 1884, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mirza Muhammad Sadik as Vice-Consul for Persia at Karachi has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 419 *G.*—The following extract from a Regimental Order issued by the Officiating Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, dated the 30th January, 1885, is confirmed :—

Consequent on the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Conolly, the Commandant, to appear before a Medical Board, preparatory to going on furlough, Lieutenant G. A. Collins, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, Officiating Wing Officer, and Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his own duties as Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant G. A. Collins

Lieutenant C. E. Hodgson, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton.

The 5th March, 1885.

No. 440 *G.*—Mr. J. H. Jackson, late a Clerk in the Foreign Department, having been dismissed from his appointment, is declared incapable of serving Government hereafter in any capacity.

No. 443 *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Hermann Berger as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Calcutta.

INTERNAL.

The 4th March, 1885.

No. 758 *I.*—Under Section 9 of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to license the Reverend Enoch Jeffries, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in the Native States comprised in the Central India Agency.

No. 759 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest the Assistant General Superintendent (for the time being) of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in the Upper Rajputana Sub-Agency, with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, under sections 12 and 37 of Act X of 1882, and with the powers, described in section 206 of the said Act, to commit persons for trial to the Court of Session for any offence triable by such Court.

EXTERNAL.

The 6th March, 1885.

No. 347*E.*—With reference to the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 47E. and 1255E., dated respectively the 5th January and 21st May, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the limits of the Cantonment of Quetta to be as follows :—

DESCRIPTION.	Magnetic bearing.	Distance in yards
Commencing at No. 1 Pillar situated in the south-east corner of the Cantonment, the boundary runs along the right bank of the Nullah in a westerly direction, passes the point where the Nullah divides into two streams, and thence takes a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 2 where the Nullah runs into the Quetta river.	1 to 2 267°	977
Bearing from No. 1 Pillar to right-hand point of Murdár mountain . . . 136° Ditto ditto ditto left-hand point of Takátú mountain . . . 33° 30′ Ditto ditto ditto Flag Staff of Durbar Hall . . . . . 260°		
From Pillar No. 2 the boundary runs along the right bank of the Quetta River in a west and north-westerly direction to Pillar No 3, situated just north of the centre of the Gymkhana.	2 to 3 293°	2,030
From Pillar No. 3, the boundary runs in a perfectly straight line, which passes just east of the village Kasi Atta Mahomed and crosses the Kandahar Road to Pillar No. 4, situated 30 yards south-west of the Commissariat cattle shed and slaughter-House.	3 to 4 2° 15′	1,100
From Pillar No. 4 the boundary running along the west edge of a straight road, goes straight to Pillar No. 5, situated at the junction of this road with the new Pishin Road.	4 to 5 34° 15′	614
Bearing from Pillar No. 5, to right-hand point of Murdár . . . . . 134° 30′ Ditto ditto left-hand point of Takátú . . . . . 38°		
From Pillar No. 5, the boundary crossing the Pishin Road, 2 Nullahs, 2 small roads and 2 Karezes runs straight to Pillar No. 6, situated 150 yards due north of the west end of the stop-butt of the west rifle range.	5 to 6 47° 30′	2,072
Bearing from Pillar No. 5 to Durbar-Hall Flagstaff . . . . . 174°		
From Pillar No. 6, the boundary runs through the north-east corner of the stop-butt of the eastern rifle range, crosses the Lytton Road at right angles and still keeping in the same straight line, follows the north edge of the new and most northern Quetta station road up to Pillar No. 7.	6 to 7 118°	2,247
From Pillar No. 7, the boundary runs along the east edge of Ripon Road as far as Pillar No. 8, crossing one Nullah.	7 to 8 207° 30′	662
Bearing from No. 7 Pillar to Durbar Hall Flagstaff . . . . . 228° Ditto left-hand point of Takátú . . . . . 29° 30′		
At Pillar No. 8 the boundary leaves the Ripon Road to the right and runs in a southerly direction to Pillar No. 9, crossing the Hanah streamlets, Nos. 1 and 2, almost at right angles.	8 to 9 170° 15′	545
From Pillar No. 9, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction almost paralled to Hanah streamlet No. 3 to Pillar No. 10. situated on the Ripon Road, just north of the point where the latter crosses a small Nullah.	9 to 10 242° 15′	621
From Pillar No. 10. The boundary runs along the east edge of the Ripon Road to Pillar No 11 situated at the bend in the road, just south of the large Hanah Nullah.	10 to 11 207° 30′	590
From Pillar No 11. The boundary following the east edge of the Ripon Road, runs due south to Pillar No. 1.	178° 30′	764

H. M. DURAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1885.

No. 1137.—Mr. A. C. Tupp, Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having been granted furlough out of India for nine months and Mr. S. Jacob having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Tupp made over and Mr. Jacob received charge of the said appointment, after noon, on the 23rd February 1885.

No. 1163.—Surgeon H P. Yeld having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, received charge of the said appointment from Surgeon C. M. Thompson, after noon, on the 28th February 1885.

CODES.

The 6th March 1885.

No. 1140.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Page 41.

Section 85.

Strike out the following words in the note under this Section:—

"Nor does Rule 1 under Section 86 apply to an Excluded Local Fund."

No. 1142.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Page 174.

Section 78.

Rule 1.

Insert the following after the word "State" in the third line of this rule: "about three months before the expiration of his leave."

No. 1218.

PAY AND ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Page 268.

Section 4.

Rule 1.

Strike out the words beginning with "appoint" *in line 4 to the end of the note to this rule and substitute the following:—*

"declare that his *locum tenens* may be appointed substantively *pro tempore*."

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 4th March 1885.

No. 87 S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council exempts from the export duty to which it is liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, all rice exported by sea and entered outwards for either of the French ports of Pondicherry and Karikal or passing by land into either of those settlements.

This exemption shall commence on the 4th day of March 1885, and shall continue in force until the 31st day of December 1885, inclusive.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

EXCEPTIONS AND REDUCTIONS UNDER THE ACT.

The 6th March 1885.

No. 1196.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council has remitted the whole of the fees payable on an application made by a person to the Collector under the 2nd paragraph of Section 39 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, for the return to the person, or to the registration officer who impounded it, of a document impounded and sent to the Collector by a registration officer.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th March, 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 123.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

The following officiating appointments are made in the Military Department of the Government of India:—

Colonel A C. W. Crookshank, 1st Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Deputy Secretary, *vice* Major E H. H. Collen, on furlough.

Major T. Deane, Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 1st Assistant Secretary, *vice* Colonel Crookshank.

With effect from the 31st December, 1884.

Major E. Hay, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as an Assistant Secretary, with effect from the 23rd February, 1885.

No. 124.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Major F. F M Baddeley, R.A., to be an Assistant Superintendent of Factories.

No. 125.—The tenure of the appointment of Superintendent of Factories by Major H. M. Mackenzie, R.A., is extended to the 28th February, 1886.

No. 126.—Captain A. H. Browne, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd class, is re-appointed for a further term of five years, with effect from the 25th March, 1885.

No. 127.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Colonel T. F. C. Rochfort, Assistant Superintendent of Reserve Depot, Saharanpur, to officiate as Superintendent of Reserve Depot, Saharanpur, *vice* Colonel H. C. Smith, on furlough.

Captain J. C. F. Gordon, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Reserve Depot, Saharanpur, *vice* Colonel Rochfort.

No. 128.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

Captain R. A. Gilchrist, Bengal S.C., Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, *vice* Colonel H. Fraser, who vacates on attaining Colonel's allowances,—20th January, 1885.

1st Infantry.

No. 129.—Lieutenant F. V. Whittall, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant A. Hatton, seconded on appointment as Adjutant, Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles.

4th Infantry.

Lieutenant M. T. Shewen, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant D. W. Purdon, transferred to the 6th Infantry.

6th Infantry.

Lieutenant D. W. Purdon, Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant E. F. H. McSwiney, transferred to the 3rd Cavalry.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 130.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Colonel H. C. P. Rice, Bengal S.C., Commandant, 1st Sikh Infantry, (p a) for two years,—182 days under rule VIII, clause 2, and the remaining period under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Colonel A. Conolly, Bengal S C., Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps and Political Superintendent, Hill Tracts, Meywar, (m. c.) for 273 days, under rule XIV, clause I, of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, 1st class, Officiating Judge, Small Cause Court, Nagpur, Central Provinces, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Captain R. C. S. Macausland, Bengal S.C., Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd class, officiating 1st class, Punjab, (p. a.) for 306 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. H. Jameson, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 23rd Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major W. Jackson, 2nd Punjab Infantry, (p a.) for one year and 71 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary P. Carr, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Conductor O. Maguire, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 131.—Colonel B. W. D. Morton, Bengal S.C., is permitted to reside in England under G. G. O. No. 192 of 1883, with effect from the 17th July, 1885.

No. 132.—Lieutenant H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal S.C., Sub Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, is granted leave within Indian limits (p. a) for 183 days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875, the first 60 days being on full staff pay.

No. 133.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. Fitzgibbon, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, is granted leave in India (m. c.) to the 2nd May, 1885, under the regulations of 1868.

No. 134.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd, Bengal S.C., (p. a.) for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Jackson, Cavalry, (p. a.) for 92 days.

Surgeon-Major L. E. Eades, (m c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 135.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 10th February, 1885, pages 577 and 578.*

India Office, 10th February, 1885.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Walter Ernest Forbes. Dated 10th December, 1884.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Collis. Dated 10th December, 1884.

Major William Barron. Dated 11th December, 1884.

Major William James Wemyss Muir. Dated 11th December, 1884.

Major Clayton Turner Lane. Dated 11th December, 1884.

Major William Saurin Brooke. Dated 11th December, 1884.

Major Charles McNeile. Dated 11th December, 1884.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Munro Sym. Dated 11th December, 1884.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Gore Handcock. Dated 11th December, 1884.

Major Robert Smyth-Thompson. Dated 11th December, 1884.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Algernon George Arnold Durand. Dated 21st December, 1884.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Thomas Halliday. Dated 20th December, 1884.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Francis Cosby Rochfort, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 21st December, 1884.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Frank Hale Berwick Marsh, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir J. Forbes, K.C.B., Bombay Cavalry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 10th June, 1884.

Major Vincent William Tregear, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-General C. Dumbleton, Bengal Cavalry, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 4th August, 1884.

Major Arthur Fitzgerald, Bengal Infantry, in succession to General C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 23rd August, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 136.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Dated 2nd March, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Colvin Birch, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Boileau, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Graham Owen, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Groves Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Lance, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clement James Griffiths, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Barnard Smith Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Hammond, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Montagu Buller, Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Cecil Richard Clifford, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Marsh Pratt, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bathurst Hanna, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Calder Stewart, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Richard Pennington, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Horace Moule Evans, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Howard James Barton, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Collis, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Munro Sym, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Gore Handcock, Bengal S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Chichester William Crookshank, Bengal S. C.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Hugh Green, Bengal S. C.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Edmund Waller, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Tweddell, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Dawsonne Melancthon Strong, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Richard Breeks Atkinson, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Robert Badcock, C.B., Bengal S. C.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Montagu Gilbert Gerard, C.B., Bengal S. C.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Walters Biscoe, Bengal General List, Cavalry.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Revell Eardley-Wilmot, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Conolly, Bengal S. C.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sullivan Edward Becher, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Howard Broome, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Francis Christopher Alexander Tytler, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Joseph West Ridgeway, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Stedman, Bengal S. C.

Dated 4th March, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Osmond Barnes, Bengal S.C.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Morris Moberly, Madras S. C.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Way, Bengal S. C.

Dated 7th March, 1885.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Eddowes Hastings, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Charles Ross, C.S.I., Bombay S.C.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major James Ludlow Ferris,—4th March, 1885.

Major Henry William John Senior,—4th March, 1885.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Monro Newbery, General List, Infantry,—4th March, 1885.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas James Quin, General List, Infantry,—4th March, 1885.

Major Henry Charles Creak, Bengal Cavalry,—4th March, 1885.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The promotion of the undermentioned officers to the rank of Colonel by Brevet to be antedated as follows :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward John McNair, Bengal Infantry,—1st January, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith Turner Jones, Bengal Infantry,—4th May, 1879.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Battye Fisher, Bengal Infantry,—21st September, 1879.

No. 137.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant James Edward Evans to be Captain, *vice* Major A. Mears, promoted.

Lieutenant Gregory Sam to be Captain, *vice* Captain E. W. Hart, resigned.

Corporal William Pattison to be Lieutenant.

No. 138.—NATIVE ARMY—

13th Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Rugobeer Kuthait to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Behari Sing, deceased,—16th October, 1884.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 139.—Surgeon-General James Macnabb Cuningham, M.D., is permitted to retire with effect from the 31st March, 1885, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 140.—The following officers are appointed to the Military Works Department :—

To be Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Supernumerary.

Captain J. C. M. Beresford, R.E.

To be Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Captain F. N. Maude, R.E.

To be Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant A. D. G. Shelley, R.E.

Lieutenant H. G. Harvey, R.E.

Lieutenant C. N. Beevor, R.E.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 8.—The following acting promotions are made in the Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 20th December, 1884, *vice* Navigating Lieutenant T. C. Pascoe, R.N., Assistant Surveyor, 1st class, on furlough :—

As Assistant Surveyor, 1st class.

Lieutenant E. C. H. Helby, R.N., Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class.

As Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class.

First Grade Officer W. H. W. Searle, I.M. Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class.

As Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class.

First Grade Officer E. J. Beaumont, I.M., Assistant Surveyor, 4th class.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th March, 1885.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that the report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 28th February and 6th March, 1885.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Apothecary G. Darcey	23rd Feb., 1885	Delhi.		

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 3rd March 1885.

No. 62.—Mr. R. K. Williams, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, is, on return from furlough, appointed Examiner of State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces.

The 5th March 1885.

No. 63.—Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank*, Engineer-in-Chief, Bhopal State Railway, rejoined his appointment, on return from leave, on the afternoon of the 13th February 1885.

No. 64.—Mr. H. T. Geoghegan is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Central India Administration, to that under the Government of Madras, for employment as Engineer-in-Chief of the Madras State Railway Surveys.

The 6th March 1885.

No. 65.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*, with effect from 1st January 1885, in addition to the promotions notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 40, dated 29th January 1885.

No. 66.—Mr. W. S. Haig, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

TELEGRAPH.

The 6th March 1885.

No. 67.—Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, Superintendent, 1st Grade, Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th March 1885.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 25th October 1884.

From the 22nd November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 15th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

	R	a	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

NOTICE.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1885.

No. 501.—Mr. G. J. Powell is appointed an Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the date on which he reports himself for duty in the Trigonometrical Branch Office, Dehra Dun.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*

Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1885.

No. 11.—Mr. W. B. Melville, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd March 1885.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 17th February 1885.

No. 1.—Mr. H. E. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to act as Officiating Executive Engineer, Indore Division, during the absence of Mr. A. Stoddard, Executive Engineer, Indore Division, on privilege leave, or until further orders, with effect from 21st January 1885.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 28th February 1885.

No. 461 G.—Jemadar Goma, of the Erinpura Irregular Force, to be Native Adjutant of the Force, with effect from the 30th September 1884, *vice* Dewa, promoted to Subedar.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 28th February 1885.

No. 220.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 159, dated the 13th February 1885, Mr. F. L. Reid made over charge of the Office of Principal of the Ajmere Government College, and Inspector of Schools to Mr. T. Harris, on the afternoon of the 14th of February 1885.

No. 222.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 203, dated the 21st February 1885, it is hereby notified that Mr. R. M. Dane made over charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere to Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, on the forenoon of the 16th of February 1885.

No. 226.—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, to be exercised in the Ajmere District during such time as he may hold charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

SUPERINTENDENT, PORT BLAIR AND NICOBARS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 30th January 1885.

No. 17.—Mr. F. E. Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, having returned on the forenoon of this day, from the leave granted him in Home Department Notification No. 533, dated 22nd August last, the following promotion and reversions take place in the Commission from this date:—

Mr. F. E. Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. E. H. Man, acting as 1st Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, from Officiating 2nd Assistant Superintendent, to Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. H. Godwin-Austen, from Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class.

Mr. W. Jessop, from Officiating Extra Superintendent, 1st Class, to Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class.

T. CADELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt., Port Blair and Nicobars.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1885.

No. 27.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 55, dated 24th February 1885, Captain C. Hoskyns, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

The 4th March 1885.

No. 28.—In supersession of Director General's Notification No. 18, dated the 6th February 1885, Mr. W. Wiseman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months from the 23rd December 1884, with the necessary subsidiary leave, from the 13th to the 22nd idem.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February 1885.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent Portion	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57	GRAND TOTAL
		Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th February 1885	54,100	13,93,706	28,21,900	2,30,90,700	97,97,900	2,98,50,537	2,39,08,700	9,08,63,443	45,66,400	94,47,300	10,08,55,000	11,48,68,700	1,24,000	32,700	20,59,42,943
4½ per cent. 1878 Stock transferred to 4½ per cent. 1879 at London	. .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2,93,100	2,93,100	. . . .	. . . .	2,93,100
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 28th February 1885	. .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	2,000	2,000	. . . .	. . . .	2,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 28th February 1885	. .	. . .	5,500	1,500	1,500	18,000	15,500	42,000	. . . .	. . . .	14,000	14,000	. . . .	. . . .	56,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February 1885	. .	. . .	29,300	4,40,900	16,000	3,79,500	51,200	9,17,300	700	4,000	1,51,000	1,55,700	. . . .	. . . .	10,73,000
	54,100	13,93,706	28,56,700	2,35,33,100	98,15,800	3,02,48,037	2,39,75,400	9,18,22,743	45,67,100	94,51,300	10,13,15,100	11,53,33,500	1,24,000	32,700	20,73,87,043
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	. .	. . .	2,000	94,700	3,000	1,22,500	29,000	2,51,200	29,000	3,13,100	1,48,200	4,90,300	. . . .	. . . .	7,41,500
Balance on 28th February 1885	54,100	13,93 706	28,54,700	2,34,38,400	98,12,800	2,01,25,537	2,39,46,400	9,15,71,543	45,38,100	91,38,200	10,11,66,900	11,48,43,200	1,24,000	32,700	20,66,25,543

NOTE.—From 8th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1884, enfaced from India 5,083 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,361 lakhs
" 1st Jan. 1885 to 15th Jan. 1885 " " 6 " " " 6 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 2 " " " 14 "
" 1st Feb. " to 15th Feb. " " " 4 " " " 1 "
" 16th " " to 28th " " " " 11 " " " 4 "
5,106 lakhs. 4,396 lakhs.
4,396 "
Balance against India . 710 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd March 1885

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd March 1885.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				41,58,191	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	76,59,874	12	4	1,99,20,780	13	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,22,60,906	1	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,54,21,822	3	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.				5,82,251	0	7
Sundries				12,34,545	0	10
RUPEES				7,13,17,590	7	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				47,36,250	6	0
Other authorized Investments				36,79,182	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				84,38,516	9	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				87,22,972	2	11
Bills discounted and purchased				1,75,54,349	1	5
Balances with other Banks				3,36,582	4	6
Bullion				2,69,632	11	6
Dead Stock				11,67,604	0	1
Stamps				8,960	8	0
Sundries				7,41,069	7	4
				4,56,55,119	11	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,01,46,113	7	11	2,56,62,470	12	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,55,16,357	4	1			
RUPEES				7,13,17,590	7	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 5th March 1885.

D. FRASER,
Offg. Chief Acctt.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 54 4.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1885.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Feb. 23	. . .	27,172	. . .	2,23,442	1,22,79,963	93,84,803
" 24	46,885	25,621	342	2,70,003	1,22,80,333	93,59,009
" 25	. . .	36,200	. . .	2,70,003	1,22,80,333	93,22,070
" 26	. . .	81,328	. . .	2,70,003	1,22,80,333	92,90,102
" 27	. . .	32,774	2,37,584	47,270	1,25,23,014	94,99,340
" 28	. . .	. . .	. . .	47,270	1,25,23,014	94,99,340

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 2nd March 1885.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
38	E 20—90514	100	Basant Lal, Registration Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gujranwala.
	* " —86388	100	

* Belonging to Agency No. 5, Ferozepur.

LAHORE,
The 27th February 1885.

W. H. EGERTON,
for Depy. Commr. of Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant
42	B 84—54968	100	G. Narasimulu Chetty, Palaveram.
	" —76334	100	
	" —90714	100	
	" —96367	100	
	" —99301	100	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 23rd February 1885.

W. T. PIERCY,
Offg. Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

WANTED

A Head Clerk for the Office of Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Calcutta. Salary R300 a month, rising by annual increments of R20 to R400.

No person need apply who is not already in a Government Office on a salary of R200 or upwards, unless he has passed the examination for clerks of the upper division, laid down in India Home Department Resolution No. 26—953 of 19th July 1883.

G. S. SUTHERLAND, *Surg.-Major,*
Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 16th February 1885.

From the 1st March 1885, applications will be received from the public at all Head Post Offices and Selected Sub-Offices to telegraph particulars

of foreign money orders to the Indian offices* of exchange. The orders regarding which particulars are so telegraphed will then be advised *by post* to the foreign countries of payment, by the Indian offices of exchange, in the same way as ordinary foreign money orders. It should be clearly understood that the orders will be telegraphed only as far as the Indian office of exchange and not to the foreign country of payment.

* Bombay. Madras. Calcutta.

2. These rules will apply to money orders drawn upon any of the foreign countries, British Colonies or Native States with which foreign money orders are exchanged by India. The general conditions governing the issue of foreign money orders, as detailed in the *Postal Guide*, will apply to orders advised by telegraph, except that the charges on such orders will be as detailed below.

3. The remitter of a foreign money order, advised by telegraph under these rules, will be required to pay :—

(*a*) The equivalent in Indian currency of the value of the order, according to the schedule in force for the time being ;

(*b*) A fixed charge of R2 for the cost of the telegraphic advise ;

(*c*) Commission on the value of the order, at the prescribed rate. For foreign orders expressed in sterling, this rate of commission will be—

		R	a.
On sums not exceeding £ 2		0	8
" " exceeding £ 2 but not exceeding £ 5		0	12
" " " £ 5 " " " £ 7		1	2
" " " £ 7 " " " £10		1	8
" " " £10 " " " £12		1	14
" " £12 " " £15		2	4
" " £15 " " " £17		2	10
" " " £17 " " " £20		3	0

4. The remitter of a foreign money order advised by telegraph under these rules, should fill up the prescribed form and write across it the words "*By Telegraph.*" The form should then be presented at the Post Office, together with the amount payable.

5. Foreign sterling money orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, America or the West Indies, cannot be advised by telegraph from any Post Office *on the day fixed for the departure of the foreign mail steamer from Bombay.*

The 20th February 1885.

CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE INDIAN FIELD FORCE, EGYPT.

An Indian Post Office will accompany the Indian Field Force proceeding on active service to Egypt.

2. Correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force, Egypt, should be addressed as follows :—

"A. B.
(Regiment, Ship, or Office,)
Indian Field Force,
EGYPT."

No Post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment, Battery, Ship or Office with which the addressee is serving.

3. Prepayment of correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force is compulsory.

4. The rate of postage for letters sent from India to Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the Native Army, and to persons included under "Mustered Establishments" is nine pies for each letter not exceeding one-half ounce or $1\frac{1}{6}$ of a tola in weight. Not only must such letters be prepaid, but the addresses must show the Regiment to which the persons addressed belong. In the case of Mustered Establishments, which include the marginally* noted persons, the address must show their designations, and the Regiment to which they are attached, as under :—

* Hospital and Bazar establishments. Munshis. Lascars. Cooks. Sweepers. Bhistis.

"KARIM BAKSH,
Bhisti,
28th Bo. N. I.,
Indian Field Force,
EGYPT."

5. Letters addressed to camp followers cannot be sent at the nine-pie rate, and such letters will, therefore, be charged at the ordinary rate to Egypt, *viz.*, 3 annas.

6. No British troops are being sent from India to Egypt, but letters addressed to British soldiers and Seamen, or to any of the privileged class mentioned in clause 190 of the *Indian Postal Guide*, who may be serving in Egypt, will be sent of course at the special rates, subject to the conditions laid down in that clause and the following clauses.

7. Articles intended for persons other than the above will be charged at the ordinary postage rates mentioned opposite to "Egypt" in the Foreign Post Schedule of the *Postal Guide*.

8. Official correspondence for the Indian Field Force will be governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence for Egypt. It should be prepaid by service postage labels under the superscription and signature prescribed in clause 353 of the *Postal Guide*.

9. Money orders will be exchanged with the Indian Field Force under the rules governing the exchange of Asiatic money orders (clauses 261 to 265 of the *Postal Guide*).

10. Parcels may be forwarded to the Indian Field Force under the rules governing the despatch of foreign parcels from India, and they should be addressed in the same way as correspondence.

11. Insured and value-payable articles cannot be received for despatch to the Indian Field Force, Egypt. India Postal Notes will be sold, but not paid, by the Field Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

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Aviett & Co.
Barton & Co.
Byrne, John.
Coppon, J.
Edwards, H. W.
Gordon, G. L.
Hardie, Edw.
Hembrough, F. M.
Hollis, L. W.
Latter, Mrs. E. E.
Llewhellin, C. A.
Middleton, T. B.
Monies, Mrs.
Nabuch, James.
O'Kane, Miss.
Pinto, Mr. (house contractor).
Roy, Dr V.
Scott, B.
Stephens & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

"Aedipus"
Alexander, D. D.
Allen, Alex.
Beech, R.
Blair, John S.
Bowen, Thomas H.
Brandon.
Brigg, E. A.
Brior, Sarah.
Burke, Sir Henry.
Burke, Miss A. L.
Cashpoora, Mr.
Carlisle, J. T.
Case, Mrs. S. F.
Clericy, Marie.
Cohen, Elias A.
Dalzell, John.
Duffy, E.
Dyce, H. M.
Edwards, Rev. Bomboy.
Ferguson, Alex. A.
Fisher, Augustus.
Gray, Mrs. Marrie.
Grün, Otto.
Haale, Percy.
Hathway, S. L.
Heberlet, A. F.
Hillary, W
Hodgson, Richard.
Hordern, Mrs. Peter.
Hühne John.
Hull, W.
Isaac, Mr.
Jeansin, T.
Keller, Oskar.
Kelly, W. A.
Lancez, Mrs W.
Latham, Thomas.
Lubbuch, J. B.
Luzzatti, Angelo.
Matson, E.
Mills, Fredric.
"Naini."
O'Connell, Condr.
Owen, L. C.
Pate, Fred.
Peters, L. C.
Petley, W A.
Poggi, Guiseppe.
Psyllas, Michel G.
Radu, Monsr. T.
Radwell, Chas. H.
Regnanel, E.
"Rex"
Richardson, George.
Richardson, H.
Richmond, J. H.
Robinson, Mrs Rodda.
Rollo, Miss Ida.
Rubeig, Monsr. C.
Schcuman, C. M.
Scott, Mrs. R. H. S.
Schwartze, C. E. R.
Shaw, Nathaniel L.
Smith, T. R.
Spear, George.
Steel, John
Thomassen, E. S.
Thrussell, A.
Towers, Miss Rosa.
Trafford, H. R.
Wood & Co., R.
Young, W
Zillhardt, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Bashford, F.
Baum, Mas.
Garstin, Mrs. A. M.
Goodridge, R. E.
Green, W.
Hansen, Mrs. E. M.
Kelly, M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 2nd March 1885.

Brind, M. J.
Case, Finmore.
Ducan, W.
Editor, Mahakal.
Francis, J. W.
Hamperon, A. G. H.
Harden, Major A.
Landale, James.
Mookerjee.
Ockley, Mr.
Shama Churn.
Shepherd, Major F. S.
Todd, C. F.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

The 7th March 1885.

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	1885.	
Madras and Ceylon	7th March	P. & O. Str. *Ravenna.*
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Do. Book Post and Pattern Packets	9th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	11th "	Str. *Kilwa.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	11th "	Str. *Mukratta.*
Port Blair and Camorta	12th "	Str. *Maharani.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom, also *vid* Aden for Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion can be forwarded.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1885.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 103833, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹1,000, standing in the name of Prosunno Coomar Mitter, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PROSUNNO COOMAR MITTER,

Shibpore, Howrah.

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No. 060886, of the reduced 4 per cents. of 1879, for ₹500, standing in the name of Sukhatara Bannerjee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

SASIPADA BANNERJEE,

Father of the proprietress.

BARANAGAR,

The 18th February 1885.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1885.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 20th February, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VII OF 1885.

An Act to amend the law in force in the Pánch Maháls.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the law in force in the territory comprised in the Pánch Maháls should, on and from the first day of May, 1885, be the same as the law in force in the district of Kaira, in the Bombay Presidency, and that the said territory should, on and from that day, cease to be a scheduled district under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and the Laws Local Extent Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows :— (XIV of 1874. XV of 1874)

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Pánch Maháls Laws Act, 1885.

Laws of Kaira to apply.

2. (1) Save and except the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed, all enactments which, on the first day of May, 1885, are in force in the district of Kaira and not in the Pánch Maháls shall be deemed to come into force in the Pánch Maháls on that day.

Other laws repealed.

(2) All enactments which on that day are in force in the Pánch Maháls and not in the district of Kaira shall be deemed to be repealed on and from that day in the Pánch Maháls.

Pending proceedings.

3. All proceedings commenced before any authority in the Pánch Maháls before the first day of May, 1885, and still pending on that day, shall be disposed of by such authority as the Local Government may direct, and, save as aforesaid, shall be carried on as if this Act had not been passed.

Territory to cease to be a scheduled district.

4. On and from the first day of May, 1885, the Pánch Maháls shall cease to be a scheduled district; and in Part II of the First Schedule to the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, and in the same Part of the Sixth Schedule to the Laws Local Extent Act, 1871, the words "The Pánch Maháls" shall be repealed.

Partial repeal of Acts XIV and XV of 1874.

(XIV of 1874. XV of 1874)

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS EXCEPTED FROM THE OPERATION OF SECTION 2.

Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of exception.
VIII of 1870	For the prevention of the murder of female infants.	The whole.
XXI of 1881	To amend the law providing for the relief of Thákurs in the districts of Broach and Kaira.	The whole.

Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Number and year.	Title	Extent of exception
V of 1862 .	For the preservation of the Bhágdári and Narwádári Tenures.	The whole.
V of 1879 .	To consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue-officers and the Land-revenue in the Presidency of Bombay.	Section 85 and last fifteen words of section 58.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th February, 1885, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 3 OF 1885.

A Bill to amend section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:— IX of 1872

New section substituted for section 265, Indian Contract Act.

1. For section 265 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Right of partners to sue for winding-up by Court after termination of partnership.

"265. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, the Court may at the suit of any one of the partners or his representatives wind up the business of the firm, provide for the payment of its debts, and distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively."

Repeal of part of section 213, Act XIV 1882.

2. In section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure the words and figures from and including the word "applications" to the end of the section are hereby repealed. XIV of 1882.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTION 265 of the Indian Contract Act provides that, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, after the termination of a partnership, each partner or his representatives may apply to the Court to wind up the business of the firm, to provide for the payment of its debts and to distribute the surplus according to the shares of the partners respectively. It is explained that the Court mentioned in the section means a Court not inferior to the Court of a District Judge within the limits of whose jurisdiction the place or principal place of business of the firm is situated. This section has been the subject of various decisions by the Calcutta and other High Courts, first as to the meaning of the words "may apply", and secondly with regard to the jurisdiction of the Courts in the case of applications under the section.

2. The use of the words "may apply" has given rise to doubts as to whether the legislature intended that proceedings under the section should be by way of miscellaneous application or by way of regular suit. It is considered that where a partner wishes to have the business of the firm wound up, the debts paid and the surplus distributed, he should proceed by instituting a regular suit. The questions which the Court has to consider in such a case cannot well be decided in a summary manner on a miscellaneous application, and in disposing of an application under section 265 the Court must in effect deal with it as if it were a suit. In using the words "may apply" the legislature intended probably to indicate merely that a partner had a right to have the business wound up, the payment of the debts provided for, and the surplus distributed, by the Court It is unlikely that there was any intention to declare that the procedure in such a case should be by way of a miscellaneous application.

3. With regard to the question of jurisdiction, the general result of the decided cases is to confine the jurisdiction to the Court of the District Judge and thus to bring on his files a number of suits many of which are unimportant and such as could be equally well decided by the subordinate tribunals. The time of all District Judges is fully occupied by their multifarious duties, and it is very undesirable that the performance of these duties should suffer in consequence of the compulsory institution in their Courts of cases the time and labour expended over which are often entirely disproportionate to the interests at stake.

4. The present Bill has accordingly been prepared. It amends section 265 so as to show plainly that proceedings thereunder are to be by way of a regular suit, and it omits the *Explanation* to the section, thus leaving the question of jurisdiction to be decided by the ordinary rules. The Bill also repeals the last paragraph of section 213 of the Code of Civil Procedure as the omission of the *Explanation* renders that paragraph unnecessary.

The 16th February, 1885.

C. P. ILBERT.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Goverment of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th February, 1885, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 4 OF 1885.

THE LAND ACQUISITION (MINES) BILL, 1885.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title, local extent and commencement.
2. Statement in declaration under section 6 of Act X of 1870 that mines not needed.
3 Notice to be given by owner, &c., before working mines lying under land.
4. Inspection of mines by Local Government.
5. If Local Government offers to pay compensation, mines not to be worked.
6. Amount of compensation to be determined under Act X of 1870.
7. If Local Government does not offer to pay compensation, mines may be worked in a proper manner.
8. Power to officer of Local Government to enter and inspect the working of mines.
9. Penalty for refusal to allow inspection.
10. If mines improperly worked, Local Government may require means to be adopted for safety of land acquired.
11. Construction of Act when land acquired has been transferred to a Company.
12. Definition of Company.

A Bill to provide for cases in which Mines or Minerals are situate under land which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for cases in which mines or minerals are situate under land which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows :— X of 1870

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India ; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Statement in declaration under section 6 of Act X of 1870 that mines not needed.

2. (*1*) When the Local Government makes a declaration under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, that land is needed for a public purpose or for a Company, it may, if it thinks fit, insert in the declaration a statement that any mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines or minerals as are necessary to be dug or carried away or used in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed. [cf 8 Vic. c 20, s. 77] X of 1870.

(*2*) If any such statement is inserted in the declaration, any mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals under the land or portion of the land specified in the declaration, except as aforesaid, shall not, when the Collector takes possession of the land under section 16 or section 17 of the said Act, vest in the Government.

Notice to be given by owner, &c., before working mines lying under land.

3. If the owner, lessee or occupier of any mines or minerals lying under any land so acquired is desirous of working or getting the same, he shall give the Local Government notice in writing of his intention so to do thirty days before the commencement of working. [cf. 8 Vic., c. 20, s. 78.]

Inspection of mines by Local Government.

4. On the receipt of a notice under the last foregoing section, the Local Government may cause the mines or minerals to be inspected by a person appointed by it for the purpose. [cf. 8 Vic., c. 20, s. 78.]

The Land Acquisition (Mines) Bill, 1885.
(Sections 5-12.)

[cf. 8 Vic., c. 20, s. 78.]

If Local Government offers to pay compensation, mines not to be worked.

5. (*1*) If it appears to the Local Government that the working or getting of the mines or minerals, or any part thereof, is likely to cause damage to the surface of the land or any works thereon, the Local Government may at any time before the expiration of thirty days from the receipt of the notice under section 3 offer either—

(*a*) to pay compensation for the mines or minerals or part thereof to the owner, lessee or occupier thereof; or

(*b*) to pay compensation to the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines or minerals, or part thereof, in consideration of his working or getting them in such manner and subject to such restrictions as the Local Government may in its offer specify.

(*2*) If the offer mentioned in case (*a*) is made, then the owner, lessee or occupier shall not work or get the mines or minerals or part thereof;

(*3*) If the offer mentioned in case (*b*) is made, then the owner, lessee or occupier shall not work or get the mines or minerals, or part thereof, save in the manner and subject to the restrictions specified by the Local Government.

[cf. 8 Vic., c. 20, s. 78.]

Amount of compensation to be determined under Act X of 1870

6. If the Local Government and the owner, lessee or occupier of any such mines or minerals, do not agree as to the amount of compensation to be paid under the last foregoing section, the same shall be settled in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, for determining the amount of compensation. X of 1870

[cf. 8 Vic., c 20, s 79.]

If Local Government does not offer to pay compensation, mines may be worked in a proper manner.

7. (*1*) If before the expiration of the said thirty days the Local Government does not offer to pay any compensation to the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines or minerals for any loss he may sustain as provided in section 5, the owner, lessee or occupier may work the mines, or any part thereof, in a manner proper and necessary for the beneficial working thereof, and according to the usual manner of working such mines in the local area where the same are situate.

(*2*) If any damage or obstruction is caused to the surface of the land or any works thereon by improper working of the mines, the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines or minerals shall at once at his own expense repair the damage or remove the obstruction, as the case may require.

(*3*) If the repair or removal is not at once effected, or, if the Local Government so thinks fit, without waiting for the same to be effected by the owner, lessee or occupier, the Local Government may execute the same and recover from the owner, lessee or occupier the expense occasioned thereby.

Power to officer of Local Government to enter and inspect the working of mines.

8. For better ascertaining whether any such mines are being worked or have been worked so as to damage the land acquired or the works thereon, an officer appointed for this purpose by the Local Government may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice in writing, enter on any land in or near which the land acquired is situate, and wherein any such mines are being worked or are supposed to be worked, and enter into and return from any such mines or the works connected therewith; and for that purpose the officer so appointed may make use of any apparatus or machinery belonging to the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines, and use all necessary means for discovering the distance from the land acquired to the parts of the mines which are being worked or about to be worked.

Penalty for refusal to allow inspection.

9. If any owner, lessee or occupier of any such mines refuses to allow any officer appointed by the Local Government for that purpose to enter into and inspect any such mines or works in manner aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such refusal forfeit to the Local Government a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees.

If mines improperly worked, Local Government may require means to be adopted for safety of land acquired.

10. If it appears that any such mines have been worked contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, give notice to the owner, lessee or occupier thereof to construct such works and to adopt such means as may be necessary or proper for making safe the land acquired, and preventing injury thereto; and, if after such notice any such owner, lessee or occupier does not forthwith proceed to construct the works necessary for making safe the land acquired, the Local Government may itself construct the works and recover the expense thereof from the owner, lessee or occupier.

Construction of Act when land acquired has been transferred to a Company.

11. When a statement under section 2 has been made regarding any land and the land has been acquired for a Company and has been transferred by the Local Government to the Company, then sections 3 to 10, both inclusive, shall be read as if for the words "the Local Government" wherever they occur in those sections the words "the Company which has acquired the land" were substituted.

Definition of Company.

12. In this Act "Company" means a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent. VI of 1882.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for cases in which mines or minerals are situate under land which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

2. Act XXII of 1863, which was replaced by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, contained specific provisions (sections 51 and 52) for cases in which mines and minerals lay under land taken up under that Act. These provisions were not, however, re-enacted in the Act of 1870, which, as the Government is advised, contemplates the acquisition of the underlying minerals as well as the surface of the land.

3. Hitherto this state of the law has caused no inconvenience. Now, however, owing to its being proposed to extend railways across districts where there is a certain amount of coal to be found, notice has been drawn to the inconvenience of the existing law which practically compels the Government either to purchase all the mines and minerals under the land over which it is proposed to construct a line or to abandon the undertaking altogether.

4. Under these circumstances, the present Bill has been prepared. It does not, however, simply re-enact the provisions which Act XXII of 1863 formerly contained, inasmuch as they do not appear to be adapted to the circumstances of the case. It follows rather the rules contained in the English Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, (8 Vic., c. 20, ss. 77 *et seq.*) which it extends to the acquisition of land for all purposes and not merely for the construction of Railways.

5. It provides, first, (section 2) that when a declaration is made by the Local Government under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, insert in the declaration a statement that any mines or minerals lying under the land to be acquired are not needed, and that if any such statement is inserted in the declaration, the mines or minerals lying under the land shall not, when the Collector takes possession of the land under section 16 or section 17 of the Act, vest in the Government.

6. It then (section 3) declares that if the owner, lessee or occupier of any mines or minerals lying under any land so acquired is desirous of working the same, he shall give the local Government notice in writing of his intention so to do thirty days before the commencement of working.

7. Next (section 4), the Bill empowers the local Government to cause the mines or minerals to be inspected by a person appointed by it for the purpose.

8. If it appears (section 5) to the local Government that the working of the mines or minerals is likely to cause damage to the surface of the land or any works thereon, the Local Government may at any time before the expiration of thirty days from the receipt of the notice, offer either—

(*a*) to pay compensation for the mines or minerals to the owner, lessee or occupier ;

(*b*) to pay compensation to the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines or minerals in consideration of his working or getting them in such manner and subject to such restrictions, as the Local Government may in its offer specify.

If the offer mentioned in case (*a*) is made, then the owner, lessee or occupier is prohibited from working the mines or minerals, whilst if the offer mentioned in case (*b*) is made, then he may not work or get the mines or minerals, save in the manner and subject to the restrictions specified by the local Government.

9. The Bill next provides (section 6) for the manner in which the amount of compensation to be paid under section 5 is to be determined.

10. Should, however, the local Government not offer to pay any compensation, section 7 permits the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines or minerals to work the mines in a manner proper and necessary for the beneficial working thereof, and according to the usual manner of working such mines in the local area where the same are situate. Should any damage or obstruction be caused by improper working of the mines, the section provides for the repairing of the damage or the removal of the obstruction by or at the cost of the owner, lessee or occupier.

11. Sections 8 and 9 provide for the inspection of mines for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are being worked or have been worked so as to damage the land which has been acquired and section 10 declares that if any mines have been improperly worked, the Local Government may require the owner, lessee or occupier thereof to construct such works and to adopt such means as may be necessary for making safe the land acquired and preventing injury thereto.

12. Lastly, section 11 makes the provisions of sections 3 to 10 applicable to cases where the land acquired has been transferred to a company, and section 12 defines what the term "Company" as used in the Bill means.

The 24th February, 1885.

T. C. HOPE.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 10. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION FOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIPS.

No. $\frac{8}{336-340}$, dated Calcutta, the 5th March 1885.

THE following list shows the names of the candidates selected, and the marks obtained by them in each subject, at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto :—

LOWER DIVISION.

SECRETARIAT CLERKSHIPS—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Number.	NAMES. In order of merit.	Age.		500 MARKS. Arithmetic and Elementary Mathematics. 1	500 MARKS. History (English and Indian) and Geography. 2	500 MARKS. English Composition. 3	500 MARKS. Docketing and Drafting. 4	Total.	Offices in which the candidate prefers to serve.
		Yrs.	M.						
1	Mr. A. J. Hypher ...	22	0	383	441	250	395	1,469	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
2	Mr. Alfred H. Peters ...	20	0	365	430	350	295	1,440	Military Department.
3	Aukhoy Kumar Mittra ...	24	0	420	455	280	225	1,380	Military Department.
4	Abinas Chundra Kuar ...	21	0	341	395	300	298	1,334	Not stated.

Number.	Names. In order of merit.	Age.		500 Marks. Arithmetic and Elementary Mathematics. 1	500 Marks. History (English and Indian) and Geography. 2	500 Marks. English Composition. 3	500 Marks. Docketing and Drafting. 4	Total	Offices in which the candidate prefers to serve.
		Yrs.	M.						
5	Basana Kumar Mittra ...	22	9	434	408	300	165	1,307	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
6	Pasupati Chatterjee ...	24	0	328	398	320	220	1,266	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
7	Mr. C. George ...	21	3	288	329	250	371	1,238	Not stated.
8	Mr. L. G. Fink ...	19	8	395	296	300	203	1,194	Surveyor General.
9	Gouri Kant Ray ...	Under 24		258	361	260	287	1,166	Not stated.
10	Darbari Mall ...	20	0	407	356	200	200	1,163	Ditto.
11	Shib Chunder Dass ...	Under 40		389	196	250	247	1,082	Military Department.
12	Chuni Lál Ráy ...	24	0	410	238	280	157	1,080	Commissary General.
13	Raghoo Ram ...	21	0	327	425	150	175	1,077	Not stated.
14	Rajendra Náth Mukerjee	23	0	333	360	250	132	1,075	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
15	Mohendra Nath Ghosh	22	0	367	353	180	170	1,070	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
16	Lala Bolak Náth ...	23	0	379	228	250	212	1,069	Not stated.
17	Ram Chundra Mittra ...	23	0	408	371	130	158	1,067	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
18	Benode Behari Sen ...	20	0	340	398	150	177	1,065	Not stated.
19	Lál Mohun Mukerjee ...	23	0	393	287	250	125	1,055	Home Department.
20	Aukhoy Kumar Sen ...	Under 24		394	298	200	150	1,042	Not stated.
21	Dhrit Ram ...	24	0	377	300	250	111	1,038	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
22	Maraful Hakk ...	22	0	278	287	300	168	1,033	Not stated.
23	Mohabir Persad ...	19	0	370	240	240	182	1,032	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
24	Krishna Lál De ...	23	0	325	263	200	223	1,011	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
25	Poorna Chundra Nag ...	21	0	393	166	260	175	994	Accountant General, Public Works Department.
26	Hait Ram Sharma ...	20	0	288	298	230	150	966	In any of the Secretariat Offices.
27	Mr. A. R. Mee ...	21	0	388	219	250	88	945	Not stated.
28	Sital Persad ...	20	0	442	187	150	142	921	Not stated.
29	Mr. A. T. S. Weer ...	23	0	204	245	180	232	861	Not stated.
30	„ G. F. Taylor ...	19	0	319	305	180	...	804	In any of the Secretariat Offices.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLII of 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 2nd February 1884. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 31st January 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1883 to 2nd February 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st January 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
14th Feb. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,18,025	216	594	1,04,148	175	48,13,622	200	41,98,787	169	...	6,14,853
14th ditto	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,07,423	275	706	2,12,386	301	92,95,280	285	89,75,711	283	...	3,19,569
14th ditto	Madras	861	1,69,997	197	861	1,50,848	175	56,83,191	150	59,26,339	156	2,43,148	...
14th ditto	South Indian	655	74,471	114	654	72,250	110	33,51,078	116	34,65,269	120	1,41,191	...
14th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	6,96,313	478	1,504	8,01,560	533	2,76,60,750	431	2,77,81,170	420	1,20,420	...
14th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	461	2,41,822	525	461	2,59,819	564	96,25,134	475	96,18,076	474	...	7,058
	TOTAL	4,736	15,08,051	318	4,780	16,01,006	335	6,04,29,055	291	5,99,65,352	286	...	4,63,703
	State.												
21st Feb. 1885	East Indian	1,509	10,51,301	696	1,509	9,20,171	610	4,23,40,639	638	3,47,87,612	524	...	75,53,027
14th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	89,808	385	233	91,233	392	43,31,135	467	45,59,226	480	2,28,091	...
14th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,555	57	27	1,352	50	66,495	56	63,261	53	...	3,234
14th ditto	Northern Bengal	239	37,718	158	249	46,400	186	18,25,435	176	18,54,887	170	29,452	...
14th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	3,848	120	37	3,147	85	1,09,006	77	1,22,402	79	13,396	...
14th ditto	Tirhoot	193	22,709	118	226	31,982	142	7,73,140	91	10,36,456	104	2,63,316	...
21st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,808	154	57	9,538	167	3,80,687	152	4,38,468	175	57,781	...
31st Jan. 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	14,332	104	249	17,996	72	4,79,359	81	7,68,176	72	2,88,817	...
21st Feb. 1885	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,204	100	12	786	66	39,577	75	40,253	76	676	...
14th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	3,19,543	286	1,120	3,28,060	293	1,08,80,140	221	1,03,08,122	209	...	5,72,018
14th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepur	140	12,162	87	291	20,750	71	3,24,710	83	6,97,331	86	3,72,621	...
14th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,244	250	45	25,164	559	6,13,397	310	5,48,381	277	...	65,016
14th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	36,440	245	149	39,180	263	10,11,237	153	10,49,099	160	37,862	...
14th ditto	British Burma	161	53,177	330	254	41,458	163	11,95,079	169	16,09,064	153	4,13,985	...
21st ditto	Sindia	75	8,059	107	75	7,753	103	2,89,224	88	3,13,117	95	23,893	...
14th ditto	Punjab Northern	447	64,833	145	447	61,904	138	26,91,032	137	26,82,689	136	...	8,343
14th ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,07,871	163	660	1,60,900	244	59,47,452	205	64,39,938	222	4,92,486	...
14th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	51	2,682	53	66	4,626	70	(g)10,584	52	1,85,766	68	1,75,182	...
24th Jan. 1885	Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	(b)8,272	15	8,272	...
14th Feb. 1885	Dacca and Mymensing	...	...	...	10	1,168	117	...	...	(d)4,951	124	4,951	...
31st Jan. 1885	Kokilamukh	...	...	...	19	294	15	...	...	(e)2,336	26	2,336	...
	TOTAL	3,776	7,95,993	211	4,226	8,93,691	211	3,09,67,689	190	3,27,32,195	181	17,64,506	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,021	33,55,345	335	10,515	34,14,868	325	13,37,37,383	306	12,74,85,159	279	...	62,52,224
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,61,26,057	151	6,70,04,062	147	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,76,11,326	155	6,04,80,897	132	...	71,30,429
	Assisted Companies.												
14th Feb. 1885	Bengal Central	52	3,230	62	126	9,719	77	1,01,034	60	3,94,655	72	2,93,621	...
24th Jan. 1885	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	(c)26,277	33	26,277	...
7th Feb. 1885	Assam	40	1,244	31	70	5,065	72	51,597	49	1,89,023	63	1,37,426	...
14th ditto	Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	214	11,622	54	...	...	2,37,227	44	2,37,227	...
14th ditto	Bengal & North-Western	...	...	...	303	14,390	47	...	...	95,164	26	95,164	...
21st ditto	Tarakessur	...	...	...	22	6,012	273	...	...	(d)21,285	242	21,285	...
	TOTAL	92	4,474	49	735	46,808	64	1,52,631	56	9,63,631	52	8,11,000	...
	Native States.												
14th Feb. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	17,394	90	193	21,330	110	7,51,421	88	9,30,519	110	1,79,098	...
14th ditto	Jodhpore	19	1,360	72	44	2,490	57	34,061	41	58,049	34	23,988	...
7th ditto	Nizam's	121	28,550	236	121	21,781	180	7,26,651	136	7,95,260	149	68,609	...
7th ditto	Mysore	87	6,662	77	140	7,234	52	2,62,728	69	3,14,986	63	52,258	...
14th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	...	...	...	16	706	44	...	...	(f)8,542	41	8,542	...
	TOTAL	420	53,966	128	514	53,541	104	17,74,861	96	21,07,356	99	3,32,495	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 12th October 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 2nd November 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(d) Total receipts from 1st to 31st January 1885.
(e) Total receipts from 14th December 1884 to 31st January 1885.
(f) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 31st January 1885.
(g) Total receipts from 1st January to 2nd February 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 5th March 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

No. XLIII of 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th February 1884. Total.	Per mile open	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 7th February 1885. Total.	Per mile open	Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 9th February 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th February 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1884-85.	Total Decrease in 1884-85.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
14th Feb. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,17,134	214	594	1,03,371	174	49,30,755	200	43,02,122	169	. . .	6,28,633
14th ditto .	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi . . .	754	1,87,240	248	706	2,41,886	343	94,82,520	284	92,17,597	284	. . .	2,64,923
14th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,47,985	172	861	1,31,620	153	58,31,176	151	60,76,934	157	2,45,758	. . .
14th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	78,855	120	654	89,658	137	34,29,933	116	35,62,255	121	1,32,322	. . .
14th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,27,328	499	1,504	7,84,202	521	2,83,88,078	433	2,85,72,264	422	1,84,186	. . .
14th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	2,42,073	525	461	2,49,592	541	98,67,207	476	98,68,871	476	1,664	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,736	15,00,615	317	4,780	16,00,329	335	6,19,29,669	291	6,16,00,043	287	. . .	3,29,626
	State.												
21st Feb. 1885	East Indian . .	1,509	9,78,782	649	1,509	9,16,832	608	4,33,19,421	636	3,57,04,444	526	. . .	76,14,977
14th ditto .	Eastern Bengal .	233	97,573	419	233	95,021	408	44,28,708	466	46,54,247	479	2,25,539	. . .
14th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,696	62	27	1 465	54	68,192	56	64,764	53	. . .	3,428
14th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	40,728	170	249	35,280	142	18,06,163	175	18,90,167	169	24,004	. . .
14th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	5,975	187	37	3,569	96	1,14,981	80	1,25,971	80	10,990	. . .
14th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	193	24,970	129	226	27,887	123	7,98,109	92	10,62,958	105	2,64,849	. . .
21st Feb. 1885	Patna-Gya. . .	57	8,164	143	57	11,701	205	3,88,851	152	4,50,169	176	61,318	. . .
31st Jan 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera .	. .	. . .	.	. .	(a)	.	(b)4,79,359	81	(c)7,68,176	72	2,88,817	. . .
21st Feb. 1885	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,079	90	12	696	58	40,656	75	40,949	76	293	. . .
14th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	3,06,996	275	1,120	3,12,420	279	1,11,87,136	223	1,06,04,786	211	. . .	5,82,350
14th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepur .	140	13,948	100	291	20,050	69	3,38,658	85	7,11,568	84	3,72,910	. . .
14th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	18,029	401	45	18,418	409	6,32,261	312	5,66,812	280	. . .	65,449
14th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	149	35,930	241	149	37,568	252	10,46,087	156	10,87,074	162	40,987	. . .
14th ditto .	British Burma . .	161	56,337	350	254	45,506	179	12,51,416	173	16,04,570	153	4,03,154	. . .
21st ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	8,359	111	75	9,571	128	2,97,583	88	3,22,688	96	25,105	. . .
14th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	447	53,333	119	447	55,501	124	27,44,365	136	27,38,635	136	. . .	5,730
14th ditto .	Indus Valley . .	660	1,06,622	162	660	1,62,600	246	60,54,432	204	66,18,415	223	5,63,983	. . .
14th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	51	2,659	52	66	4,402	267	(d)13,243	52	1,90,168	68	1,76,925	. . .
24th Jan. 1885	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	. .	. . .	.	. .	(a)	.	. . .	. .	(e)8,272	15	8,272	. . .
14th Feb 1885	Dacca and Mymensing	. .	. . .	.	10	1,408	141	. . .	. .	(f)6,759	127	6,359	. . .
31st Jan. 1885	Kokilamukh . .	. .	. . .	.	. .	(a)	.	. . .	. .	(g)2,336	26	2,336	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,638	7,82,398	215	3,958	8,43,063	213	3,17,50,200	198	3,35,69,084	195	18,18,884	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	9,823	32,61,795	330	10,247	33,60,224	328	13,69,99,290	311	13,08,73,571	288	. . .	61,25,719
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,76,59,153	153	6,85,29,048	151	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	6,93,40,137	158	6,23,44,523	137	. . .	69,95,614
	Assisted Companies.												
14th Feb. 1885	Bengal Central . .	52	3,146	61	126	10,321	82	1,04,180	61	4,04,976	72	3,00,796	. . .
24th Jan. 1885	Rohilkhand and Kumaon . . .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. (a)	.	. . .	. .	(h)26,277	33	26,277	. . .
7th Feb. 1885	Assam. . . .	40	1,811	45	70	4,707	67	53,408	49	1,93,730	63	1,40,322	. . .
14th ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	. .	. . .	.	214	10,204	48	. . .	. .	2,47,431	45	2,47,431	. . .
14th ditto .	Bengal and North-Western . . .	. .	. . .	.	303	20,373	67	. . .	. .	1,15,537	29	1,15,537	. . .
21st ditto .	Tarakessur . .	. .	. . .	.	22	5,107	232	. . .	. .	(i)26,392	240	26,392	. . .
	TOTAL .	92	4,957	54	735	50,712	69	1,57,588	56	10,14,343	53	8,56,755	. . .
	Native States.												
14th Feb. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	193	18,739	97	193	18,783	97	7,52,766	87	9,48,833	109	1,96,067	. . .
14th ditto .	Jodhpur . . .	19	1,299	68	44	2,770	63	35,360	41	60,819	35	25,459	. . .
7th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	27,020	225	121	21,880	181	7,53,671	138	8,32,553	153	78,882	. . .
7th ditto .	Mysore . . .	87	5,217	60	140	7,059	50	2,67,945	68	3,22,045	63	54,100	. . .
14th ditto .	Rajpura-Patiala .	. .	. . .	.	16	691	43	. . .	. .	(j)9,180	41	9,180	. . .
	TOTAL .	420	52,275	125	514	51,183	100	18,09,742	96	21,73,430	100	3,63,688	. . .

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to date,*" audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 2nd February 1884.
(c) Ditto ditto 1st April 1884 to 31st January 1885.
(d) Ditto ditto 1st January to 9th February 1884.
(e) Total receipts from 12th October 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(f) Ditto ditto 1st January to 7th February 1885
(g) Ditto ditto 14th December 1884 to 31st January 1885.
(h) Ditto ditto 2nd November 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(i) Ditto ditto 1st ditto 1884 to 7th February 1885.

FORT WILLIAM,
5th March 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th MARCH 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in most districts of Bengal and Assam. In the North-Western Provinces local showers have occurred, and there has been some rain in parts of the Madras Presidency and the Central Provinces, and in the Jullundur District of the Punjab.

There is no change to record in agricultural operations in Madras, and in Mysore the state of the crops continues generally unfavourable. In Coorg the rice crop is being threshed. In the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces and the Berars the *rabi* crops are being reaped and prospects are good.

In the Central India and Rajputana States and Hyderabad the standing crops promise well and prospects are favourable.

The prospects of the *rabi* crops in the Punjab and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are generally excellent.

In Bengal the *rabi* crops are being reaped, and a good outturn is expected. Ploughing for next season's rice crop and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. In Assam prospects are favourable and ploughing continues.

Cholera is abating in the Madras Presidency; smallpox is prevalent in Burmah and is reported from most other provinces; in other respects the public health is fair.

Prices are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Mar. 4th)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops, dry crops generally and wet crops in parts, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; smallpox exists; 12 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool . . .	"	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks where they are withering from want of rain; harvest *cholum*, outturn below average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist.
Ganjam . . .	Average ·03 . .	Smallpox, fever, and cholera prevalent.
Kistna . . .	" ·03 . .	Standing crops good; fever and smallpox exist; 10 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) .	*Nil*	Standing crops in parts of 3 taluks affected by insects; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist; 7 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore . . .	"	Standing crops, wet good except in parts of 2 taluks where there has not been the requisite rain, dry crops fading except in 4 taluks; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn wet about average, dry generally below average; fever exists; 45 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore . . .	"	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; 181 deaths from cholera.
Madura . . .	"	Outturn of crops unsatisfactory; fever prevalent; 36 deaths from cholera.
Malabar . . .	"	Third rice crop cultivation progressing; fever exists; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 32 deaths from cholera.
Travancore . .	"	Smallpox and fever exist, cholera prevalent; 14 deaths at Trevandrum. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Mar. 4th)		
Karachi . . .	"	River at Kotri on 2nd, 6 feet 1 inch against 3 feet 6 inches on same date last year; fever in 7 talukas; cattle-disease in 8 talukas, loss of 64 cows and buffaloes; cholera cases, in Sakro 23 cases, 10 deaths, 17 remaining; in Ghorabari 17 cases, 14 deaths, 3 remaining, and in Shabandar 5 cases, 5 deaths; one fresh case of smallpox in Karachi, 11 remaining; disease in 34 villages in the districts, 122 fresh cases, 29 deaths, 101 remaining; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri*, in Karachi 26, 28, and 36, in Tatta 32, 40, and 40, in Kotri 32, 38, and nil, and in Sajawal 26, 44, and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	"	Rabi good; oilseed harvest commenced in Badin, Bago, Jando, Mirpur and Jando Alahyar; cotton-picking continues in Shahdadpur and Hala; wheat attacked by mildew and peas by blight in Sakrand; oilseed and pea crops injured by frost in Nausharo and Moro; river at Kotri on 26th February 6 feet 7 inches against 4 feet on same date last year; measles in 1, smallpox in 4, cattle disease in 5, and fever in 4 talukas; prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad . . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; wheat 32 and *bajri* 34 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . .	"	Public health good; crops in good condition; prices—*bajri* 34 and rice 24 lbs per rupee.
Surat	"	*Rabi* harvest and cotton-picking continue; fever in Bardoli and Pardi; cholera in Jalalpur; *jowari* 38 and *nagli* 44 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Násik	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops good; reaping of *rabi* crops in progress in parts of Dindori, Chandor, Nandgaon, and Peint; public health generally good; cholera in parts of Nasik, Dindori, and Malegaon talukas; wheat 37, *bajri* 36½, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . .	"	Average abnormal temperature 2° cool; vapour in air defective on 25th and 2nd; wind normal.
Poona . . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* crops progressing; smallpox in 4 talukas; 15 cholera cases in Junnar taluka, 7 fatal; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 42; in Poona *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 35 lbs per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* generally continues; public health good; *jowari* 42 to 60 and *bajri* 36 to 48 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore . . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues throughout the district; *jowari* 45 lbs. 5 tolas and *bajri* 39 lbs. 19 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	"	Harvesting of wheat and gram completed; cotton-picking commenced; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund, Mundargi, and Karajgi, that of drinking water in Nargund, Bankapur, Hangal, Karajgi, and Kod; slight fever in Ranebennur and Kod talukas; rice 23 to 34 and *jowari* 37 to 69 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara . . .	"	Common rice in Karwar 14; district average 14½ seers per rupee; sugarcane harvest continues; rice plant healthy; smallpox in 4 talukas; cattle-disease in Supa; fever subsiding; weather cold.
Rajkot . . .	"	General health good; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 43 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest continues in parts of 11 districts, standing crops injured by mildew, blight, and frost in parts of Hyderabad, and by rust and blight in parts of Shikarpur; scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar; cholera and cattle-disease in parts of 7 districts, smallpox in parts of 9, and fever in parts of 13 districts.
Bengal—(March 3rd)		
Chittagong . . .	·08	Prospects of crops favourable; prices of food-grains stationary; cholera still reported.
Dacca	·19	Pulses and oil-seeds are being gathered; the recent rain has done much good to standing crops, prospects of which are good; smallpox prevails in some villages.
24-Pergunnahs . .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; harvesting of *rabi* crops has nearly been finished, outturn satisfactory; ploughing continues; price of common rice stationary; health generally good.
Moorshedabad . .	·29	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops are being harvested, outturn fair; in the Jungipore sub-division pulses and gram have been somewhat damaged by insects; land is being prepared in some places for *til* and early paddy; public health excellent.
Burdwan . . .	·03	*Rabi* crops are being reaped with fair result; the recent rain has facilitated preparation of land for early paddy.
Rungpore . . .	·03	Ploughing is going on, and in some places *aus* paddy is being sown; price of rice falling; public health in the town good.
Bhagalpore . . .	·53	Mustard, linseed, and peas and castor-seed to a small extent have suffered from insects; wheat, however, is generally very good; sugarcane is being planted; prices almost stationary.
Purneah . . .	·03	Prospects of later wheat and barley poor, and those of tobacco fair; the latter has been harvested; ploughing is going on; price of common rice stationary; public health fair.
Patna . . .	·07	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is going on; collection of opium is progressing; a few cases of smallpox are reported from the Behar sub-division, otherwise health generally good.
Durbhanga . . .	·09	Wheat and barley are being harvested in places; opium is being extracted; sowing of indigo is progressing; prices of food-grains almost stationary; public health good.
Hazaribagh . .	·30	Weather seasonable; cutting of *rabi* crops is in progress; the rain will facilitate ploughing for next season's crops; collection of opium is in progress; public health generally good.
Cuttack . . .	*Nil*	Weather fair; ploughing is going on; *dalua* is growing well, and is in ear in some places; price of rice almost stationary; cholera reported from almost every part of the district, otherwise public health good.
Midnapore . . .	"	Weather cool; agricultural operations are stopped; prices of food-grains stationary; cholera abating.
Khulna . . .	"	Weather getting warm; prospects of *boro* paddy good; lands are being ploughed and sown; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Dinagepore . . .	Slight rain	*Rabi* harvest fair; price of rice is 17 seers per rupee; general health good; cattle-disease reported from one thana.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer daily; rain wanted; prospects of crops good; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Gya	·24	Weather fair; *rabi* crops are being gathered, the outturn will be fair; prices of food-grains steady; smallpox is still reported.
Chumparun . . .	·06	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue favourable; prices of food-grains stationary; public health fair.
Shahabad . . .	. . . . .	Weather favourable to poppy crop.
Mozufferpore . .	. . . . .	Poppy crop is generally doing well, and the collection of opium is progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Sarun . . .	. . . .	Weather favourable to poppy crop ; opium is being collected.
Monghyr . . .	. . . .	Collection of opium is nearly finished.
		General Remarks.—Some rain fell mostly in the districts of the Presidency, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions ; it has facilitated ploughing of land for next season's crops ; *rabi* crops are being harvested and promise a good outturn ; *dalua* crop in Orissa is doing well and is in ear in some places ; pressing of sugarcane is going on ; price of rice almost stationary ; cases of cholera and smallpox are reported from some places, otherwise public health good.
N.-W Provinces and Oudh - (Mar 5th)		
Benares . (Mar. 3rd)	Slight thunderstorm and shower on 2nd instant.	Sugarcane planting commenced ; *rabi* being cut ; opium three-fourths collected ; prices fluctuating.
Gorakhpur („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Fine weather ; crops ripening well ; poppy yield plentiful ; prices steady.
Fyzabad („ 3rd)	„	Weather cold and at times cloudy ; *rabi* prospects good ; prices steady ; public health and condition of cattle good.
Lucknow („ „)	„	Weather getting hot ; strong west wind ; wheat, barley and gram in ear, some damage done to these crops by blight ; peas being cut in places ; opium extracting in progress ; markets well supplied ; prices steady ; health of people good ; cattle-disease in tahsil Lucknow gradually disappearing.
Rai Barelli („ 2nd)	„	Weather seasonable ; prospects of *rabi* and opium crops good ; supplies abundant ; prices steady ; general health good.
Partabgarh („ 3rd)	„	Weather clear with occasional clouds ; peas, barley and *sarson* being cut ; prospects good ; opium extracting in progress ; prices almost stationary ; general health good.
Allahabad („ „)	„	Prospects of harvest excellent ; prices almost stationary ; health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	„	Weather warm ; crops ripening ; poppy in flowers, and opium collections in hand ; a few cases of smallpox reported from one pergunnah ; cattle in good condition ; prices steady.
Banda . („ „)	„	Weather clear ; wheat and gram in places being cut ; no distress.
Ballia . („ 2nd)	·5	Some damage is reported to have caused to wheat and barley by blight in the Kasra tahsil ; on the whole prospects continue favourable ; markets well stocked ; harvesting begun ; health good.
Farakhabad („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Temperature has risen during the past week ; the wheat crop is reported to be suffering generally from mildew, except in two tahsils ; general health of the district fair.
Sitapur . („ „)	„	Weather cloudy at end of the week with east wind ; barley and *alsi* being cut in tahsil Sitapur ; flow of juice from poppy capsules reported limited from high west wind.
Bareilly . („ 2nd)	Slight rain last night	High wind ; no harm done by the rain of last night ; weather very hot for last two days, but much cooler to-day.
Kumaon . („ „)	Rain and a little snow to-day.	Weather again cold ; crops doing well ; prices unchanged ; fever decreasing ; cattle-disease abating.
Agra . . („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Some injury to crops by blight ; irrigation continues ; prices steady ; health good.
Jhansi . („ „)	„	Prospects of *rabi* average ; poppy crops good ; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut . („ 2nd)	„	Weather normal ; injury from rust not above two annas at the outside ; much of the wheat magnificent ; cane being sown ; prices steady ; health good.
		General Remarks.—Showers have fallen in a few districts ; some injury to *rabi* from rust and insects, but crop prospects are favourable ; prices steady, and public health good.
Punjab— (Mar. 4th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects and health good ; prices stationary.
Hissar . . .	„	*Rabi* crops flourishing ; health good ; prices stationary.
Umballa . . .	No rain	*Rabi* crops flourishing ; health and prospects good ; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	·40	Health and prospects good ; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	No rain	Health and crops good ; prices almost stationary.
Siálkot . . .	„	Health and crop prospects good ; prices stationary.
Ferozepore . . .	„	Health and crops good ; prices stationary.
Lahore . . .	„	Health good ; state of crops fair ; prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi . . .	„	Health and *rabi* prospects good ; prices almost stationary.
Shahpur . . .	„	Health good ; prices stationary.
Mooltan . . .	„	Health and crops good ; prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan .	„	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar . . .	„	Health and *rabi* prospects good ; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Health and prospects good ; prices falling in Peshawar and generally stationary in other districts.
Central Provinces— (Mar. 4th)		
Nagpur . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable ; *rabi* harvest progressing ; prospects good ; smallpox and cattle-disease prevalent ; prices steady.
Jubbulpore . . .	„	Weather cloudy at times ; *rabi* being reaped in places, condition good ; health good ; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cen. Provinces—contd.		
Saugor (Mar. 3rd)	*Nil*	Crops progressing favourably, although slightly damaged in parts by mildew; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	·05	Weather occasionally cloudy; wheat ripening; cattle-disease and smallpox continue; prices—wheat stationary, rice slightly risen.
Hoshangabad . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *rabi* harvest in progress; fever slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Khandwa . . .	"	Days getting warm; *rabi* reaping continues; cholera 6 cases, 2 deaths; smallpox, 1 case; prices steady.
Raipur . . .	"	Weather getting hot; linseed being harvested; cattle-disease slightly prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Mar. 28th)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy; extraction of sugarcane juice already almost over; cholera reported from interior; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Weather getting hot; *rabi* harvest continues; prospects favourable; prices steady; fever, smallpox, and cholera in parts.
British Burma—(March 4th)		
Akyab (Feb. 28th)	*Nil*	Cholera prevalent in Nyoohit circle; a little smallpox in Akyab town, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy rupees 20 to 24 per 100 baskets.
Bassein (" ")	"	Smallpox sporadic in one town, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease sporadic in one town; price of paddy rupees 70 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon (" ")	"	Five fatal cases of cholera in town, otherwise public health good; price of paddy rupees 68 to 70 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (" ") (Moulmein).	"	Some smallpox in town, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy rupees 60 to 70 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy (" ")	"	Public health good; price of paddy rupees 55 per 100 baskets.
Pegu (" ")	"	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy rupees 58 to 66 per 100 baskets.
Henzada (" ")	"	Cholera and smallpox more or less prevalent in parts of district; price of paddy rupees 65 per 100 baskets.
Prome (" ")	"	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy rupees 69 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo (" ")	"	Public health good.
		General Remarks.—A few cases of cholera in Akyab district and Rangoon town and in Thonegwa, Henzada, Amherst, and Shewgyin districts, but nowhere severe; smallpox more or less prevalent in parts of Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, and Henzada, Thayetmayo town and Moulmein, chiefly sporadic; cattle-disease in Tharrawaddy, Bassein, and Thonegwa districts, but not serious, otherwise public health good; weather sultry.
Assam—(March 4th)		
Gauhati . . .	·39 during the week ending 3rd instant.	Mornings and nights still cool; days perceptibly warm; mustard almost gathered; ploughing operations for *aus* going on; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	1·43	State and prospects of crops as before; smallpox reported from the Sadar sub-division, public health otherwise good.
Cachar . . .	·30	Weather getting warm; reaping of mustard crop finished; common rice 16¾ seers per rupee; 2 deaths from smallpox reported from Sadar.
Dibrugarh . . .	·39	Weather seasonable; ploughing for *ahu dhan* going on; sugarcane being crushed; cholera reported from north Lakhimpore sub-division.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 4th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	Reports regarding state of crops generally unfavourable and prospects of season indifferent; drinking water and fodder for cattle scarce; public health fair; prices rising in parts.
Mercara . . .	"	Rain needed for coffee blossom; rice crops are being threshed out; outbreaks of smallpox in Kiggatnad.
Berar & Hyderabad—(March 4th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear; days getting warm; prospects favourable; *rabi* crops being harvested; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	"	*Kharif* harvest over; reaping of *rabi* progressing; prospects good.
Hyderabad . . .	"	*Tabi* crops progressing; general health fair; prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 13, white *juar* 18¾, yellow *juar* 22½, and *tur* 17¾ seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States—(March 4th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather normal; health good; prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	"	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	"	Weather cloudy and warm; health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	"	Collecting of opium continues; prospects good; weather warm; a few cases of measles outside the cantonment, health otherwise good.
Goona . . .	"	Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* crops and opium good.
Agar	"	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	"	Weather seasonable; opium and other crops and health good.
Nowgong . . .	"	Health and prospects good; weather clear.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects
Rajputana—		
(March 4th)		
Abu . (Mar 4th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi . („ 1st)	„	Health and prospects good; weather getting warm
Marwar . (Feb 27th)	„	Health and prospects good; cold decreasing; prices stationary
Harowti . (Mar. 3rd)	„	Crops ripening; high cool west wind; health good.
Jhallawar . (Feb 27th)	„	Health and prospects good; weather getting less cool
Ajmere . (Mar. 3rd)	„	Health and prospects good; weather getting warm.
Jeypore . („ „)	„	Crop prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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The Land Acquisition (Mines) Bill, 1885.

SUPPLEMENT No. 11.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1885.

No. 376.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the inclusion of the Office of "Principal of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot" in the 2nd class of the graded list of civil offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service, supplementary to the Warrant of Precedence which was published under Home Department Notification No. 2032, dated the 1st November 1877. The Principal of the Rajkumar College for the time being, therefore, will henceforth take rank with officers entered as No. 72 in the Warrant of Precedence for India.

ESTABLISHMENTS

The 11th March 1885.

No. 79.—The services of Mr. R. R. Pope, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 81.—Mr. C. J. Powlett is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 18th March 1885.

EXAMINATIONS

The 10th March 1885.

No. 17.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide that the following shall be substituted for the first sentence of clause (*d*) of Rule IX of the rules for the examination of Junior Civil Servants in oriental languages, published with the Notification of the Home Department, No. 1, dated the 2nd January 1880:—

"*Viv' voce* translation into the oriental language of a paper of English sentences and conversing with the Examiners or in their presence with persons selected by them, with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar and idiom as to be at once intelligible."

JUDICIAL.

The 13th March 1885.

No. 334.—Under the provisions of Section 138 of Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885) the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Babu Hira Lal, late Head Clerk of the Hoshiarpur District Office, to be a Notary Public in the Hoshiarpur District.

POLICE.

The 13th March 1885.

No. 64.—Mr E. A. Hobson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, who reported his return from furlough on the afternoon of the 31st January 1885, has been

appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 4th Class, with effect from the 1st February 1885, *vice* Mr C. A. Fraser, who reverted to his substantive appointment as an Assistant Superintendent of Police on the same date.

No. 65.—Mr. E. W. D Moffatt, District Superintendent of Police, 4th Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been appointed to officiate in the 3rd Class, with effect from the 27th March 1884.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 13th March 1885.

No. 43.—The Reverend A. N. W Spens, M A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 17th ultimo.

EDUCATION.

The 13th March 1885.

No. 50.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

The Honourable E. J. Trevelyan, Barrister-at-Law.

The Honourable Chunder Madhub Ghose.

The Honourable Moulvie Abdul Jubbar, Khan Bahadur.

Surgeon-General B. Simpson, C.B.

Lieutenant-Colonel J M. McNeile, R E

Surgeon-Major J. O'Brien, M D.

Anundoram Borooah, Esquire, C S., Barrister-at-Law.

C. A. Martin, Esquire, LL. D.

A. Ewbank, Esquire, M.A.

C W Odling, Esquire, M.E.

R. B Buckley, Esquire, (Whit. Sch.)

Babu Kheter Nath Chatterji.

,, Madhub Chunder Roy, B.A., B.C.E.

W. Booth, Esquire, B.A.

G. Thibaut, Esquire, PH. D.

H. M. Percival, Esquire, M.A

Babu Radhika Prasanna Mookerji.

Babu Bunkim Chunder Chatterji, B.L.

Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmed.

Babu Ishan Chandra Bose, M.A.

Babu Pratapa Chandra Ghosha, B.A.

The Reverend W. Smith.

The Reverend J. Hector, M.A.

Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan.

Dr. U. C. Mookerji.

Babu Bhola Nath Pal, M.A.

Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.

Babu Nilmani Mookerji, M.A.

Moulvie Abdool Hai.

Babu Saradacharan Mitra, M.A.

Babu Mohesh Chunder Chowdry.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1885.

No. 159—44-10G.—Mr. E C. Buck, C.S., returned from the furlough granted to him in Notification No. 794, dated the 22nd October 1884, and assumed charge of the Office of Secretary to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

No. 160—44-10G.—The services of Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 1st April 1885.

C. S. BAYLEY,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGY.

The 13th March 1885.

No. 29—10-3 Meteo.—Mr. L. Dallas, Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and 24 days, with effect from the 9th April 1885.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 7th March, 1885.

No. 459 G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. H Bause as Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Aden.

The 9th March, 1885.

No. 467 G.—Surgeon P. D. Pank, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon at Bikanir, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon C. Adams, or until further orders.

No. 469 G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. S. G. Hedderwick as Consular Agent for the United States of America, at Moulmein.

The 11th March, 1885.

No. 486 G.—The following extract from a Regimental Order issued by Lieutenant-Colonel E Temple, Officiating Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, dated the 20th February, 1885, is confirmed:—

Consequent on his return from boundary duty, Lieutenant-Colonel E Temple, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant G. A. Collins.

Lieutenant G. A Collins, Officiating Commandant, to revert to Officiating 2nd-in-Command.

Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, Officiating Wing Officer and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to revert to Officiating Adjutant, in addition to his duties as Officiating Wing Officer.

Lieutenant C. E. Hodgson, Officiating Wing Officer, and Officiating Adjutant, to revert to Officiating Wing Officer.

The 12th March, 1885.

No. 488 *G.*—Surgeon C. B. Hunter, Medical Officer of the 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

INTERNAL.

The 13th March, 1885.

No. 867*I.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 434 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare, in supersession of Foreign Department Notification No. 40-I.J. of the 12th March 1880, that the decrees of those of the undermentioned Civil Courts situate in the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with Her Majesty, which have not been established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the Courts of British India.

LIST OF COURTS.

Kathiawar.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. ,, Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant.
3. ,, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant.
4. ,, Wadhwan Station Thandar.
5. ,, Chotila Thandar.
6. ,, Paliyad ,,
7. ,, Dasada ,,
8. ,, Bhoika ,,
9. ,, Vithalgad ,,
10. ,, Jhinjhuvada Kamdar.
11. ,, Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.
12. ,, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.
13. ,, Bagasra Thandar.
14. ,, Lakhapadar ,,
15. ,, Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant.
16. ,, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant.
17. ,, Lodhika Thandar.
18. ,, Dhrapa ,,
19. ,, Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvad Prant.
20. ,, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvad Prant.
21. ,, Babra Thandar.
22. ,, Songad Station Thandar.
23. ,, Datha Thandar.
24. ,, Chamardi ,,
25. ,, Chok ,,
26. ,, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rajkot.
27. ,, Deputy Thandar of Mulila.
28. ,, Thandar of Dedan.

Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

1. Courts of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.
2. ,, Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country.
3. ,, Regent in Council, Kolhapur . . . } Kolhapur State.
4. ,, Chief Judge, Kolhapur . }
5. ,, ,, of Kagal . . }
6. ,, ,, of Bowda . . }
7. ,, Sadar Amin, Kolhapur. }
8. ,, Munsif of Shirol . . }
9. ,, ,, Gad Hinglag }
10. ,, Karbhari of Kagal . }
11. ,, ,, Bowda . }
12. ,, Munsif of Inchal Karanji . . . . }
13. ,, Munsif of Vishalgad . }
14. ,, Joint Officer at Katkol . }
15. ,, Nyayadhish of Miraj . } Miraj State (Senior).
16. ,, Munsif of Lakshmeshwar . . . } }
17. ,, ,, of Modnimb . } }
18. The Karbhari's Court . . . } Miraj State (Junior).
19. Court of the Munsif of Kowtha . }
20. ,, ,, Gudgiri . }
21. ,, ,, Karoli . . }
22. The Karbhari's Appellate Court, Ramdurg. } Ramdurg State.
23. Court of the Nyayadhish of Ramdurg }
24. ,, Wahiwatdar of the Sub-Sarinjom of Mhysal. Mhysal state.
25. ,, Huzur Court . . } Sangli State.
26. ,, Nyayadish . . . }
27. ,, Munsif of Miraj Prant }
28. ,, Munsif of Mangalvedha, Kuchi and Terdal or Northern Division. }
29. ,, Munsif of Shahapur and Shirhatti or Southern Division. }

Rewa Kantha.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. ,, Assistant Political Agent.
3. ,, Joint Administrators of Rajpipla.
4. ,, Nyayadish of Rajpipla.
5. ,, Thandar of Sarkhero Mehwas.
6. ,, ,, Pandu ,,
7. ,, ,, Dorka ,,

Mahi Kantha.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. ,, Assistant Political Agent
3. ,, Native Assistant to the Political Agent
4. ,, Thandar in the Bavisi Zilla.
5. ,, ,, Katosan ,,
6. ,, ,, Sabar Kantha Zilla.
7. ,, ,, Gadwara ,,
8. ,, ,, Hadol.
9. ,, ,, Jher-Nirmali.
10. ,, Japtidar of Mohanpur.
11. ,, ,, Warsoda.
12. ,, ,, Pethapur.
13. ,, ,, Godasar.
14. ,, ,, Gabat.

Palanpur.

1. Court of the Political Superintendent.
2. ,, Senior Assistant Political Superintendent.
3. ,, Junior ,, ,, ,,
4. ,, Thandar of the Tharad Jamya villages.
5. ,, ,, Vav.
6. ,, ,, Santalpur.
7. ,, ,, Varahi.
8. ,, ,, Diodar.
9. ,, ,, Kankrej Zilla.
10. ,, Japtidar of the Estate of Malik Jorawar Khan Uomar Khan of Varahi.

Savantvadi.

1. Court of the Political Superintendent.
2. ,, Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent.
3. ,, Nyayadhish of Savantvadi.
4. ,, Munsif of Kudal.

Sholapur (Akalkot).

1. Court of the Nyayadhish of Akalkot.
2. Subordinate Court of Pilio.
3. ,, ,, Kurla.

Dharwar (Savanur).

1. Court of the Political Agent, Dharwar.

Surat.

1. Courts of the Sachin State.

Satara.

1. Court of the Political Agent, Satara.
2. ,, Joint Administrators of Phaltan.

Khandesh.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. ,, Assistant Political Agent for Mowas States.
3. ,, ,, ,, ,, Dang and Surgana States.

No. 868*I.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 650A of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of that section to apply to those of the undermentioned Civil Courts, situate beyond the limits of British India, which have not

been established by the authority of the Governor-General in Council :—

LIST OF COURTS.

Kathiawar.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. ,, Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant.
3. ,, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhalavad Prant.
4. ,, Wadhwan Station Thandar.
5. ,, Chotila Thandar.
6. ,, Paliyad ,,
7. ,, Dasada ,,
8. ,, Bhoika ,,
9. ,, Vithalgad ,,
10. ,, Jhinjhuvada Kamdar.
11. ,, Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.
12. ,, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant.
13. ,, Bagasra Thandar.
14. ,, Lakhapadar ,,
15. ,, Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant.
16. ,, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant.
17. ,, Lodhika Thandar.
18. ,, Dhrapa.
19. ,, Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvad Prant.
20. ,, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvad Prant.
21. ,, Babra Thandar.
22. ,, Songad Station Thandar.
23. ,, Datha Thandar.
24. ,, Chamardi ,,
25. ,, Chok ,,
26. ,, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Rajkot.
27. ,, Deputy Thandar of Mulila.
28. ,, Thandar of Dedan.

Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

1. Courts of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.
2. ,, Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country.
3. ,, Regent in Council, Kolhapur . . . } Kolhapur State.
4. ,, Chief Judge, Kolhapur.
5. ,, ,, of Kagal . .
6. ,, ,, of Bowda . .
7. ,, Sadar Amin, Kolhapur.
8. ,, Munsif of Shirol . .
9. ,, ,, Gad Hinglag
10. ,, Karbhari of Kagal .
11. ,, ,, Bowda .
12. ,, Munsif of Inchal Karanji . . . .
13. ,, Munsif of Vishalgad .
14. ,, Joint Officer at Katkol .
15. ,, Nyayadhish of Miraj . } Miraj State (Senior.)
16. ,, Munsif of Lakshmeshwar. . .
17. ,, ,, of Modnimb .
18. The Karbhari's Court . . . } Miraj State (Junior).
19. Court of the Munsif of Kowtha .
20. ,, ,, Gudgiri .
21. ,, ,, Karoli .
22. The Karbhari's Appellate Court, Ramdurg. } Ramdurg State.
23. Court of the Nyayadhish of Ramdurg
24. ,, Wahitwatdar of the Sub-Sarinjom of Mhysal. Mhysal State.
25. ,, Huzur Court . . } Sangli State.
26. ,, Nyayadish . . .
27. ,, Munsif of Miraj Prant
28. ,, Munsif of Mangalvedha, Kuchi and Terdal or Northern Division.
29. ,, Munsif of Shahapur and Shirhatti or Southern Division.

Rewa Kantha.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. ,, Assistant Political Agent.
3. ,, Joint Administrators of Rajpipla.
4. ,, Nyayadish of Rajpipla.
5. ,, Thandar of Sankhero Mehwas.
6. ,, ,, Pandu ,,
7. ,, ,, Dorka ,,

Mahi Kantha.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. ,, Assistant Political Agent.
3. ,, Native Assistant to the Political Agent.
4. ,, Thandar in the Bavisi Zilla.
5. ,, ,, Katosan ,,
6. ,, ,, Sabar Kantha Zilla.
7. ,, ,, Gadwara ,,
8. ,, ,, Hadol.
9. ,, ,, Jher-Nirmali.
10. ,, Japtidar of Mohanpur.
11. ,, ,, Warsoda.
12. ,, ,, Pethapur.
13. ,, ,, Godasar.
14. ,, ,, Gabat.

Palanpur.

1. Court of the Political Superintendent.
2. ,, Senior Assistant Political Superintendent.
3. ,, Junior ,, ,, ,,
4. ,, Thandar of the Tharad Jamya villages.
5. ,, ,, Vav.
6. ,, ,, Santalpur.
7. ,, ,, Varahi.
8. ,, ,, Diodar.
9. ,, ,, Kankrej Zilla.
10. ,, Japtidar of the Estate of Malik Jorawar. Khan Uomar Khan of Varahi.

Savantvadi.

1. Court of the Political Superintendent.
2. ,, Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent.
3. ,, Nyayadhish of Savantvadi.
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Sholapur (Akalkot).

1. Court of the Nyayadhish of Akalkot.
2. Subordinate Court of Pilio.
3. ,, ,, Kurla.

Dharwar (Savanur).

1. Court of the Political Agent, Dharwar.

Surat.

1. Courts of the Sachin State.

Satara.

1. Court of the Political Agent, Satara.
2. ,, Joint Administrators of Phaltan.

Khandesh.

1. Court of the Political Agent.
2. ,, Assistant Political Agent for Mowas States.
3. ,, ,, ,, ,, Dang and Surgana States.

H. M. DURAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1885.

No. 1336.—Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac having been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, received charge of the said appointment from Mr. W. H. Dobbie, after noon, on the 5th March 1885.

Mr. W. H. Dobbie having been posted as Assistant Comptroller General (Forests) received charge of the said appointment from Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, after noon, on the 5th March 1885.

Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander having been posted temporarily as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, received charge of the said appointment from Mr. R. Logan, after noon, on the 6th March 1885.

No. 1356.—Mr. F. de H. Larpent having returned from privilege leave and having been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, received charge of the said appointment, before noon, on the 3rd March 1885.

CODES.

The 13th March 1885.

No. 1353.

PAY AND ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Page 269.

Section 5.

Add the following under the Notes to this Section:—

4. An officer returning from furlough or special leave, who without joining any other appointment proceeds at once to officiate in an appointment higher than his substantive appointment in consequence of the absence of an officer on privilege leave, may be treated as an officer transferred from another station for the purposes of this section.

No. 1361.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Pages 57, 58, and 59.

Section 110.

Cancel Rule 3 under this section, the last five lines of Rule 10, and note (2) under Rule 10.

Insert the following as Rule 9A:—

9A. The following rules apply to officers of the Public Works Department:—

(a) Civil Engineers in the Public Works Department, Civilian Under and Assistant Secretaries in the Public Works Branch of the Secretariat of the Government of India, or of a Local Government or Administration, and Civilians in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, in the Superior Railway Revenue Establishment, and in the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department are required to retire on attaining the age of 55 years.

(b) Military officers in the Public Works or Telegraph Department cease to be in civil employ on attaining the age of 55 years.

Note (1).—The operation of these rules in respect to officers in the Telegraph Department was postponed till 10th August 1883, and no officer in that Department shall be removed from the office held by him on 10th August 1883 by reason of these rules, until he shall have served five years continually, whether substantively or temporarily, in the grade or appointment held by him on that date; such an officer may not, if he has attained 55 years of age, be promoted or receive a new appointment after the 10th August 1883.

Note (2).—The operation of these rules in respect to Civilian Under and Assistant Secretaries not being Civil Engineers in the Public Works Department, and officers on the Superior Railway Revenue Establishment, is postponed for 5 years, from the 15th November 1884. Any such officer holding an appointment which he held on that date shall, for 5 years, be subject, in regard to retirement after the age of 55, to the rule which applied to him on that date. If such an officer is promoted or receives a new appointment after that date, he shall be subject to the general rules above laid down.

Note (3).—Of the other officers, those who were appointed to a new office, class, or grade before 18th August 1882, may continue, notwithstanding these rules, to hold that office, class, or grade, until five years from the date of such appointment, but may not be promoted or receive a new appointment if they have attained the age of 55 years.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 13th March 1885.

No. 1364.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 28th February 1885, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . .	5,93,74,105	1,39,65,233	98,64,697	2,38,29,930
Allahabad . .	81,79,235	99,67,275	...	99,67,275
Lahore . .	80,88,945	85,44,830	...	85,44,830
Bombay . .	4,79,61,910	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,95,04,010
Kurrachee . .	34,67,400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras . .	1,63,30,220	78,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calicut . .	3,16,335	2,62,735	...	2,62,735
Rangoon . .	11,19,635	25,51,000	...	25,51,000
TOTAL .	14,53,37,785	7,07,75,759	1,48,63,276	8,56,39,035
Deduct the amount received at Bombay but not paid at Kurrachee				3,00,000
				8,53,39,035
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R6,25,21,700 held under Section 19 of the Act . . .				5,99,98,750
GRAND TOTAL .				14,53,37,785

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th March, 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 141.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Colonel J. J. Boswell, C.B., Bengal S.C., to officiate as Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1st class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel S. Beckett, on field service.

Colonel F. J. Keen, C.B., Bengal S.C., to officiate as Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1st class, *vice* Major G. R. J. Shakespear, on field service.

Lieutenant E. K. E. Spence, Sub Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1st class, *vice* Major G. H. Elliott, on field service.

No. 142.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major G. Hutcheson, M.D., Medical Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, to be Medical Store Keeper, Meean Meer, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon W. H. Kirton, retired. Dated 7th December, 1884.

No. 143.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant E. Vansittart, Quartermaster and Officiating Adjutant, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain V. C. Tonnochy, who has vacated on promotion.

Lieutenant J. A. Brown, Wing Officer and Officiating Quartermaster, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant Vansittart.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 144.—The following Officers have been detailed for duty with the British Troops, Suakin :—

Transport Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Beckett, Bengal S.C., Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1st class, Bengal,—*Director of Transport.*

Lieutenant W. J. R. Wickham, Bombay S.C., Sub Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd class,—*Staff Officer.*

Major Sir B. P. Bromhead, Bart., Bengal S.C.

Major J. T. Cummins, Madras S.C.

Major G. H. Elliott, Bengal S.C., Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd class, Bengal.

Captain J. W. Anderson, Bombay S.C.

Captain M. K. Martin, Bengal S.C.

Captain C. D M. Gall, Royal Fusiliers.

Captain G. F. Francis, Bombay S.C., Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd class, Bombay.

Captain T. S. Gwatkin, Bengal S.C.

Captain J. Willcocks, Leinster Regiment, Sub Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd class, Bengal.

Lieutenant E. E. MacMahon, Madras S.C., Sub Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd class, Madras.

Lieutenant A. W. L. Bayly, Bombay S.C.

Lieutenant A. Adye, Bengal S.C.

Lieutenant E. F. Marriott, Bombay S.C.

Lieutenant J. C. Swann, Bombay S.C.

Lieutenant J. C. Francis, Bombay S.C., Sub Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd class, Bombay.

Lieutenant T. P. Geoghegan, Bombay S.C.

Lieutenant N. H. S. Grover, Madras S.C.

Lieutenant W. H. Allen, Bengal S.C.

Lieutenant G. J. Younghusband, Bengal S.C.

Lieutenant E. H. V. Haldane, Bengal S.C.

Lieutenant E. A. Oldham, 8th Hussars.

Lieutenant J. R. Dyas, Hampshire Regiment.

Lieutenant W. P. Cockeram, Middlesex Regiment.

Lieutenant C. J. E. A. McArthur, King's Own Borderers.

Lieutenant W. A. Watson, Bengal S.C.

Lieutenant H. L. B. Acton, Madras S.C.

Medical Department.

Surgeon H. C. Hudson, Bengal Medical Service.

Surgeon H. Hendley, Bengal Medical Service.

No. 145.—Lieutenant F. B. Longe, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is appointed to the charge of the Survey Party detailed for Suakin, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Badgley, invalided.

No. 146.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Colonel G. Stewart, Bengal S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, (p. a.) for one year and 209 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 5th April, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Gellie, Bengal S.C., Commandant, 39th Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for one year,—32 days under rules IX and XV and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

Major T. Howard, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Major J. A. Little, Bengal S.C., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, (p. a) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major J. G. Stone, R.A., Superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, (m. c.) for 182 days, under article 824, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

Captain F. R. Ditmas, Bengal S.C., Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant F. T. Cole, R.A., 2nd Subaltern, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, (m. c.) for one year, under rule IX, note (1), of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant F. Oswald, Bengal S.C., Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, (p a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon C. W. S. Deakin, (p. a.) for 304 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain R. G. Davies, Barrackmaster, 1st class, Military Works Department, (m. c) for 180 days,—176 days under rules IX and XV and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause 2, of the regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor J. Owens, Supervisor, 1st grade, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 147.—Lieutenant F. S. St. Quintin, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer, 30th Bengal Infantry, is granted furlough out of India, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 20th February, 1885.

No. 148.—Colonel A. N. Phillips, Infantry, has been granted an extension of furlough, (m. c.) by the Secretary of State for India for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 149.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 17th February, 1885, pages 677 and 678.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
The 17th February, 1885.

MEMORANDA.

To be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond Houghton, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th December, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander McGoun, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 9th December, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lowndes, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bryan William Broughton, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Elphinstone Boyle, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th December, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Faunce, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th December, 1884.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Ritson Goodfellow, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd December, 1884.

To be Honorary Lieutenants:—

Deputy Assistant-Commissary James Spence, Madras Establishment. Dated 13th August, 1884.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Edward Hickey, Madras Establishment. Dated 13th August, 1884.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Charles Doxat Clementson, Madras, has been removed to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 26th December, 1884.

India Office, 17th February, 1885.

The Queen has approved of the Retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

Colonel John Thornhill Bushby, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th February, 1885.

Colonel Lester Horatio Sibthorpe, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 2nd February, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Baillie Farrington, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 15th January, 1885.

Brigade-Surgeon William Henry Kirton, of the Bengal Army. Dated 7th December, 1884.

Brigade-Surgeon John Jones, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 17th January, 1885.

Brigade-Surgeon William Peyton Partridge, of the Bombay Army. Dated 7th February, 1885.

The undermentioned Officers are granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel John Thornhill Bushby, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th February, 1885.

Colonel Lester Horatio Sibthorpe, of the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 2nd February, 1885.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Baillie Farrington, of the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 15th January, 1885.

To be Surgeon-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General John Edward Tuson, M.D., of the Bengal Army. Dated 8th September, 1884.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Rivers Mantell, of the Bengal Army. Dated 16th July, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 150.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Moore Dickinson, Madras S.C.,— 15th March, 1885.

No. 151.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant Harry Phillips to be Sub Conductor, on probation, with effect from the 24th October, 1884, *vice* Sub Conductor A. Stapleton, deceased.

Sub Conductor Richard Norris to be Conductor.

Sergeant Ernest Newby to be Sub Conductor on probation.

With effect from the 17th November, 1884, *vice* Conductor J. Stirton, pensioned.

Sub Conductor Henry Duke to be Conductor.

Sergeant Walter William Powell to be Sub Conductor on probation.

With effect from the 3rd December, 1884, *vice* Conductor G. H. King, seconded.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 152.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thompson, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th March, 1885, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 9.—Mr. Charles Trevor Horan has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a 3rd Grade Officer in the Indian Marine, with effect from the 21st January, 1885.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 7th March 1885.

No. 68.—Mr. T. R. Wynne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is, on return from service under the Bengal-North-Western Railway Company, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 9th March 1885.

No. 69.—Mr. S. Finney, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Government of Bengal to that under the Director General of Railways.

No. 70.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Heywood, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Bengal, is temporarily transferred to the Punjab to officiate as Chief Engineer of Irrigation and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, with the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.

No. 71.—Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, officiated as Superintending Engineer in Bengal, from the 13th to 18th February 1885, inclusive.

No. 72.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 60, dated 27th February 1885, for *13th February 1885*, read *19th February 1885*.

The 10th March 1885.

No. 74.—Mr. J. W. Buyers, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, reverted to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 13th February 1885.

The 11th March 1885.

No. 76.—Mr. J. Manson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Establishment under the control of the Director General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

The 12th March 1885.

No. 78.—Mr. R. N. Burn, Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is granted furlough out of India for 12 months, under section 132 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. R. A. English, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, during the absence of Mr. Burn, or until further orders.

The 13th March 1885.

No. 79.—In modification of Public Works Department Notification No. 51, dated the 14th February 1885, the services of Mr. P. L. Rooper, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

TELEGRAPH.

The 12th March 1885.

No. 77.—Mr. F. A. Patten, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent *vice* Mr. A. S. Betts, Superintendent, on furlough, with effect from the 25th February 1885.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14. 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1885.

From the 11th April next. till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 4th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

NOTICE.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1885.

Mr. C. T. Davis, the Chief Clerk of this Court, having retired, the Honorable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council, made the following appointments, with effect from the 24th of February last, *viz.*, Mr. W. R. Fink to be Chief Clerk, *vice* Mr. C. T. Davis; Mr. S. Tremearne to be Assistant Registrar, *vice* Mr. W. R. Fink; and Mr. W. H. Joyce to be Private Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice, *vice* Mr. S. Tremearne.

By Order, &c.,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, 2nd March 1885.

The following revised rules and regulations for the issue and receipt of instruments from the Calcutta Mathematical Instrument Office, are published for the information and guidance of Public Officers.

By Order,

M. W. ROGERS, *Major, R.E.,*
Assistant Surveyor General,
In charge, Surveyor General's Office.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Calcutta Government Mathematical Instrument Office supplies new and serviceable instruments, &c., and repairs, examines and adjusts, &c., old ones, on book debit, on the public service. *As a general rule new instruments are not supplied, if serviceable instruments of the class required are available for issue.*

2. All applications for instruments on the public service must be submitted in following indent form, *which is not required in duplicate,* the specification of instruments and particular purposes for which required being made as full as possible. Indent forms may be had on application being made to the Mathematical Instrument Office.—

Indent No. on the Calcutta Mathematical Instrument Office, for instruments required for the use of dated 18 .

Description of Instruments.	Quantity or number in use or in store.	Quantity or number indented for.	Purpose for which required.	Average cost as per printed list.		How and where to be despatched.
				R	a.	The address which should be affixed to the parcels or cases to be distinctly given in full. Abbreviations sometimes lead to mistakes.

I do hereby certify that the articles specified in this indent are indispensably necessary for the purposes set forth, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, after the most careful examination.

Recommended.

Countersignature of approving authority.

Signature of Indenting Officer, with designation of appointment in full.

3. All indents must be duly approved and countersigned by the heads of departments, or of the Government under which indenting officers may be serving, before they can be supplied, *viz.*—

Survey of India Dept., Trig. Branch,	by Deputy Surveyor General	or by Surveyor General.
Do. do. Top. do.	„ do. do.	
Do. do. Rev. do.	„ do. do.	
Settlement Department,	„ Boards of Revenue.	
Public Works Department,	„ Superintending Engineers or higher authorities.	
Telegraph Department,	„ Director General of Telegraphs.	
Marine Department,	„ Superintendent of Marine.	
Quarter Master General's Department and all Military indents except Artillery.	„ Quarter Master General of the Army.	
Artillery	„ Officers in command of Batteries and Districts.	
All other Civil Officers or Military Officers in Civil employ,	„ Secretary to Governments under which serving, or Secretary to Board of Revenue	
Forest Department,	„ Provincial Conservators.	
Meteorological Department,	„ Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.	

and they should be addressed to the *Officer in charge Government Mathematical Instrument Office, No. 9, Park Street, Calcutta.*

4. The mode of transit and address, or station to which the instruments are to be consigned, must invariably be specified on indents in the proper column. Indents should not be accompanied with forwarding letters, unless more explanation is necessary than can be given on the face of the indent.

5. All officers, to whom instruments and other stores are issued on public service, have to account for them to the officer to whom their accounts are rendered, in such manner as may be by him directed.

6. All instruments, and component parts of instruments, when no longer required, should be at once returned to the Mathematical Instrument Office, *except when the Officer in charge considers that their transit charges may nearly equal, or exceed, their actual value as material;* in which case, he should refer to the Officer in charge, Mathematical Instrument Office, for instructions as to their disposal. No unused instruments should be allowed to accumulate in any office, as if returned they can be utilised for re-issue.

7. When instruments are considered unserviceable by any officer, a survey should be held on them by a committee of Government officers, whose report should be forwarded to the Assistant Surveyor General, Mathematical Instrument Office, who will issue instructions as to which of the articles are to be forwarded to the depôt, Calcutta, and which should be sold by public auction to the best advantage. The proceeds of all articles sold by auction must be deposited in the nearest treasury, and the treasury receipt, with auction account sale and copy of the committee report, should be attached to the next cash account current, in which the transaction should appear both on the debit and credit sides.

8. When instruments are received for final deposit in store, a receipt will be granted for them by the Officer in charge Mathematical Instrument Office, to enable officers, from whom received, to remove them from their debit, by forwarding the receipt to the Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, with the half-yearly or other returns of stores submitted to him.

9. All Government instruments, &c., requiring repair, &c., should be forwarded with an official letter or repair indent. If no longer required and intended to be deposited in store, it should be specifically mentioned.

10. All instruments, &c., received from England and issued on book debit on the public service, will be charged at their invoice cost, *plus* a percentage for landing, storing, and examining and despatching them, &c.

11. Instruments made in the workshops and those purchased locally for issue on book debit, will be charged at the scheduled rates. Instruments purchased locally for officers not entitled to receive them on book debit will be charged at cost price, *plus* 10 per cent. for incidental charges.

12. Instruments, when they can be spared, are sometimes issued to officers in the service of Government on payment of the cost value, *plus* 10 per cent., and instruments, the private property of officers, are repaired, if necessary, on like terms. In such cases the amount must be remitted to the Officer in charge, Mathematical Instrument Office, before the instruments can be despatched.

13. Instruments returned into store will be valued according to their condition.

14. It is particularly requested that sizes and sorts of instruments, length of scales, how divided, and purposes for which required, and generally any information, which will guide this Office in knowing, without further reference, the exact wants of the indenting officer, be put as far as possible on face of indent, instead of in covering letters.

15. The following list shows nomenclature of the various descriptions of instruments ordinarily kept in store of this Office for issue on public service. This nomenclature should be adopted in all indents.

16. To enable the indenting officer, as well as the officer who countersigns and finally passes an indent, to know the cost involved thereby, the average ordinary price of each description of instrument is also given in the annexed list. Indenting officers must invariably enter the value of all instruments required by them in column of indent allotted to the purpose.

17. The supply should be regulated, not according what an officer would like to have, but by what is absolutely necessary.

CALCUTTA,
MATHL. INSTT. OFFICE,
1st March 1885.

M. W. ROGERS, *Major, R. E.,*
Assistant Surveyor General,
In charge, M. I. O

2 a 1

List of Instruments generally kept in Store or manufactured at the Government Mathematical Instrument Office, Calcutta.

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	Approximate rates of issues.						REMARKS.
			R	a.		R a.	
Anemometers, Robinson's *	Each	From	45	0	to	65 0	
" Whewell's	"	"	315			...	
Arithmometers	"	"	200	0	to	325 0	
Balance, Chemical	"	"	150	0	"	185 0	
Barometers, Aneroid, large, 4½" diameter	"	"	40	0	"	75 0	
" " pocket	"	"	35	0	"	65 0	
" marine	"	"	50	0	"	75 0	
" mountain, Fortin's pattern	"	"	50	0	"	125 0	
" " George's "	"	"	150	0	"	175 0	
" standard, Fortin's "	"	"	60	0	"	200 0	
" " Newman's "	"	"	125	0	"	200 0	
" " self-compensating	"	"	125	0	"	275 0	
" Macneill's, Boylean-Mariotti principle	"	"	155	0	"	175 0	
Bars, steel, 6 feet	"	"	16	0	"	25 0	
* Boards, drawing, teak	according to sizes	"	1	0	"	1 8	Per square foot.
" " deal, fluted, with ebony edges	according to sizes	"	1	2	"	2 0	Per square foot.
Camera Lucida	Each	"	22	8	"	45 0	
Cases, sketching, leather	"	"	5	0	"	10 0	
Chains, iron, measuring 30 feet, with pins complete	"	"	4	6		...	
" " " 33 " " " "	"	"	5	10		...	
" " " 50 " " " "	"	"	8	8		...	
" " " 66 " " " "	"	"	10	0		...	
" " " 100 " " " "	"	"	300	0	to	600 0	
Chronometers, box	"	"	400	0	"	720 0	
" pocket	"	"	26	0	"	45 0	
Chronographs	"	"	1,500	0		...	
Circles, altitude and azimuth	"	"	500	0		...	
" reflecting	"	"	1,250	0		...	
" repeating, astronomical	"	"	90	0		105 0	
Circumferentors, including stands	"	"	2	0	to	20 0	
Clinometers, common	"	"	20	0	"	42 8	
" deLisle's	"	"	30	0		...	
" Survey Department pattern	"	"	13	0	to	15 0	
Combs, acre, calculating, metal	"	"	0	4		...	
" " " card	"	"	15	0	to	26 0	
Compasses, beam, sliding, tubular, metal	"	"	8	0	"	20 0	
" " wooden bar, of sorts and sizes, plain	"	"	20	0	"	40 0	
" " " " " with adjustment	"	"	2	8	"	4 0	
" bow, ink or pencil, brass, single jointed	"	"	3	0	"	5 0	
" " " " " double "	"	"	3	6	"	5 0	
" " " " electrum, single "	"	"	5	0	"	10 0	
" " " " " double "	"	"	2	10	"	4 8	
" spring, bow, ink, pencil, or dividers	"	"	6	0	"	10 0	
" " " sets	"	"	1	0	"	2 8	
" drawing, common, brass	"	"	1	8	"	5 0	
" " " electrum	"	"	3	8	"	5 0	
" " hair, brass	"	"	4	0	"	8 0	
" " " electrum	"	"	6	14	"	14 0	
" " with pen and pencil legs, brass	"	"	10	0	"	15 0	
" " " " " electrum	"	"	4	0	"	10 0	
" magnetic, pocket, brass cases	"	"	2	0	"	8 8	
" " " wooden cases	"	"	7	8	"	30 0	
" " " watch pattern	"	"	18	0	"	50 0	
" marine	"	"	6	0	"	20 0	
" pocket, Napier's pillar, or other patterns	"	"	20	0	"	60 0	About R11 to R14 per inch of diameter of cards, exclusive of stand.
" prismatic card of sizes with stand†	"	"	25	0	"	90 0	R11 to R16 per inch of diameter of ring, exclusive of stand
" " silver ring of sizes with stand†	"	"	45	0	"	65 0	
" " Hunter's pattern†	"	"	12	0	"	20 0	
" proportional, brass and electrum, 6" & 9"	"	"	6	0	"	15 0	About R2 per inch of needle.
" rectangular for plane-tables	"	"	50	0	"	100 0	
" subtense, with stand	"	"	20	0	"	26 8	Inclusive of stands.
" surveying, Bengali	"	"	35	0		...	Inclusive of stands.
" " " English manufacture	"	"	44	0	to	90 0	
" surveying, English, with stand	"	"	12	8		...	
" triangular	"	"	5	0	to	20 0	
" wholes and halves, metal	"	"	3	8	"	5 8	
Curves, French, small, sets of 12	"	"	12	8	"	17 8	
" " large, " " 36	"	"	14	0		...	
" Railway, small, " " 50	"	"	12	0	to	24 0	
" " large, " " 90	"	"	7	8	"	15 0	
Declinometers, with compasses	"		.....			50 0	
Dynameters	"	"	125	0	to	175 0	
Eidographs, 2½ feet and 3 feet	"	"	35	0	"	125 0	
Glasses, binocular, small and large	"		.....			...	From R6 to R8 per square foot of glass.
" copying or tracing	"	"	2	0	to	3 0	
" time	"	"	75	0	"	150 0	
Heliostats, with stands	"						

* Size to be stated on the face of the indent.

† Stands for these instruments are rated separately on page 117.

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	Approximate rates of issues.						REMARKS.
			R	a.		R a.	
Heliotropes †	Each	From	25	0	to	150 0	From R6 to R12-8 per inch of diameter of glass, exclusive of stand.
Holdalls	"	"	25	0		...	
Horizons, dark glass, plane	"	"	31	4		...	
" mercurial, ordinary, and Captain George's pattern	"	"	35	0	to	70 0	
Hydrometers, Sike's, with brass floats	"	"	60	0		...	
" " " glass "	"	"	35	0	to	70 0	
Hygrometers, Daniel's	"	"	43	12		...	
" Mason's	"	"	30	0		...	
Instruments, drawing, mathematical, brass, 1st sort	"	"	35	0	to	52 0	The lower prices quoted refer generally to boxes of instruments which having been repaired in the workshop, may be classed as good secondhand instruments.
" " " " 2nd "	"	"	25	0	"	33 0	
" " " " 3rd "	"	"	13	0	"	16 0	
" " " electrum, 1st sort, with needle points		"	70	0	"	95 0	
" " " electrum, 1st sort, without needle points	"	"	60	0	"	80 0	
" " " electrum, 2nd sort	"	"	30	0	"	40 0	
" " " " 3rd "	"	"	16	0	"	25 0	
Lamps, reverberatory, with reflectors	"	"	75	0	"	125 0	
" bull's eye	"	"	2	8	"	10 0	
" referring	"	"	3	0	"	7 8	
Lenses, reading	"	"	1	2	"	5 10	About R1-4 per inch of diameter of glass.
* Levels, dumpy, of sizes with stands	"	"	135	0	"	300 0	From R14 to R20 per inch of length of telescope.
* " Y pattern " "	"	"	150	0	"	300 0	
* " spirit, in metal cases	"	"	3	12	"	23 0	From R1 to R1-10 per inch of length.
* " " in wooden cases	"	"	3	4	"	12 8	From 6 annas to 14 annas per inch of length
* " reflecting (Abney's)	"	"	20	0	"	54 0	
Logs, Massey's patent	"	"	30	0	"	40 0	
Machines, map-printing, Gastrell's pattern	"	"	50	0	"	70 0	
" " Ordnance " in boxes	"	"	45	0	"	60 0	
Magnetometer, with Dip Circle	"	"	1,100	0		...	
Magnets, bar or horse shoe	Per pair	"	5	0	to	10 0	
Meters, air	Each	"	35	0	"	65 0	
" current, ordinary, and Moore's patent	"	"	50	0	"	180 0	
Micrometers	"	"	50	0	"	100 0	
Microscopes	"	"	400	0		...	
Omnimeters with stands	"	"	450	0	to	660 0	
Opisometers	"	"	3	8	"	5 12	
Ozometers	"	"	18	12		...	
Pedometers and Passometers	"	"	25	0	to	75 0	
Pens, drawing, common, ivory handle	"	"	1	8	"	3 0	
" " " steel "	"	"	1	4	"	1 8	
" dotting	"	"	4	0	"	6 0	
" " double or road	"	"	5	0	"	6 0	
* Pantagraphs, English, of sizes	"	"	70	0	"	145 0	From R30 to R50 per foot according to condition.
* " French "	"	"	270	0		...	
Perambulators, English pattern	"	"	70	0	to	100 0	
" Waugh's	"	"	80	0	"	120 0	
Pins for maps, brass	per doz.	"	0	12		...	
" " electrum	"	"	0	14		...	
" for measuring chains, iron, of sorts	Each	"	0	2	to	0 8	
Plane tables, deal-wood, with brass plates and clamping screws, with stands†	"	"	16	0	"	20 0	usually made are— Sizes 24" × 24", 24" × 19", 20" × 16"
" teak " " " †	"	"	16	0	"	20 0	
" light, military pattern, with stands †	"	"	18	0	"	25 0	
Rules, sight, and Compasses, rectangular, for plane-tables, rated separately.							
Planimeters, brass	Each	From	24	0	to	33 0	
" electrum	"	"	35	0	"	50 0	
Plates, metal, graticule	"	"	25	0	"	50 0	
Pluviometers or rain gauges, country pattern	"	"	16	0	"	20 0	Including the stands.
" " Glaisher's "	"	"	30	0	"	55 0	
" " Symon's "	"	"	10	0	"	50 0	
" " self-registering	"	"	35	0	"	75 0	
Pointers, station, brass and electrum, of sizes	"	"	100	0	"	165 0	
Prickers with ivory handles	"	"	1	4		...	
Protractors, plain, circular, of sizes, brass	"	"	10	10	to	35 0	From R1-12 to R3 per inch of diameter.
" " " " electrum	"	"	20	0	"	50 0	From R3 to R4 per inch of diameter.
" " semi-circular, 6", brass	"	"	10	0	"	13 0	
" " " horn	"	"	0	8		...	
" " " of sizes, electrum	"	"	12	0	to	24 0	From R2-8 to R3 per inch of diameter.
" with adjustment, circular, brass	"	"	35	0	"	48 0	From R5-8 to R6 per inch of diameter.
" " " circular, electrum	"	"	50	0	"	90 0	From R12-8 to R15 per inch of diameter.
" " " semi-circular, brass, with ¼" & ⅛" scales diagonally divided	"	"	40	0	"	56 0	From R6-8 to R 9-8 per inch of diameter
" card, circular, 12"	"	"	0	12		...	

* Size to be stated on the face of the indent.

† Stands for these instruments are rated separately on page 127.

Names of Instruments.	Approximate rates of issues.					Remarks.
			R a.		R a.	
Protractors, card, circular 5″ (figures in English and vernacular)	Each.	From	0 2		...	
" rectangular, ivory of various patterns	"	"	3 12	to	12 0	
" " wood " "	"	"	1 0	"	5 0	
" " metal, 6″	"	"	9 0	"	12 0	
Pyrometers	"	"	30 0		...	
Range Finders, of sorts	"	"	125 0	to	300 0	
Rods, measuring, wooden, of sizes	"	"	2 0	"	5 0	
Rules, carpenter's, boxwood, 1 foot, 2 fold & 4 fold	"	"	1 0	"	2 8	
" " " 2 feet, 2 " & 4 "	"	"	1 4	"	3 2	
" flat, ebonite	"	"	0 6	"	5 12	About 1 anna per inch for smaller sizes, and 1½ annas per inch for the larger sizes.
" " " of sizes	"	"	0 8	"	0 10	
* " " electrum, of sizes	"	"	16 0	"	30 0	About R7-8 per foot.
" " wooden "	"	"	0 5	"	4 8	
" folding, ivory, 1 foot, 4 fold	"	"	3 2		...	
" " " 2 feet, 2 "	"	"	10 0	to	15 0	
" " " 2 " 4 "	"	"	10 0	"	15 0	
" parallel bar, ivory, 6 inches	"	"	3 0	"	6 0	From R1 to R3 per foot.
" " " wooden, of sizes	"	"	1 0	"	6 12	From about R9 to R18 per foot.
" " on rollers, brass, "	"	"	9 0	"	30 0	From about R11 to R22 per foot.
" " " electrum, "	"	"	11 0	"	65 0	
" " " wooden (2½ feet in length)	"	"	12 8	"	20 0	
" sight, for plane-tables, wooden (with fixed metal sights)	"	"	3 8	"	5 0	
" " " metal (with folding sights)	"	"	10 0	"	20 0	
" straight edges, steel, of sizes	"	"	17 0	"	45 0	From R7 to R8 per foot in length.
Scales, acre, calculating, 16″ to 1 mile	"	"	13 8	"	24 0	
" architect's, boxwood or ebonite, single, 12 inches	"	"	1 12	"	3 2	1/10th, 1/8th, 1/4th, 1/3th, 1/2th, 3/4th 1/10th, 1/8th.
" " " in sets	"	"	15 0	"	20 0	
" " ivory, single, 12 inches	"	"	5 8	"	6 8	
" " " in sets	"	"	35 0	"	45 0	½, 1, 1½, 3.
" Bengali, card board	"	"	0 1		...	
" " metal	"	"	0 12	to	1 8	
" common, wooden, 2 feet 6 inches long	"	"	2 0	"	3 0	Divided to inches, eighths and sixteenths.
" diagonal, card board	"	"	0 1	"	0 4	
" " metal, 1 foot long	"	"	3 0	"	10 0	
" " wooden, "	"	"	1 0		...	
" engine divided, card board, 18 inches	"	"	0 2	to	0 8	
" engineering, boxwood, in sets	"	"	10 0	"	15 0	Each set contains scales of from 100 to 800 to the foot.
† " " ebonite "	"	"	14 0	"	20 0	
† " " ivory, "	"	"	20 0	"	30 0	
† " Gunter's, metal	"	"	12 0	"	25 0	
† " " wooden	"	"	5 0	"	6 0	
† " Marquois', metal	"	"	20 0	"	45 0	
† " " wooden	"	"	7 0	"	10 0	
† " offsets, card board	"	"	0 1		...	
† " " ivory, in sets	"	"	9 0	"	10 0	
† " " wooden, in sets	"	"	4 0	"	5 0	
† " " singe, ivory	"	"	1 4		...	
† " " " wooden	"	"	0 6	to	0 12	
† " plotting, ebonite, in sets of six	"	"	14 0	"	20 0	
† " " ivory "	"	"	35 0	"	50 0	
† " " wooden "	"	"	13 0	"	20 0	
† " " single, ebonite	"	"	2 0	"	5 0	
† " " " ivory	"	"	5 0	"	7 0	
† " " " metal	"	"	2 0	"	10 0	Each inch divided into 25 parts for plotting plans on the scale of 2½ chains to the mile.
† " " single, wooden	"	"	1 12		...	
* " standard, metal, 2 feet, 3 feet, and 4 feet in length	"	"	15 0	to	50 0	New from R10 to R12 per foot. 2nd-hand from R7-8 to R 9 per foot.
" " diagonal, metal, 3 feet and 4 feet	"	"	75 0	"	120 0	New from R30 to R33 per foot. 2nd-hand from R25 to R27-8 per foot.
Sectors, ivory	"	"	4 0	"	5 0	
" wooden	"	"	1 0	"	2 0	
" zenith, astronomical	"	"	2,000 0		...	
*Sextants, of sizes in cases	"	"	100 0	to	240 0	A few of these have stands.
" " pocket	"	"	50 0	"	75 0	
Slopes and Batters, sets of 8 pieces	"	"	4 0	"	5 0	
Squares, co-ordinate	"	"	30 0	"	50 0	
" optical	"	"	6 8	"	16 0	
" set, ebonite, in sets	"	"	7 8		...	
" " metal, single	"	"	1 0	to	1 8	

* Size to be stated on the face of the indent.

† Many scales require a careful description. If there is the least doubt as to the correct denomination of a scale, the indenting Officer should specify the number of divisions and sub-divisions in a given measurement, and the method of numbering for instance, 12″ divided into 60 parts, numbered successively from 1 to 60, each part to be subdivided into two.

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS.	Approximate rates of issues.					REMARKS.
			R a.		R a.	
Squares, sets, wooden, in set	Each.	From	5 0	to	7 8	
" " " single	"	"	0 8	"	2 8	
Stands for Compasses, Prismatic, of sizes	"	"	9 6	"	20 0	
" " Heliotropes and Heliostats	"	"	9 8	"	20 0	
" " Plane tables, various	"	"	8 0	"	18 0	
" " Telescopes, wooden	"	"	25 0		...	
Staves, levelling, common pattern	"	"	12 0	to	13 0	
" " G. I. Survey pattern	"	"	16 0	"	25 0	
" " Gravatt's	"	"	16 0	"	18 0	
" " Roorkee, single	"	"	12 0	"	13 0	Single staff, 21 feet long.
" " " double	"	"	16 0	"	20 0	Two staves, aggregate length 20 feet.
" " telescopic { Sopwith's / Strange's }	"	"	13 0	"	21 0	
" offset or cross	"	"	5 0		...	
Sun-dial, universal	"	"	66 0		...	
Sympiesometers	"	"	25 0	to	42 0	
*T. Squares, metal, of sizes	"	"	20 0	"	52 0	From R10 to R12 per foot.
" wooden "	"	"	1 8	"	7 0	
* Tapes, measuring, 50 feet	"	"	3 6	"	5 0	
* " " 66 "	"	"	3 12	"	7 0	
* " " 100 "	"	"	5 4	"	9 0	
* " steel, of sizes	"	"	7 0	"	25 0	
Telemeters, of sorts	"	"	150 0	"	450 0	
Telescopes, astronomical	"	"	150 0	"	270 0	Inclusive of stands.
" reconnoitring	"	"	30 0	"	110 0	
" marine	"	"	40 0	"	165 0	
" terrestrial, 3′ 6″ in length	"	"	150 0	"	220 0	
*Theodolites, Everest's, with vertical arc, 4″ & 4½″ (with stands.)	"	"	140 0	"	300 0	From R35 to R75 per inch of diameter.
" " " " 5″, 6″, & 7″ (with stands.)	"	"	210 0	"	530 0	From R42 to R75 per inch of diameter.
* " " " " 10″ & 12″ (with stands.)	"	"	580 0	"	1,240 0	From R58 to R100 per inch of diameter.
* " " without vertical arc, 5″ (with stands.)	"	"	250 0		...	
" transit, with vertical circle, 5″, 6″, 7″, & 8″ (with stands.)	"	"	375 0	to	750 0	
" " without " " 5″, 6″, & 7″ (with stands.)	"	"	275 0	"	450 0	
Thermometers, boiling, with apparatus complete	"	"	45 0	"	60 0	
" spare, for above	"	"	18 0	"	20 0	
" chemical, of sizes	"	"	7 8		...	
" common "	"	"	2 0	to	3 0	
" for solar radiation	"	"	13 0	"	18 0	
" for terrestrial radiation	"	"	11 0	"	14 0	
" maximum, common, self-registering	"	"	9 0	"	14 0	
" " black bulb	"	"	9 0	"	14 0	
" " wet "	"	"	9 0	"	14 0	
Thermometer " and minimum on the same board, 6″ and 9″	"	"	22 0	"	36 0	
" minimum	"	"	10 0	"	15 0	
" " black bulb	"	"	7 8	"	16 0	
" " wet "	"	"	10 0	"	15 0	
" standard ⅓ degree	"	"	15 0	"	22 0	
" " ⅕ "	"	"	15 0	"	32 0	
" spare, for Syke's hydrometer	"	"	5 5		.....	
Trammel heads for beam compasses	"	"	10 0	to	15 0	
Transit Instruments, astronomical	"	"	200 0	"	500 0	
Vanes, wind, iron, small and large	"	"	3 0	"	30 0	
Watches, common, pinchbeck and travellers	"	"	25 0	"	250 0	

Books.	Approximate rates of issues.					REMARKS.
			R a.		R a.	
Manual of Surveying for India	Each.	From	12 0			
Nautical Almanacs	"	"	1 4			
Navigation, Norie's	"	"	10 0			
" Raper's	"	"	10 0			
Tables, auxiliary, for facilitating computations of a trigonometrical survey, Hennessey's	"	"	3 0			
" Glaisher's	"	"	0 10			
" for Hydrometer, by Casella	"	"	3 0			
" for aneroid Barometers, Mackesy's	"	"	1 12			
" logarithmic, Chambers'	"	"	2 0	to	3 0	
" " Hutton's	"	"	8 0			
" " Shortrede's, with sines, &c.	"	"	16 8			
" " " numbers	"	"	5 0			
" lunary and horary, Thomson's	"	"	5 0			
" traverse, Boileau's	"	"	3 0			
" " Gurden's	"	"	15 0			
" " Shortrede's	"	"	10 0			
Hints to Travellers, Galton's	"	"	1 10			

* Size to be stated on the face of the indent.

The 9th March 1885.

No. 502.—The following promotions are made, with effect from 1st March 1885, *vice* Mr. D. Atkinson, Surveyor, seconded on transfer to the Office of the Director General of Statistics:—

Mr. J. A. May, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. E. S. P. Atkinson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, on the seconded list, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade, on the same list.

Mr. A. J. Gibson, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. N. C. Gwynne, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade

Mr. J. Newland, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C. Tapsell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. A. Knight, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. O. D. Smart, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

G. C DEPRÊE, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following portions of Washington Irving's Sketch-book to be read for the Entrance Examination of 1886:—

The Author's account of himself.
The Voyage.
Roscoe.
Rip Van Winkle.
Rural life in England.
The Country Church.
The Widow and her Son.
A Sunday in London.
The Boar's Head Tavern, Eastcheap.
Westminster Abbey.
Christmas.
The Stage Coach.
Christmas Eve.
Christmas Day.
The Christmas Dinner.
Stratford on-Avon.
The Angler.
The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 14th March 1885.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT

Fort William, the 11th March 1885.

No. 3.—Mr. J. Douglas, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for six months in extension of the twelve months' leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 70, dated 13th March 1884.

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Accountant General.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March 1885.

No. 140.—Mr. A. S. Betts, Superintendent, has been granted by the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for one year, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 25th February 1885, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

F. G. OLDHAM,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 3rd March 1885.

No. 548.—Under orders conveyed in Foreign Department No. 2355 G, dated the 6th December 1884, Surgeon H. C. Hudson, of the Indian Medical Service, was employed with the camp of the Governor General's Agent in Central India from the 31st December 1884 to the 4th February 1885.

No. 575.—In compliance with Foreign Department Notification No. 102 G., dated the 20th January last, Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., assumed charge of the Office of Political Agent, Bhopawar, from Major J. Burne, on the afternoon of the 24th February 1885.

D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India, in charge of Residency.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 9th March 1885.

No. 2.—Baboo Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been reduced to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st instant.

By Order,

C. S. THOMASON, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India, P. W. D.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 9th March 1885.

No. 262.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 373 G, dated the 25th of February 1885, Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., took over charge of the Office of Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, from Mr. R. M. Dane, C.S., on the forenoon of the 4th March 1885.

By Order,

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA IN THE P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Oodeypore, the 3rd March 1885.

No. 639 S.—Under Section 6 of Act XV of 1873, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the undermentioned gentlemen having been duly elected, are appointed members of the Ajmere Municipal Committee :—

For the Suburbs.

1. T. Harris, Esq., B.A., *vice* Revd. Robb, transferred.

For the Railway Settlement.

1. J. Hagan, Esq., *vice* C. Thomson, Esq.
2. J. Bell, Esq., *vice* H. G. Arnott, Esq.

By Order,

W. G. CUMMING, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. D.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th February 1885.

No. 9.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Crowdy, R.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works, to the Meerut Command, Military Works, for the charge of the Bareilly Division.

No. 10.—Major T. O. Wingate, S.C., Executive Engineer, on return from furlough is posted to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works, for the charge of the Umballa Division.

The 27th February 1885.

No. 12.—Captain J. Modget, Barrack Master, is transferred from the Presidency-Oudh Command, Military Works, to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works.

The 6th March 1885.

No. 13.—Captain J. G. Day, R.E., Assistant Engineer, on return from furlough is posted to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works.

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Presidency and Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 9th March 1885.

No. 1.—Captain A. L. Mein, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, took over charge of the Saugor Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 18th February 1885, from Captain C. C. Ellis, R.E., Executive Engineer proceeding on leave.

W. L. GREENSTREET, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Presdy. & Oudh Command, Military Works.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1885.

No. 29.—Wr. R. W. Egerton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, with the subsidiary leave admissible under Civil Leave Code, Section 78, Rule 4, with effect from the 5th January 1885.

No. 30.—Mr. F. E. Robertson, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is granted furlough for twelve months, with effect from the 1st April 1885, or such subsequent date from which he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

The 13th March 1885.

No. 31.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is granted furlough on medical certificate for 12 months, with the necessary subsidiary leave, with effect from the 26th February 1885, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 32.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 53, dated the 20th February 1885, Director General of Railways' Notification No. 8, dated the 16th January 1885, posting Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to the Nagpur-Bengal Railway, is cancelled.

No. 33.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 66, dated the 6th March 1885, Mr. W. S. Haig, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is granted 3 months' examination leave under Public Works Department Code, Chapter II-i-27, with effect from the date on which he reports his return from furlough.

No. 34.—Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway.

No. 35.—Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on sick certificate for six months in further extension of the furlough previously granted him.

No. 36.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 68, dated the 7th March 1885, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is posted to the Sind-Sagar State Railway.

No. 37.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 69, dated the 9th March 1885, Mr. S. Finney, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway which he joined on the 14th December 1884

No. 38.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director General of Railways' Notification No. 22, dated the 12th February 1885, posting Messrs. Ramsay, McCudden, and Manson to the Nagpur-Bengal Railway, *for* "Mr. E. G. J McCudden, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr. J Manson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade," *read* Mr. E. G. J McCudden, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Mr. J. Manson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

Report of a Deserter from the Suffolk Regiment of Foot, dated at Delhi, this 4th day of March 1885.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No 2287, Private Thomas Lee.
Age,—22 years.
Size,—5 feet 10½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—18th February 1885.
Place of Desertion,—Delhi.
Date of Enlistment,—9th December 1880.

At what Place Enlisted,—Bury, St. Edmunds.
Parish and County in which Born,—Haverhill, Suffolk.
Marks,—Cut on upper lip.
Trade,—Agricultural labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers,— .
REMARKS,—
Under 5 years' service.

C. T. MORRIS, *Major,*
Comdg. Wing, Suffolk Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 9th day of March 1885.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 13Bde —1967, Private James Kelly.
Age,—26 years 3 months.
Size,—5 feet 7¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, sandy; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—28th February 1885.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—21st November 1879.

At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool, England.
Parish and County in which Born,—Liverpool, Liverpool, Lancaster.
Marks,—Tattoo on both arms, four crosses on chest.
Trade,—Fireman.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— .
Breeches or Trowsers,— .
REMARKS,—Was on leave to 2 A.M., 28th February 1885.
Under 6 years' service.

A. A. LEMESURIER, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Liverpool Regt.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given that, on the 6th day of December 1884, 23 golden pagodas valued in all at R103-8, were found in the village of Iskapollam, Nellore Taluk, Nellore District, in the Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned on the 15th June 1885, at Nellore, and establish their claims to it.

J. GROSE,
Collector.

NELLORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 2nd March 1885.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1885.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mar. 2	1,068	82,679	. . .	1,573	1,25,17,608	94,65,904
" 3	. . .	34,743	. . .	1,573	1,25,17,608	94,30,543
" 4	. . .	30,652	. . .	1,573	1,25,17,608	93,99,264
" 5	. . .	39,442	. . .	1,573	1,25,17,608	93,59,016
" 6	. . .	30,110	1,104	519	1,24,58,737	93,23,297
" 7	. . .	36,066	. . .	519	1, 2,98,737	92,80,494

R V RIDDELL, *Major, R E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 9th March 1885.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
39	. E 1—74594	. 1,000	Ram Mull, Akbari Mandi, Lahore.

LAHORE,
The 7th March 1885

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Depy Commr. of Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant
		R	
	. B 84—95274	. 100	Messrs. Brito Brothers, Mangalore.
	" —95275	. 100	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 2nd March 1885

W T. PIERCY,
Offg. Asst Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Public Works Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 5th March 1885.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Port Blair	Dec. 1884	Feb. 14, 1885
2	Rajputana	Do. "	Do. 19, "
3	Punjab	Do. "	Do. 20, "
4	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 24, "
5	Central Provinces Central India Military Works Branch	Do. "	Do. 25, "
8	Assam British Burma Hyderabad Imperial Hyderabad Assigned Districts	Do. "	Do. 27, "
12	Bengal North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. "	Mar. 2, "
14	Coorg Madras	Do. "	Do. 4, "

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Rajputana	Dec. 1884	Feb. 16, 1885
2	Punjab	Do. "	Do. 19, "
3	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 23, "
4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. "	Do. 25, "
5	Bengal British Burma	Do. "	Do. 27, "
7	Madras	Do. "	Mar. 4, "

TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Indo-European	Nov. 1884	Feb. 2, 1885
2	Indian	Do. "	Do. 17, "
3	General	Do. "	Do. 27, "

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	State Railway Stores	Dec. 1884	Feb. 19, 1885
2	Punjab	Do. "	Do. 20, "
3	Bombay	Do. "	Do. 23, "
4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. "	Do. 24, "
5	Bengal	Do. "	Mar. 2, "
6	Madras Central Provinces	Do. "	Do. 4, "

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhopal	Dec. 1884	Feb. 3, 1885
2	Amritsar-Pathankot Punjab Provincial Surveys	Do. "	Do. 11, "
4	Bengal Administrative Charges.	Do. "	Do. 16, "
5	State Ry. Stores Branch Assam Subsidized Rys.	Do. "	Do. 19, "
7	Jhansi-Manikpur	Do. "	Do. 20, "
8	Assam Railway Surveys Bombay Ry. Surveys N.-W. P. & Oudh Light Provl. Surveys. Patna-Gya Punjab Northern Sind-Saugor Doab	Do. "	Do. 23, "
14	Bengal & North-Western Dhond & Manmad Kaunia-Dhurla Nalhati Northern Bengal Kheriaghat & Companyganj Tramway.	Do. "	Do. 24, "
20	Chittagong-Daoodkandi Dacca-Mymensing Jorhat State Ry. Warda Coal Bassein-Henzada Railway Survey.	Do. "	Do. 27, "
25	Bengal Central Cuddapah-Nellore Nagpur-Chattisgarh Ranaghat Bhagwangola Rewari-Ferozepore Sindia Southern Mahratta Tirhoot Sind-Pishin Bengal-Nagpur Nagpur-Bengal	Do. "	Mar. 2, "
36	Bellary-Kistna Indus Valley Madras Ry. Surveys Eastern Bengal.	Do. "	Do. 4, "
40	British Burma	Nov. "	Jan. 6, 1885
41	N.-W. P. & Oudh subsidized Railways.	Do. "	Do. 21, "
42	Holkar Rajputana-Malwa	Do. "	Feb. 5, "
44	East Indian	Do. "	Do. 7, "
45	Bengal Provl. Surveys Sind-Pishin N. Section	Do. "	Do. 9, "
47	Cawnpore-Achneyra N.-W. P. & Oudh Provl. Railways.	Do. "	Mar. 2, "

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Bhopal	Dec. 1884	Feb. 3, 1885
2	Punjab Northern	Do. "	Do. 23, "
3	Jorhat Southern Mahratta	Do. "	Mar. 2, "
5	Eastern Bengal	Do. "	Do. 4, "
6	British Burma	Nov. "	Jan. 6, "
7	Kaunia-Dhurla Northern Bengal Wardah Coal	Do. "	Do. 26, "
10	Nagpur-Chattisgarh	Do. "	Do. 27, "
11	Nalhati Tirhoot	Do. "	Do. 29, "
13	Cawnpore-Achneyra Indus Valley	Do. "	Feb. 2, "
15	Rajputana-Malwa Rewari-Ferozepore	Do. "	Do. 5, "
17	East Indian	Do. "	Do. 7, "
18	Ghazipur-Dildarnagar	"	Mar. 2, "

FOREIGN STATES.

RAILWAYS—CAPITAL.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Nizam's Bhavnagar-Gondal	Dec. 1884	Feb. 4, 1885

RAILWAYS—REVENUE.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Nizam's	Dec. 1884	Mar. 4, 1885
2	Khamgaon	Nov. "	Jan. 20, "
3	Bhavnagar-Gondal	Do. "	Do. 22, "
4	Amraoti	Do. "	Do. 26, "

A. FILGATE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Fort William, the 9th March 1885.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th March 1885.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				41,58,191	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	64,45,543	11	11	1,92,45,116	1	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,27,99,572	5	11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,63,97,429	5	3
Bank Post Bills, &c				4,93,884	8	8
Sundries				12,41,354	1	11
RUPEES				7,15,35,975	6	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a	p.
Government Securities				51,72,806	0	0
Other authorized Investments				37,17,735	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				81,20,587	15	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				83,95,797	7	4
Bills discounted and purchased				1,77,23,491	3	8
Balances with other Banks				5,77,382	13	7
Bullion				1,79,953	12	8
Dead Stock				11,65,970	4	9
Stamps				9,374	15	0
Sundries				7,41,241	15	4
				4,58,04,341	8	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,19,20,130	3	4	2,57,31,633	13	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,38,11,503	10	7			
RUPEES				7,15,35,975	6	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 12th March 1885.

D. FRASER,
Offg. Chief Acctt.

R HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 54 3.

WANTED

A Head Clerk for the Office of Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Calcutta. Salary ₹300 a month, rising by annual increments of ₹20 to ₹400.

No person need apply who is not already in a Government Office on a salary of ₹200 or upwards, unless he has passed the examination for clerks of the upper division, laid down in India Home Department Resolution No. 26—953 of 19th July 1883.

G. S. SUTHERLAND, *Surg.-Major,*
Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 20th February 1885.

CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE INDIAN FIELD FORCE, EGYPT.

An Indian Post Office will accompany the Indian Field Force proceeding on active service to Egypt.

2. Correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force, Egypt, should be addressed as follows :—

"A. B.
(Regiment, Ship, or Office,)
Indian Field Force,
EGYPT."

No Post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment, Battery, Ship or Office with which the addressee is serving.

3. Prepayment of correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force is compulsory.

4. The rate of postage for letters sent from India to Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the Native Army, and to persons included under "Mustered Establishments" is nine pies for each letter not exceeding one-half ounce or 1½ of a tola in weight. Not only must such letters be prepaid, but the addresses must show the Regiment to which the persons addressed belong. In the case of Mustered Establishments, which include the marginally* noted persons, the address must show their designations, and the Regiment to which they are attached, as under :—

* Hospital and Bazar establishments.
Munshis.
Lascars.
Cooks.
Sweepers.
Bhistis.

"KARIM BAKSH,
Bhisti,
28th Bo. N. I.,
Indian Field Force,
EGYPT."

5. Letters addressed to camp-followers cannot be sent at the nine-pie rate, and such letters will, therefore, be charged at the ordinary rate to Egypt, *viz.*, 3 annas.

6 No British troops are being sent from India to Egypt, but letters addressed to British soldiers and Seamen, or to any of the privileged class mentioned in clause 190 of the *Indian Postal Guide*, who may be serving in Egypt, will be sent of course at the special rates, subject to the conditions laid down in that clause and the following clauses.

7. Articles intended for persons other than the above will be charged at the ordinary postage rates mentioned opposite to "Egypt" in the Foreign Post Schedule of the *Postal Guide*.

8. Official correspondence for the Indian Field Force will be governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence for Egypt. It should be prepaid by service postage labels under the superscription and signature prescribed in clause 353 of the *Postal Guide*.

9. Money orders will be exchanged with the Indian Field Force under the rules governing the exchange of Asiatic money orders (clauses 261 to 265 of the *Postal Guide*).

10. Parcels may be forwarded to the Indian Field Force under the rules governing the despatch of foreign parcels from India, and they should be addressed in the same way as correspondence.

11. Insured and value-payable articles cannot be received for despatch to the Indian Field Force, Egypt. India Postal Notes will be sold, but not paid, by the Field Post Office.

The 20th February 1885.

CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE INDIAN FIELD FORCE, EGYPT.

An Indian Post Office will accompany the Indian Field Force proceeding on active service to Egypt. This office will be constituted a Head Office, and will be designated the "Indian Field Post Office—Egypt."

2. Correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force, Egypt, should be addressed as follows:—

"A. B.
Regiment, Ship, or Office,
Indian Field Force,
EGYPT."

No Post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment, Battery, Ship, or Office with which the addressee is serving.

3. Prepayment of correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force is compulsory.

4. The rate of postage for letters sent from India to Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Native Army, and also for Camp-followers, is nine pie for each letter not exceeding one-half ounce, or $1\frac{1}{6}$ tola in weight. The Camp-followers are either Regimental or belong to the Departments or special Corps named in the margin,* and letters addressed to them must show the Regiment, Department, or Corps to which they are attached. The following specimen addresses are given:—

* Transport Department.
Medical do.
Pay do.
Commissariat do.
Ordnance do.

First Camel Corps.
Second Camel do.
Camel Driver do.
Mule do. do.
Bhisti do.
Riding Camel do.
Ambulance do.
Riding Pony Establishment.
Ambulance for sick followers.
Labourer Corps.

Regimental followers.	*Departmental followers.*	*Special Corps followers.*
KARIM BAKSH,	NUR MUHAMMAD,	WALI MUHAMMAD,
Bhisti,	Commissariat, Dept.,	Camel-driver Corps,
28th Bo. N.I.,	Indian Field Force,	Indian Field Force,
Indian Field Force,	EGYPT.	EGYPT.
EGYPT.		

5. No British troops are being sent from India to Egypt, but letters addressed to British Soldiers and Seamen, or to any of the privileged class mentioned in clause 190 of the *Indian Postal Guide*, who may be serving in Egypt, will be sent of course at the special rates, subject to the conditions laid down in that clause and the following clauses.

6. Articles intended for persons other than the above will be charged at the ordinary postage rates mentioned opposite to "Egypt" in the Foreign Post Schedule of the *Postal Guide*.

7. Official correspondence for the Indian Field Force will be governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence for Egypt. It should be prepaid by service postage labels under the superscription and signature prescribed in clause 353 of the *Postal Guide*.

8. Money orders will be exchanged with the Indian Field Force under the rules governing the exchange of Asiatic money orders (clauses 261 to 265 of the *Postal Guide*). The Bombay Post Office will be the office of exchange for money orders exchanged with the Indian Field Force.

9. Parcels may be forwarded to the Indian Field Force under the rules governing the despatch of foreign parcels from India. The Bombay Post Office will be the office of exchange for such parcels, which should be addressed in the same way as correspondence.

10. Insured and value-payable articles cannot be received for despatch to the Indian Field Force, Egypt. India Postal Notes will be sold, but not paid, by the Field Post Office.

The 9th March 1885.

No. 14317.—Mr. J. W. Pilkington, Deputy Post Master General, Assam, resumed charge of his duties on return from furlough on the 12th February 1885, before noon.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 10th March 1885

Anderson, E.
Arenovitz, B.
Armstrong, W. Cairns.
Barton & Co.
Bridgman, W. O.
Byrne, John.
Chater, A. W.
Coppon, J.
Crowder, J.
Downing, W J.
Edwards, H W
Frausset, Charles.
Hollis, L W.
Kirkham, R. D.
Latter, Mrs E E.
Mackenzie & Co. (Timber merchant).
Macmahon, Lieut. E.
Nabuch, James.
Nowell, Thomas.
O'Kane, Miss.
Pinto, Mr. (Bone contractor).
Schlak, Louise.
Sharpe, J. W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

"Aedipus."
Alexander, D. D.
Beech, R.
Boresford, Fred.
Bowen, Thomas H.
Brior, Sarah.
Burke, Sir Henry.
Burke, Miss A. L.
Cadlpoora, Mr.
Carlisle, J. T.
Case, Mrs. S. F.
Clerley, Marie.
Cohen, Elias A.
Duffy, E.
Dyce, H. M.
D. W.
Earl of Norbury.
Edwards, Rev. Bomboy.
Gray, Mrs Marrie.
Grün, Otto.
Grundy, Robert.
Hathway, S. L.
Heberlet, A. F.
Hillary, W.
Hodgson, Richard.
Huhne John.
Hull, W.
Isaac, Mr.
Jonnsin, T.
Keller, Oskar.
Kelly, W. A.
Lancez, Mrs W.
Latham, Thomas.
Long, J. S
Lubbach, J. B.
Luzzatti, Angelo.
Matson, E.
Mckoy, Wm.
Meyer, A.
Mills, Fredric.
Miraglia, Peppino.
"Naini."
O'Connell, Condr.
Pate, Fred.
Peters, L. C.
Petley, W. A.
Poggi, Guiseppe.
Psyllas, Michel G.
Radwell, Chas. H.
Regnaud, E.
"Rez"
Richardson, George.
Richardson, H.
Richmond, J. H.
Rollo, Miss Ida.
Rubelg, Monsr. C.
Schcuman, C. M.
Scott, Mrs. R. H. S.
Schwartze, C E R.
Shaw, Nathaniel L.
Smith, T. R
Spear, George.
Thrussell, A.
Trafford, H. R.
Waller, R E.
Wood & Co., R.
Young, W.
Zillhardt, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Baum, Max.
Fox, Love.
Garstin, Mrs A. M.
Goodridge, R. E.
Green, W
Hansen, Mrs. E. M.
Palmer, E.
Popham, Mrs. Jane.
Shaubert, W. H.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 9th March 1885.

Brind, M. J.
Duean, W.
Editor, Mahakal.
John, Mrs. C.
Landale, James.
Mookerjee, S. E.
Ockley, Mr.
Pyon, George.
Sittlebat, James.
Shepherd, Major F. E.
Todd, C. F.
Tweedie, E
Wilson, Captain.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

The 14th March 1885.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1885	
Madras and Ceylon	21st March	P. & O. Str. *Kaisar-i-Hind.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	17th "	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *via* Bombay . .	17th "	From Bombay *
Do Book Post and Pattern Packets	18th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein .	18th "	Str *Ethiopia.*†
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	18th "	Str *Coconada*
Straits and Hong-Kong	17th "	Strs *Japan* and *Wingsang.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.

† Mail for Port Blair can be forwarded by this opportunity.

N B—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P M

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master.

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices specified below:—

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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts . .	5	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts . .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts . .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts . .	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages . .	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates	1	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part III, 4to, 68 pages, 3 plates	1	8	0
Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates .	2	0	0
Report on the Madras Cyclone of May 1877, 4to, 117 pages text, 97 pages tables, 5 plates . .	2	8	0
Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) . . .	0	8	0
Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	3	0	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1879, corrected and reduced . .	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1880, corrected and reduced . . .	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1881, corrected and reduced . . .	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1882, corrected and reduced . . .	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1883, corrected and reduced . . .	2	8	0
The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part I [Instructions to Observers]	3	0	0
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HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

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" a part of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) . .		" 1 0

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Orders and subscriptions for 1885 should be at once remitted.

NOTICE.

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	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue	R 15	R10	R 6
" three issues	" 40	" 25	" 14
" six "	" 70	" 40	" 25
" twelve "	" 110	" 70	" 45

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Apply to the Librarian, 17, Elysium Row.

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To all Officers employed in Government Departments who are in receipt of salaries under R500 per mensem, on a certificate being furnished declaring that the book is to be purchased only for the personal use of the officer R3; *packing and postage, 8 annas.*

Apply to the Superintendent, Commissioner's Office, Ajmer.

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Vol. VIII. Rajshahi and Bogra.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14. 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 1249 6 and 124997, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₹1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Hiralal Tribhuvandas, and last endorsed to Jose Joao Maria Moniz, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

JOSE JOAO MARIA MONIZ,
Daman.

Lost

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. of 1879, standing in the name of Sreemanto Moustophe, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor :—

No.	A020528,	for ₹	500.
„	A020529,	„	1,000.
„	A020530,	„	1,000.
„	A020531,	„	1,000.
„	A020532,	„	1,000.
„	A020533,	„	1,000.
„	A020534,	„	1,000.
„	A020535,	„	2,500.
„	A020536,	„	5,000.
„	A020537,	„	5,000.
	TOTAL		₹19,000

SREEMANTO MOUSTOPHE.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th February, 1885, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 4 OF 1885.

THE LAND ACQUISITION (MINES) BILL, 1885.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title, local extent and commencement.
2. Statement in declaration under section 6 of Act X of 1870 that mines not needed.
3. Notice to be given by owner, &c., before working mines lying under land.
4. Inspection of mines by Local Government.
5. If Local Government offers to pay compensation, mines not to be worked.
6. Amount of compensation to be determined under Act X of 1870.
7. If Local Government does not offer to pay compensation, mines may be worked in a proper manner.
8. Power to officer of Local Government to enter and inspect the working of mines.
9. Penalty for refusal to allow inspection.
10. If mines improperly worked, Local Government may require means to be adopted for safety of land acquired.
11. Construction of Act when land acquired has been transferred to a Company.
12. Definition of Company.

A Bill to provide for cases in which Mines or Minerals are situate under land which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for cases in which mines or minerals are situate under land which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows:— X of 1870.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Statement in declaration under section 6 of Act X of 1870 that mines not needed.

2. (*1*) When the Local Government makes a declaration under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, that land is needed for a public purpose or for a Company, it may, if it thinks fit, insert in the declaration a statement that any mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines or minerals as are necessary to be dug or carried away or used in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed. [cf. 8 Vic, c. 20, s. 77.] X of 1870.

(*2*) If any such statement is inserted in the declaration, any mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals under the land or portion of the land specified in the declaration, except as aforesaid, shall not, when the Collector takes possession of the land under section 16 or section 17 of the said Act, vest in the Government.

Notice to be given by owner, &c., before working mines lying under land.

3. If the owner, lessee or occupier of any mines or minerals lying under any land so acquired is desirous of working or getting the same, he shall give the Local Government notice in writing of his intention so to do thirty days before the commencement of working. [cf. 8 Vic., c 20, s. 78.]

Inspection of mines by Local Government.

4. On the receipt of a notice under the last foregoing section, the Local Government may cause the mines or minerals to be inspected by a person appointed by it for the purpose. [cf 8 Vic, c. 20, s. 78.]

The Land Acquisition (Mines) Bill, 1885.
(Sections 5-12.)

[cf 8 Vic., c. 20, s. 78.]

If Local Government offers to pay compensation, mines not to be worked.

5. (*1*) If it appears to the Local Government that the working or getting of the mines or minerals, or any part thereof, is likely to cause damage to the surface of the land or any works thereon, the Local Government may at any time before the expiration of thirty days from the receipt of the notice under section 3 offer either—

(*a*) to pay compensation for the mines or minerals or part thereof to the owner, lessee or occupier thereof; or

(*b*) to pay compensation to the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines or minerals, or part thereof, in consideration of his working or getting them in such manner and subject to such restrictions as the Local Government may in its offer specify.

(*2*) If the offer mentioned in case (*a*) is made, then the owner, lessee or occupier shall not work or get the mines or minerals or part thereof;

(*3*) If the offer mentioned in case (*b*) is made, then the owner, lessee or occupier shall not work or get the mines or minerals, or part thereof, save in the manner and subject to the restrictions specified by the Local Government.

[cf 8 Vic., c. 20, s. 78.]

Amount of compensation to be determined under Act X of 1870.

6. If the Local Government and the owner, lessee or occupier of any such mines or minerals, do not agree as to the amount of compensation to be paid under the last foregoing section, the same shall be settled in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, for determining the amount of compensation. X of 1870

[cf. 8 Vic., c. 20, s 79.]

If Local Government does not offer to pay compensation, mines may be worked in a proper manner.

7. (*1*) If before the expiration of the said thirty days the Local Government does not offer to pay any compensation to the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines or minerals for any loss he may sustain as provided in section 5, the owner, lessee or occupier may work the mines, or any part thereof, in a manner proper and necessary for the beneficial working thereof, and according to the usual manner of working such mines in the local area where the same are situate.

(*2*) If any damage or obstruction is caused to the surface of the land or any works thereon by improper working of the mines, the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines or minerals shall at once at his own expense repair the damage or remove the obstruction, as the case may require.

(*3*) If the repair or removal is not at once effected, or, if the Local Government so thinks fit, without waiting for the same to be effected by the owner, lessee or occupier, the Local Government may execute the same and recover from the owner, lessee or occupier the expense occasioned thereby.

Power to officer of Local Government to enter and inspect the working of mines.

8. For better ascertaining whether any such mines are being worked or have been worked so as to damage the land acquired or the works thereon, an officer appointed for this purpose by the Local Government may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice in writing, enter on any land in or near which the land acquired is situate, and wherein any such mines are being worked or are supposed to be worked, and enter into and return from any such mines or the works connected therewith; and for that purpose the officer so appointed may make use of any apparatus or machinery belonging to the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines, and use all necessary means for discovering the distance from the land acquired to the parts of the mines which are being worked or about to be worked.

Penalty for refusal to allow inspection.

9. If any owner, lessee or occupier of any such mines refuses to allow any officer appointed by the Local Government for that purpose to enter into and inspect any such mines or works in manner aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such refusal forfeit to the Local Government a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees.

If mines improperly worked, Local Government may require means to be adopted for safety of land acquired.

10. If it appears that any such mines have been worked contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, give notice to the owner, lessee or occupier thereof to construct such works and to adopt such means as may be necessary or proper for making safe the land acquired, and preventing injury thereto; and, if after such notice any such owner, lessee or occupier does not forthwith proceed to construct the works necessary for making safe the land acquired, the Local Government may itself construct the works and recover the expense thereof from the owner, lessee or occupier.

Construction of Act when land acquired has been transferred to a Company.

11. When a statement under section 2 has been made regarding any land and the land has been acquired for a Company and has been transferred by the Local Government to the Company, then sections 3 to 10, both inclusive, shall be read as if for the words "the Local Government" wherever they occur in those sections the words "the Company which has acquired the land" were substituted.

Definition of Company.

12. In this Act "Company" means a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent. VI of 1882.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for cases in which mines or minerals are situate under land which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

2. Act XXII of 1863, which was replaced by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, contained specific provisions (sections 51 and 52) for cases in which mines and minerals lay under land taken up under that Act. These provisions were not, however, re-enacted in the Act of 1870, which, as the Government is advised, contemplates the acquisition of the underlying minerals as well as the surface of the land.

3. Hitherto this state of the law has caused no inconvenience. Now, however, owing to its being proposed to extend railways across districts where there is a certain amount of coal to be found, notice has been drawn to the inconvenience of the existing law which practically compels the Government either to purchase all the mines and minerals under the land over which it is proposed to construct a line or to abandon the undertaking altogether.

4. Under these circumstances, the present Bill has been prepared. It does not, however, simply re-enact the provisions which Act XXII of 1863 formerly contained, inasmuch as they do not appear to be adapted to the circumstances of the case. It follows rather the rules contained in the English Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, (8 Vic., c. 20, ss. 77 *et seq.*) which it extends to the acquisition of land for all purposes and not merely for the construction of Railways.

5. It provides, first, (section 2) that when a declaration is made by the Local Government under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, insert in the declaration a statement that any mines or minerals lying under the land to be acquired are not needed, and that if any such statement is inserted in the declaration, the mines or minerals lying under the land shall not, when the Collector takes possession of the land under section 16 or section 17 of the Act, vest in the Government.

6. It then (section 3) declares that if the owner, lessee or occupier of any mines or minerals lying under any land so acquired is desirous of working the same, he shall give the local Government notice in writing of his intention so to do thirty days before the commencement of working.

7. Next (section 4), the Bill empowers the local Government to cause the mines or minerals to be inspected by a person appointed by it for the purpose.

8. If it appears (section 5) to the local Government that the working of the mines or minerals is likely to cause damage to the surface of the land or any works thereon, the Local Government may at any time before the expiration of thirty days from the receipt of the notice, offer either—

(*a*) to pay compensation for the mines or minerals to the owner, lessee or occupier ;

(*b*) to pay compensation to the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines or minerals in consideration of his working or getting them in such manner and subject to such restrictions, as the Local Government may in its offer specify.

If the offer mentioned in case (*a*) is made, then the owner, lessee or occupier is prohibited from working the mines or minerals, whilst if the offer mentioned in case (*b*) is made, then he may not work or get the mines or minerals, save in the manner and subject to the restrictions specified by the local Government.

9. The Bill next provides (section 6) for the manner in which the amount of compensation to be paid under section 5 is to be determined.

10. Should, however, the local Government not offer to pay any compensation, section 7 permits the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines or minerals to work the mines in a manner proper and necessary for the beneficial working thereof, and according to the usual manner of working such mines in the local area where the same are situate. Should any damage or obstruction be caused by improper working of the mines, the section provides for the repairing of the damage or the removal of the obstruction by or at the cost of the owner, lessee or occupier.

11. Sections 8 and 9 provide for the inspection of mines for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are being worked or have been worked so as to damage the land which has been acquired and section 10 declares that if any mines have been improperly worked, the Local Government may require the owner, lessee or occupier thereof to construct such works and to adopt such means as may be necessary for making safe the land acquired and preventing injury thereto.

12. Lastly, section 11 makes the provisions of sections 3 to 10 applicable to cases where the land acquired has been transferred to a company, and section 12 defines what the term "Company" as used in the Bill means.

The 24th February, 1885.

T. C. HOPE.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS OF 1883-84.

BY

J. WESTLAND, *Comptroller and Auditor General.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1883-84.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE following abstract exhibits, in a condensed form, the results which are the subject of this report, and which are set forth in detail in the Statements on pages 78-88. The figures in the abstracts and in the body of the report are pounds (£1=₹10) with the last two figures cut off for shortness' sake; thus 1,387,5, reads one million three hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred pounds:—

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.		Revenue and Expenditure	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
		A	Interest	4,264,0	4,276,3
50,594,1	52,037,7	B	Principal heads of Revenue .	8,634,3	8,482,6
1,670,0	1,672,8	C	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint.	2,039,8	1,984,1
1,402,3	1,427,7	D	Civil Administration . .	11,153,6	11,250,0
1,269,5	1,512,6	E	Miscellaneous . . .	3,968,1	3,882,5
		F	Famine	1,500,0	1,500,0
12,355,6	13,240,5	G	Productive Public Works .	11,836,4	12,033,9
864,7	879,9	H	Public Works not classed as Productive.	7,056,1	6,580,7
865,8	956,2	K	Army Services . . .	16,064,0	16,975,8
		L	Exchange . . .	3,548,0	3,838,7
		M	Provincial Surplus + or deficit —	—1,499,3	—464,7
			Imperial Surplus . .	457,0	1,387,5
69,022,0	71,727,4		TOTAL .	69,022,0	71,727,4

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.		Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
457,0	1,387,5		Imperial surplus as above .	...	...
...	28,1		Extraordinary Receipt .	...	...
		N	Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure.	3,820,1	4,020,1
2,060,0	3,062,9	O	Permanent Debt . .	...	...
594,4	352,5	P	Unfunded Debt . .	...	...
		Q	Deposits and Advances .	585,2	690,2
54,8	172,0	R	Loans by Government .	...	...
		S	Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts.	1,236,7	843,6
...	10,1	T	Remittances . . .	391,0	...
16,300,0	17,599,8	U	Secretary of State's Bills .	16,300,0	17,997,3
16,877,1	18,251,4	V	Cash balance, April 1st .	...	...
			Ditto March 31st .	14,010,3	17,313,1
36,343,3	40,864,3		GRAND TOTAL .	36,343,3	40,864,3

2. The general remarks that I have to offer, before proceeding to details, are grouped under two heads, *viz.*, comparison between 1882-83 and 1883-84, and comparison between Budget Estimates and Accounts of 1883-84.

Comparison with the year 1882-83.

3. The comparison in respect of revenues is as follows:—

REVENUES.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Difference. + or —
Principal Heads of Revenue	50,953,6	52,037,7	+1,084,1
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1,709,0	1,672,8	—36,2
Civil Administration	1,437,2	1,427,7	—9,5
Miscellaneous	1,378,5	1,512,6	+134,1
Productive Public Works	12,224,1	13,240,5	+1,016,4
Public Works not classed as Productive	830,6	879,9	+49,3
Army Services—			
Ordinary Account	1,007,5	952,5	—55,0
War Account	584,7	3,7	—581,0
	70,125,2	71,727,4	+1,602,2

4. The improvement under the first head is mostly under Land Revenue (22,361,9 against 21,876,0). The year ends in the middle of the busiest collecting season, the ordinary revenue of March alone being over 4,000,0, and of April being over 1,500,0 A favourable season, together with special activity on the part of the Revenue officers, easily makes a difference of half a million in the distribution between March and April; and it is to be feared that the very high collections of March 1884, though they shew favourably in the results of 1883-84, will tell, to some extent, against those of 1884-85.

5. Opium produced 9,556,5 against 9,499,6, a slight improvement. Salt was a little worse, but Excise and Stamps showed their normal improvement; and Forest contributed 114,0.

6. Under Post Office, &c., Telegraphs produced somewhat smaller receipts than in the previous year, namely, in respect of official messages, but the main decrease was in seignorage on silver coinage, the imports of silver in 1883-84 being much less than 1882-83.

7. Under Civil Administration the falling off in receipts is greater than the 9,5 shewn in the above comparison, for considerable Police receipts and expenditure have during the year come within the account for the first time.

8. The improvement under Miscellaneous is almost entirely an arrear payment of interest on the debt due by the Port Trust of Bombay.

9. The revenue on Productive Public Works shows what may be called a normal advance, the extension of Railways naturally leading to development of traffic.

10. Army receipts are worse, mainly because of the special recovery of £500,000 which entered the account of 1882-83.

11. The comparison of the Expenditure side is as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	Difference. + or —
Interest	4,468,1	4,276,3	—191,8
Principal Heads of Revenue	8,477,0	8,482,6	+5,6
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	1,908,6	1,984,1	+75,5
Civil Administration	10,948,0	11,250,0	+302,0
Miscellaneous	3,890,4	3,882,5	—7,9
Famine	1,500,0	1,500,0	...
Productive Public Works	11,741,7	12,033,9	+292,2
Public Works not classed as Productive	7,165,7	6,580,7	—585,0
Army Services—			
Ordinary Account	16,138,4	16,921,7	+783,3
War Account	1,301,8	54,1	—1,247,7
Exchange	3,081,4	3,838,7	+757,3
	70,621,1	70,804,6	+183,5

12. The first head of *Interest* decreases only because the addition made to each year's debt is less than the amount by which the Capital Account of Productive works increases.

13. In the *Revenue* heads, the very short opium crop produced a reduction of opium expenditure by 428,1, but this was swallowed up by an increase of 286,7 under Land Revenue, and of 82,1 under Forests. The latter comes back to us in increase of revenue; of the former, the greater part represent payments to Putwaris in the Punjab and in Oudh, the corresponding revenue in the former case also coming into the Accounts, and in the latter being remitted, as explained in the Financial Statement of March 1882.

14. Under the next head the increase of 75,5 is about equally divided between the regular increase of Post Office expenditure, and specially active capital expenditure in the Telegraph Department.

15. The largest share of the increase under *Civil Administration* is 99,4 under Marine (which includes cost of a new steamer), 118,1 under Police (partly accompanied by receipts), and the normal increase of Education charges.

16. The excess in expenditure on Revenue Account of *Productive Works* is a necessary concomitant of extended operations and increasing revenue.

17. The figure placed against *Public Works* not classed as Productive would more fully be stated thus:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Madras Harbour	...	533,070
Provincial Railways—		
Bengal	184,946	—276,004
N.-W. P.	189,967	—196,664
Other Works	6,790,834	6,520,319
TOTAL	7,165,747	6,580,721

18. The first three lines shew the difference imported into this head, of the transfer and adjustments alluded to in paragraph 58 of the Financial Statement of March 1885; and these being excluded, it is seen that the remainder of the expenditure is on a slightly smaller scale than that of 1882-83.

19. The *Army* has really cost less than in 1882-83, but one million sterling has been paid to the War Office on account of arrears of non-effective charges. On War Account no comparison is necessary.

20. The *Exchange* charge is increased by the larger drawings of the year—£17,599,805 against £14,119,128.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates, 1883-84.

21. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts:—

	Better.	Worse.
A Interest	...	12,3
B Principal Heads of Revenue	1,595,3	...
C Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	58,5	...
D Civil Administration	...	71,0
E Miscellaneous	328,7	...
F Famine	...	...
G Productive Public Works	687,4	...
H Public Works not classed as Productive	490,6	...
K Army Service	...	821,4
L Exchange	...	290,7
	3,160,5	1,195,4
Combined Surplus	1,965,1	...

22. The increase under *Interest* is partly an arrear payment, and partly arises from the success of the new Postal Savings Bank system.

23. Under *Revenue*, we must put down about 600,0 as due to Land Revenue and Provincial Rates collected within 1883-84, which but for specially favorable circumstances would have fallen into 1884-85. Opium produced 356,5 better revenue than Estimate, while the very short crop caused a saving in Expenditure of 310,6. Excise, Stamps, and Forest Revenue were better than Estimate by 215,8, 79,9 and 143,5 on the net Accounts, and a number of smaller differences brought the whole improvement up to 1,595,3.

24. Under *Post Office, Telegraph*, and *Mint*, the improvement arises in short expenditure on capital account of telegraphs, and in the absorption of copper coin bringing a large gain into the Treasury.

25. The account of *Civil Administration* would have been an equal balancing of numerous differences on both sides, had not one special piece of expenditure under Marine added 60,5 to the expenditure.

26. Under *Miscellaneous* we obtained an arrear of 130,0 on account of interest; and on the group of items classed as Miscellaneous, the accounts showed better on the Receipt side by 42,0, and on the Expenditure side by 94,9.

27. *Productive Works* showed a better revenue account by 687,4, to which State Railways contributed 197,0 and East Indian Railway 287,7. It is not safe to make sanguine estimates under heads so largely dependent on the state of trade, the harvests, and even the conditions and relations of foreign countries, and a normally prosperous year is sure to shew in the accounts a considerable surplus over estimates.

28. Under other *Public Works*, there is first of all a gain of 362,5 arising from the transfer of certain Provincial Railways in Bengal and in the North-West, from Ordinary to Productive, and the *per contra* transfer of Madras harbour works from Productive to Ordinary. The remainder of the saving may be said to be the failure of the Governments to work up to their estimates of expenditure.

29. Under *Military Estimates* there was a saving of 178,6, but as the opportunity of a large sterling receipt on account of the English contribution towards the Afghan War, was taken to pay to the War Office a million sterling on account of arrears of non-effective charges, this real saving was converted into an excess charge of 821,4.

30. The *Exchange* charges rose through the Secretary of State taking the occasion of a favorable market to place a much larger amount of Bills than he had intended.

31. The estimate of the Budget was for an excess expenditure of 1,042,3, but as this included 1,499,3 provided for out of past accumulations of Provincial and Local Balances, it made a surplus, on the account of expenditure charged to Revenues, of 457,0. The result of the improvements in the accounts is to show a position better on Imperial Account by 930,5 (notwithstanding the extra million added to Army charges) and on Provincial Account by 1,034,6.

32. Of the difference under Imperial Account part arises from special adjustments not belonging to the year, and the difference is better stated thus:—

Return to Revenue Account of money appropriated by Provincial Governments to Productive Railway Capital expenditure	915,1
Write-off of expenditure on Madras Harbour	—533,1
Payment of arrears of War Office claims	—1,000,0
Improvement over estimates on the transactions of the year . .	1,548,5
TOTAL .	930,5

33. In the following detailed distribution of differences in respect of which the accounts are better (+) or worse (—) than the Budget Estimates, these three items of 915,1, —533,1, and —1,000,0 are shown separately:—

	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Interest	...	...	...	—18,2	+5,9	—12,3
Principal Heads of Revenue	+507,8 +915,1	+935,8 —915,1	+1,443,6	+405,3	—253,6	+151,7
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+2,9	—1	+2,8	+59,8	—4,1	+55,7
Civil Departments	—2,7	+28,1	+25,4	—129,5	+33,1	—96,4
Miscellaneous	+200,5	+42,6	+243,1	+50,9	+34,7	+85,6
Famine	...	...	...	—4,8	+4,8	...
Productive Public Works	+834,8	+50,1	+884,9	—162,0	—35,5	—197,5
Public Works not Productive	+10,9	+4,3	+15,2	—95,1 —533,1	+188,5 +915,1	+475,4
Army	+90,4	...	+90,4	+88,2 —1,000,0	... ...	—911,8
Exchange	...	...	...	—290,7	...	—290,7
Total	+2,559,7	+145,7	+2,705,4	—1,629,2	+888,9	—740,3
Total both sides	+930,5	+1,034,6	+1,965,1			

34. The only notable difference between the Imperial and the Provincial divergences is under the Expenditure against Revenue Heads. Here the large saving in Opium and Salt payments gives under Imperial an improvement of 405,3, while the excess of Refunds in Bombay, 150,6, and other excess expenditure, give in the Provincial column a deterioration of 253,6.

Section A.—INTEREST.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
4,468,1	EXPENDITURE	4,264,0	4,249,7	4,276,3

35. Under the principal head of Interest, the Budget Estimate provided somewhat too little in India and somewhat too much in England, the differences in both cases being not very great. The chief part of the increase on the whole head comes out of two items of miscellaneous obligations—(1) a special arrear payment under the King-of-Oudh loans, and (2) interest on the large deposits received under the Postal Savings Bank system.

1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

1882-83. Accounts.	Rate.	Amount of Debt on March 31st, 1883. Principal.	Interest.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
17,1	5	...	...	...	3	...
1,045,7	4½	23,444,8	1,054,9	1,064,6	1,056,3	1,085,0
2,645,7	4	66,759,4	2,670,4	2,666,9	2,677,6	2,668,9
1,6	3½	57,5	2,0	2,0	1,6	1,8
8,1	Provincial.	170,9	7,0	7,0	7,0	6,3
3,718,2				3,740,5	3,742,8	3,762,0
45,5	DEDUCT—Payable in England			44,7	45,5	45,2
3,672,7				3,695,8	3,697,3	3,716,8
3,2	ADD—Payments on Discharged Loans . .			...	2,3	2,7
10,2	Discount on new loans and Miscellaneous .			17,3	23,2	25,1
3,686,1	Total Interest paid in India . . .			3,713,1	3,722,8	3,744,6
2,169,8	DEDUCT—Charged to Productive Public Works 2,357,7+4 under head 39*a*			2,384,2	2,358,1	2,367,8
1,516,3	Charged under Ordinary in India .			1,328,9	1,364,7	1,376,8
2,481,2	ENGLAND			2,494,7	2,442,9	2,442,2
3,997,5	TOTAL .			3,823,6	3,807,6	3,819,0

36. The information available on the completion of the accounts of 1882-83 (*vide* last year's report para. 32) showed that about 17,1 of *interest due on 4½ per cent. paper*, on 15th March 1883, was short charged; and might be expected "in some future year." This anticipation is verified in the accounts of 1883-84. The account may be stated thus :—

Arrears of interest awaiting payment	17,1
Interest ordinarily falling due	1,054,9
Add—Interest on Balance transferred from India to England during the year * (11,453,2 — 11,139,5=313,7)	13,9
Total of which payment might be expected .	1,085,9

* It has been explained in former reports that this operation, in the case of the 4½ per cent loan of 1878 and 1879, has the effect of bringing the charge for interest forward from April to March, *i.e.*, from a later to an earlier year

This calculation gives a result singularly near the actual accounts.

37. No new *interest on 4 per cent. debt* fell due during the year, as the interest on the loan raised in 1883-84 was first payable upon May 1st, 1884. But a small amount of interest, namely, the anticipation interest upon the new loan, enters the actual payments in addition to the annual amount as it stood on March 31st, 1883. The amount, thus payable, was about 14,0, but notwithstanding its addition the total payment fell slightly short of a year's due.

38 The *discount* on the new loan, 34,5, was higher than estimate, but there was a set-off against it in re-credit of interest on paper held on account of Government.

Section A.—INTEREST.

39. The *deduction for Productive Works* outlay will be dealt with under the Public Works heads.

40. Of the saving on the *English* account 29,8 arises from the purchase and cancellation of debt on account of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt, and 27,5 in the provision made for interest on temporary borrowing.

2.—Interest on Other Obligations.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
79,3	On Special Loans	82,7	80,8	97,5
2,6	On Treasury Notes	4,7	2,7	2,8
238,9	On Service Funds	193,1	184,4	182,4
128,3	On Savings Bank Deposits	134,5	142,6	144,5
20,7	On Miscellaneous Accounts	22,4	26,5	25,0
8	ENGLAND	3,0	5,1	5,1
470,6	TOTAL	440,4	442,1	457,3

41. The increase of charge under the first head is due to payments of 15,4 made after closing the Revised Estimate, on account of arrears of the pension of Taj Mahal, on a settlement being made of this account under Act I of 1881.

42. The Budget Estimate for interest on Treasury Notes included, as mentioned last year, some charges which properly go elsewhere.

43. The payments of *interest on the Service Funds* are as follow :—

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
87,5	Bengal Civil Fund	78,4	68,8	67,5
61,2	Madras "	62,9	63,8	61,6
40,5	Bombay "	...	...	...
44,1	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	46,0	46,0	47,5
3,5	Bombay " "	3,9	3,9	3,9
2,1	Smaller Funds	1,9	1,9	1,9
238,9	TOTAL	193,1	184,4	182,4

44. The Bombay civil fund payment has ceased with the lapse of the fund on December 1, 1882. The diminution in the case of the Bengal Fund is due, as explained in last year's report, to a payment of 11,5 falling due on Sunday, April 1, 1883, and thus taken in the Budget Estimates of 1883-84, being passed one day in anticipation.

45. The payment on *Savings Banks Accounts* has exceeded the estimate mainly by reason of the success of the Post Office Savings Banks having exceeded the anticipations of Government. These Banks were opened only in the middle of 1882-83, and their balance during 1883-84 rose from 279,7 to 750,0.

46. The payments on *Miscellaneous Accounts* are very slightly in excess of Estimate owing to an unexpected charge in Madras.

47. In *England* payments were made on account of 1879-80 to 1881-82 on Regimental Savings Banks deposits of men returned from India.

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts
50,953,6	RECEIPTS	50,594,1	51,381,1	52,037,7

48. The greater share of the improvement over the estimates occurs in the head of Land Revenue, in the collections at the end of the year in Burmah, Madras, and Bombay, all being very favourable and greatly in advance of even the estimates framed in January and February. The money has come in largely at the expense of the year 1884-85. The opium estimates were taken moderately at 9,200,0, and produced some 350,0 better. The Stamps and Excise Revenue showed continuance of their yearly increase, giving respectively 130,0 and 230,0 more than last year. Forest Revenue also improves; Provincial rates, is collected with, and therefore increases with, the Land Revenue. Salt and Customs both somewhat fell off, both from the figures of last year and from the estimates.

I.—Land Revenue.

1882-83. Accounts.	Gross Revenue—	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts
88,7	India	91,4	84,7	96,8
609,7	Central Provinces	608,1	608,9	619,3
1,057,9	Burma	1,120,0	1,141,8	1,308,0
385,5	Assam	384,2	390,0	394,7
3,833,7	Bengal	3,798,8	3,808,2	3,791,9
5,743,8	North-Western Provinces	5,790,0	5,807,2	5,767,3
2,076,6	Punjab	2,097,5	2,097,5	2,069,0
4,820,9	Madras	4,618,2	4,620,0	4,852,3
3,728,4	Bombay	3,830,0	3,854,0	3,996,7
22,345,2	TOTAL	22,338,2	22,412,3	22,896,0
	Deduct transferred to Productive Public Works accounts—			
87,3	North-Western Provinces	87,2	87,2	87,2
33,8	Punjab	40,5	72,5	72,5
314,4	Madras	370,5	330,9	336,9
33,6	Bombay	47,3	52,2	37,5
469,1	TOTAL	545,5	542,8	534,1
21,876,1	LAND REVENUE "ORDINARY"	21,792,7	21,869,5	22,361,9

49. *India.*—By an arrangement brought into force from the accounts of 1883-84, the revenues assigned by the Khan of Khelat, and the expenditure charged against them are added on the two sides of the *India* Account of Land Revenues. The addition in 1883-84 was 8,7 on the Revenue side, and 6,2 on the Expenditure side.

50. *Central Provinces.*—The item of advance collections was somewhat short in 1882-83 as mentioned in last year's report; the amount again rises this year.

51. *Burma.*—The report of last year referred to combination among certain landholders to refuse payment, as having transferred some receipts of 1882-83 to 1883-84. This accounts for part of the increase over estimate; but it is clear that other causes have been at work to produce earlier realisation of revenue. The principal revenue months are February to May, and the realisations during the last few years show the following figures:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
February and March	418,5	432,9	394,2	602,9
April and May	234,8	202,1	233,2	109,5
TOTAL	653,3	635,0	627,4	712,4

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

These give an increase of 85,0 for these revenue months of 1884, as compared with 1883; but dividing the months by the revenue years the increase comes out :—

1882-83	202,1	+394,2	=596,3
1883-84	233,2	+602,9	=836,1

or an increase of 240,0.

The increase is therefore mainly due to collections being brought forward from April and May into February and March.

52. *Assam.*—The variation is small.

53. *Bengal.*—The realisations came very close to estimate, but there is a falling off of four lakhs, as compared with 1882-83, due for the most part to the figures of 1882-83 being increased by arrear collections. 1883-84 appears however to be a short land-revenue year in Bengal.

54. *North-Western Provinces.*—Here, as in the case of Burma, the variations in the figures are largely explained by the fact that the close of the year comes in the middle of a revenue-collecting season. For the past three years, we get, if we divide by half-years—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
October till March . . .	2,701,8	2,887,2	2,783,0	2,768,8
April till September . . .	2,951,1	2,960,8	2,998,5	3,000,4
TOTAL REVENUE YEAR .	5,652,9	5,848,0	5,781,5	5,769,2

showing very even results, if we remember that certain collections were postponed from the first to the second of these years, as mentioned in last year's report.

The above figures, however, give us for the financial years—

1882-83	2,960,8	+2,783,0	=5,743,8
1883-84	2,998,5	+2,768,8	=5,767,3

The amount fell somewhat short of estimate owing to postponements being allowed in consequence of the partial failure of the winter rains.

55. *Punjab.*—The ordinary revenue, which was estimated at 2,030,1 in budget and 2,011,8 in revised, fell to 1,943,5 owing to suspensions of revenue in Rohtak and Gurgaon.

56. *Madras.*—Taking a year's revenue at 4,600,0, it was noted in last year's report that special measures taken to reduce the outstanding arrears had added about 200,0 to the revenue of 1882-83. These measures reduced the arrear balance to 660,0, the former average being about 750,0. Further measures were taken in the same direction in 1883-84, so that the arrear on 31st March 1884 stood at only 450,0. We thus get more than 200,0 revenue over and above one year's demands, and the figures closely conform to those of 1882-83.

57. *Bombay.*—The revenue of 1882-83 was short of a full year's revenue by 120,0, of which 70,0 represented remissions under special orders of the Secretary of State, and 50,0 postponements caused by damage by locusts. The new survey rates, however, came into operation in 1883-84, and the estimate was therefore nearly the full 120,0 higher than the figure of 1882-83. The actual revenue, however, exceeds the estimate by 166,7. Part of this excess represents recovery of 50,0 postponed from 1882-83; but other receipts contribute to it, and the high prices of grain, and heavy export trade at the end of 1883-84, enabled the ryots to pay up their dues with more than ordinary ease.

Distribution of Land Revenue.

58. The following table shews the distribution of the total Land Revenue, according

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

to the Provincial Contracts between Imperial and Provincial; and the further adjustments made in settlement of mutual claims arising under those contracts—

	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.
PROVINCIAL PROPORTION.	·492047	·328367	·630222	·322284	·254542	·407193	·288073	·598216
GROSS LAND REVENUE (including amounts credited to Irrigation) to be divided proportionally	619,3	1,195,3	394,7	3,791,9	5,702,8	2,065,7	4,741,2	3,306,5
ABOVE DIVIDED PROPORTIONALLY—								
Imperial	314,6	802,8	145,9	2,569,8	4,251,2	1,224,5	3,375,4	1,328,5
Provincial	304,7	392,5	248,8	1,222,1	1,451,6	841,2	1,365,8	1,978,0
TRANSFERS FOR PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS	...	...	...	+358,7	+680,7	...	...	...
SPECIAL TRANSFERS	...	−56,7	...	...	−15,0	−36,0	−12,0	−16,7
INTERPROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENTS	+2,5	+9	+3,0	−9,6	+7,4	−11,3	−6	−3,4
MISCELLANEOUS TRANSFERS	...	+11,0	−11,9	−45,7	+5,3	−2,1	−16,9	+2,6
MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	...	.	...	−7	...	...	+17,1	−1,2
TOTAL TRANSFERS	+2,5	−44,8	−8,9	+302,7	+678,4	−49,4	−12,4	−18,7
CORRECTED DISTRIBUTION—								
Imperial	317,1	758,0	137,0	2,872,5	4,929,6	1,175,1	3,363,0	1,309,8
Provincial	302,2	437,3	257,7	919,4	773,2	890,6	1,378,2	1,996,7
LAND REVENUE NOT INCLUDED IN THE DIVISION—								
Provincial	...	112,6	...	...	64,5	...	...	676,4
Local	...	1	...	...	...	3,3	111,1	13,8
TOTAL LAND REVENUE—								
Imperial	317,1	758,0	137,0	2,872,5	4,929,6	1,175,1	3,363,0	1,309,8
Provincial	302,2	549,9	257,7	919,4	837,7	890,6	1,378,2	2,673,1
Local	...	1	...	...	...	3,3	111,1	13,8
TOTAL	619,3	1,308,0	394,7	3,791,9	5,767,3	2,069,0	4,852,3	3,996,7

59. The items which come in in modification of the fractional distribution are—

(1) *Transfers for Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure.*

The nature of this transfer was fully explained in last year's report, para. 55. The items which enter it this year are—

	Up to 1882-83.	1883-84.	TOTAL. £
Parbatipur-Dinajpur Railway	68,862	31,387	100,249
Sonarpur-Diamond Harbour Railway	223,646	34,784	258,430
TOTAL BENGAL	292,508	66,171	358,679
Railways in N.-W. Provinces	192,549	363,911	556,460
Irrigation	...	124,211	124,211
TOTAL N.-W. P.	192,549	488,122	680,671

(2) *Special Transfers*—That is, amounts to be transferred, once for all, either as part of an arrangement that certain expenditure is to be charged to Provincial or Imperial; or on general grounds in supplement of Imperial or Provincial resources.

Of these are to be noted—

		£	
Burmah—General contribution towards Provincial resources		41,700	
Contribution to cost of a Frontier Road		15,000	56,700
N.-W. P.—Contribution to Allahabad Free School		15,000	15,000
Punjab	,, to Simla Cutchery-building	16,000	
	,, to Murree Road	20,000	36,000
Madras	,, to Tanjore Survey	12,000	12,000
Bombay	,, to Land Revenue Remissions	9,610	
	,, to others	7,093	16,703

(3) *Inter-Provincial Adjustments.*—Under Account Code, Chapter 68, Rule 18. Charges incurred by one province, on behalf of another, and entered according to the system of accounts directly upon the accounts of the first.

(4) *Miscellaneous Transfers.*—Amounts to be added or deducted, annually, in consequence of modifications of the original provincial contract.

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

The largest figure here in Bengal, where owing to an error in the original settlement an item of Land Revenue Collections, which in 1883-84 was £36,941, has to pass from Imperial to Provincial. The Madras figure includes £14,768 on account of the repayment by Provincial to Imperial in connexion with the Madras water works.

(5) *Miscellaneous Adjustments.*—Amounts sanctioned to be passed over from Imperial to Provincial, or *vice versâ*, in correction of specific charges or receipts already brought into the accounts.

The Madras figure which is the only large one contains £10,332, on account of cinchona receipts, belonging to Provincial of Madras, but credited on the Secretary of State's accounts (£8,610 sterling) of 1882-83.

II.—Opium Revenue.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
6,890,5	Bengal	6,524,4	6,777,6	6,803,7
2,395,6	Bombay	2,459,2	2,458,7	2,508,5
198,9	Excise	193,9	195,6	194,1
14,6	Miscellaneous	22,5	51,3	50,2
9,499,6	TOTAL	9,200,0	9,483,2	9,556,5

60. *Bengal.*—The following figures compare the sales and produce of the successive years:—

	Chests sold.	Average Price.	Produce.	Added to stock chests.	Balances in stock, March 31st, chests.
1876-77	47,240	1,270	6,000,0	68,051	71,315
1877-78	49,500	1,266	6,269,3	67,167	88,982
1878-79	55,500	1,225	6,798,6	43,140	76,622
1879-80	59,100	1,170	6,914,2	49,961	67,483
1880-81	56,400	1,362	7,683,6	52,969	64,052
1881-82	56,400	1,324	7,465,3	49,732	57,384
1882-83	56,400	1,222	6,890,5	54,039	52,681
1883-84, Budget	54,400	1,200	6,524,4	.	...
1883-84, Revised	54,400	1,250	6,800,0	38,214	36,495
1883-84, Actuals	54,400	1,250	6,803,7	38,214	36,495

61. The only matter of estimate in respect of the opium is the price it will fetch at the monthly sales. The prices at the end of 1882-83 were 1,227 and 1,240, and the estimate was taken at 1,200, a pretty safe price in view of the slight reduction in the amount of chests to be offered for sale. The monthly prices were throughout the year maintained at a higher figure than that taken in the estimates, namely, 1,256, 1,265, 1,292; 1,238, 1,239, 1,251; 1,237, 1,219, 1,232; 1,222, 1,254, 1,299; being an average of 1,251.

62. In respect of production, 1883-84 is a long way the worst year that has recently been experienced, and the stock of provision opium went down to 36,495 chests, a figure which compelled a considerable curtailment in the number to be offered for sale in the months succeeding March 1884 (Notification No. 1763 of 30th June 1883).

63. *Bombay.*—For Bombay the following figures compare the exports:—

	Chests.	Rate.	Amount.
1876-77	49,136	600	2,948,2
1877-78	45,830	600	2,749,8
1878-79	36,807	650	2,393,0
1879-80	46,211½	650 and 700	3,141,1
1880-81	36,069½	700	2,526,2
1881-82	31,196	700	2,184,7
1882-83	36,327	700 and 650	2,395,6
1883-84, Estimate, Budget	...	... 650	2,459,2
1883-84, „ Revised	...	650	2,458,7
1883-84, Actuals	38,586	650	2,508,5

64. The estimate was taken at the amount of revenue expected in 1882-83. On the one hand, we were to lose, as compared with 1882-83, some chests paying duty of ₹ 700, but the reduction in the number offered in Bengal might bring in an increased export in Bombay. These anticipations were verified, and the number of chests and the revenue upon them both slightly exceeded the estimates.

65 Under *Excise Opium* there was an improvement in all provinces but Assam, that is to say, an increase in the quantity taken for sale. In Assam, as mentioned in last year's report, the vendors largely increased their stocks at the end of the year in anticipation of a raising of the price; and the effect of this is shown in a falling off in the local revenue from 50,4 to 40,7. The increase in the other provinces just made up for this.

66. The miscellaneous receipts (mainly recoveries in the Bengal Agencies) were very low in 1882-83. They have been unusually high in 1883-84.

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

III.—Salt Revenue.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
1,569,5	NORTHERN INDIA SALT DEPARTMENT	1,569,6	1,575,2	1,529,2
	SEA-BORNE SALT—			
12,9	Burma	15,0	15,2	17,8
1,747,3	Bengal	1,724,6	1,783,0	1,731,6
3,3	Madras	1	2	2
1,3	Bombay	2,0	2,6	1,3
	GOVERNMENT SALT—			
1,342,8	Madras	1,275,1	1,292,3	1,289,8
37,4	Bombay	30,0	38,4	33,2
	EXCISE ON LOCAL MANUFACTURE—			
3,5	Burma	4,1	2,8	3,0
72,8	Bengal	75,5	75,5	88,2
42,2	Madras	84,6	118,2	91,6
1,315,7	Bombay	1,362,0	1,343,0	1,337,8
29,1	MISCELLANEOUS	24,4	20,8	21,7
6,177,8	TOTAL	6,167,0	6,267,2	6,145,4

67. The salt revenue of 1883-84 was in some respects disappointing. There was a large increase of consumption in 1882-83, arising naturally from the diminution in price; the budget estimate for 1883-84 expected at least some continuance of this increase, and took the revenue at 6,167,0, as compared with 6,128,7, revised estimate for 1882-83 The salt revenue of March 1882-83 was, however, unusually large, owing possibly to some dread of an increase of the duty, and the following monthly figures—

1883.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.
	571,3	537,2	625,4	498,4	588,4	531,1

would seem to indicate that a considerable increase of stocks in the end of 1882-83 had the effect of diminishing the revenue of the first month of 1883-84. The revenue of 1882-83 was by this means considerably increased over the revised estimates, at the cost of a diminution of revenue of 1883-84.

68. Besides this, some changes in the rules for postponed payment of duty in Madras, alluded to in paragraph 36 of last Financial Statement, had a further effect in diminishing the receipts, as compared with the consumption of 1883-84.

69. For all these reasons the expected increase in 1883-84 was not realised. The revised estimates appear to have been altogether too high, as in all the provinces the realisations fell considerably short. The months of February and March 1884 produced only 1,038,9 against 1,162,6 in 1883; and though they were followed by two heavy revenue months, April and May 1884, producing 1,226,6 between them, the benefit of that revenue fell into the next financial year 1884-85. It would seem, therefore, that the comparative falling off in 1883-84 arose from a continuation of adverse monthly fluctuations, and not from any real falling off in the revenue.

IV.—Stamps.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
2,300,6	Court-fees	2,342,5	2,403,3	2,416,8
1,062,6	Other stamp duties	1,068,9	1,076,7	1,080,5
16,5	Miscellaneous	15,8	15,4	15,9
3,379,7	TOTAL	3,427,2	3,495,4	3,513,2

70. The budget estimate repeated the revised estimate of 1882-83, but as that revised estimate was somewhat too sanguine, the figures were a slight advance over the actual revenue of 1882-83. Except in the India Treasuries, the estimates have everywhere been covered. The receipts of the North-Western Provinces under the head of general stamps are the only ones that seem to call for attention. They have been in the last four years .—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
North-Western Provinces	142,5	154,2	153,8	145,8

whereas the totals for all India have been—

All India	1,010,8	1,019,9	1,019,2	1,037,1

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

That is, while the receipts are increasing generally, they seem to be slightly falling off in the North-Western Provinces. The North-Western Provinces, however, has a considerable share of the general increase of revenue by court-fee stamps. On the whole, also, the stamp revenue had, in 1883-84, resumed its tendency to increase, the cessation of which was noticed in last year's report.

V.—Excise.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts
2,916,7	Liquors and drugs	2,909,4	3,044,3	3,088,6
673,5	Opium	696,6	711,6	723,4
19,4	Other receipts	17,3	18,9	25,0
3,609,6	TOTAL	3,623,3	3,774,8	3,837,0

71. The figures again in every province show an increase over those of last year, the principal share of the increase being contributed by Bengal (1,042,5 against 978,9) and Bombay (777,3 against 701,0). The budget estimate was taken at very nearly the same as the expected revenue of 1882-83; but the greater part of the increase had already been realised and was included in the revised estimates. The increase is contributed to quite as much by raising of rates as by increase of consumption, and this is especially true in the case of fees on opium, to which the increase is mainly attributable in Burma, Assam, and Madras.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

1882-83. Accounts.	GENERAL RATE ON LANDS.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts
2,0	India	2,1	2,1	2,1
43,4	Central Provinces	43,2	43,2	44,8
81,5	Burma	81,0	80,0	101,5
34,1	Assam	38,0	38,0	40,2
734,9	Bengal	737,2	764,8	773,7
624,8	North-West	635,2	635,2	631,9
256,2	Punjab	258,9	257,6	255,1
421,5	Madras	418,5	420,0	436,2
223,7	Bombay	229,7	232,7	236,6
2,422,1	TOTAL	2,443,8	2,473,6	2,522,1
	OTHER RATES			
4,4	India (Village Service, Plough Tax, Opium Cess)	4,1	4,5	4,7
11,2	Central Provinces (Village Service)	10,8	11,8	14,2
5,5	Bengal (Ward's Rate)	5,2	5,2	5,9
21,3	North-West (Village Police Cess in Oudh)	14,8	16,6	17,6
4	Punjab (Village Service)	...	...	81,6
217,4	Madras (Village Service, Irrigation Cess)	209,2	222,9	232,3
7	Bombay (Miscellaneous)	3	3	3
260,9	TOTAL	244,4	261,3	356,6
2,683,0	TOTAL BOTH	2,688,2	2,734,9	2,878,7

72. The Finance and Revenue Accounts present for the first time a classified account of the revenue under this head, and enable us to draw, more accurately than before, a distinction between rates levied for general local purposes, and rates of more specific application. The following paragraphs give a succinct account of these revenues.

73. Under *India*, the revenue is chiefly composed of assessment of about 2,0 on land in Ajmere, which varies very little from year to year, and a levy of a rupee per chest on opium passing the scales at Indore, which has contributed 1,9 in 1883-84 against 1,6 in 1882-83, and which is applied to the maintenance of certain schools and dispensaries.

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

There is also a tax in Coorg of four annas per plough, which is applied to education, and yields about 5 or 6 a year.

74. In the *Central Provinces* the receipts are entirely cesses on land which, except one per cent. on rental for famine assurance, come down from the date of the settlement of the land revenue. They are collected along with the land revenue. The higher receipts of 1883-84 are therefore due to the same cause as the increased receipt of land revenue.

75. The cesses in *British Burma* were all amalgamated into one of ten per cent. on land revenue by Act II of 1880. The amount fluctuates with the land revenue and is therefore higher in 1883-84 than in the previous year for the reasons explained under the main head.

76. In *Assam*, also, a general rate under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879, has latterly taken the place of older cesses. The revenue of 1883-84 (40,2) exceeds that of 1882-83 (34,1), partly because of the more complete introduction of the rate and partly by reason of the receipt of arrears.

77. The *Bengal* rates are mainly those introduced by the Bengal Act of 1871, a cess on rental, which produces about seventy lakhs and is about equally divided between District Fund Committees and the Provincial Government, being applied in both cases to roads and public works. The increase of 1883-84 is due to revaluations. There is also a district post cess of something over three lakhs under a Bengal Act of 1862, but dating really from a much more ancient time.

78. The Rates in the *North-Western Provinces* are divided into two systems. One system, that of the North-Western Provinces proper, is regulated by Act III of 1878, which imposes a rate of about ten per cent, on revenue and produces about 43 lakhs. Nine-tenths of this goes to District Committees for roads, schools and hospitals, &c., and one-tenth is retained by the Local Government in aid of its expenditure on railways and canals. The same Act imposed also a famine assurance rate of about one-fifth of the first or "local rate." The rate on permanently-settled land is somewhat differently regulated.

79. The second system, which is in force in Oudh, is regulated by Act IV of 1878. Under it there are, first, the original or settlement rate of 2½ per cent. on revenue which goes to the District Committees for expenditure on roads, schools, and district post, and a "Local rate" of 4½ per cent., of which half goes to the District Committees for these purposes, and the other half represents the provincial demand for railways, canals, and famine assurance. The gross produce is about ten lakhs.

80. There is also a chaukidari (a village police) cess in Oudh of 1½ lakhs, and there used to be a patwari cess in both parts of the province of six per cent. on revenue, but that has ceased during the past two years.

81. The *Punjab* Local Rates Act V of 1878 imposed a local rate of one-twelfth of revenue in addition to the settlement rate of 2½ per cent. The former is divided, three-quarters to local funds, as in the North-Western Provinces, and one-quarter for famine assurance. The settlement rates go to the local funds. The annual produce is 20 lakhs under the first and somewhat more than 5 lakhs under the second.

82. The village service cess, and the expenditure taken against it, has hitherto been managed locally, and has not passed into the accounts. The proceedings in regard to it are now more formal than before, and the eight lakhs which the village headmen receive and pass on to the Patwaris, now for the first time comes in as revenue under Provincial rates, and as expenditure under Land Revenue.

83. The rates in *Madras* are mainly two—First a cess of one-eighth of revenue, producing 42 or 43 lakhs, which is devoted by Local Boards to roads, schools, hospitals, and other objects. These Local Boards are constituted by Madras Act IV of 1871. The village service system is in more regular operation in Madras than in any other part of India, and the rates on this account which are part of the settlement of the land revenue amount to about 22 lakhs.

On both of these accounts the revenue of 1883-84 was rather more than a year's revenue, for the reasons stated under "Land Revenue."

84. The *Bombay* rates, which are also assessed as part of the land revenue settlement (Bombay Acts VIII of 1865 and III of 1869), are one-sixteenth of the revenue. Two-thirds of this is called road cess, and one-third is education cess, and both are under the management of district boards. The produce is slightly under 16 lakhs for the road cess and 8 lakhs for the education cess. Here also the cess revenue followed the land revenue in showing an improvement over the figures of 1882-83.

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VII.—Customs.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPORTS—			
83,2	Burma	85,1	83,2	82,8
148,7	Bengal	134,6	148,8	151,4
57,0	Madras	50,0	50,0	51,0
144,5	Bombay	140,6	149,5	153,9
433,4	TOTAL	410,3	431,5	439,1
	EXPORTS—			
558,6	Burma	552,2	500,0	445,2
212,8	Bengal	210,7	215,6	199,2
43,8	Madras	33,5	45,6	60,8
26,4	Bombay	19,3	25,0	24,1
841,6	TOTAL	815,7	786,2	729,3
21,1	MISCELLANEOUS	29,1	28,3	18,9
1,296,1	TOTAL	1,255,1	1,246,0	1,187,3

85. The above figures show the gross receipts. Taking refunds into consideration, we have the following comparative figures of net revenue.—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Duties still in force—				
Liquors, import	378,9	405,7	418,4	420,5
Rice, export	715,5	747,8	814,9	705,8
Arms and ammunition	7,3	7,9	8,0	11,3
Duties now abolished	1,348,6	1,097,4	—17,5	—4
Miscellaneous	28,3	31,1	21,1	18,9
TOTAL	2,478,6	2,289,9	1,244,9	1,156,1

86. The falling off, it will be seen, is entirely in the item of export duty in rice, the trade in which has greatly diminished through the prevalence of low prices in Europe. In Burma where the diminution is more marked than in Bengal, the cultivators by holding back supplies in the expectation of forcing prices up still further reduced the extent of the trade. The conditions of the rice export from Madras ports are somewhat different as they include considerable amounts sent to Ceylon. The Madras figures are therefore not affected in the same way as those of the principal exporting provinces,—Burma and Bengal.

87. The import duties, which are mainly levied on liquors, show little tendency to increase. The import of beer has slightly increased, but that of spirits has decreased.

88. The miscellaneous receipts have fallen off mainly by short receipts of overtime and demurrage charges.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
517,8	TOTAL	523,4	516,9	526,1

89. The estimates and the realisations were nearly the same as the figures of 1882-83. There was a slight improvement in the Punjab owing to advance payments for 1884-85, amounting to over a lakh of rupees.

IX.—Forest.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised	Accounts
97,8	Central Provinces	97,0	95,8	99,5
250,4	Burma	214,0	245,1	250,9
101,3	North-Western Provinces	143,0	155,1	161,1
209,0	Bombay	194,0	236,0	250,3
277,0	Other Provinces	285,3	275,5	287,3
2,7	England	2,5	2,4	3,1
938,2	TOTAL	935,8	1,009,9	1,052,2

Section B.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*concluded.*

90. The budget estimate in Burma was placed at an unnecessarily low figure owing to an over-estimate of the effect of the reduction from 7 per cent. to 1 per cent. of the duty on foreign timber, of which there had been at the time of framing the estimate less than a year's experience. The maintenance of high prices for teak kept the revenue figures at their former high level.

91. The excess in the North-Western Provinces arose from the supply of sleepers to the Bengal and N. W. Railway under construction. The budget estimate included operations on this account, but the actual revenue surpassed the estimates.

92. The improved revenue in Bombay was mostly due to large supplies of sleepers to the Southern Mahratta Railway under construction; and of fuel to the Indus Valley State Railway where there was an increasingly heavy traffic. The items of timber and firewood, removed by departmental agency, have from these causes risen from 75,2 and 34,9 in 1882-83 to 95,1 and 52,8. In minor matters also the forest conservancy has been more strict, and the item of grazing dues, for example, has risen from 25,7 in 1882-83 to 30,2 in 1883-84.

X.—Registration.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
285,8	TOTAL	280,4	262,1	258,9

93. The apparent falling off is due to the transfer to the more appropriate heads of Land Revenue and Law and Justice, of the receipts of record rooms, which till last year were taken under this head, but are rather miscellaneous receipts of establishments charged under the abovenamed heads. Those receipts were in 1882-83, 8,5 in Bengal, 25,2 in North-Western Provinces, 6,0 in Punjab, and smaller sums elsewhere, against which there were charges of about half these amounts.

94. Excluding these the receipts are, except in the North-Western Provinces where there is a slight falling off, everywhere a little in advance of last year.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
218,4	India	224,9	247,2	241,1
344,6	Madras	344,6	344,6	344,6
87,5	Bombay	89,9	85,0	90,4
39,4	Other Provinces	41,6	44,4	44,4
689,9	TOTAL .	701,0	721,2	720,5

95. These figures vary only as some item falls into arrears or some arrear is recovered. Last year's realisations were rather less than a year's dues; and this year's are, partly in consequence of that, a little more than a year's dues.

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
8,477,0	EXPENDITURE	8,634,3	8,479,7	8,482,6

96. Under this head we have first to note a large falling off under opium, 310,6, compared with Budget, and 428,1 compared with last year, due entirely to the failure of the opium crop, which was much smaller than in any recent year. A saving of 99,7 under salt arises chiefly from smaller progress being made on revising preventive establishments in Madras and Bombay, the figures being in the end nearly the same as those of 1882-83. The account of Land Revenue refunds under the recent orders of the Secretary of State regarding enhancements in Bombay brought an excess of 150,6 under the head of Refunds. The only question of estimate here involved was the particular year into which the charge should come. Under the other heads of expenditure there were for the most part small savings.

3.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
91,5	Land Revenue	47,9	208,9	221,6
53,8	Salt	25,4	42,3	34,6
36,6	Stamps	36,0	37,4	39,3
52,4	Customs	37,6	30,9	31,1
21,0	Assessed Taxes	18,6	16,3	16,0
61,3	Other Revenue Refunds	30,4	38,6	45,7
316,6	TOTAL .	195,9	374,4	388,3

97. It is mainly under *Land Revenue* that explanation is required of the variations under this head, and there the figures have been unusually large in Madras and in Bombay. They are, namely.—

21,0	Madras	10,0	32,1	32,7
	Bombay—			
33,0	Special Refunds	...	141,0	150,6
13,8	Other Refunds	13,0	12,8	18,1
23,7	Other Provinces	24,9	23,0	20,2
91,5	TOTAL .	47,9	208,9	221,6

98. In Madras there were two heavy payments, aggregating 10,0 in the Godavari District.

99. The "Special" Bombay figure is connected with the arrangements for adjustment of the difference of assessment alluded to in last year's report. At the time of the budget estimates the matter was expected to be settled within 1882-83, but as very little came into that year, 141,0 was provided in the revised estimates according to the Collectors' statements. The whole amount allowed against the provision of 141,0 was 150,6.

100. The "*Other Revenue Refunds*" were especially heavy last year on account of Excise refunds having to be made in Bombay for two years. These refunds in 1883-84 have returned to a normal figure, and would have been lower but for two special payments, amounting to 9,3 in the Madras districts of Madura and Tinnevelly.

4.—Assignments and Compensations.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
286,3	India	312,2	323,6	314,8
7,3	Central Provinces	7,3	7,3	7,2
3,1	Assam	3,3	3,2	3,4
11,3	Bengal	12,3	11,8	11,0
6,6	North-Western Provinces	7,8	8,0	7,6
21,5	Punjab	21,7	21,4	21,1
119,4	Madras	118,1	117,9	116,8
739,6	Bombay	763,4	763,0	757,0
1,195,1	TOTAL .	1,246,1	1,256,2	1,238,9

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

101. The payments in India are mostly salt compensations, of which the annual amount is nearly that stated in the budget estimate. It was mentioned in last year's report that 27,3 remained unpaid in 1882-83 out of certain of these payments, and the discharge of these arrears in 1883-84 causes a comparative increase in the charges. The difference between the revised estimates and the actuals represents some arrears unpaid to the States of Jodhpur and Jeypore.

102. The only other large figure is that of Bombay, which was affected in much the same way. 16,1 remained unpaid at end of 1882-83, and enhanced the charges of 1883-84. Besides this, some of the Bombay charges depend upon, and are liable to increase with the land revenue assessment.

5.—Land Revenue.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	CHARGES, EXCLUDING REVENUE SURVEY UNDER SURVEY OF INDIA—			
25,2	India	25,7	25,4	30,8
75,2	Central Provinces	78,3	76,7	64,6
154,7	Burma	164,8	165,6	178,6
89,0	Assam	81,5	86,2	82,6
321,8	Bengal	316,5	336,9	337,3
640,9	North-Western Provinces	786,7	764,3	769,0
233,1	Punjab	247,0	232,9	289,2
740,2	Madras	756,2	771,8	772,7
652,0	Bombay	648,0	665,0	675,2
2,932,1	TOTAL OTHER CHARGES	3,104,7	3,124,8	3,200,0
5	Add England	9	3	3
3,042,5	TOTAL INCLUDING REVENUE SURVEY	3,211,7	3,242,5	3,329,2
	REVENUE SURVEY CHARGES—			
11,7	India	10,1	10,7	10,7
...	Central Provinces	...	1,5	1,5
60,8	Burma	64,6	65,9	66,5
2,7	Assam	2,1	8,7	7,5
6,4	Bengal	8,4	9,0	9,5
26,3	North-Western Provinces	26,7	27,8	31,7
2,0	Punjab	3,0	2,7	1,5
109,9	TOTAL REVENUE SURVEY CHARGES	114,9	126,3	128,9

The expenditure under this head has been exhibited in the Finance and Revenue Accounts in a more completely classified form than before.

103. For the advance under *India* see explanation on the Revenue side, para. 49.

104 The estimates in *Burma* were under several heads much over-spent. A portion of the excess occurs under the head of Commission on collections and is easily explained with reference to the increase in the amount of land revenue gathered in. But under Collectors' and Deputy Commissioners' establishments, the increase from 63,3 in budget to 69,6 in the accounts, seems to be due to insufficiency of estimates.

105. The excess in *Assam* is mainly due to some heavy charges for settlement and survey of waste lands which were not provided for in the budget estimates.

106. In *Bengal* the accounts contain a small charge for record-room establishments and also some establishment charges which have hitherto been put down to Provincial Rates. During the year also considerable charges, not provided for in the estimates, were incurred in the management of Government estates in Midnapore district.

107. The *North-West* estimates provided about ten lakhs new expenditure on payment of Patwaris, under the arrangements introduced in March 1882.

108. The large excess in the *Punjab* is for the most part nominal and arises from the inclusion in the accounts of six or eight lakhs of revenue and expenditure on account of Process-serving and Patwaris The revenue will be found under the head of Provincial Rates.

109. In *Madras* the additional cost of the revision of subordinate establishments was not sufficiently provided for ; and besides this, arrangements were made at the end of the year for pushing on the survey work at an additional cost of 12,0 not provided for in the estimates.

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

110. In *Bombay* there were also some new charges, mostly of a temporary nature, for which the estimates had not provided, such as village establishments for the collection of a new cess in Sind, 6,6 for destruction of locusts, and about 8,0 by bringing to account certain arrear charges for survey operations in Sind, which it is the practice to adjust, as between Government and occupants, only when the survey operations are brought to a close.

111. The *Revenue Survey* charges incurred in the Survey of India are separately set forth in the above abstract statement, because they are the subject of a special financial arrangement for the distribution of charges in accordance with the work done. The matter will be dealt with under the principal head of "Survey of India."

This arrangement, however, does not affect Madras and Bombay where Revenue Survey charges are purely Local.

6.—Opium.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
2,156,0	Payments to cultivators and manufacturing charges	2,026,8	1,730,9	1,721,8
124,6	Other charges	135,5	129,1	129,2
2,2	India, Punjab, Bombay, and England	3,0	3,5	3,7
2,282,8	TOTAL	2,165,3	1,863,5	1,854,7

112. The whole of the difference shown in these figures is to be accounted for by the unusually short produce of the season. The extent to which advances and settlement of advances enter into the accounts prevents any accurate reckoning of the expenditure at so much per chest, and a short crop is necessarily comparatively more expensive than a full one. The following figures, however, bear on the matter:—

Year.	No. of chests produced. Provision.	Excise.	Total.	Total payments to cultivators and manufacture charges.	Average per chest.
1880-81	52,969	3,774	56,743	1,909,2	R336
1881-82	49,732	4,768	54,500	1,931,4	„ 354
1882-83	54,039	3,965	58,004	2,156,0	„ 372
1883-84	38,214	4,318	42,532	1,721,8	„ 405

113. The miscellaneous charges have been swollen by the cost, 4,6, of a Commission of Enquiry into the working of the department, and the Calcutta charges reckoned under this head stand, for the same reason, at an unusually high figure, having been for the last three years 3,7, 4,0, and 5,8.

7.—Salt.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	NORTHERN INDIA SALT DEPARTMENT.			
106,3	Establishments and Contingencies	107,9	105,7	105,9
	Manufacture and Excavation—			
17,6	Sambhar	22,5	22,5	22,6
5	Didwana	1,0	1,0	8
8,1	Pachbudra	5,0	2,5	2,1
1	Phalodi	6	2	...
..	Luni	...	...	...
6,3	Punjab Mines	8,0	7,5	6,0
33,5	Purchase and Freight	47,4	46,9	25,7
3,6	Burma and Bengal	5,5	5,5	4,6
	Madras—			
81,6	Establishments and Contingencies	112,4	105,9	104,4
70,7	Purchase and Freight	77,6	57,1	56,2
	Bombay—			
81,3	Establishments and Contingencies	109,7	82,0	76,7
37,2	Purchase and Freight	46,5	36,8	37,5
2,2	Treaty Salt	2,2	1,2	...
...	England	..	4,1	4,1
449,0	TOTAL	546,3	478,9	446,6

114. In the *Northern India Salt Department* the differences occur in respect of manufacture and purchase and freight. In the first of these, the season at Sambhar Lake was

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

more prosperous than last year, but in Pachbudra there was a failure, owing partly to the inroads of Bombay salt and partly to the obstacles interposed by want of fodder along the trade route.

115. The diminution of charges under purchase and freight is due to further progress in shutting up the depôts introduced a few years ago.

116. Under *Madras* the budget estimate provided for the reorganisation of establishments, which had only very partially come into the accounts of 1882-83. The expenditure was within the estimate under purchase and freight; the figures were reduced by an unfavourable manufacturing season, which has left its mark also on the revenue.

117. In *Bombay* the progress of the organisation of establishments and of the Kathiawar preventive line lags behind the estimates. A furthur saving of 10,0 occurred in respect of the intended outlay on petty construction for the preventive force, the work being partly made over to the Public Works Department in whose accounts it will appear.

118. The absence of budget provision in *England* was due to want of information as to the demands to be made for stores.

8.—Stamps.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
59,0	Charge for sales (chiefly discount)	59,9	63,4	62,1
19,5	Other expenditure	19,7	19,6	19,2
44,9	ENGLAND	23,4	27,7	27,8
123,4	TOTAL	103,0	110,7	109,1

119. The charges under the first head have been increased in three provinces,—Assam, Bengal, and Madras. In Assam the charges for sale of court-fee stamps have increased from 8 to 1,4 (budget 7) owing to an increase in the rate of discount allowed.

120. In Madras the charges include for the first time an amount of 1,4 expended in respect of new arrangements for copies of judicial papers.

121. The indents on *England* exceeded the estimate.

9.—Excise.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
94,4	TOTAL	94,4	92,8	92,3

122. The savings have occurred chiefly in Bengal and North-Western Provinces. In the former there has been a slight reduction of preventive and distillery establishments and in the latter an experiment in directly managing the excise farms in Meerut and Bulandshahr was discontinued.

10.—Provincial Rates.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
23,5	Bengal	20,7	25,0	26,9
30,0	Other Provinces	30,4	28,1	27,6
53,5	TOTAL	51,1	53,1	54,5

123. The increase under this head is due to establishments entertained for revaluations; they no doubt paid for themselves in increased receipts, as mentioned upon the receipt side; but their omission from the budget estimates is due to the fact that the administrative arrangements run by the year from October to September.

11.—Customs.

1882-83 Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
19,6	Burma	18,3	17,4	17,2
55,8	Bengal	49,6	48,0	48,6
18,5	Madras	18,3	17,3	17,0
61,1	Bombay	57,5	55,5	56,5
.	England	..	...	...
155,0	TOTAL	143,7	138,2	139,3

124. The Customs establishments were reduced as soon as possible after the abolition of duties in March 1882, but naturally the reductions had not then full effect in the accounts of 1882-83. They were complete by the beginning of 1883-84, and this year thus shows a lower scale of charges. Some small savings have accrued also through the absence of overtime employment, as noted upon the receipt side.

Section B.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*concluded.*

12.—Assessed Taxes.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
12,9	TOTAL	14,0	13,6	13,2

125. The charges in each province stand at a little more than last year, but the figures are very similar, both under Revenue and under Expenditure. I therefore take this opportunity of comparing percentages :—

	Net Receipts.	Collection Charges.	Per thousand Rupees collected.
	£	£	R
India	4	...	...
Central Provinces	24,858	45	1·8
Bengal	148,300	9,668	65·1
North-Western Provinces	114,720	635	5·5
Punjab	53,228	193	3·6
Madras	46,130	680	14·7
Bombay	122,879	1,993	16·2
TOTAL	510,119	13,214	

126. The singular inequality of the charges for collection arises from the differences of system in the several provinces, in the matter of subordinate revenue establishments.

13.—Forest.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
41,1	Central Provinces	50,0	45,8	43,5
121,9	Burma	132,0	140,4	121,6
83,8	North-Western Provinces	113,0	111,2	104,1
126,2	Bombay	140,1	158,4	154,5
189,0	Other Provinces	236,4	224,6	219,8
5,3	England	5,0	4,6	5,9
567,3	TOTAL	676,5	685,0	649,4

127. In the first three provinces the budget estimates, framed at a time when the Forest Department was especially active, provided for very active operations in the future. In the *Central Provinces* this expectation was disappointed and both revenue and expenditure only slightly exceeded that of 1882-83. In *Burma* heavy operations were proceeding at the end of the year, and caused an enhancement of charge to be provided for in the revised estimate. A good deal of the expenditure however remained to pass over into 1884-85, partly through the stranding of a lot of timber on its way to depôt, partly through non-settlement of certain contractors' accounts. As the depôt system is largely in operation in Burma, curtailment of expenditure in the supply of depôts may be coincident with high revenue for supplies made from them. In the *North-Western Provinces*, the budget estimate provided for extended operations for the supply of sleepers to the Bengal and N. W. Railway, which are noticed also on the revenue side.

128. In *Bombay* the differences mainly arise in connection with two heads as follows :—

49,3	Removal of timber by Government agency	49,5	67,3	67,5
23,4	Demarcation	33,9	31,4	23,4

129. The first of these is accounted for by the operations noticed on the revenue side. The second by a failure on the part of the department to secure the progress expected in their budget estimates.

130. In the department generally the estimates for establishments as well as for other charges seem to be higher than is necessary, but this particular year the over-estimate was partly attributable to the issue of orders regarding departmental reorganisation.

14.—Registration.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
184,5	TOTAL	186,3	170,8	167,1

131. This diminution of expenditure represents the removal to departmental heads of the record-room charges under the change of classification noted on the revenue side.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised	Accounts.
1,709,0	RECEIPTS . .	1,670,0	1,623,1	1,672,7
1,908,6	EXPENDITURE . .	2,039,8	2,020,4	1,984,0
—199,6	NET . .	—369,8	—397,3	—311,3
—216,2	POST OFFICE (NET) .	—211,9	—214,2	—215,8
—80,0	TELEGRAPH (NET) .	—184,5	—186,7	—146,6
+96,6	MINT (NET) . . .	+26,6	+3,6	+51,1

132. The variations from estimate here are not very great. The net saving compared with estimates, and the principal difference as compared with last year's figures are both under the Capital account of Telegraph expenditure.

XII.—Post Office.

1882-83. Accounts.	IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.	Budget	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
608,4	Sale of Postage Stamps	632,4	649,9	651,8
257,0	Parcel and other Postage collected in cash . .	261,0	259,6	261,2
80,8	Money Order Fees including Postal Orders . .	85,7	89,0	91,5
52,2	Other Receipts	52,2	38,2	38,5
998,4	TOTAL .	1,031,3	1,036,7	1,043,0
26,8	DEDUCT—Accounted for to other Governments .	25,3	29,8	28,8
971,6	NET RECEIPTS	1,006,0	1,006,9	1,014,2
6,2	ADD—District Post	4,9	4,8	4,5
977,8	TOTAL .	1,010,9	1,011,7	1,018,7

133. Under the first two heads there is a little more to say than that the transactions of the department continue to show an increase which this year is rather larger than usual. Money orders also continue to increase, as shown by the following figures :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Inland Orders	5,733,5	6,468,4	7,313,4
Overland and Foreign Orders	174,7	213,0	240,2

And with them the amount of commission they bring in.

134 The miscellaneous receipts are mostly on account of Passenger Van and Bullock Train Service. They fell off largely (as did also the expenditure) owing to the closing of the Ferozepur-Ludhiana line and of the agency in Calcutta.

XIII.—Telegraph.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
410,8	Indian	453,6	411,4	401,9
134,0	Indo-European	103,4	113,4	120,3
5	Provincial	1	3	4
545,3	TOTAL .	557,1	525,1	522,6

135. The decrease in *Indian* receipts is mostly due to reduction of tariff in respect of State messages by the application to them of the "Deferred" rate. This prevented the increase of revenue which had been assumed in the budget estimate. The revised estimate would have been realised, but for the postponement from 1883-84 to 1884-85 of certain recoveries from railways.

136 In the *Indo-European* Telegraph several causes combined to increase the receipts, a stoppage on the Eastern Company's line, general briskness of trade on the Persian Gulf Section, and some casual receipts by sale of old buildings at Teheran, which may, however, have to be refunded.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*continued.*

137. For a comparison between years, it is necessary to take into account the payments made under the common-purse arrangements, the net revenue appearing as follows :—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Gross revenue	92,6	134,0	120,3
Repayments	8,7	30,7	5,8
NET	83,9	103,3	114,5

and explaining the apparent decrease of revenue in 1883-84.

XIV.—Mint.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
108,9	Seignorage on silver	83,5	61,0	64,5
35,0	Gain on copper coinage	10,0	15,0	56,0
	OTHER RECEIPTS.			
8,0	Calcutta	6,3	6,3	7,6
6	Madras	...	...	...
33,4	Bombay	2,2	4,0	3,3
185,9	TOTAL	102,0	86,3	131,4

138. The seignorage on silver is necessarily incapable of accurate forecast, and even the revised estimates are liable to be disturbed by excessive or deficient remittances at the end of the year.

139. The importations of silver have been in recent years—

	Net Importation.	Silver Coinage.	Seignorage.
1878-79	3,970,7	7,210,8	141,2
1879-80	7,869,7	10,257,0	212,0
1880-81	3,892,6	4,249,7	76,1
1881-82	5,379,0	2,186,3	43,4
1882-83	7,480,6	6,427,4	108,9
1883-84	6,406,2	3,663,4	64,5

140. The gain on copper coinage is a somewhat complicated account, and the nature of it may with advantage be explained in a little detail.

		1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
The Government necessarily keeps a large amount of copper coin in stock, and as the manufacture of ₹100 worth of coin costs only about ₹45, there is a gain on manufacture of about ₹55 per ₹100. This profit, however, we are entitled to take as revenue only when the coin passes from reserve stock into actual circulation. At the beginning of the year we held in reserve stock	A	222,9	160,9	147,2
And we held, under a suspense account, the profit of its manufacture, namely	B	123,1	90,3*a*	84,8
The manufacture of copper coin is carried on entirely under an advance account, which we charge with the cost of copper and other expenditure of manufacture. As we credit this account with the nominal value of the copper manufactured, we found that it had obtained, by manufacturing copper coins of the nominal value of	C	4,0	104,9	117,0
A net profit (taken under the aforesaid suspense account) of	D	—8,7	51,6	66,2
After meeting the loss incurred by the destruction of old and other coin of the nominal value of	E	16,1	11,3	22,3
We had thus to deal with copper coin, the sum of A and C less E	F	210,8	254,5	241,9
And the profit realised on it, which is the sum of B and D	G	114,4	141,9	151,0
Now, of the amount of copper coin mentioned in line F, there was				
Passed into circulation	H	42,6	79,3	114,4
Remaining in reserve stock	K	160,9	147,2	116,8
Otherwise disposed of	L	7,3	28,0	10,7
reckoning which gave us the following proportional distribution of the profit G—				
Appropriable to revenue	M	23,4	45,7	72,6
Remaining under suspense account	N	87,9*a*	84,8	74,1
Written off on account of coins otherwise disposed of		3,1	11,4	4,3
TOTAL AS BEFORE		114,4	141,9	151,0

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*continued.*

Against M, we had further to charge such expenses as those of the conveyance of copper into the interior, which amounted to .	9,4	10,7	16,6
And left us with net gain on revenue account of . . .	14,0	35,0	56,0

(*a*) Difference of 2,4 due to the Bombay profit account not having been taken into account in 1881-82, and a net credit balance of 2,4 having been brought on the India books in 1882-83.

141. This continuing increase in the amount of copper coins passing into circulation has been quite unanticipated.

142. The special miscellaneous receipts of the Bombay mint of 1882-83 are not repeated in 1883-84. Otherwise there is nothing in the *other receipts* to remark. They were in both mints a little better than estimate.

15.—Post Office.

1882-83. Accounts.	IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
36,2	Chief Post Office	41,9	41,1	40,9
614,1	Presidency and District Offices . . .	644,4	636,7	639,4
303,1	Conveyance of Mails	292,4	301,4	302,3
30,4	Other Charges	26,3	28,9	30,8
983,8	TOTAL .	1,005,0	1,008,1	1,013,4
108,7	ADD—District Post Office	115,8	112,2	114,6
1,092,5	TOTAL INDIA .	1,120,8	1,120,3	1,128,0
101,5	ENGLAND .	102,0	105,6	106,5
1,194,0		1,222,8	1,225,9	1,234,5

143. The estimates under Chief Office were enhanced to provide for the additional work connected with Postal Notes and Postal Savings Banks. Both under this and under the next head the Director General did not find it necessary to bring into operation all the increases he had estimated for.

144. The excess in the charge for conveyance of mails must be taken directly against the large increase of receipts by letter postage. The payments to railways depend largely on weight and bulk, and an unexpected increase in these produced larger payments as well as larger receipts.

145. The miscellaneous charges also exceeded estimate: part of this excess arose from the separation of the Guarantee Fund into a deposit account. All new receipts passed to this deposit account, while the expenditure was to continue under the service head until the receipts, already brought to account, were exhausted.

146. The indents for English stores somewhat exceeded the estimate.

16.—Telegraph.

1882-83. Accounts.	INDIAN TELEGRAPH.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.			
74,2	India	106,5	82,3	101,9
75,8	England	153,0	125,5	109,1
	REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
340,3	India	367,5	384,8	337,9
7,4	England	7,0	9,0	8,8
	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.			
62,3	India	69,2	66,0	67,4
63,8	England	38,0	38,1	38,3
	PROVINCIAL.			
...	Bengal	...	2	3
1,5	Bombay	4	5,9	5,5
625,3	TOTAL . .	741,6	711,8	669,2

147. *Indian Telegraph.*—There has been a difference between estimates and accounts in India in respect of the treatment of certain charges for first fitting of offices, which were estimated under Revenue but charged correctly to Capital. Taking both accounts

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—*continued.*

together we get, budget 474,0, revised 467,1, and accounts 439,8, the saving in charges being due to the establishment being kept below the authorised strength. The savings in the English account arose from several indents for stores being received too late for execution within the year.

148. Under *Indo-European* Telegraph, the India charges were reduced by postponement of projected alterations of the line in Persia, a work which in some measure depends upon the progress of the Persian Government in making a new road. Establishments were also smaller than estimated. The English part of the charges, both under estimate and under accounts, falls short of last year by reason of the diminution of refunds noticed on the revenue side.

17.—Mint.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
46,8	Calcutta Mint	36,2	42,6	42,5
36,5	Bombay Mint	35,0	35,0	33,4
6,0	Stores from England	4,2	5,1	4,4
89,3	TOTAL	75,4	82,7	80,3

149. The excess expenditure in Calcutta is in the recoinage of old silver coin called in by F. D. No. 2432, dated 17th August 1881, which was not sufficiently provided for in the estimates.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1882-83 Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
1,437,3	RECEIPTS	1,402,3	1,437,0	1,427,7

150. The main features of the comparison with 1882-83 are a falling off in jail manufactures and an increase in police receipts. Both of these, however, arise out of circumstances that affect, nearly equally, both sides of the account. There is a real falling off of revenue under Law and Justice, which was noticed also in 1882-83.

XV.—Law and Justice.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
250,9	Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	263,3	240,1	228,7
246,6	Jail Manufactures	233,2	222,5	192,9
159,4	Other Receipts	148,5	126,4	152,3
656,9	TOTAL .	645,0	589,0	573,9

151. Last year's report noticed the general falling off in the revenue from fees, fines, and forfeitures; and it has continued during the current year, nearly every province bearing witness to it. Part of the decrease is connected with the increase on stamp revenue, and arises from arrangements made for the collection of fees in stamps; but the greater part of it is in the item of "casual" receipts by fines and forfeitures. Jail manufactures also show a marked decrease, arising from the issue of orders by Government to curtail certain jail industries which competed with private trade. The net figures of jail manufacture are as follow:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Receipts	246,6	262,3	246,6	192,9
Expenditure	230,4	225,9	213,1	161,6
NET .	16,2	36,4	33,5	31,3

So that the contraction of the jail industries has not as yet involved any loss of net revenue, though it seems to have prevented an increase of it.

XVI.—Police.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
132,7	Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	134,7	138,5	146,7
94,9	Other Receipts	91,5	172,3	165,2
227,6	TOTAL .	226,2	310,8	311,9

152. The increase under the first of these heads is mostly in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces, and in both cases is due to increase in the number of cattle pounds and higher revenue received from them. Under other receipts, the increases are mainly such as are counterbalanced by excess of expenditure; namely, payments received in the Punjab, Bombay, and elsewhere for police supplied to municipalities and cantonments; the particulars of these are stated in the remarks upon the expenditure. The increase, as compared with budget estimate, would have been still greater, but that in Bengal there was an over estimate.

XVII.—Marine.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	MARINE DEPARTMENT.			
100,9	Dockyards and sea-going vessels	89,0	77,5	76,0
	CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
	(Ports, Lighthouses, and River Navigation.)			
21,2	Burmah	22,5	21,2	20,5
...	Assam	...	1,6	1,4
95,2	Bengal	89,5	95,0	89,6
5	Madras	1,8	6	5
4,6	Bombay	4,3	5,0	4,8
222,4	TOTAL .	207,1	200,9	192,8

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

153. The diminution of receipts under *Marine Department* is due to diminution of work performed for other departments in the dockyards.

154. In the Civil Department it is only under Bengal that any explanation is required. The receipts there are mostly in connection with the Pilotage on the Hooghly river, and the falling off in the export trade, at the end of the year, caused a declension of the receipts in the last quarter of the year.

XVIII.—Education.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
121,4	Fees	123,7	125,5	128,5
77,2	Other Receipts	81,2	75,4	75,9
198,6	TOTAL	204,9	200,9	204,4

155. The receipts from fees, in every province, were in excess of Budget Estimate, and in nearly every province, notably in Madras, are higher than those of last year. The falling off in other receipts as compared with estimates is due to refusal on the part of Municipalities in Bengal to make contributions to High Schools.

XIX.—Medical.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
16,3	Hospital fees	28,1	16,6	18,6
37,5	Other receipts	18,5	31,6	34,0
2,2	ENGLAND	2,0	2,0	2,4
56,0	TOTAL	48,6	50,2	55,0

156. By a mis-classification in the North-West Estimates 12,1 which belonged to the head "other receipts" was shown as Hospital fees. With this alteration the Budget figures stand at 16,0 and 30,6 and the actuals follow them with a slight increase in both heads.

XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	CINCHONA PLANTATIONS—			
1,4	England	...	...	...
26,6	India	16,3	26,7	24,0
	INLAND LABOUR TRANSPORT—			
6,8	Fees	7,4	7,4	9,4
8,5	MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT	14,7	13,8	15,9
32,4	OTHER ITEMS (India)	31,6	36,1	39,4
	" (England)	5	1,2	1,0
75,7	TOTAL	70,5	85,2	89,7

157. The variation in respect of Cinchona sold arises entirely in the proceedings of the Madras Government, which had at first intended that no sales should be made in 1883-84. The Revised Estimates provided for 10,7 the estimated produce of a sale of 165 bales which had been ordered by the Government, but as the prices realised disappointed expectations, the sales were afterwards suspended.

158. The transactions of the Mathematical Instrument Department were more considerable than they have been for some past years.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts
10,948,0	EXPENDITURE . . .	11,153,6	11,307,0	11,250,0

159. The differences under Jail Manufactures and Police balance each other and respond to differences already noticed upon the revenue side. The larger part of the increase of 96,5, as compared with Budget, arises from purchases of vessels charged to Marine and from six months' payment of subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan under an arrangement made after the estimates were passed. There is excess expenditure also under general administration.

18—General Administration.

GOVERNMENTS AND SECRETARIATS.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
344,5	India	334,3	340,5	321,6
14,8	Central Provinces	14,8	15,0	15,8
16,8	Burmah	17,0	17,7	17,5
12,8	Assam	13,5	14,2	15,3
62,7	Bengal	60,9	61,4	61,9
49,2	North-Western Provinces . . .	47,1	48,8	52,9
45,1	Punjab	43,9	45,5	43,8
74,1	Madras	70,0	72,2	72,4
97,5	Bombay	97,6	98,5	99,2
717,5	TOTAL .	699,1	713,8	700,4
	REVENUE CONTROL AND FINANCIAL OFFICERS—			
81,3	India	94,2	96,5	97,9
25,9	Central Provinces	26,3	26,5	38,6
27,7	Burmah	31,9	30,1	31,5
10,0	Assam	10,8	9,8	10,3
127,0	Bengal	128,2	132,7	134,7
100,5	North-Western Provinces	103,9	105,8	106,3
82,8	Punjab	81,9	83,9	93,8
69,4	Madras	68,7	70,5	69,9
72,0	Bombay	70,9	75,0	75,6
596,6	TOTAL .	616,8	630,8	658,6
249,8	ENGLAND .	239,0	241,7	239,4
1,563,9	TOTAL OF ALL .	1,554,9	1,586,3	1,598,4

160. Under *Governments and Secretariats* there were several causes of saving in the India Estimates. Out of 8,0 for Telegraph charges (Viceroy's Household) only 5,2 were spent; and for half the year an appointment of Executive Member of Council was vacant. The Home and Foreign Secretariats had also large savings in their contingent expenditure. The Revised Estimate made an addition of more than 10,0 to the provision for tour charges; but the Expenditure finally fell below the original provision.

161. A small excess in the Central Provinces is due to some casual expenditure.

162. In Burmah the slight excess is met by a decrease under the second group of the charges. That in Assam is due to the Chief Commissioner taking leave for three months during part of which time there were double payments.

163. In Bengal the excess was mostly under Tour allowances; and in the North-Western Provinces there is a large excess under this head (Expenditure 11,8 against Estimate 7,0), part of which, being outlay on Tents and Carpets, ought either to have been foreseen, or not to have been incurred.

164. The excess in Madras is due to leave arrangements in the Secretariat, and that in Bombay to expenditure, unprovided for in the estimates, incurred in building a Railway carriage for His Excellency the Governor.

165. Under *Revenue Control* and other charges, we have first an excess in India due to an arrear payment of 4,3 of allowance due to the Presidency Bank for 1882-83. In Bengal there was excess expenditure under Commissioners and under Local Fund

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

Establishments, the cause of which is the same as explained in paragraph 145 of last year's report. The excess in the North-West is a mere transfer of certain Local Fund Establishment charges from the head of Land Revenue. That in the Punjab is due to the same causes as the Bengal excess.

166. The following figures are the abstract statement of Indian charges under this head, continued from last year's report.

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Governors and Chief Commissioners	168,6	172,2	165,2	173,2	172,9
Councils and Secretariats . .	543,3	544,3	513,2	544,3	527,5
Revenue Boards and Commissioners	305,0	311,6	311,5	315,3	319,8
Offices of Account and Finance	245,3	243,0	252,4	257,9	281,5
Other Charges . . .	16,3	20,4	20,6	23,4	57,3

19.—Law and Justice.

1882-83. Accounts.	Courts of Justice and Law Officers.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
13,5	India	16,4	16,8	17,1
68,7	Central Provinces	72,1	70,8	69,3
94,4	Burmah	100,6	99,0	99,2
49,9	Assam	50,9	50,8	50,1
746,5	Bengal	752,5	758,5	748,1
395,5	North-Western Provinces	402,0	400,6	404,8
219,1	Punjab	224,2	224,2	227,4
377,9	Madras	375,8	379,6	381,6
431,7	Bombay	432,6	434,4	437,1
2,397,2	Total Courts of Justice .	2,427,1	2,434,7	2,434,7
132,1	Port Blair Settlement	139,7	135,4	136,0
466,3	Jail Charges	505,0	457,3	462,8
213,1	Jail Manufactures	225,2	190,2	161,6
39,7	Refunds	43,3	39,3	38,7
5,4	Other Charges	4,8	4,5	4,6
1,3	England	1,6	3	4
3,255,1	Total .	3,346,7	3,261,7	3,238,8

167. The first part of these charges, being for the most part salaries, exhibits no great variation from estimates or from the actuals of last year. The apparent excesses in the North-Western Provinces and Madras are really due to the inclusion of record office charges, under new arrangements which have brought in equivalent receipts. In the Punjab additional Judges in the Chief Court and additional Munsiffs were entertained and caused a considerable excess over last year's figures and a small excess over estimates. The excess in Bombay occurred also mostly in respect of Civil and Sessions Courts.

168. *Jail Charges*, as in all years in which prices are fairly low, exhibit a considerable saving compared with estimates, as the estimates for feeding prisoners are of necessity taken at a reasonably high level. The saving in charges of *Jail Manufacture* has been explained in connection with the receipts under that head.

20.—Police.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
34,4	India	36,8	36,8	36,6
130,7	Central Provinces	133,5	138,7	137,1
223,3	Burmah	237,4	235,0	237,1
81,8	Assam	84,5	86,0	89,9
446,1	Bengal	477,8	459,5	458,6
596,8	North-Western Provinces	614,4	602,4	603,9
282,6	Punjab	282,8	329,7	334,9
396,3	Madras	399,3	391,2	387,7
450,9	Bombay	441,5	481,3	475,2
2,642,9	Total .	2,708,0	2,760,6	2,761,0

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS—*continued.*

169. The excess of charges in the Central Provinces is chiefly due to a local expedition against the Kalahandi State, and will be partly recovered from the revenues of that State. In Assam the increase of expenditure arises from a re-organization of the frontier police, ordered by the Government of India in September 1883. In Bengal the budget estimates were taken at a high figure to provide for the cost of municipal police recently added to the charges of Government, but very considerable savings in the District Executive force have greatly diminished this excess charge. The same savings affect also the figures of the North-Western Provinces.

170. In the Punjab and in Bombay the municipal and cantonment police bring a large excess upon the expenditure, as they did also upon the receipts, the figures of the three last years being:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
PUNJAB—			
Receipts	0	0	52,0
Charges, District Force	244,0	240,1	290,0
BOMBAY—			
Receipts	4,9	5,9	33,0
Charges, Presidency Police	15,3	16,1	44,6

This, however, does not account for the whole increase in Bombay as there are also larger allowances to village police, these being in that presidency largely regulated by Land Revenue, as in the analogous case of the allowances to village revenue officers.

21.—Marine.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	MARINE DEPARTMENT.			
220,6	Dockyards and sea-going vessels	229,0	278,4	246,6
	CIVIL DEPARTMENT.			
	Ports, Light-houses and River Navigation.			
40,3	Burma	41,0	41,0	40,8
6,2	Assam	13,3	9,6	10,3
95,1	Bengal	85,6	96,1	86,9
9	Madras	1,2	1,2	1,1
3,3	Bombay	8,6	9,2	7,1
123,8	ENGLAND	136,7	211,2	196,8
490,2	TOTAL	515,4	646,7	589 6

171. The figures of the *Marine Department*, compared with actuals of 1882-83 and with estimates of 1883-84, exhibit first a decrease of about 25,0 in dockyard charges and in stores, repairs and building. Against this however comes an excess charge of 60,5 for the purchase in February 1884 of a new troopship, the *Canning*. This cost was fully provided for in the revised estimates.

172. The estimates in Assam were increased to provide for subsidies to a Company for a fast mail service, of which, however, a considerable amount did not come under payment in the course of the year. On the other hand, the charges of three small Government steamers, which had been wrongly provided for under other heads, were taken in the accounts under Marine, but they also brought in receipts under the same head.

173. The Bengal expenditure exhibits, under its main head of Pilotage charges, the same features as the receipts, namely:—

88,6	Pilotage Receipts	85,0	90,0	84,9
68,2	Pilotage Charges	66,7	71,5	66,1
20,4	NET	18,3	18,5	18,8

There was, however, a further excess of charge owing to the purchase of a new pilot brig, partly in 1882-83 and partly in 1883-84, for which no provision was made in the estimates.

174. In Bombay the estimates were considerably in excess of last year's on account of charges of a steamer and a flat, transferred to the Civil Department in 1883-84. The revised estimate provided for some new charges for compensation to fishermen for removal of stakes, the claims for which were not all settled within the year.

175. The *English* charges contained several large items not included in the estimates.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

£14,2 was spent in the repair, in England, of the *Tenasserim*, £3,7 on the establishment of the *Clive* while detained in England, 1,0 on a compensation charge. The charge for building the *Clive* exceeded estimate by 25,0, but against this came a saving of 14,3 on supplies of Coal to Bombay.

22.—Education.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
15,1	India	15,0	12,1	12,9
57,5	Central Provinces	55,3	58,0	58,0
32,7	Burmah	41,7	36,0	39,8
25,3	Assam	27,6	27,6	27,7
301,6	Bengal	319,4	312,0	315,5
168,4	North-Western Provinces	181,1	172,5	166,2
111,4	Punjab	116,0	115,3	117,0
183,1	Madras	182,8	179,6	187,5
250,6	Bombay	260,9	269,3	259,5
3	England	3	1	1
1,146,0	TOTAL	1,200,1	1,182,5	1,184,2

176. *India.*—The decrease is owing to the exclusion of the Mayo College at Ajmere from the accounts of Government.

177. *Central Provinces.*—The Budget estimate excluded about 3,0 of charges which (as mentioned in last year's report) it was intended to transfer to Municipalities, but which the Chief Commissioner finally decided to retain.

178. *Burmah.*—The Budget provided for a somewhat high scale of expenditure which the tightness of the provincial finances prevented being actually incurred.

179. *Bengal.*—The expenditure continues to advance, being 14,0 in advance of last year's. The increase is under most classes of schools and grants-in-aid Except under grants-in-aid, the Budget estimate fell a little short, but as an extra lakh had been provided for grants-in-aid of which less than half was spent, the expenditure on the whole was covered by the estimate.

180. *North-Western Provinces.*—The expenditure under Government Schools and Colleges was somewhat high in 1882-83, and was shewn at a high figure in the estimates for 1883-84. The expenditure, however, was considerably curtailed,—namely 11,2 and 89,2 in 1883-84, against 14,4 and 93,7 in 1882-83,—notwithstanding increase in grants-in-aid, from 22,3 to 25,3.

181. *Punjab.*—The increase here is found under most of the detailed heads.

182. *Madras.*—Last year's report noticed the large increase of expenditure in grants-in-aid and payments by results, which amounted to 58,4 in 1882-83, against 43,1 in 1881-82. The Budget estimate for 1883-84 did not provide sufficiently for this new and high scale of expenditure; and even the revised estimates fell considerably short.

183. *Bombay.*—The estimates taken on a whole cover the expenditure; but in the details there are several variations. There was excess of expenditure under Government Colleges and Schools, but there were savings by transfer of certain expenditure to the Public Works estimates, which prevented this excess appearing in the totals.

23.—Ecclesiastical.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
161,4	TOTAL	167,6	160,2	159,1

184. The estimate was pitched rather high, but the saving upon it is partly due to the fact that the Bishop of Calcutta was absent on leave for six months of the year.

24.—Medical.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
244,4	Medical Establishments	251,9	255,8	255,7
207,5	Hospitals and Dispensaries	222,8	212,8	215,7
233,6	Other Charges	240,5	236,7	237,9
7,4	England	7,5	7,7	7,5
692,9	TOTAL	722,7	713,0	716,8

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

185. The estimates under this head have been very closely followed in all the provinces, some shewing a slight excess and some a slight saving. The expenditure is on the whole somewhat increasing.

25.—Political.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
249,8	Political Agencies	248,5	251,2	251,1
53,6	Charges on North-West Frontier	50,8	50,2	53,7
66,7	Political Subsidies	16,6	89,5	89,2
19,1	Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	12,6	12,7	12,2
14,3	Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels, &c.	17,8	28,4	29,2
36,1	Refugees and State Prisoners	34,6	32,0	32,7
47,5	Other Charges	34,2	45,8	38,5
487,1	TOTAL INDIA	415,1	509,8	506,6
26,7	ENGLAND	27,3	25,9	26,1
513,8	TOTAL	442,4	535,7	532,7

186. The excess under both of the first heads arises in connexion with the Agency at Quettah. Here there is an increase both in establishment and in tour charges of the Agency, while the increase in Beluchi guards and levies add to the charges under the second group. A new Political Agency was also established in the Central Provinces, which added 1,8 to the charges of the year.

187. Under *Subsidies* the Budget estimates provided only for the Khan of Khelat's subsidy and a moiety of the Zanzibar subsidy. Under both of these heads an excess was paid; under the first, because as mentioned in last year's report, a lakh remained unpaid in 1882-83, and under the second, because, under a new arrangement with Her Majesty's Imperial Government, the full amount of subsidy 8,6 has now to be paid, instead of one-half only.

Besides this a settlement was made during the year of a subsidy to the Ameer of Afghanistan, who was to get a lakh a month from July 1883. Out of the 90,0 due for the year only 60,3 came in course of payment, the rest being held over by arrangement.

188. Under *Entertainment of Envoys* an excess in "India" was made up for by a saving in Bombay, but under Durbar presents large payments were made in excess of estimates.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
137,9	Survey of India	145,3	135,1	136,1
16,8	Geological Survey	20,0	18,0	18,6
62,2	Other Scientific Departments	64,2	56,7	60,7
57,7	Cinchona and Botanical Gardens	62,1	60,4	65,1
73,6	Other Agricultural Departments	97,0	80,0	83,1
28,8	Census	2	1,5	2,5
26,0	Other Statistical Charges	33,5	33,9	33,0
52,8	Emigration and Miscellaneous	52,7	50,2	49,4
455,8	TOTAL INDIA	475,0	435,8	448,5
26,0	ENGLAND	20,8	24,5	20,9
481,8		495,8	460,3	469,4

189. The estimates of the *Survey of India* cover Revenue Survey operations in all the provinces except Madras and Bombay, besides the scientific survey of India generally. The distribution of the figures is shown in the following statement, from which it will appear that though the expenditure on the whole exceeded the estimate, the difference

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS.—*continued.*

lay chiefly in that the estimates understated the proportion in which the charge would fall upon Revenue Survey.

	Revenue Survey.			Scientific Departments.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Actual.	Budget.	Revised.	Actual.
India . .	10,1	10,7	10,7	145,3	135,1	136,1
Central Provinces	...	1,5	1,5	...	...	...
Burmah . .	64,6	65,9	66,5	...	...	...
Assam . .	2,1	8,7	7,5	...	...	...
Bengal . .	8,4	9,0	9,5	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces .	26,7	27,8	31,7	...	...	...
Punjab . .	3,0	2,7	1,5	...	...	...
Bombay Forest .	5,1	5,2	5,1	...	...	...
	120,0	131,5	134,0	145,3	135,1	136,1
TOTAL OF BOTH BRANCHES	...	...	...	265,3	266,6	270,1

190. The cost of the *Geological Survey* and of other scientific departments was within estimate.

191. The large saving under *Agricultural Departments* was due to provision made by several Governments for experimental expenditure, which for various reasons was not all required.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
1,378,5	RECEIPTS . . .	1,269,5	1,414,3	1,512,6

192. We received under this head 130,0 on account of arrear interest from the Bombay Port Trust, and better interest in England upon the investment of the balances. A number of other smaller improvements added to the estimated figure.

XXI.—Interest.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
250,2	Currency Investment	250,2	250,2	250,3
343,2	Loans to Municipalities, &c.	342,2	438,2	489,1
76,4	Other Receipts	53,6	73,4	80,4
	ENGLAND—			
8,7	Investment of Cash Balance	5,0	29,0	27,6
12,8	Premium on Loans	...	...	...
2,6	Other Receipts	...	...	2,1
693,9		651,0	790,8	849,5

193. The *currency investment* was slightly altered during the year, but only so as to bring in an increase of interest by between ₹2,000 and ₹3,000. Half of this, however, namely, the extra ½ per cent. received on 4½ per cent. paper, was written back in reduction of the book-value of the investment.

194. The principal difference under *Loans to Municipalities, &c.*, arises in connexion with certain transactions of the Bombay Port Trust. When the debt of the Port Trust was settled in 1879 it accepted as part of the capital debt due to Government two sums of 52,9 and 77,1, the former being interest due to Government before the formation of the Trust in 1873, and the latter interest due during the construction of the Prince's Dock. It was not considered right to bring these amounts to credit as revenue when they were merely capitalized, and so the amount was credited to a suspense head, until actually realised from the Trust. This realisation took place when the Port Trust paid up part of its debt in 1882-83 and 1883-84, and the amounts, therefore, came into the accounts as interest. The first of these two amounts was not included in the Revised Estimates.

195. The account may be stated thus—

	Bombay Port Trust—			
	First Part	...	...	52,9
	Second Part	...	77,1	77,1
343,2	Other transactions	342,2	361,1	359,1
343,2	TOTAL .	342,2	438,2	489,1

And this arrangement of the figures shows that the remaining part of the head requires no particular explanation.

196. The outstanding loans are shown in the following figures in continuation of the statement presented last year.

	31st March 1882.	31st March 1883.	31st March 1884.
Native States	1,318,3	1,214,7	1,146,2
Presidency Corporations	5,595,8	5,408,7	5,333,9
Mofussil Municipalities	382,6	383,9	405,9
Landholders and others	659,9	654,1	607,3
Local Fund Committees	108,0	104,1	100,3
	8,064,6	7,765,5	7,593,6
Interest received (excluding Bombay Arrears 130,0) .	358,0	343,2	359,1
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year . .	4·439	4·419	4·729

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.

1882-83. Accounts		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts
128,6	Subscriptions to Military Funds, India . .	119,4	120,0	118,6
31,1	Appropriation from old Military Funds . .	32,8	34,8	32,6
41,6	Other items	41,3	45,3	50,0
104,0	Subscriptions to Widows' and Military Funds, England	99,7	99,6	101,2
305,3	TOTAL . .	293,2	299,7	302,4

197. The subscriptions to Military Funds continue to decrease and the appropriation to increase. Under "Other items," the increase is due to the extension of the practice of lending officers to Native States, and for other foreign service, and partly also to the subscriptions to the Bombay Civil Fund, which was transferred to Government in December 1882.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
57,8	TOTAL . .	57,2	52,9	50,6

198. The principal share of the falling off is in the Punjab. This was referred to in last year's report, but in the figures of 1882-83 the decrease was made up for by a special receipt under "India." The figures of Madras also show a decrease in 1883-84, which is due to local funds obtaining their supplies to a larger extent from the local market instead of from Government stores.

XXIV.—Miscellaneous.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
51,6	Unclaimed Deposits and Bills	55,3	33,0	52,6
60,0	Rents	65,1	62,8	63,7
10,9	Premium on Bills	14,6	13,8	15,3
173,3	Other items	125,1	143.3	173,6
	ENGLAND—			
11,0	Fines and Penalties	8,0	18,0	9
14,7	Other items			4,0
321,5	TOTAL . .	268,1	270,9	310,1

199. The receipts under this head have been all round a good deal better than the Estimates. Under the first head of Unclaimed Deposits and Bills, the Budget estimate was 55,3 for gross receipts, whereas the accounts, which, as explained last year, now show the net receipts only, nevertheless make up nearly the whole amount. Under Premium on Bills, the high receipts represent active trade and active demand for remittances. Under Other items, nearly every year brings in some considerable receipts of a casual nature, and this year brought high receipts of local funds in Bengal, and also some investment of local funds in North-Western Provinces of the same kind as those of the Punjab funds described in the report for 1881-82, para. 106.

200. The difference in the English account is owing to the remission of fines and penalties being taken by deduction from the receipts instead of being shown gross upon both sides.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
3,890,4	EXPENDITURE	3,968,1	3,960,2	3,882,5

201. There is nothing of a special nature to note under this head.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

1882-83 Accounts		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
163,7	India	159,7	175,9	175,7
42,5	Central Provinces	39,8	38,1	38,1
..	Burmah	...	3,5	3,5
3,1	Assam	3,0	3,0	2,6
106,4	Bengal	103,2	98,5	104,4
99,6	North-Western Provinces	110,0	100,0	99,8
43,3	Punjab	47,4	47,9	49,5
105,4	Madras	107,5	107,5	106,0
90,5	Bombay	93,5	91,3	90,9
654,5	TOTAL INDIA	664,1	665,7	670,5
31,2	ENGLAND	79,3	79,8	79,8
685,7	TOTAL .	743,4	745,5	750,3

202. A pension involving a charge of 1,0 was transferred at the beginning of the year from the *Central Provinces* to Bombay. The charge which appears in *Burmah* was included in the estimates under "Political."

203 The variation in the *Bengal* figure arises in connexion with some marriage grants; and the reduction in the *North-West* payments is ascribed partly to lapses, and partly to unclaimed payments. There is a slight increase in the Punjab owing to the payment of arrears to the Nawab of Tonk—see last year's report. *Madras and Bombay* show diminution by lapses of pensions.

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1882-83. Accounts		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
211,0	England	225,0	217,0	216,9
9	India	1,5	7	3,4
211,9	TOTAL .	226,5	217,7	220,3

204 The saving in England was in payments to Military officers in Civil employ. The charges in India are too much of a "casual" nature to admit of correct estimating.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

1882-83 Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	CIVIL—			
57,7	India	57,6	58,5	53,8
15,1	Central Provinces	15,1	15,2	15,1
22,5	Burmah	15,9	17,3	17,4
5,1	Assam	5,1	5,1	4,9
118,0	Bengal	116,7	118,7	114,0
110,0	North-Western Provinces	114,4	111,8	114,9
56,3	Punjab	54,7	57,3	56,7
84,3	Madras	86,3	86,6	86,6
132,4	Bombay	118,9	119,0	118,4
601,4	TOTAL, CIVIL .	584,7	589,5	581,8
	DONATIONS TO CIVIL FUNDS—			
56,4	Bengal Civil Fund	45,0	35,7	35,2
80,1	Madras	86,6	85,7	85,7
29,3	Bombay	...	...	...
165,8	TOTAL .	131,6	121,4	120,9

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES—*continued.*

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*continued.*

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	MILITARY AND MEDICAL FUNDS—			
22,8	India	16,8	16,8	17,1
13,2	Madras	14,5	12,5	12,0
10,5	Bombay	8,7	7,0	7,5
46,5		40,0	36,3	36,6
813,7	TOTAL, INDIA	756 3	747,2	739,3
1,390,1	ENGLAND	1,415,0	1,425,0	1,417,0
2,203,8	TOTAL	2,171,3	2,172,2	2,156,3

205. Under *Civil Pensions*, compared with last year, we find a reduction in Burmah, Bengal, and Bombay, owing to the excess brought into the figures of 1882-83, by the reduction of Customs Establishments; and by the special refund in Bombay of 14,6 alluded to in last year's report. The accounts fell short of the estimates in India by an amount that represents the marine pensions now charged under Marine; but in Burmah and the Punjab they exceed the estimates mostly by reason of short provision for the increase of charges in these comparatively new provinces.

206. Under *Donations to Civil Funds* the Bombay charge has ceased with the lapse of the fund, and the charge in the case of the Bengal fund fell short of the amount which, as reported in last year's report, was estimated to come in 1883-84, but actually came in 1882-83. See para. 44 above.

207. The *Military and Medical Fund* charges were over-estimated both in Madras and in Bombay.

30.—Stationery and Printing.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS—			
77,1	India	79,0	79,0	85,1
6,1	Central Provinces	5,6	6,7	6,5
10,5	British Burmah	11,2	8,7	8,7
2,4	Assam	2,7	3,9	3,5
30,8	Bengal	27,5	32,2	32,3
32,4	North-Western Provinces	31,9	31,4	29,7
24,1	Punjab	24,5	22,5	22,5
30,7	Madras	27,8	33,3	35,1
27,0	Bombay	27,6	26,9	27,3
241,1	TOTAL, PRINTING	237,8	244,6	250,7
	STATIONERY—			
60,0	Bengal	48,4	68,9	67,5
18,8	Madras	14,7	42,7	29,4
25,1	Other Provinces	28,1	25,4	25,6
162,6	England	133,0	123,0	112,5
266,5	TOTAL, STATIONERY	224,2	260,0	235,0
507,6	TOTAL	462,0	504,6	485,7

208. *India, Central Provinces, Assam, Bengal, and Madras,* have all exceeded their estimates for Government Printing, and have little explanation to give besides that the increase of work necessitated the sanction of increased establishments and machinery, which had not been fully provided for.

209. The estimates for purchase of *Stationery* in the Bengal office were altogether insufficient, 48,3 being purchased against an estimate of 30,0 only. The excess in Madras is due to a charge of 15,1 on account of stationery sent out by the India Office, being, in consequence of some mistake of description, sent out in the Remittance Account and adjusted in India instead of being finally brought to book in England. The local

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES—*continued.*

purchases of stationery in India were within the estimate. The charges for stores in England would, with the inclusion of the 15,1 just noticed, have nearly equalled the Budget estimate.

31.—Miscellaneous.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
7,4	Allowances, Rewards, &c.	5,8	7,7	8,6
25,7	Remittance Charges	28,7	25,2	23,5
5,5	Books and Periodicals	5,7	6,6	8,6
28,8	Charitable Payments	46,0	27,7	26,8
14,8	Rewards for destruction of wild animals	13,9	17,1	19,3
78,7	Petty Establishments	87,3	75,6	75,8
2,8	Petty Construction and Repairs	2,6	2,7	3,8
23,6	Miscellaneous Refunds	77,7	66,6	25,2
65,6	Other Charges	67,2	57,5	58,3
252,9	TOTAL, INDIA	334,9	286,7	249,9
	ENGLAND—			
7,9	Fines and Penalties remitted	30,0	33,5	20,1
20,6	Other Items			
281,4	TOTAL	364,9	320,2	270,0

210. Under most of these heads the estimates have been followed as closely as the varying nature of the expenditure admits. Under *Charitable Payments* Burmah made a budget provision of 17,9 but spent almost nothing (as was also the case in 1882-83.) The excess payments for *destruction of wild animals* are in Madras (8,2 against estimate 3,4) due to enhancement of scale of rewards in that Presidency. The diminution under *Petty Establishments,* also occurring mostly in Madras, is to a great extent balanced by increase in that portion of the same charge which comes under the head of General Administration. Under *Miscellaneous Refunds,* the estimate is made largely by rule-of-thumb,—that is, at a fixed amount based on the experience of several years. The charges everywhere but in Burmah were very small.

211. The estimate under *Other Charges,* is partly in nature of a reserve for unforeseen expenditure; and although in some provinces (*e.g.,* Bengal) the Budget provision was exceeded, yet the expenditure on the whole was within the assigned limits.

212. The *English* figures showed a saving 10,8 under the head of payments for Marine Insurance and stores lost. The high figure of the revised estimate in England should be taken against the similar high figure upon the receipt side.

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
1,500,0	EXPENDITURE	1,500,0	1,500,0	1,500,0

213. The total of this head is necessarily fixed. But the inability of the Public Works Department to work up to their estimates caused a large part of the fixed sum to be transferred from Protective Works (in the estimates) to Reduction of Debt (in the actual accounts). The actual Famine Relief charges were very small.

32.—Famine Relief.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
22,1	Expenditure	12,5	10,0	9,2

214. Small charges of 2 and 1,3 occur in Assam and Bengal, being mostly on account of relief to the tribes on the Eastern Frontier; 3,2 in Madras in further write-off of irrecoverable advances given during the famine of 1876-78; and 4,4 due to some small relief works in Bombay.

33.—Protective Works—Railways.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
—278,3	Southern Mahratta Railway	...	—22,1	—22,1
183,0	Rewari-Ferozpur Railway	560,2	522,6	513,8
2,3	Saugor-Katni-Bilaspur Survey	5,0	9,1	7,9
7,3	Jhansi-Manikpur	203,2	98,0	109,2
2,1	Cuddapah-Nellore	105,0	27,0	27,4
	Adoni-Guntoor	150,0	90,0	91,1
4,4	Vizagapatam-Raepur	5,0	13,7	11,6
3,5	Western Deccan	4,7	—3,5	—3,5
—53,4	Stores	—20,6	—108,9	—108,9
—129,1	TOTAL .	1,012,5	625,9	626,5

215. The expenditure greatly fell short of the budget proposals. Most of the expenditure is on the Rewari-Hissar Railway, progress on which was delayed by the difficulty of getting fuel for manufacture of bricks. For the two other Railways, Jhansi-Bargarh and Cuddapah-Nellore, sanction for the commencement of works was not received so soon as hoped for. The credits for stores exceed the estimates owing to short supplies during the year.

216. The following is a statement of the progress on each of the above works.—

Southern Mahratta.—A further recovery, at one time doubtful, was made from the Company, on account of expenditure incurred by Government.

Rewari-Ferozpur.—Rewari to Hissar, 89 miles, opened on May 1st, 1883, and Hissar to Sirsa, 51 miles, opened on March 1st, 1884 (20th March 1883 and January 1st, 1884, for goods). From Sirsa to Ferozpur earthwork and minor bridges nearly completed. Large bridge over Hansauti and Gaggar rivers completed.

Jhansi-Manikpur.—Works designed. Detailed estimates prepared. Land nearly all taken up. About one-third of total earthwork completed, materials being collected for minor works, and some progress made on the foundations of larger bridges.

Cuddapah-Nellore.—Line located. Preliminary operations commenced. Surveys for western extension commenced.

Bellari-Kistna.—Construction sanctioned in September. Cuttings and embankments in progress at intervals. Building materials collected, and several bridges begun.

Vizagapatam-Raepur.—Survey completed.

Western Deccan.—Expenditure reimbursed by Company.

Stores.—Account closed by issue of stores to Rewari-Ferozpur Railway

34.—Protective Works—Irrigation.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
203,4	TOTAL	343,3	291,0	283,2

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—*continued.*

217. The following is the expenditure on Protective Works, Irrigation :—

1882-83. Accounts.		Outlay before 1883-84.	Outlay during 1883-84. Budget	Revised.	Accounts
	BENGAL—				
...	Orissa Coast Canal	...	...	30,0	30,0
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—				
87,8	Betwa Canal	122,3	105,0	120,0	111,7
	PUNJAB—				
58,2	Swat River Canal	232,8	55,0	37,6	39,0
	BOMBAY—				
59,9	Nira Canal	194,6	59,8	39,1	37,3
37,6	Mhasvad Tank	91,2	60,2	46,4	37,1
13,5	Gokak Canal	26,6			10,2
	MADRAS—				
6,4	Survey, &c., for Canal Irrigation to Gopalpore	496,8	20,0	17,9	17,9
..	Reserve	...	43,3	...	...
263,4	TOTAL .	1,164,3	343,3	291,0	283,2

218 The differences, on each work, which are not very great, arise from the greater or less progress secured during the year. The amount taken in the estimates as "reserve" was not required.

219. *Betwa Canal.*—The head works (weir across river, subsidiary weirs, canal head and weir sluices) are nearly complete. Excavation of main canal nearly complete. Kathanud Branch practically complete. Hamirpur Branch half finished. Kalpi Branch levelled.

220. *Swat River Canal.*—Work is practically complete, only a few distributary channels remain. Water is passing down the main canal.

221. *Nira Canal.*—Dam at Bhatgarh reservoir raised ten feet above river. Weir across Vir Nala completed. Main canal completed to 33rd mile and works in full progress to 52nd.

222 *Mhasvad Tank.*—Dam practically complete, and first 5 miles of excavation.

223 *Gokak Canal.*—Main weir and head sluices complete. First section of canal completed. Distributaries in progress.

224. The expenditure under Protective Works includes grants of 30,0 towards the Orissa Coast Canal, and 13,3 to the Buckingham Canal.

35.—Reduction of Debt.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget	Revised.	Accounts
1,343,6	TOTAL	131,7	573,1	581,1

225. The amount estimated to be available for reduction of debt was increased by the sum short spent upon Railways and Irrigation.

226. The amount opened with an available balance of 79,3 in India (apart from the amount transferred, or held for transfer, to the English account.) Of this sum only 9,3 were required for payment on account of the four loans under discharge; so that 70,0 were still unappropriated. This sum, together with the amount for 1883-84, or 651,1 in all, was simply held in balance, so as to reduce *pro tanto* the necessities for borrowing in the year 1884-85.

227. The amount transmitted to England in 1882-83, Sterling £1,001,393, was applied in purchase and cancellation of £990,000 4 per cent. Debentures and £3,584 of 4 per cent. Stock

Section G.—PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

228. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Accounts :—

	State Railways.	East Indian Railway.	Guaranteed Railways.	Irrigation.	TOTAL.
Specific Revenue . . .	3,082,2	4,999,4	7,836,0	936,6	16,854,2
Land Revenue . . .	...	...	...	534,1	534,1
TOTAL .	3,082,2	4,999,4	7,836,0	1,470,7	17,388,3
Working Expenses . . .	1,705,7	1,787,2	4,147,8	514,8	8,155,5
Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	...	209,6	637,3	...	846,9
Charges in respect of Capital—					
a. Interest on Debt . .	1,329,8	504,3(*a*)	...	845,3	2,679,4
b. Annuities . . .	...	1,203,1	...	...	1,203,1
c. Guaranteed Interest . .	...	...	3,296,8	...	3,296,8
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	3,035,5	3 704,2	8,081,9	1,360,1	16,181,7
Net Gain or Loss according to Accounts	+46,7	+1,295,2	—245,9	+110,6	+1,206,6
Deduct—Exchange(*b*) . .	...	302,9	656,8	...	959,7
Net Gain or Loss including Exchange	46,7	+992,3	—902,7	+110,6	+246,9
Compare 1882-83 . . .	—114,6	+515,5	—956,6	+58,1	—497,6
,, 1881-82 . . .	—290,4	+1,071,4	—717,2	+87,8	+151,6

(*a*). Includes 1,1 on account of Eastern Bengal Railway.
(*b*). Exchange is taken for the purpose of this statement at R2 for each sterling pound paid.

229. State Railways shew an improvement in their returns which considerably exceeds the increased burden of additional Capital expenditure. The East Indian Railway, in which 1882-83 was an exceptionally bad year, shews a return to something near the high figure of 1881-82, and Guaranteed Railways shew a somewhat better return than last year. The returns upon Irrigation are also improved, though not quite so much as the above figures shew; for as compared with former years, they are relieved of the exchange charge on the interest paid to the Madras Irrigation Company.

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
12,224,1	RECEIPTS . .	12,355,6	12,969,8	13,240,5

XXV.—State Railways Gross Earnings—including East Indian Railway.

1882-83 Accounts		Budget	1883-84 Revised.	Accounts
2,646,3	State Railways gross earnings . . .	2,730,5	3,087,3	3,082,2
4,601,3	East Indian Railway gross earnings . .	4,655,2	5,030 2	4,999.4

230. The working account of these Railways is as follows :—

Accounts, 1882-83			Capital, 31st March 1884.		Budget, 1883 84			Revised, 1883-84			Accounts, 1883 84			Percentage of charges.
Gross	Maintenance	Net			Gross	Maintenance	Net	Gross.	Maintenance.	Net	Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	
1,113,3	588,7	524,6	9,684,1	Rajputana and Malwa .	1,160,0	605,0	555,0	1,320,0	690 0	630,0	1,319,7	697,4	622,3	52 8
32,0	23,8	8,2	189,2	Sindia	31,0	23,3	10,7	25,3	11,1	14,2	25,1	11,3	13,8	45 0
67,3	45,5	21,8	644,8	Wardha Coal . . .	65,0	47,5	17,5	79,0	21,0	58,0	76,5	21,6	54,9	28 2
231,9	176,3	55,6	4,645,3	Punjab Northern . .	245,0	180,0	65,0	245,0	170,0	75,0	243,7	186,2	57,5	76 4
519,3	319,1	200,2	7,068,1	Indus Valley . . .	465,0	310,0	155,0	647,5	352,5	295,0	641,2	344,5	296,7	53 7
16,0	..	16,0	1,016,0	Dhond and Manmad .	15,0	...	15,0	18,8	..	18,8	19,2	.	19,2	...
1,979,8	1,153,1	826,4	23,947,5	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	1,984,0	1,165,8	818,2	2,335,6	1,244,6	1,091,0	2,325,4	1,261,0	1,064,4	54 2
85,9	49,1	36,8	980,5	Nagpur and Chattisgarh .	105,0	67,5	37,5	130,0	64,0	66,0	129,6	64,6	65,0	49 8
158,7	98,8	59,9	2,330,0	Rangoon and Irrawaddy and Sittang Valley	176,5	99,0	77,5	165,0	97,5	67,5	167,7	102,1	65,6	60·8
16,5	8,7	7,8	936,4	Calcutta and South-Eastern	12,5	9,2	3,3	31,5	20,0	11,5	31,8	19,5	12,3	61·3
7,4	5,1	2,3	35,5	Naihati	7,0	6,3	7	8,0	6,2	1,8	8,0	5,6	2,4	70·0
71,0	44,0	27,0	1,222,7	Tirhoot . . .	123,0	73,0	50,0	95,0	66,0	29,0	98,2	67,0	30,3	69·1
228,0	107,2	120,8	2,250,4	Northern Bengal . .	230,0	110,0	120,0	211,0	125,0	85,0	213,3	123,6	89,7	57 9
39,8	27,1	12,7	376,3	Patna-Giya . . .	25,0	...	25,0	47,0	23,0	23,0	47,0	23,3	23,7	49·5
54,3	35,6	17,7	977,9	Cawnpore-Achneyra .	62,5	38,1	24,4	57,5	38,0	19,5	57,7	36,8	20,9	63 7
4,9	4,2	7	72,5	Ghazipore Dildernagar .	5,0	3,9	1,1	3,5	1,3	2,2	3,5	1,3	2,2	34·2
...			470,2	Amritsar-Pathankot .		...	...	3,2	4,5	—1,3	..	..		...
666,5	380,8	285,7	9,652,4	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	746,5	407,0	339,5	751,7	446,4	305,3	756,8	444,7	312,1	58·7
2,646,3	1,534,2	1,112,1	33,599,9	TOTAL BOTH .	2,730,5	1,572,8	1,157,7	3,087,3	1,691,0	1,396,3	3,082,2	1,705,7	1,376,5	55·3
4,601,3	1,822,2	2,779,1		EAST INDIAN RAILWAY .	4,655,2	1,748,0	2,907,2	5,030,2	1,830,0	3,200,2	4,999,4	1,787,2	3,212,2	35·7

231. The budget estimate for State Railways showed a slight advance over the accounts of 1882-83, representing the additional mileage open during the year. The results of the year have for the most part been favourable, State Railways giving 351,7 and East Indian Railway 344,2 of gross earnings in excess of estimate. For Guaranteed Railways the estimates did not anticipate continuance of the high figures of the past year, but the accounts shew a slight increase of 227,5.

232. Among the Imperial State Lines, the Indus Valley received a very large accession of traffic and the Rajputana also shewed a considerable increase. There was no increase of expenditure except such as directly arose from the increase of traffic.

233. The Provincial lines did not work up to estimate in their net result. This was mainly owing to too sanguine expectations of the Bengal authorities, who also omitted in their estimates to provide for renewals of way, which in the course of the year were found absolutely necessary, and ought, it would appear, to have been foreseen.

234. *Rajputana-Malwa.*—The goods traffic increased very considerably, partly owing to the opening of the Rewari-Firozpur line, and partly owing to introduction of new rates from 1st January 1883. The maintenance charges increased in greater ratio than the traffic, mainly owing to the heavier repairs to rolling stock which become necessary as the stock gets older. The work was carried out at a quicker rate than anticipated on the revised estimates, and brought into the accounts a charge of 7,4 in excess.

235. *Sindia.*—The Budget Estimate provided for twelve months' transactions, but, in consequence of a new working agreement with the East Indian Railway (whose accounts are made up by the calendar half year), the figures of only nine months, April to December, came into the accounts The net amount for the nine months was better than the estimate for the year.

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

236.—*Wardha Coal.*—The output of coal and the gross receipts were better than estimate; upon the Expenditure side, there was a write-back of 27,1 from Revenue to Capital Account, being capital outlay of former years upon the colliery works.

237. *Punjab Northern.*—The Revenue was maintained during the year at the budget figure, but the Expenditure exceeded The reduction of expenditure by 10,0 made in the revised estimate was a mistake; it should have been made in the Northern and not in the Southern section of the railway.

238. *Indus Valley.*—A large export trade in wheat sprung up during the year, which resulted in a very large improvement of Revenue. A certain increase of expenditure necessarily followed, but was reduced at the end of the year by savings in the Locomotive Department.

239. *Dhond and Manmad.*—A considerable improvement showed itself in the traffic on this line, so that the net earnings of Government were increased from 15,0 Budget to 19,2 accounts.

240. *Nagpur-Chattisgarh.*—The traffic upon this line has developed beyond expectation. The Budget estimate was taken at 105,0 at a time when there was little means of estimating the full effect of the extension, but the accounts show 129,6 with even less working expenses than estimated.

241. *Burmah Railways.*—The estimate here was not worked up to, partly owing to the unsuccessful rice-crop, and partly because the Sittang Valley line was not opened so soon as expected. The expenditure at the end of the year included an unexpected issue of permanent-way materials.

242. *Calcutta and South Eastern.*—The Diamond Harbour branch of this line was separately shown in the Budget Estimates, while the revised estimates and accounts shew the whole as a single undertaking. Allowing for this the Budget Estimate should be stated at 25,0—18,4 = 6,6; which, through considerable improvement in the passenger traffic, became in the accounts 31,8—19,5 = 12,3.

243. *Nalhati Railway.*—Also shows a slight improvement.

244. *Tirhoot Railway.*—The Budget Estimate was placed far too high, but the diminution shown in the actuals is largely due to the Western Extension and the Mokameh lines not being opened as soon as was expected in the estimates. The net outturn is a little in advance of last year.

245. *Northern Bengal.*—The partial failure of the jute crop caused a falling off in the traffic, and on the other hand, large renewals of the line were found necessary for safety. The accounts therefore showed 213,3—123,6=89,7 against Budget Estimate 230,0—110,0=120,0.

246. *Patna-Gya.*—The figures of this line which are those of calendar year 1883, shew a falling off in traffic, as compared with 1882. The comparison in respect of net results is a little more favourable, but it must be remembered that the figures of 1882-83 were those of nine months only.

247. *Cawnpore-Achneyra.*—This line embraces the following, which have hitherto been shown separately: Cawnpore-Farukhabad, Farukhabad-Hathras, Muttra-Hathras, and Muttra-Achneyra, which the opening of the Farukhabad-Hathras section, and of the Jumna Bridge at Muttra in July 1884, throws into one continuous line. The through-opening of the line did not take place so soon as the Budget Estimates expected, and the result is shown in actuals 57,7—36,8=20,9 against estimate 72,5—46,1=26,4 (of which 10,0—8,0=2,0 the Farukhabad-Hathras portion was shewn under Non-Productive.)

248. *Ghazipur-Dildarnagar.*—An apparent falling off appears here owing to the usual effect of a new working agreement with the East Indian Railway, in bringing into the year's figures only nine months' transactions. The traffic has been quite up to Budget standard

249. *Amritsar-Pathankot.*—Was opened only on January 1, 1884, and the traffic being worked by the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, the figures came in after the close of the quarter, that is, in the accounts of 1884-85.

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

East Indian Railway.

250. The figures of this important line may be shewn in somewhat greater detail :—

1881-82.	1882-83.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised	Actuals.
		EARNINGS—			
1,278,4	1,221,1	Coaching	1,240,0	1,256,1	1,291,9
3,305,4	3,235,7	Goods	3,290,0	3,669,4	3,635,9
126,7	144,5	Miscellaneous	125,2	104,7	71,6
4,710,5	4,601,3	TOTAL .	4,655,2	5,030,2	4,999,4
		WORKING EXPENSES—			
461,6	732,5	Maintenance	615,5	705,2	710,0
390,0	449,5	Locomotive	429,5	443,2	426,9
140,6	153,6	Carriage and wagon . . .	170,6	158,7	160,8
267,0	279,3	Traffic	286,0	301,8	300,3
189,6	207,3	General and Miscellaneous . .	246,4	221,1	189,2
1,448,8	1,822,2	TOTAL .	1,748,0	1,830,0	1,787,2

251. The improvement in coaching traffic is due to the development of third class traffic; that in goods to a large grain and seed traffic.

252. Heavy renewals of permanent-way increased the expenditure under maintenance, and the locomotive account is also charged with similar expenditure on renewals. This expenditure is largely dependent upon supplies from England and came into the account somewhat sooner than expected. The increase of traffic charges necessarily follows the increase of earnings.

XXVI.—Guaranteed Railways, Net Traffic Receipts.

ACCOUNTS, 1882-83.			Guaranteed Interest, 1883-84.	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	BUDGET, 1883-84.			REVISED, 1883-84.			ACCOUNTS, 1883-84.			Percentage of Maintenance
Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.			Gross.	Maintenance	Net.	Gross.	Maintenance.	Net.	Gross.	Maintenance	Net.	
1,075,4	553,8	521,6	397,8	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	1,050,0	480,0	570,0	1,200,0	500,0	700,0	1,211,7	497,6	714,1	41·07
642,3	266,4	375,9	154,8	Eastern Bengal . .	600,0	255,0	345,0	495,0	260,0	235,0	488,9	262,3	226,6	53·65
3,508,9	1,737,1	1,771,8	1,147,5	Great Indian Peninsula .	3,300,0	1,625,0	1,675,0	3,350,0	1,700,0	1,650,0	3,342,9	1,751,4	1,591,5	52·39
682,6	433,3	249,3	523,3	Madras	700,0	470,0	230,0	665,0	420,0	245,0	691,0	404,6	286,4	58 55
479,4	324,2	155,2	313,5	Oudh and Rohilkhand .	548,5	359,5	189,0	570,0	310,0	260,0	578,9	303,2	275,7	52 37
1,048,6	676,4	372,2	554,1	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	1,030,0	640,0	390,0	1,130,0	995,0	135,0	1,122,3	675,9	446,4	60·22
376,3	240,2	136,1	205,8	South Indian . . .	380,0	240,0	140,0	390,0	250,0	140,0	400,3	252,8	147,5	63 15
7,813,5	4,231,4	3,582,1	3,296,8		7,608,5	4,069,5	3,539,0	7,800,0	4,435,0	3,365,0	7,836,0	4,147,8	3,688,2	52·93

253. The *Bombay-Baroda* line exhibits the increase of traffic brought on by the through-opening of the Rajputana line. Floods in September 1882 prevented the full realization, in 1882-83, of this increase, and floods in July 1883 have hindered it also in 1883-84, but the returns are on the whole greatly improving, and the realizations were some 15 per cent. better than estimate. The increased traffic caused a comparatively small increase of outlay.

254. The failure of the jute-crop of 1883-84 greatly reduced the earnings of the *Eastern Bengal* Railway, to whose receipts the jute traffic is a main contributor. On the expenditure side there was an increase for outlay on rolling-stock and steam flotilla

255. The traffic on the *Great Indian Peninsula* line has been very high for the past two years, but has not maintained itself in 1883-84; and, as the estimates shew, it was not expected to do so. The expenditure side shews a considerable increase, arising in part from damages done to the line by floods in July 1883.

256. The *Madras* Railway shewed a slight improvement (chiefly at the very end of the year) in traffic, and, in the other hand, the considerable amounts provided for renewals of rolling-stock were not all required. There has also been a reduction in the charges of ordinary working.

Section G.—REVENUE FROM PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

257. The *Oudh and Rohilkhand* Railway, which last year shewed exceptionally bad figures, has recovered itself, both in respect of traffic and of economy of working

258. The returns of the *Sind, Punjab and Delhi* Railway have been improved by the export traffic of wheat, *viâ* Kurrachi, the coaching traffic having fallen off. The increased traffic brought in increased expenditure, and there were also heavy renewals of permanent-way and rolling-stock. The revised estimates placed against this line a debit of 325,0 for write-off of loss on the Indus flotilla, but the Secretary of State did not permit this charge to be taken in the Revenue account of the Government.

259. The figures of the *South Indian* Railway shew slightly better results than last year.

XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation, Direct Receipts.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
225,4	Punjab	232,0	240,0	239,6
21,3	Madras	14,3	14,8	15,4
24,2	Bombay	26,9	29,6	29,6
270,9	TOTAL IMPERIAL	273,2	284,4	284,6
	PROVINCIAL—			
130,3	Bengal	120,0	122,5	117,0
528,3	North-Western Provinces	492 2	537,6	535,0
658,6	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	612,2	660,1	652,0
1,5	England	...	...	...
931,0	TOTAL	885,4	944,5	936,6

260. In the *Punjab* the amount of land brought under irrigation in the Western Jumna Canal was greater than anticipated, while the reverse was the case on the Bari-Doab and Sirhind Canals. The *Madras* figure of 1882-83 included 5,5 which appears more correctly to belong to Land Revenue, and the figure of direct receipts reverts to its old standard. The *Bombay* figure is increased by several small amounts.

261. Under *Provincial.* The *Bengal* figure was affected by abnormally large remissions of revenue upon the Sone Canal, and the assessments of the year were not collected in full. The revenue of the year has fallen off from 125,5 in 1881-82 and 130,3 in 1882-83. The *North-Western* revenue on the other hand progresses in most of the canals.

Madras Irrigation and Canal Co. (Net Traffic Receipts.)

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget	Revised.	Accounts.
9	Earnings	...	...	...
6,5	Working Expenses	...	...	...
—5,6	TOTAL	...	...	...

262. This canal is now grouped with the other Madras canals under the general head.

XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
87,3	North-Western Provinces	87,2	87,2	87,2
33,8	Punjab	40,5	72,5	72,5
314,4	Madras	370,5	330,9	336,9
33,6	Bombay	47,3	52,2	37,5
469,1	TOTAL	545,5	542,8	534,1

263. The *Punjab* figure includes 36,1 arrears of water advantage rate on Well-Lands credited in the accounts of the Bari Doab Canal. The *Madras* estimates were pitched too high, as explained in last year's report. The same may be said of *Bombay*; the Budget Estimates stated at far too high a figure the portion of Land Revenue which is to be taken as due to Irrigation.

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT).

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
11,741,7*	EXPENDITURE	11,836,4	12,059,7	12,033,9

264. The increase here is for the most part in the payment of surplus profits to the East Indian Railway Company and to Guaranteed Companies. To some extent also it includes the heavier working expenses entailed by the increased traffic on the State and East Indian Railways.

36.—State Railways Working Expenses:—Including East Indian Railway.

1882-83 Accounts		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EXPENDITURE—			
1,534,2	State Railways	1,572,8	1,691,0	1,705,7
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—			
1,822,2	Working Expenses	1,748,0	1,830,0	1,787,2
216,2	½ Surplus profits paid to the Company . .			
31,0	Contribution to Provident Fund of 1 per cent. on net Traffic Receipts	188,4	215,5	209,6
2,069,4	TOTAL E. I. RAILWAY .	1,936,4	2,045,5	1,996,8

265 The first two of these figures have been disposed of in dealing with the Revenue, the increase under the other heads follows the general increase of net earnings.

37.—Guaranteed Railways, Surplus profits, Land and Supervision.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	MOIETY SURPLUS PROFITS—			
83,5	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	75,0	110,2	110,2
76,4	Eastern Bengal Railway	97,0	115,1	115,1
326,7	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	312,5	344,7	344,7
72,2	LAND AND CONTROL	98,8	71,5	67,3
558,8		583,3	641,5	637,3

266. The estimates of surplus profits are necessarily calculated upon the rates of Revenue and Expenditure taken in the Budget, and the improvement in the net earnings has produced an increase in the Companies' share of the surplus. The saving under the last head arises from the Companies finding their actual requirements for land less than they had estimated for.

38.—Irrigation and Navigation, working expenses.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts
	IMPERIAL—			
96,6	Punjab	102,3	100,0	98,9
78,4	Madras	121,0	90,2	90,4
24,1	Bombay	25,5	24,3	24,2
199,1	TOTAL .	248,8	214,5	213,5
	PROVINCIAL—			
114,8	Bengal	108,4	108,4	106,9
187,8	North-Western Provinces	192,1	196,1	194,4
302,6	TOTAL .	300,5	304,5	301,3
2	England	...	...	...
501,9		549,3	519,0	514,8

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—*continued.*

267. The decrease in Madras arises from the transfer to Non-productive of items belonging to old irrigation works, as noticed in last year's report. The other figures require little explanation; the saving in the Punjab is in an item of "reserve" provided in the estimates but not really required; the excess in the North-Western Provinces arose from the additional requirements of extended irrigation.

39.—Charges in respect of Capital.

(a)—Interest on Debt.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts
	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT—			
1,226,7	State Railways	1,308,0	1,321,0	1,329,8
138,3	East Indian Railway	200,5	191,0	191,3
784,2	Irrigation	853,7	845,7	845,3
20,3	Public Improvements	21,6	...	...
2,169,5	TOTAL	2,383,8	2,357,7	2,366.4
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway Commutation Stock—			
3	Rupee	4	4	3
202,6	Sterling	204,6	201,3	201,3
119,9	East Indian Railway Debentures	67,5	67,2	67,4
25,6	3½ per cent. East Indian Railway Annuity Redemption Stock	29,5	42,9	42,9
...	Do. Do. Eastern Bengal Railway	...	...	1,1
2,517,9		2,685,8	2,669,5	2,679,4

268. The figures placed against State Railways, Irrigation and Public Improvements depend upon the estimated capital outlay of the year and differ only as the actual outlay has differed from the estimated. The Public improvement figure is now altogether written out of the account by the transfer to another account of the expenditure on the Madras Harbour.

269. The following statement continues from last year, the capital account of construction and the particulars of the charges for *Capital found by Government*:—

	State Railways.	Irrigation.	Public Improvements.	TOTAL.	Amount of Interest, at 4 per cent
Capital Expenditure at end of 1882-83	31,366,2	20,766,9	533,1	52,666 2	2,106,7
Capital transferred from Ordinary, 1883-84	503,2(*a*)	10,0	533,1	19,9	- 8
Capital Expenditure during 1883-84	2,518,0	722,5	[illegible]	3,240,5	129,6
Capital account at the end of 1883-84, being the sum of the last three lines	34,387,4	21,499,4	..	55,886,8	2,235,5

270. The following is the calculation of interest chargeable during the year.—

	State Railways.	Irrigation.	Public Improvements.	Total.
Interest on Capital account at beginning of the year	1,254,7	830,7	21,3	2,106 7
Interest on Capital transferred (*b*)	19,8	2	—21,3	—1,3
Half interest on Capital spent	50,3	14,4	...	64,7
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED	1,324,8	845,3	...	2,170,1
Add ½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore which bears 4½ per cent. interest	5,0	...	...	5,0
	1,329,8	845,3	...	2,175,1

(*a*) *Viz.*, 18,1 by credit to extraordinary and 485,1 by credit to ordinary. See para. 289.

(*b*) The figure under State Railways is short by 3, and that under Irrigation short by 2, in consequence of half-interest only being calculated on the transfer from extraordinary.

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—*continued.*

271. Under East Indian Railway we see 191,3 under the first head and 67,4 under the next last, as compared with 138,3 and 119,9 in last year, which difference arises from the discharge of debentures in 1882-83. The redemption of annuity by issue of 3½ per cent stock also adds to the charge taken against that head, though differences in the time of payment prevent a precise correspondence between the increase under this head and the diminution of charge for annuities. The details of the account will however be shewn under the next head.

(*b*)—Annuities in Purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds.)

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	ENGLAND—			
262,0	4 per cent. on deferred annuity . . .	262,0	262,0	262,0
922,7	Annuity of 1,179,0; unredeemed portion . .	945,6	941,3	904,8
30,9	Investment made in respect of the redeemed portion			35,2
1,1	Contribution to management			1,1
1,216,7	TOTAL ENGLAND .	1,207,6	1,203,3	1,203,1

272. The whole of these figures have to do with the East Indian Railway, and may be considered always with the figures of that Railway shewn under "Interest on Capital."

273. The following statements shew the particulars of the four parts of the original "redemption account" of the capital of the Guaranteed Company :—

	Amount.	Rate of charge.	Charge to Capital. Sterling.	R
(A) Debentures all paid off at par . .	2,950,000	...	2,950,000	
(B) Debenture stock 4½ per cent.				
Redeemed by issue of 3½ per cent. .	24,740	120	29,688	...
Not yet discharged . . .	1,475,260	...	1,475,260	...
TOTAL .	1,500,000	...	1,504,948	...

(C) The annuities of £5-12-6 representing four-fifths of the commuted capital.

a. Redeemed as follows :—

	Amount annuity. £	s.	d.	£		£	R
1879-80. By issue of 4 per cent. stock	230,217	5	0	4,092,751	£125	5,115,939	...
1879-80. By issue of 4 per cent. rupee paper . .	480	7	6	8,540	R1,250	...	1,06,750
1881-82. By issue of 3½ per cent. stock	23,452	0	0		£25 per £1 of annuity.	586,300	...
1882-83. By issue of 3½ per cent. stock	19,213	6	6			480,333	...
1883-84. By issue of 3½ per cent. stock	20,214	16	9			505,371	...
TOTAL REDEEMED .	293,577	15	9	...	..	6,687,943	1,06,750
b. Yet Unredeemed .	885,422	4	3				
TOTAL .	1,179,000	0	0				
TOTAL REDEMPTION ACCOUNTS A, B AND C . .	...			...	...	11,142,891	1,06,750

(D) Deferred annuity Capital—commuted value £6,550,000, on which 4 per cent. (£262,000 Sterling) plus ⅛ surplus profits have to be paid.

Section G.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (REVENUE ACCOUNT)—*concluded.*

274. The following therefore compares the present burden (31st March 1884) with that existing when the Railway was taken over :—

	Original charge.	Present rate of charge.	Actual charge, 1883-84. England.	India.
	£		£	₹
1. *Debentures* of £2,950,000 . . .	£120,500	...		
Capital found by Government ; sterling £2,950,000, at 4½ per cent.= ₹3,54,66,835	...	₹15,96,008		15,96,008
2. *Debenture stock*, 4½ per cent.				
Unredeemed, 1,475,260 . . .	£66,387	£66,387	67,370	..
Redeemed, 24,740	£1,113			
Redemption stock at 3½ per cent. £29,688 .	...	£1,039	324	...
3. *Annuities now Redeemed* . . .	£293,578	...	...	...
Interest on £5,115,939 at 4 per cent. .	...	£204,637	201,339	...
,, on ₹1,06,750 at 4 per cent. .	...	₹4,270	..	3,320
,, on £1,572,004 at 3½ per cent. .	...	£55,020	42,560	...
4. *Annuities yet Unredeemed* . . .	£1,179,000	£885,422	904,781	..
5. *Deferred annuity Capital* . . .	£262,000	£262,000	262,000	...
6. *Add* payment, under the Sinking Fund clauses, of the saving by redemption of annuity	...	£33,494	35,183	...
Contribution to management, &c. . .	...	...	1,154	
TOTAL .	...	...	1,514,711	15,99,328
Add payment in respect of Capital outlay other than redemption account			...	5,84,980
TOTAL CHARGE .			1,514,711	21,84,308
Deduct difference between 15,96,008 (which is the charge against No. 1 as brought upon the company's accounts) and 13,27,500 (which is all that is passed to this account by Government, the rest being taken under the general head of Interest) . . .			...	2,68,508
NET CHARGE IN RESPECT OF E. I. RY. CAPITAL .			1,514,711	19,15,800

275. The charge naturally exceeds a year's charge, as fixed by the figures of 31st March 1884, under heads Nos. 2*a* and 4 which are diminishing, and falls short under 2*c* and 3 which are increasing.

(*c*)—Guaranteed Railways Interest.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS INTEREST—			
8,0	India	5,2	5,7	12,5
3,309,9	England	3,296,0	3,284,2	3,284,3
3,317,9	TOTAL .	3,301,2	3,289,9	3,296,8
24,9	MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL CO. .	...	..	...

276. The decreased payments on account of interest arose from new capital not being paid in so early as expected. To the Indian figure 6,9 was added on account of interest on overdrawn Capital which is charged here by credit to XXI, Interest.

Section H.—RECEIPTS ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

1882-83 Accounts		Budget.	1883-84. Revised	Accounts.
830,6	RECEIPTS	864,7	826,2	879,9

277. The receipts under all heads have been slightly better than estimated. The main improvement, as compared with last year, is under Railways.

XXIX.—State Railways.

1882-83 Accounts		Budget	1883-84. Revised	Accounts
	IMPERIAL—			
1,4	Bhopal Railway	2,4	2,4	2,6
48,4	Kandahar Railway	40,0	42,5	49,9
72,9	Punjab Railway, Northern Section . . .	70,0	70,0	75,3
.	Rewari-Ferozpore	45,0	46,0	45,1
122,7	TOTAL .	157,4	160,9	172,9
	PROVINCIAL—			
	Cawnpore-Furakhabad Extension . . .	10,0	.	..
5,5	Sonarpur-Diamond Harbour Railway . . .	12,5		..
10,6	Kaunia-Dhurla Railway	12,0	14,0	14,1
16,1	TOTAL .	34,5	14,0	14,1
138,8	TOTAL BOTH .	191,9	174,9	187,0

278. All these Railways shew a slight advance over last year's figures. The Cawnpore-Furakhabad and Sonarpur-Diamond Harbour Railways are now transferred to the Productive account

279 The net returns on the four Imperial Railways are—

1882-83.		Budget. 1883-84.	Accounts 1883-84
—6	Bhopal	—2	—4
—3,0	Kandahar	0	+2,7
—11,9	Punjab Northern	—10,0	+9,2
...	Rewari-Ferozpore	10,0	+13,8

XXX.—Subsidized Railways.

1882-83. Accounts		Budget.	1883-84. Revised	Accounts
3,7	Bengal Central Railway	11,0	2,7	2,6
.	Southern Mahratta Railway	..	...	1

280 The first receipt is merely interest realised from investing the sums deposited by the Company, that under Southern Mahratta represents earnings, the line having been opened for traffic on 24th March 1884.

XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation.

1882-83 Accounts		Budget	1883-84. Revised	Accounts
8+ 0	India	1,5+ 0	1,5+ 0	1,8+ 0
0+ 4,3	Burmah	0+ 3,6	0+ 3,7	0+ 4,0
0+ 1	Assam	0+ 0	0+ 0	0+ 0
0+78,2	Bengal	1,0+79,1	3+83,6	5+80,6
0+14,7	North-Western Provinces .	0+11,8	0+13,9	0+15,2
11,9+ 2,6	Punjab	13,1+ 2,9	12,8+ 5,2	14,0+ 5,6
1,3+15,1	Madras	3,4+12,9	2,2+ 7,3	2,4+ 5,6
10,0+ 1	Bombay	12,0+ 0	12,1+ 0	12,2+ 0
24,0+115,1	TOTAL .	31,0+110,3	28,9+113,7	30,9+111,0
139,1		141,3	142,6	141,9

281. These figures are in two sets, Imperial and Provincial

282. Under Imperial the realizations finally came up to estimate, though at the time of the Revised Estimates a falling off was anticipated.

283. Under Provincial also the estimates were very accurately realized, except in Madras, where a reduction in the rates of fees and tolls on the Buckingham Canal decreased the receipts.

Section H.—RECEIPTS ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—*continued.*

XXXII.—Military Works.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
29,2	India	24,4	20,6	24,8
2,8	Madras	3,0	3,0	3,5
9,6	Bombay	9,5	9,4	11,9
2,7	Other Provinces	2,3	3,7	3,8
44,3	TOTAL	39,2	36,7	44,0

284 These receipts are for the most part a multitude of petty items and they shew, on the whole, a slight improvement over estimate. Last year's figures, as mentioned in last year's report, contained some exceptional items under "India."

XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.

1882-83 Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts
	IMPERIAL—			
5,7	India	7,3	7,0	7,0
14,4	England	17,4	16,9	16,6
20,1	TOTAL	24,7	23,9	23,6
	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL—			

A	B		A	B	A	B	A	B
0 +	2,0	India	0 +	1,9	0 +	2,1	0 +	2,2
2,3 +	12,3	Central Provinces	2,7 +	12,2	2,5 +	11,9	2,4 +	13,5
5,6 +	4,2	Burmah	4,5 +	4,1	4,5 +	4,1	4,8 +	4,5
1,6 +	11,3	Assam	7 +	9,9	4 +	10,8	1,0 +	10,7
21,3 +	52,3	Bengal	25,0 +	53,4	20,0 +	51,0	20,2 +	58,8
51,1 +	81,8	North-Western Provinces	16,1 +	85,7	16,1 +	83,7	30,1 +	81,5
4,0 +	58,5	Punjab	3,4 +	60,5	4,0 +	57,0	4,8 +	56,5
8,2 +	62,7	Madras	20,0 +	53,6	10,6 +	63,8	14,2 +	67,4
72,5 +	32,9	Bombay	66,8 +	36,1	68,4 +	34,5	72,1 +	36,0
166,6 +	318,0	TOTAL	139,2 +	317,4	126,5 +	318,9	149,6 +	331,1
504,7			481,3		469,3		504,3	

A. Departmental. B. In charge of Civil Officers.

285. These figures for the most part shew no great variation from last year's, or from the estimates. Departmental receipts in Bengal have fallen off, partly on account of smaller profits from brick-manufacture near Calcutta, partly from progress of bridge-building in Behar reducing the receipts from ferries; some arrear receipts, however, increased the receipts on account of Civil Officers. In the North-West, a receipt of 13,7 on account of profits on the Roorkee Workshops came in on making up the accounts. In Madras the departmental figure falls off by reason of slackness of work in the Presidency workshops, while the Civil Officers' figure appears to have been under-estimated.

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
7,165,8	EXPENDITURE	7,056,1	6,841,4	6,580,7

286. The accounts are largely affected by transfers between Productive and Ordinary heads, which in the first place give, on account of expenditure incurred before 1883-84 a net reduction of 48,0, and in the second place cause 368,0 of the estimated expenditure of the year, *viz.*, 350,8 under State Railway Capital and 17,2 under State Railway Revenue Account, to pass over to the account of Productive Capital Account. This transfer therefore accounts for 416,1 of the difference between Budget and Accounts, and the rest is made up of several smaller differences.

40—State Railways Capital Account.

1882-83. Accounts		Budget.	Revised	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
55,0	Bhopal Railway			...
21,9	Director-General and Storekeeper	21,8	17,9	19,1
6,4	Other Establishments	10,0	9,2	5,3
—29,1	Hubli to Portuguese Frontier	...	...	
23,4	Surveys and other charges	55,7	61,9	54,6
77,6	TOTAL	87,5	89,0	79,0
	PROVINCIAL—			
118,1	Diamond Harbour Railway	5,3	—223,6	—223,6
48,6	Dinagepur Railway	46,4	—68,9	—68,9
120,7	Cawnpore-Furakhabad Extension	310,9	—124,3	—124,3
68,2	Jumna Bridge	11,1	—68,3	—68,3
2,4	Kaunia-Dhurla	7,9	6,0	5,0
26,1	Various Railway Surveys	36,1	9,5	1,0
6,1	Other charges	5,2	6,0	5,7
390,2	TOTAL	422,9	—463,6	—473,4
467,8	TOTAL BOTH	510,4	—374,6	—394,4

287 Under *Imperial* the programme of the Budget Estimate was very fairly carried out The construction of the Bhopal Railway during the year has been charged to "Deposits;" as of the amount spent to date (Rs. 42,52,040), the share chargeable to the Government of India has been paid up by the charge of 7 lakhs in 1881-82 and 5½ lakhs in 1882-83. The remainder has been paid for by the Bhopal State.

288. The earthwork on this railway has been practically completed. The Nerbudda bridge and the Godavri viaduct both finished. Three quarters of minor bridges and all but three large bridges finished. Rails laid to top of the ghat (24 miles).

289. Under *Provincial* the main part of the account entries are writes-back of the expenditure incurred up to the end of 1882-83 upon the four railway works there mentioned, which have now been classed as productive. The write-back may be taken, upon the general account, as a set-off against the opposite transfer on account of Madras Harbour Works, namely—

Writes-back of expenditure incurred up to end of 1882-83.

	Ordinary Public Works.	P. P. Works Capital Expenditure.
Provincial Railways, Bengal and N. W.	—485,1	+485,1
Madras Harbour Works	+533,1	—533,1

Secton H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—*continued.*

41.—State Railways, Working and maintenance.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
2,0	Bhopal Railway	2,6	2,9	3,0
51,4	Kandahar Railway	40,0	42,5	47,2
84,8	Punjab Railway, Northern Section	80,0	80,0	66,1
...	Rewari-Ferozepore	35,0	35,0	31,3
138,2	TOTAL	157,6	160,4	147,6
	PROVINCIAL—			
2,9	Sonarpur-Diamond-Harbour Railway	9,2	...	...(*a*)
9,0	Kaunia-Dhurla Railway	10,0	10,5	10,1
...	Cawnpore-Furakabad Extension	8,0	...	.. (*a*)
11,9	TOTAL	27,2	10,5	10,1
150,1	TOTAL BOTH	184,8	170,9	157,7

(*a*) See under Productive.

290. The additional charge on the Kandahar Railway was caused by the increased traffic. Upon the Punjab Northern there was a saving in expenditure, which in the revised estimate was by mistake put upon the account of the Southern Section.

42.—Subsidized Railways.

1882-83. Accounts. India.	England.		Budget. India.	England.	1883-84. Revised. India.	England.	Accounts. India.	England.
		IMPERIAL—						
21,2	13,3	Bengal Central Railway	25,0	25,3	20,0	24,0	16,8	24,0
3,7	...	Bengal and N.-W. Railway	30,0	...	45,0	...	30,8	...
...	4	Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway	...	4,3	...	3,8	...	3,8
24,9	13,7		55,0	29,6	65,0	27,8	47,6	27,8
38,6		TOTAL IMPERIAL	84,6		92,8		75,4	
		PROVINCIAL—						
1,1		Turkessur Railway (Land)	7,0		5,2		4,0	
...		Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway (Land)	2,5		2,3		3,0	
...		Nilgiri (Rigi) (Land and Interest)	6,8		..		..	
1,1		TOTAL PROVINCIAL	16,3		7,5		7,0	
39,7		TOTAL BOTH	100,9		100,3		82,4	
33,0		SOUTHERN MAHRATTA	84,8		86,0		85,6	

291. The Indian figures here are the charge for taking up land, which has for the most part fallen short of estimate. The English figures are payments of interest, and they more closely follow the estimates. The Nilgiri (Rigi) Railway Company was not floated.

292. The figures against Southern Mahratta Railway are charge for interest at 4 per cent. on the Capital, except 2, of working expenses.

43.—Frontier Railways.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts
295,5	Punjab Railway, Northern Section	70,0	—61,5	—59,1
25,3	Kandahar Railway (Southern Section)	20,0	95,0	95,2
...	" " (Northern ")	...	...	122,3
1,6	Stores, India	—22,5	—56,0	7,3
—62,9	" England	...	...	—62,8
259,5	TOTAL	67,5	—22,5	102,9

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—*continued.*

293. The figures of the Revised Estimates and accounts under the first two heads include a large transfer of locomotive engines from the Punjab Northern to the Kandahar (now called Sind-Peshin) Railway. A transfer of surplus stores and plant still further reduced the expenditure on the former.

294. The Attock bridge on the Punjab-Northern Railway was opened on 24th May 1883. The terminal station at Peshawar was constructed during the year.

295. The expenditure on the Kandahar Railway, Northern Section, was not provided for in the Budget Estimates; and in the Revised Estimate the provision will be found under Buildings, Roads, &c.

296. The figures against Stores represent transfers to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

44.—Irrigation and Navigation.

1882-83. Accounts. A	B		1883-84. Budget. A	B	Revised. A	B	Accounts. A	B
7,2 +	0	India	11,9 +	0	5,2 +	0	4,4 +	0
0 +	92,4	Burmah	0 +	88,4	0 +	69,5	0 +	59,3
0 +	4,7	Assam	...		...		...	
76,3 +	236,7	Bengal	77,5 +	160,1	81,9 +	123,3	74,6 +	117,8
1,6 +	21,9	North-Western Provinces	6 +	28,9	6 +	28,7	6 +	23,6
50,0 +	1,5	Punjab	52,2 +	1,6	57,8 +	1,5	58,1 +	1,4
208,9 +	35,3	Madras	196,0 +	35,0	227,3 +	36,1	219,4 +	33,3
163,4 +	0	Bombay	149,8 +	0	163,4 +	0	156,8 +	0
1,2 +	0	England	2,0 +	0	1,7 +	0	1,6 +	0
508,6 +	392,5	TOTAL	490,0 +	314,0	537,9 +	259,1	515,5 +	235,4
901,1			804,0		797,0		750,9	

A Imperial. B Provincial and Local.

297. Under *Imperial,* some works in Rajputana were postponed, which causes a saving in the Budget grant. In Bengal, an additional grant was made for Government embankments, but the grant was not worked up to. In the Punjab additional grant was made for Silt clearances in the Indus inundation canals. The increase in Madras is due to transfer of certain charges for old native works from the Productive head. In Bombay, additional grants were given for canal clearances in Sind.

298. Under *Provincial,* in Burmah, some projected expenditure was postponed in consequence of pressure on the Provincial balances. In Bengal the reduction was owing to the grant of 30,0, taken under Protective Works, and to the larger proportion of establishment which became debitable to Imperial by the expenditure on Government embankments above mentioned. In the North-Western Provinces and Madras, the grants were, from various causes, not worked up to.

45.—Military Works.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
638,0	India	686,4	715,5	704,1
26,0	Central Provinces	26,9	24,7	24,2
36,4	Burmah	30,0	30,1	30,1
25,2	Assam	21,9	22,7	19,9
32,1	Bengal	44,6	44,6	44,0
7	North-Western Provinces	7	9	8
29,3	Punjab	25,6	25,6	24,0
66,0	Madras	60,1	59,7	59,0
108,8	Bombay	103,4	106,9	106,2
1,8	England	4	5,8	5,8
964,3	TOTAL	1,000,0	1,036,5	1,018,1

299. There is little variation in the figures. The addition of 36,5 upon the Revised Estimates became practicable under the rule which allows lapses from last year to be added to the crore granted this year. The Budget Estimates with this addition were not quite worked up to.

Section H.—EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—*continued.*

46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services.

1882-83. Accounts.						1883-84. Budget				1883-84. Revised				Accounts.		
				IMPERIAL—												
		249,5		India				218,6				361,5				234,7
		130,7		Bengal				112,6				144,1				147,5
		122,5		Other Provinces				82,9				101,4				90,1
		...		Madras Harbour				.				533,1				533,1
		82,2		England				101,7				88,8				86,5
		584,9						515,8				1,228,9				1,091,9
A		B.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL—	A		B.		A.		B		A.		B.	
2,8	+	1,0		India	5,0	+	1,2		5,3	+	8		4,0	+	8	
104,2	+	29,1		Central Provinces	106,0	+	26,6		104,0	+	26,6		107,7	+	27,5	
365,1	+	17,6		Burmah	371,6	+	20,8		342,0	+	22,0		337,6	+	14,5	
51,3	+	91,0		Assam	71,6	+	111,5		54,6	+	119,5		47,0	+	111,1	
670,0	+	370,9		Bengal	410,8	+	454,6		456,4	+	369,8		459,6	+	378,8	
486,9	+	31,0		North-Western Provinces	606,8	+	32,3		622,9	+	31,4		576,6	+	34,4	
376,1	+	3,9		Punjab	350,9	+	4,2		361,6	+	4,5		356,0	+	4,2	
181,6	+	406,6		Madras	220,3	+	442,9		232,8	+	445,5		227,4	+	414,3	
554,3	+	22,0		Bombay	530,0	+	20,8		598,9	+	20,3		564,9	+	19,1	
2,792,3	+	973,1			2,673,0	+	1,114,9		2,778,5	+	1,040,4		2,680,8	+	1,004,7	
3,765,4					3,787,9				3,818,9				3,685,5			
4,350,3					4,303,7				5,047,8				4,777,4			

A Departmental Officers. B Civil Officers and Local Boards.

300. *Imperial.*—The excess in the Revised Estimates under India was to provide for works beyond the North-West Frontier which in the accounts have been taken under Frontier Railways. In Bengal, the original grant was added to by 19,3 to meet expenditure on new Government Buildings in Calcutta, which had "lapsed" in 1882-83. The large figure placed against "Madras Harbour" represents the write-off, from Capital Account, already noticed in dealing with Head 40. The expenditure, having been for the most part infructuous, was finally charged off under orders received from the Secretary of State.

301. Under *Departmental*, the various Local Governments sanctioned during the year 13 or 14 lakhs of expenditure unprovided for in the estimates, but with savings in Burmah (caused by the straitened condition of Provincial balances) the accounts showed only a small excess over budget.

302. Under *Civil Officers*, we have for the third year in succession to draw attention to the excessive over-estimating on the part of Local Committees in Bengal. The figures are as follow :—

	Budget.	Accounts.
1881-82	477,4	397,0
1882-83	469,4	370,9
1883-84	454,6	378,8

In other cases, except perhaps in Madras where the same tendency is shewn, the estimates were fairly followed.

K.—ARMY SERVICES.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
1,592,2	RECEIPTS	865,8	918,4	956 2
17,440,3	EXPENDITURE . . .	16,064,0	17,126,6	16,975,7
15,848,1		15,198,2	16,208,2	16,019,5

303. The receipts of last year included a war contribution from Her Majesty's Government in England; this year some unexpected items came in in addition to Budget Estimate. The principal increase in the charges is the payment to the War Office of a million sterling for arrears of non-effective charges.

Section K.—RECEIPTS BY MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

XXXIV.—Army.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
576,6	Commissariat	528,7	533,2	514,1
78,9	Clothing	79,4	82,0	79,3
113,7	Ordnance	74,8	79,0	92,0
163,2	Other Receipts	141,9	165,4	214,7
932,4	TOTAL INDIA .	824,8	859,6	900,1
75,1	ENGLAND	41,0	57,5	52,4
1,007,5		865,8	917,1	952,5

304. Under the first two heads no remark is called for; the Commissariat recoveries are now reduced to an ordinary level. Large sales of obsolete stores added to the receipts under Ordnance. Several unexpected items entered the account of miscellaneous receipts, namely, 10,5, a recovery from the War Office on account of the Malta Expedition of 1878; 42,2 recovered from Hyderabad on account of pensions of officers employed under that Administration, and also some unclaimed amounts connected with the war in Afghanistan. The greater part of the increase over Estimate in England is on account of Indian Troops Service.

XXXV.—Military Operations in Egypt.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
47,7	Commissariat		1,3	7
37,0	Other Receipts			3,0
84,7		...	1,3	3,7
500,0	ADD—English Contribution	...	...	...
584,7		...	1,3	3,7

305. No remark is called for.

Section K.—ARMY SERVICES.

EXPENDITURE.

47.—Army.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
485,6	Army and Garrison Staff	483,8	496,4	517,4
6,112,8	Regimental Pay, &c.	6,026,9	6,122,6	6,141,4
2,399,9	Commissariat	2,402,7	2,295,4	2,221,3
546,8	Medical	629,9	569,8	564,9
610,3	Ordnance	563,4	528,8	519,8
1,280,9	Other Effective Charges	1,129,0	1,176,8	1,117,5
702,0	Pensions	697,4	719,2	711,6
100,9	Other Non-Effective Charges	85,7	107,7	110,4
12,239,2	TOTAL INDIA	12,018,8	12,016,7	11,904,3
	ENGLAND—			
788,2	Regimental Pay	815,0	764,0	748,8
327,5	Transport Charges	347,9	367,0	367,9
529,7	Stores	504,8	557,0	535,0
23,1	Other Effective Services	25,0	36,7	28,9
2,230,7	Retired Officers' Pensions and other Non-Effective Services	2,352,5	3,335,0	3,336,8
3,899,2	TOTAL ENGLAND	4,045,2	5,059,7	5,017,4
...	Unaudited Expenditure	...	...	...
16,138,4	TOTAL	16,064,0	17,076,4	16,921,7

306. The increase of charge under the first head of *Staff* is due almost entirely to writes-back ordered by the Secretary of State, owing to revised arrangements for the settlement with the War Office of effective charges; 3,0 was also added by the Bangalore Camp of Exercise.

307. Under *Regimental pay* the accounts of the year received nearly 80,0 extra charges for bounty to British soldiers for extending service, and about 45,0 addition caused by alteration of the exchange rate of payment, which was made from January 1st, 1884 (Financial Statement, March 1884, para. 103). The charges of the native armies of Bengal and Madras were somewhat under-estimated, but on the other hand the British force was short of established strength.

308. The *Commissariat* charges fell short of estimate partly owing to the shortness of strength, just alluded to, and partly owing to the prevalence of favorable prices.

309. The reduction of *Medical* charges by the introduction of station hospitals and by reductions in the Army Medical Department continues.

310. The main item in the reduction of *Ordnance* charges is the deduction from the charges of the year of about 30,0 for tents supplied to Her Majesty's troops in Egypt.

311. Under *Other effective charges* there is on the whole a reduction of charge both as compared with last year, and as compared with Budget. The accounts include 1,64 on account of the Akha Expedition.

312. The normal increase of *pension charges* was under-estimated, and the *other non-effective charges* were increased by some officers drawing in India the capitalized value of part of their pensions.

313. In the *English* account the largest item in the decrease of *Pay* charges is the reduction from estimate 200,0 to actuals 162,5, in furlough pay of Indian officers in England. This item, in 1882-83, cost 182,3. Transport charges cost 20,0 more than estimate chiefly through the necessity of hiring private vessels. Stores (mainly Ordnance stores) and miscellaneous charges also exceeded the Budget estimate.

314. The great increase of nearly a million sterling in the charges for pensions, &c., represents the payment of that sum to Her Majesty's Imperial Government, in part

Section K—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

liquidation of the demand of the War Office for arrears of non-effective charges (See para. 103 of Financial Statement of March 1884.)

315. There is no correction on account of unaudited Expenditure. The amount brought to account by the Military Account Department since April 1st, 1879, slightly exceeds the amount indicated by issues from the Civil and other departments, so that it includes some small amount of charges belonging to the period before that date.

Military Operations in Afghanistan.

1882-83 Accounts		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts
17,9	Charges in India . . .		..	...

316. This account is now closed.

48.—Military Operations in Egypt.

1882-83 Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts
	INDIA—			
379,1	Commissariat	...	..	17,6
63,2	Ordnance	...	.	.
35,4	Sea Transport Charges	..	...	8
768,5	Other Military Charges	...	...	29,5
1,246,2	TOTAL .	...	44,3	47,9
70,0	DEDUCT—Value of Stores included in the above figures, but afterwards charged off to ordinary account	...	...	
1,176,2	TOTAL INDIA .	...	44,3	47,9
107,8	ADD—England	..	5,9	6,1
1,284,0		..	50,2	54,0

317. These charges in connection with the expedition to Egypt were not separately provided for in the Budget Estimate, but were included in the Revised Estimate. Taking both years together we get the whole cost to India of the Egyptian Expedition as follows:—

Charges—	Rupees	Sterling.	Exchange.	Total in Rupee pounds.
1882-83	1,176,2	107,8	24,7	1,308,7
1883-84	47,9	6,1	1,4	55,4
	1,224,1	113,9	26,1	1,364,1
DEDUCT—				
Receipts—				
1882-83	84,7	.	...	84,7
1883-84	3,7	...	...	3,7
	88,4	...	..	88,4
NET CHARGE	1,135,7	113,9	26,1	1,275,7
DEDUCT—Recovery of £500,000 from Her Majesty's Imperial Government .	...	500,0	114,7	614,7
NET COST TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AS STATED IN RUPEES	...	..	...	661,0

Section L.—EXCHANGE ON TRANSACTIONS WITH LONDON.

XXXVI & 49.

1882-83. Accounts.		Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
3,238,9	On Secretary of State's Bills . . .	3,761,5	4,077,5	4,021,8
114,0	On Southern Mahratta Railway Transactions .	83,3	71,0	73,7
44,9	On Hongkong Bills	...	...	31,9
3,397,8	TOTAL .	3,844,8	4,148,5	4,127,4
	DEDUCT CREDITS—			
	On Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies' Transactions—			
36,9	Capital Transactions	12,2	41,3	14,5
102,1	Revenue Stores	95,6	106,6	103,5
92,3	On Capital Transactions, East Indian Railway .	143,7	85,2	88,1
85,1	On Miscellaneous Transactions . . .	45,3	55,4	82,5
316,4	TOTAL .	296,8	288,5	288,6
3,081,4	NET EXCHANGE . . .	3,548,0	3,860,0	3,838,8

318. The Budget Estimate of *Council Bills* was £16,300,0 at 19½*d.*, giving exchange 3,761,5. The trade demand being favorable, the Secretary of State drew up to £17,599,8 at 19·536 pence, giving exchange at 4,021,8.

319. The estimate for *Hongkong Bills* was taken with Miscellaneous transactions, the amount of drawings being far from regular.

320. The Exchange on Southern Mahratta Railway is thus calculated :—

Capital Outlay in India, ₹48,17,465, charged on Company's Indian books, and debited to deposit account in England at ₹12 to the £ that is,—Debit Deposit Account £401,455; loss by Exchange .	£	80,291
Capital Outlay in England, £236,269, brought on Company's Indian books at ruling rates of Exchange ₹29,15,155; which is represented on the deposit account in England at ₹12 to the £ or £242,930. That is; debit the deposit account £242,930—236,269, by credit to Gain by Exchange	£	6,661
NET LOSS BY EXCHANGE .	£	73,630

321. The Exchange on *Guaranteea and Subsidized Companies'* transactions was not greatly different from the estimate.

322. On the *East Indian Railway* the exchange is that upon the estimated capital outlay on stores debited in the Secretary of State's Remittance Account. This was reckoned in the estimates at £668,000, involving an exchange at the adjusting rate of 143,7. The real debits were only £400,082, and the exchange 88,1. The exact amount debited by the Secretary of State in his Remittance Account was £401,916, but it was not exactly adjusted in India during the year.

323. Including in *Miscellaneous Transactions* the Hongkong Bills, we get actuals 50,6 against estimate 45,3, which is also a difference not large enough to require particular explanation.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

Provincial and Local Revenue as by Budget.	Provincial Balances. April 1st, 1883.	Provincial Balances. March 31st, 1884.		1883-84. Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	1883-84. Accounts.
17,5	9,5	9,5	India	—2,2	— 5	...
809.4	231,8	313,9	Central Provinces	+14,7	+61,9	+82,1
1,220,0	223.6	128,5	Burmah	—286,2	—189,3	—95,0
463,3	117.5	112,3	Assam	—42,0	—39,4	—5,3
4,545.3	386,2	262,7	Bengal	—292,4	—179,3	—123,5
3,418,6	1,076,0	721,0	North-Western Provinces	—734,7	—496,9	—355,0
1,669,4	305,9	322,1	Punjab	—21,8	—14,3	+16,2
3,117,8	710,4	735,6	Madras	—123,4	—84,2	+25,2
3,876,4	553,0	543,6	Bombay	—11,3	—164 2	—9,4
19,137,7	3,613,9	3,149,2	Total	—1,499,3	—1,106,2	—464,7

324. The main features in the improvement of actuals as compared with estimates are—Reduction of expenditure in Burmah, and a grant in supplement of its resources—Heavy revenue collections at the end of the year in Burmah, Madras and Bombay. In the North-West, there was both an improvement of revenue, and considerable savings in expenditure especially in the projected disposal of past accumulations by Public Works expenditure.

325. The figures of the several provinces are shown below :—

Central Provinces.

Revenue. 1882-83. Accounts.	Revenue. 1883-84. Budget.	Revenue. 1883-84. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts		Expenditure. 1882-83. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1883-84. Budget.	Expenditure. 1883-84. Revised.	Expenditure. Accounts.
				Provincial—				
...	...	...	...	Interest	2,7	1,9	...	..
561,2	559,8	570,5	581,5	Revenue	92,3	99,1	97,8	95,5
...	...	...	..	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,4	4,4	4,3	4,5
73,2	76,4	68,3	66,1	Civil Departments	384,6	392,7	383,4	377.2
6,2	3,8	4,0	4,1	Miscellaneous	34,0	31,0	33,7	30,3
85,9	105,0	130,0	129,6	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)	80,9	103,4	99,0	99,4
7,1	8,7	7,0	6,4	Ordinary Public Works	100,9	100,6	100,6	104,6
733,6	753,7	779,8	787,7	Total	699,8	733,1	718,8	711,5
				Local—				
..	...	..	...	Interest	...	...	...	...
25,3	24,8	25,8	28,9	Revenue	11,9	11,6	11,6	6
...	...	...	..	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	..	...	...	...
16,6	16,4	17,2	18,5	Civil Departments	13,5	14.4	13,9	25,9
8,7	8,3	8,8	8,7	Miscellaneous	2,2	3,6	2,8	2,5
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)	...	...	...	...
7,4	6,2	7,4	9,4	Ordinary Public Works	32,6	32,0	30,0	30,6
58,0	55,7	59,2	65,5	Total	60,2	61,6	58,3	59,6
791,6	809,4	839,0	853,2	Total Both	760,0	794,7	777,1	771,1
				Surplus + or Deficit—	+31,6	+14,7	+61,9	+82,1

326. The expenditure is well within the means of the Government, and was also well within estimates. The Nagpore-Chattisgarh Railway is within this provincial account and the improvement in its receipts shews in the increase of surplus from 14,7 estimated to 82,1 accounts.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

British Burmah.

1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.		1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	...	...	...	.
885,2	874,4	892,2	946,1	Revenue . . .	205,0	206,5	216,2	212,9
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	3,9	4,0	4,5	4,6
76,0	56,5	62,3	62,2	Civil Departments .	498,0	506,2	511,5	509,7
22,0	3,9	4,2	4,1	Miscellaneous . .	42,6	52,3	53,7	55,2
158,7	176,5	165,0	167,7	Productive Public Works (Revenue account) .	167,9	183,0	182,4	187,4
10,0	8,2	8,3	8,8	Ordinary Public Works	403,4	400,0	359,9	350,5
...	...	41,7	41,7	Grant-in-aid from Imperial, added to Provincial share of Land Revenue . .	...	...	...	...
				Transfers to Local .	2,3	...	...	4
1,151,9	1,119,5	1,173,7	1,230,6	TOTAL .	1,323,1	1,352,0	1,328,2	1,320,7
				LOCAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
81,5	81,0	82,1	104,1	Revenue . . .	5,1	4,7	5,9	5,8
...	...	...	1	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	3,0	8,1	5,3	5,6
5,2	6,1	3,6	3,3	Civil Departments .	40,9	51,5	40,9	46,6
5,9	9,4	7,0	7,4	Miscellaneous . .	6,1	9,1	5,8	5,8
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue account) .	...	...	...	...
4,1	4,0	4,0	4,5	Ordinary Public Works	72,1	80,8	73,6	60,9
2,3	...	...	4	Transfers from Provincial . . .				
99,0	100,5	96,7	119,8	TOTAL .	127,2	154,2	131,5	124,7
1,250,9	1,220,0	1,270,4	1,350,4	TOTAL BOTH .	1,450,3	1,506,2	1,459,7	1,445,4
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT— .	—199,4	—286,2	—189,3	—95,0

327. The Expenditure is on a much larger scale than the Revenue, and has therefore been supplied to a considerable extent out of accumulated balances; it was, however, well within estimate, being in fact reduced during the year in consequence of tightness of provincial balances. The Land Revenue received a considerable accession at the end of the year, and the Provincial Government also obtained a grant-in-aid which somewhat improved its position.

Assam.

1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.		1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
391,3	382,5	405,6	413,3	Revenue . . .	87,6	84,0	92,4	88,2
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	1	...	1	...
27,7	27,6	30,3	30,6	Civil Departments .	192,5	205,5	212,3	216,2
3,1	3,6	2,8	3,4	Miscellaneous . .	12,2	12,5	14,0	13,8
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue account) . . .	...	...	...	...
1,6	7	7	1,0	Ordinary Public Works	56,2	71,6	73,0	57,6
				Transfers to Local .	61,2	82,8	87,0	77,7
423,7	414,4	439,4	448,3	TOTAL .	409,8	456,4	478,8	453,5

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Assam—*continued.*

				LOCAL—				
...	...	...	..	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
34,1	38,0	38,0	40,2	Revenue . . .	1,2	7	6	4
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	1,9	2,1	2,0	2,2
...	...	...	...	Civil Department .	9,8	12,3	11,7	12,2
1,1	1,0	1,3	1,4	Miscellaneous . .	4,2	5,1	3,9	4,1
...	.	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . . .	...	...	...	...
11,3	9,9	10,5	10,6	Ordinary Public Works	90,8	111,5	118,6	111,1
61,2	82,8	87,0	77,7	Transfers from Provincial . . .				
107,7	131,7	136,8	129,9	TOTAL .	107.9	131,7	136,8	130,0
531,4	546,1	576,2	578,2	TOTAL BOTH .	517,7	588,1	615,6	583,5
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	+ 13,7	— 42,0	— 39,4	— 5,3

328. No remarks are called for.

Bengal.

1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.		1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts
				PROVINCIAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	...	..	...	...
2,952,6	2,923,9	2,984,0 / —362,1	2,984,7 / —358,6	Revenue . . .	470,9	468,8	481,0	482,7
				Reduction for Productive Capital Expenditure . . .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	...	...	2	3
393,0	425,6	410,9	374,8	Civil Departments .	2,093,7	2,173,5	2,138,5	2,123,5
81,7	92,9	75,4	97,8	Miscellaneous . .	268,3	282,4	269,6	243,9
493,1	517,5	515,0	515,3	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . . .	659,8	685,9	726,4	722,3
166,5	181,0	167,5	172,4	Ordinary Public Works	1,107,6	696,7	331,4	327,7
				Transfers to Local .	26,2	14,2	43,0	32,0
4,086,9	4,140,9	3,790,7	3,786,4	TOTAL .	4,626,5	4,321,5	3,990,1	3,932,4
				LOCAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
379,8	377,2	385,4	398,2	Revenue . .	26,1	23,8	28,2	29,4
2,9	1,9	1,6	1,5	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	31,6	32,2	31,8	32,0
6,8	7,4	7,4	9,4	Civil Departments .	16,2	17,6	17,7	18,7
21,7	16,9	24,0	32,6	Miscellaneous . .	5,9	4,4	6,6	6,0
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . . .	...	...	...	...
1,2	1,0	1,1	1,4	Ordinary Public Works	368,0	452,4	358,1	366,5
26,2	14,2	43,0	32,0	Transfers from Provincial . . .				
438,6	418,6	462,5	475,1	TOTAL . .	447,8	530,4	442,4	452,6
4,525,5	4,559,5	4,253,2	4,261,5	TOTAL BOTH .	5,074,3	4,851,9	4,432,5	4,385,0
				SURPLUS + DEFICIT—	—548,8	—292,4	—179,3	—123,5

329. The Bengal Government is at present eating up its accumulations, but as the amount it has taken from its accumulations is less than the amount of Revenue it has given up for Expenditure on Productive works (see para. 55 of last year's report), its ordinary expenditure has been within its means.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

330. The Revenue under Civil Departments was much short of estimate, and the expenditure on Revenue Accounts has been in excess. The expenditure on Productive Public Works Revenue Accounts was under-estimated; against the 696,7 provided against Ordinary Public Works, must be taken the 358,6 given up for Capital Expenditure, as well as the 327,7 remaining against "Ordinary."

The over-estimate of Public Works expenditure of local funds has been noted under that head.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.		1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	5,3	5,1	...	...
2,318,9	2,335,3	2,416,6	2,401,8	Revenue . . .	711,9	834,7	821,6	827,1
—146,7	—288,1	—742,6	—680,7	Reduction for Productive Capital Expenditure . . .	...	..	...	...
—198,8	...	...	...	Reduction on account of Patwari Fund .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	..	...	...	...
138,4	143,6	134,6	155,2	Civil Departments .	1,124,6	1,170,0	1,123,2	1,136,1
41,4	36,4	42,0	59,8	Miscellaneous . .	179,2	185,4	185,5	186,4
.	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	1,1	...	2	...
587,5	559,7	598,6	596,2	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	487,8	493,4	494,5	491,5
140,5	116,4	105,7	118,7	Ordinary Public Works	527,5	677,9	169,2	147,6
				Transfers to Local .	125,0	271,5	258,6	219,9
2,881,2	2,903,3	2,554,9	2,651,0	TOTAL .	3,162,4	3,638,0	3,052,8	3,008,6
				LOCAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
472,5	482,7	483,7	483,2	Revenue . . .	4,3	4,4	4	4
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	19,1	19,5	19,4	19,4
32,7	21,5	21,9	22,7	Civil Departments .	415,4	434.3	432,1	420,7
2,7	3,9	3,6	3,2	Miscellaneous . .	6	2,5	9	7
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	..	...	...	...
7,1	7,2	8,0	8,2	Ordinary Public Works	202,2	326,1	322,0	293,4
125,0	271,5	258,6	219,9	Transfers from Provincial . . .				
640,0	786,8	775,8	737,2	TOTAL .	641,6	786,8	774,8	734,6
3,521,2	3,690,1	3,330,7	3,388,2	TOTAL BOTH .	3,804,0	4,424,8	3,827,6	3,743,2
				Surplus + Deficit— .	—282,8	—734,7	—496,9	—355,0

331. There is in these accounts a transfer of the same kind as in Bengal. The Expenditure under Ordinary Works was reduced by some fifty lakhs, because by its transfer to Productive it entered the provincial Accounts in the form of a reduction in the share of the Land Revenue, and ceased to be Provincial Expenditure. There was however a saving of about ten lakhs upon this projected expenditure, or rather in the reduction of Revenue, and under other heads also the Revenue and Expenditure were also better than Estimate; so that on the whole the out-turn was 379,7 better.

332. The North-Western Provinces have accumulated a large balance, and estimated to spend 734,7 of this during the year upon Public Works of various kinds. The excess expenditure, however, with the improvement of revenue, came to only 355,0.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Punjab.

1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.		1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
1,207,1	1,244,3	1,260,6	1,260,3	Revenue . .	242,5	252,9	250,0	251,0
—59,2	...	...	...	Reduction for Productive Capital Expenditure . . .	...	...	...	...
3,2	3,0	3,2	3,0	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	8,9	8,6	8,8	8,7
112,6	113,1	154,3	160,1	Civil Departments .	826,7	839,7	883,3	887,8
23,9	25,3	19,1	22,1	Miscellaneous . .	102,8	113,3	105,3	105,6
...	...	3,2	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	3,4	10,6	15,6	11,1
65,1	66,8	66,2	66,8	Ordinary Public Works	308,8	279,9	291,6	287,3
				Transfers to Local .	—29,5	—29,6	—26,4	—23,4
1,352,7	1,452,5	1,506,6	1,512,3	TOTAL .	1,463,6	1,475,4	1,528,2	1,528,1
				LOCAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	...	...	...	.
206,9	208,6	208,7	289,8	Revenue . .	19,4	19,4	19,9	72,8
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	5,8	5,6	5,6	5,6
...	...	...	...	Civil Departments .	76,8	80,2	79,0	89,1
9,8	8,3	8,9	10,2	Miscellaneous . .	2,5	4,2	3,4	2,9
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Ordinary Public Works	75,8	76,8	76,0	74,2
—29,5	—29,6	—26,4	—23,4	Transfers from Provincial . . .				
187,2	187,3	191,2	276,6	TOTAL .	180,3	186,2	183,9	244,6
1,539,9	1,639,8	1,697,8	1,788,9	TOTAL BOTH .	1,643,9	1,661,6	1,712,1	1,772,7
				Surplus + Deficit— .	—104,0	—21,8	—14,3	+16,2

333 Last year the expenditure exceeded the revenue by 59,2 given up for Productive Capital Expenditure, and 44,8 on other accounts. By reduction of Public Works Expenditure chiefly, the expenditure has this year been brought within the revenue.

Madras.

1882-83. Accounts.	Budget	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.		1882-83. Accounts	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL.				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
2,104,5	2,058,2	2,082,0	2,148,2	Revenue . . .	570,8	602,7	621,4	612,3
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	10,5	11,3	10,5	11,8
157,5	150,7	154,6	139,5	Civil Departments .	1,219,5	1,227,0	1,209,8	1,211,2
21,6	19,3	19,5	17,9	Miscellaneous . .	184,3	178,5	185,4	197,2
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	13,5	..	4,2	3,2
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	...	...	...	...
22,0	33,4	18,1	20,2	Ordinary Public Works	236,3	283,8	290,3	280,5
				Transfers to Local .	—37,7	—19,7	—5,7	—1,2
2,305,6	2,261,6	2,274,2	2,325,8	TOTAL	2,197,2	2,283,6	2,315,9	2,315,0

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*concluded.*

Madras—*continued.*

				LOCAL—				
...	...	...	...	Interest . . .	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,2
748,1	740,9	756,9	779,6	Revenue . . .	307,1	317,1	314,0	317,3
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	...	...	..	..
17,0	16,1	13,9	16,8	Civil Departments .	133,7	140,5	133,1	137,1
46,2	46,1	50,0	51,1	Miscellaneous . .	52,4	57,7	47,7	47,5
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	...	...	...	...
62,9	53,1	63,6	66,9	Ordinary Public Works	387,9	421,2	425,1	395,7
—37,7	—19,7	—5,7	—1,2	Transfers from Provincial . . .				
836,5	836,5	878,7	913,2	TOTAL .	882,4	937,9	921,2	898,8
3,142,1	3,098,1	3,152,9	3,239,0	TOTAL BOTH .	3,079,6	3,221,5	3,237,1	3,213,8
				Surplus + Deficit— .	+62,5	—123,4	—84,2	+25,2

334. The Budget provided for excess expenditure of 123,4, which by numerous improvements was found, in the revised estimates, to be reduced to 84,2. Special energy in Land Revenue collections in March brought out a surplus of 25,2.

Bombay.

1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.		1882-83. Accounts.	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
...	...	...	..	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
3,154,5	3,303,3	3,227,1	3,482,2	Revenue . .	1,612,9	1,590,0	1,748,6	1,779,0
...	...	141,0	9,6	Added on account of special refunds .	...	...	...	...
5	1	3	3	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	10,3	9,3	14,8	14,5
132,0	124,1	157,6	151,7	Civil Departments .	1,321,7	1,331,6	1,373,3	1,358,5
40,7	35,7	31,5	27,7	Miscellaneous . .	196,0	188,8	200,0	195,7
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	1,2	12,5	4,7	4,4
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	...	...	...	...
71,6	65,8	67,5	71,0	Ordinary Public Works	358,7	316,2	353,8	352,6
				Transfers to Local .	48,4	38,7	46,7	40,4
3,399,3	3,529,0	3,625,0	3,742,5	TOTAL .	3,549,2	3,487,1	3,741,9	3,745,1
				LOCAL—				
...	..	...	...	Interest . . .	1,7	2,3	1,6	3,6
235,4	238,4	244,7	250,8	Revenue . . .	6,2	6,8	7,5	7,6
...	...	..	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	...	...	...	...
63,4	65,3	63,1	68,1	Civil Departments .	169,8	184,8	180,4	179,5
18,5	6,6	12,9	15,3	Miscellaneous . .	22,8	10,8	7,5	8,8
...	...	...	...	Productive Public Works (Revenue Account) . .	...	...	...	...
33,7	37,1	35,4	37,1	Ordinary Public Works	228,8	234,6	253,1	219,0
48,4	38,7	46,7	40,4	Transfers from Provincial . . .				
399,4	386,1	402,8	411,7	TOTAL .	429,3	439,3	450,1	418,5
3,798,7	3,915,1	4,027,8	4,154,2	TOTAL BOTH .	3,978,5	3,926,4	4,192,0	4,163,6
				Surplus + Deficit— .	—179,8	—11,3	—164,2	—9,4

335. The revenue and expenditure nearly balance. The revised Estimates shewed worse than the Budget by reason of the introduction of the special refunds of Land Revenue alluded to under Refunds and of a good deal of expenditure sanctioned beyond the current provision. But the favorable revenue collections at the end of the year restored the balance.

Section N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.)

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,649,9	EXPENDITURE	3,820,1	4,031,8	3,992,0

336. These figures include considerable transfers which must be eliminated for purposes of comparison, *viz.* :—

	Budget	Revised.	Accounts.
State Railway expenditure 373,7 estimated under Ordinary	...	373·7	354,4
State Railway expenditure to end of 1882-83 transferred from Ordinary	...	485,1	485,1
East Indian Railway redemption of annuity . .	...	504,0	510,3
Eastern Bengal Railway do. do. . .	.	...	55,9
Madras Harbour expenditure estimated here .	23,0	...	...
Madras Harbour expenditure to end of 1882-83 written back	...	—533,1	—533,1
State Railway expenditure included in original estimates	2,395,0	2,211,0	2,163,6
Irrigation expenditure	978,1	753,1	722,5
East Indian Railway capital expenditure . .	424,0	238,0	233,3
TOTAL .	3,820,1	4,031,8	3,992,0

337. Comparisons have to be made only in the last three cases, and under these it will be seen that the expenditure was in each case somewhat less than that estimated for in the budget.

50.—State Railways.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
314,9	Rajputana	338,2	339,1	340,7
16,3	Sindia	20,0	5,1	4,0
6,8	Holkar	5,0	3,8	3,5
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
106,2	Nagpur-Chatisgarh	51,4	54,9	50,4
16,5	Wardha Coal	3,9	36,1	35,1
	BURMAH—			
58,6	Rangoon-Irrawadi	22,5	35,9—49,1	36,3—49,1
360,8	Rangoon-Sittang	359,5	336,1 + 49,1	357,8 + 49,1
	BENGAL—			
317,1	Tirhoot	22,0	224,0	218,3
	Eastern and Western Extension . . .	56,9		
	Mozufferpore-Hazipore	150,0		
39,1	Dacca-Mymensing	300,0	226,1	235,8
...	Assam-Behar	...	80,0	43,4
—8	Calcutta and South Eastern	—2,5	260,4	258,4
9	Northern Bengal	50,4	184,8	154,1
1,0	Other Lines	8,3	17,6	11,6
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
4,2	Ghazipore and Dildarnagar	...	4	3
4,6	Cawnpore-Achneyra	22,3	502,7	480,8
16,7	Bareilly-Pilibhit	114,8	93,4	75,4
—7,6	Patna-Baraich	...	...	...
	PUNJAB—			
162,1	Indus Valley	250,1	196,0	179,6
56,5	Punjab Northern	41,5	100,9	95,4
186,8	Amritsar-Pathankote	223,0	260,5	260,3

Section N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNTS)—*continued.*

	BOMBAY—			
5,7	Dhond and Manmad	20,5	12,0	13,6
1,666,4		2,057,8	2,969,8	2,854,8
—19,1	ADD—Reserve and Store Account . . .	337,2	100,0	148,3
1,647,3		2,395,0	3,069,8	3,003,1
370,1	Out of which in England	812,0	760,0	769,7

338 In three of the above cases the figures of the year have been much affected by transfers from "Ordinary," so that for purposes of comparison the figures should be stated thus—

		Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Northern Bengal . .	Ordinary	46,4	—68,9	—68,9
	Productive	50,4	184,8	154,1
	TOTAL .	96,8	115,9	85,2
Calcutta and South-Eastern .	Ordinary	5,3	—223,6	—223,6
	Productive . . .	—2,5	260,4	258,4
	TOTAL .	2,8	36,8	34,8
Cawnpore-Achneyra . .	Ordinary	322,0	—192,6	—192,6
	Productive	22,3	502,7	480,8
	TOTAL .	344,3	310,1	288,2

339. *Rajputana-Malwa.*—The expenditure has been according to estimate. The main works are additions and improvements for the accommodation of the increasing traffic, especially at Ajmere Station, at Abu Road, and at Jeypore. A branch to Ujjain was opened on 1st March 1884.

340. *Sindia and Holkar Railways.*—Both these lines are open, and the new capital expenditure was in both cases less than estimated for.

341. *Nagpur-Chatisgarh.*—The outlay on the whole very nearly followed the estimate, but there was a large saving in Stations and Buildings and a considerable excess in Rolling-Stock. The entire line from Nagpur to Raj-Nandgaon (146 miles) has been open during the year; the expenditure has been mainly on making up slopes, pitching bridges, widening the Darekasa Tunnel, and completing some station buildings.

342. *Wardha Coal.*—The excess here was entirely in a transfer to Capital of about 27,1, which had been charged to Revenue on account of additions and improvements to the Colliery works. The principal expenditure during the year has been sinking and fitting up No. 5 pit.

343. *Rangoon-Irrawadi.*—The figures have been drawn up so as to shew separately the transfer of suspense balance from this to the Rangoon-Sittang Line. The open length of the line was 161 miles throughout the year, and the main work has been replacement of timber bridges by iron-girder ones.

344. *Rangoon-Sittang.*—Rangoon to Pegu, 46 miles, was opened on 26th February 1884; further 41 miles were nearly ready and to be opened in July 1884. The expenditure, except for the suspense accounts above noted, followed the Budget Estimate very closely.

345. *Tirhoot* (including extensions).—The work done is nearly equal in amount to that anticipated in the Budget Estimates. The chief works were—

Western Extension.—Remaining 27 miles to Bettiah opened on 20th December 1883 Station buildings and staff quarters finished. Ballasting well in hand.

Mokameh Extension.—24 miles; opened in May 1, 1883, as soon as East Indian Railway Company were ready with their ghât line.

Hajipur Extension.—Commenced March 1883, and about three-quarters completed during 1883. Rails laid to near Hajipur; expected to be opened by September 1884.

Gunduk Bridge.—Preliminary works begun.

Section N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNTS)—*continued.*

346. *Dacca-Mymensing.*—Scarcity of labourers and frequent desertions have much delayed the work upon this line, and only three-fourths of the estimate were spent. The line is 86 miles from Narainganj through Dacca to Mymensing.

347. *Assam-Behar (Dinajpur-Purneah and Tirhoot Section).*—Sanction was received during the year, and 43,4 were spent.

348. *Northern Bengal (and Dinajpur Extension).*—The work of the year slightly fell short of estimate. Of the Dinajpur extension 9 miles were opened on 1st July 1883, and the remaining 10 on 16th May 1884. On the south side of the Ganges an extension of six miles was necessitated by the alteration of the river, and the crossing point was in December removed from Damukdea to a point nearly opposite Sara.

349. *Calcutta and South-Eastern* (including Diamond Harbour Extension).—This extension was opened on May 1, 1883, from Mugrahât to Diamond Harbour, 12½ miles The road was put into good running order and bricks burnt to complete the ballasting.

350. *Cawnpore-Achneyra.*—This name now includes the following continuous line:—

1. Cawnpore-Farukhabad	86½ miles open.	
2. Farukhabad to Hattras	101 „	opened in April and July 1884.
3. Hattras to Muttra	29 „	open.
4. Jumna Bridge	1 mile	opened July 1884.
5. Muttra-Achneyra	23 miles open.	
6. A Branch to Soron	9½ „	is under construction.

On the first section the work done has been the improvement of the Cawnpore passenger station and other minor improvements.

On the second, the railway was completed so far as to be nearly ready for opening, and rolling-stock got ready. Workshops only begun.

The third was entirely re-laid with steel rails, and several miles re-aligned.

On the Jumna Bridge, all the wells had been during 1883 sunk full depth; stone superstructure nearly complete; girders ready for lifting into place.

The Soron Branch was ready to receive the rails which would be brought from Hattras on the opening of the line between Hattras and Kashgunj.

351. *Bareilly-Pilibhit.*—The outlay fell behind estimate. The earthwork had been practically completed and all the major bridges ready to receive girders, except the bridge over the Deoha (13 spans of 60 feet) where the wells were still being sunk.

352. *Indus Valley.*—The serious damage done by floods in 1882 was repaired by improving and heightening embankments and providing more water-way between miles 342 and 360. The progress on the Sukkur bridge has been—approaches on both sides put in hand, piers and abutments of the Sukkur channel built up to 25 feet above high-water mark; and of the bridge over the Rohri channel, the blocks on which the pillars stand have been finished up to bottom of bed-stones. Quarters have been built at various places.

353. *Punjab Northern, Southern Section*—

The increase in expenditure over Budget Estimate is due to sanction received, after the beginning of the year for the construction of the Wazirabad-Sialkote Branch.

This Branch, 26 miles, was opened on January 1st, 1884, though not quite complete in respect of station buildings and ballasting. At Wazirabad, the junction station, considerable additions were made.

The most important works during the year were station works, workshops, and buildings at Rawalpindi.

354. *Amritsar-Pathankote.*—Sixty-six miles were opened on 1st January 1884, and the remaining 15 on 17th June.

East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84 Budget.	1883-84 Revised.	1883-84 Accounts.
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—			
480,3	Redemption of annuity (sterling)	..	504,0	510,3
148,2	Other capital transactions	424,0	238,0	233,3
628,5	TOTAL	424,0	742,0	743,6
	EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY—			
	Redemption of Debentures	...	...	55,9

Section N.—EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS (CAPITAL ACCOUNTS)—*continued.*

355. The first of these is merely an operation in the nature of transfer of existing debt, and as it does not affect the cash account, no entry was made on account of it in the estimates. The nature of the operation is set forth in para. 273.

The principal works in connection with the railway in India are the Hooghly Bridge and the works at Howrah Station. The doubling of the line from Buxar to Mogulserai was completed within the year. The short expenditure, compared with estimate, was mainly due to delay in receiving stores from England for the work on the Hooghly Bridge.

356. The Eastern Bengal Railway reverts to the State from 1st July 1884 and in anticipation of this transaction, part of the debentures of the Company have been redeemed by issue of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock.

51.—Irrigation and Navigation.

1882-83. Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	BENGAL—			
37,2	Soane project	70,0	57,7	59,0
36,5	Orissa project	70,0	75,1	63,9
12,2	Midnapur series	20,0	17,2	17,4
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—			
88,9	Lower Ganges Canal	95,1	81,8	75,3
37,4	Other works	54,9	41,8	48,9
	PUNJAB—			
201,6	Sirhind Canal	121,6	99,2	100,3
—63,8	Less contribution			
53,4	Other works	158,4	140,2	132,4
99,1	MADRAS	150,0	162,7	149,0
	BOMBAY—			
15,8	Deccan	60,0	64,6	20,2
43,4	Sind			43,3
...	Reserve	162,1	...	...
1,762,6	Purchase of Madras Irrigation Company's undertaking	16,0	12,8	12,8
2,324,3		978,1	753,1	722,5

357. There have been delays, of one kind or another, in the case of nearly all these works, but excluding the main difference in the amount held in reserve not being wanted during the year, the expenditure altogether came to 722,5 against an estimate of 816,0, and it was distributed for the most part nearly according to estimate.

52.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

1882-83 Accounts.		1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
49,8	Madras Harbour	23,0	—533,1	—533,1

358. This head now disappears from the account of productive expenditure. The expenditure up to 1882-83 inclusive has been written back under ordinary heads, and the new expenditure is taken under a special advance head.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Incurred	2,600,0	2,526,2	2,524,8
Discharged	30,0	26,0	12,8
NET	2,570,0	2,500,2	2,512,0
ENGLAND—			
Redemption of East Indian Railway Annuity and Debenture Stock	...	524,0	535,1
Redemption of Eastern Bengal Railway	..	...	55,9
Total incurred	...	524,0	591,0
Discharged	510,0	43,0	40,0
NET	—510,0	+481,0	+551,0
NET	+2,060,0	+2,981,2	+3,063,0

359. In India provision was made for a loan at 4 per cent. of 2,500,0. This Loan was advertized on 13th July 1883, tendered for on 14th August 1883 and taken up at an average price of ₹98-10. 100,0 was provided for stock-notes, but a very small quantity, 24,7 only was taken up.

360. In England it was intended to buy up debentures to the extent of 500,0, but the operation was not carried out, the money received in respect of the Afghan war contribution being appropriated as explained in paragraph 314 to payment of arrear War Office claims. The raising of stock in redemption of East India Railway and Eastern Bengal Railway has been noticed under Productive Public Works, paragraph 355.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
Special Loans	...	...	—144,0
Treasury Notes and Service Funds, India	+240,2	+207,9	+219,9
Do. Do. England	+3,4	+3,6	+3,5
Savings Bank Deposits	+350,8	+425,9	+273,1
	+594,4	+637,4	+352,5

361. The payment entered in the first of these lines is the "principal sum proportionate to the pension of Taj Mahal," which is referred to in Section 17 of Act I of 1881, and which was withdrawn for investment under that Section, at the end of the year.

362. Under "Savings Bank Deposits," one of the special accounts is that of the "General Family Pension Fund" in Calcutta. At the end of the year, the Directors, adopting a suggestion made by the Government, withdrew 100,0 of their book-balance for investment in Government Securities. But for this withdrawal the revised estimate would have been more nearly maintained. The excess over Budget is due to the increase of deposits in the New Postal Savings Bank, which was estimated at Net 202,0, but shewed in the accounts 470,3. This increase was in part at the expense of the ordinary Presidency and District Banks.

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	Budget.		1883-84, Revised.		Accounts.	
INDIA—						
Provincial Balances (net) . . .	.....	−1,499,3	.....	−1,106,2	.....	−464,7
Commission for Reduction of Debt (Indian Account) .	131,7−0=	+131,7	573,3 −746,7=	−173,4	581,2 −756,1=	−174,9
(English Account)	.....	...	.....	−1,001,4		−1,001,4
Other Deposits and Advances . .	18,391,8−18,109,4	= +282,4	22,057,8− 22,330,3=	−272,5	21,755,3−21,814,5=	−59,2
England . .	.....	+ 500,0		+ 506,6		+1,010 0
TOTAL .		− 585,2		−2,046,9		−690,2

363. The first of these heads has been noticed in paragraph 324; it represents the deposit account on which the Provincial Governments have drawn for their excess expenditure.

364. The account of the Commission for reduction of debt received a much larger credit than estimated for in the Budget as explained in paragraph 225. The payments in the Indian account are for the most part payments against the drawings of the Secretary of State; they were provided for in the Estimates of 1882-83; that is, they were assumed to take place in March 1883, whereas a considerable portion came in course of payment only in April. The English part of the account was not entered in the estimates, as the arrangements giving rise to it were determined on only at the very end of the year 1882-83, and it was regarded as an operation outside the accounts, being a receipt of a million in 1882-83 and the disbursement of the same in 1883-84.

365. The India Office estimated to receive a further instalment of half a million of the Imperial Contribution towards the war in Afghanistan, which, as explained in former reports, passes to a suspense account. It suited the English Government to pay a whole million instead.

Section R.—LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, NATIVE STATES, &c.

	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
India	195,5—140,7	271,1—97,0	278,7—106,7
	54,8	174,1	172,0

366 The provinces generally estimated for larger advances than were made, and obtained larger repayments than they anticipated.

Section S.—CAPITAL OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.

	1883-84. Budget.		Revised.		Accounts.	
	India.	England.	India.	England.	India.	England.
INDIA—						
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	20,6	−90,0	27,6	−166,7	37,9	−167,0
Eastern Bengal	18,4	−27,7	37,6	−70,0	39,1	−60,2
Great Indian Peninsula	300,2	−514,0	275,0	−90,2	272,8	−81,8
Madras	68,7	−158,1	46,8	−66,1	71,8	−64,6
Oudh and Rohilkund	−375,0	+155,3	−364,0	+160,9	−398,3	+114,8
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	105,4	−170,0	377,7	−152,1	55,3	−156,5
South Indian	21,6	+30,0	45,5	+43,8	56,7	+31,2
	159,9	−774,5	446,2	−340,4	135,3	−384,1
Madras Irrigation and Canal	...	...	..	...	−7,0	...
	159,9	−774,5	446,2	−340,4	128,3	−384,1
SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES—						
Central Bengal	−164,6	+110,5	−130,0	+107,0	−129,9	+99,0
Rohilkund-Kumaun	...	−56,0	...	−40,0	...	−40,0
Southern Mahratta	−400,0	−112,0	−387,2	−123,4	−407,8	−83,7
Western Deccan	...	...	−25,0	...	−25,4	...
Various	...	...	..	−78,0	...	...
	−564,6	−57,5	−542,2	−134,4	−563,1	−24,7
TOTAL	−404,7	−832,0	−96,0	−474,8	−434,8	−408,8

367. A revised and much clearer form has been used in the Finance and Revenue Accounts for exhibiting the transactions of these Companies' Capital Accounts.

368. The Indian figures of the Guaranteed Companies, which are for the most part repayment to Capital of Stores appropriated for Revenue purposes, do not greatly vary from the estimates. The Revised Estimate under Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, includes the credit on account of 325,0 charged to Revenue, which, as mentioned in paragraph 258, was disallowed by the Secretary of State. The Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway is the only one which shews any net capital outlay in India.

369. The English figures shew some considerable alterations arising mostly from the Companies not adhering to their programmes. The chief differences are in the receipt of 496,2 from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for additional capital, and on the Bombay-Baroda Company not raising 100,0—as proposed—within the year.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	1883-84. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Money Order (net)	+17,5	...	+24,4
Other Local Remittances (net)	—59,5	+19,9	—26,4
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	—3,5	+472,7	—17,3
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Post Office	...	...	—5,5
Telegraph	...	...	—1,5
Guaranteed Railways	...	...	...
Marine	...	...	—2,3
Military	...	...	+7,6
Public Works	...	...	—23,6
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	—345,5	+139,5	+54,7
TOTAL	—391,0	+632,1	+10,1

370. The scale of money order transactions increases, *viz.*—

	Issued.	Paid.
1881-82	5,733,5	5,714,1
1882-83	6,468,4	6,454,2
1883-84	7,313,4	7,289,0

the increase involving an increase in the balance under Remittance at the end of the year.

371. Under "Other Departmental Accounts" the 472,7 of the Revised Estimates represents the amount by which the estimates, based upon the state of Cash Balances at the end of the year, brought out a better result than the detailed estimates of Revenue and Expenditure. It is, in fact, the entry of the expected improvement of actuals over revised estimates, and necessarily disappears when in the actual accounts it is dispersed over the numerous heads of Receipts and Outgoings.

372. The various departments worked very closely to the receipts and issues from the Civil Department The Public Works figure is necessarily large, as it is considerably affected by large drawings of cheques in March, which are paid only in April. The amount of these cheques often comes to fifty or sixty lakhs, and the figure in the accounts probably indicates that the amount was rather less on March 31, 1884, than on March 31, 1883.

373. In the Remittance Account with England, the main difference between the two sides of the accounts was that England estimated to pay 540,0 on account of family remittances, while India estimated to receive only 207,6, giving a net difference of 332,4. The real figure was between the two.

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
Drawings	16,300,0	17,800,0	17,599,8
Payments	16,300,0	18,051,9	17,997,2

374. The state of the market, in the first three months of 1884, proved very favourable for drawings, and the balances in India being strong, the Secretary of State took advantage of it to increase his drawings considerably beyond the requirements of the year.

375. The bills drawn during the year are thus arranged by month of allotment :—

	£	₹	Rate in Pence.
Part of March 1883	271,9	33,46	19·50
April "	1,505,0	1,85,84	19·43
May "	1,494,7	1,85,10	19·38
June "	1,364,6	1,68,68	19·41
July "	1,087,8	1,34,29	19·44
August "	1,295,1	1,59,55	19·48
September "	953,8	1,17,01	19·56
October "	1,072,3	1,31,23	19·61
November "	879,3	1,08,32	19·48
December "	1,391,6	1,71,13	19·51
January 1884	3,179,5	3,89,60	19·58
February "	1,464,8	1,77,91	19·76
March "	1,639,4	2,00,04	19·67
	17,599,8	21,62,16	19·53

376. And the payment account is as follows :—

	£	₹
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1883	572,6	70,44
Drawn in 1883-84	17,599,8	21,62,16
Total for payment	18,172,4	22,32,60
Paid in 1883-84	17,997,2	22,11,17
Outstanding 1st April 1884	175,2	21,43

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
Opening Balance	16,877,1	18,251,4	18,251,4
Closing Balance	14,010,3	16,046,2	17,313,1

377. The estimates and accounts may also be stated thus—

Increase of Balance—

	Budget.	1883-84. Revised.	Accounts.
India	—2,143,3	—2,381,5	—1,621,6
England	—723,5	+176,3	+683,3
TOTAL	—2,866,8	—2,205,2	—938,3

Budget Estimates . . . . 1883-84.

Revised Estimates . . . 1883-84.

Accounts . . . . . 1883-84.

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General Statement of

RECEIPTS.	For details, *vide* Abstract	ACCOUNTS, 1882-83.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1883-84.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1883-84.	ACCOUNTS, 1883-84.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
B.—Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	...	21,876,047	21,792,700	21,869,500	22,361,899
Opium	...	9,499,594	9,200,000	9,483,200	9,556,501
Salt	...	6,177,781	6,167,000	6,267,200	6,145,413
Stamps	...	3,379,681	3,427,200	3,495,400	3,513,201
Excise	...	3,609,561	3,623,300	3,774,800	3,836,961
Other Heads	A	6,410,947	6,383,900	6,491,000	6,623,716
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	A	50,953,611	50,594,100	51,381,100	52,037,691
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	1,708,994	1,670,000	1,623,100	1,672,761
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,437,246	1,402,300	1,437,000	1,427,729
E.—Miscellaneous	"	1,378,515	1,269,500	1,414,300	1,512,604
G.—Revenue from Productive Public Works	"	12,224,100	12,355,600	12,969,800	13,240,507
H.—Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive	"	830,582	864,700	826,200	879,897
K.—Receipts bv Military Departments	"	1,592,183	865,800	918,400	956,232
TOTAL REVENUE	...	70,125,231	69,022,000	70,569,900	71,727,421
Extraordinary Receipts—					
Assets of the Bombay Civil Fund taken over by Government	...	815,345	...	...	...
Credit for Public Works "Ordinary" Expenditure now taken as Productive and charged to Capital	...	15,214	...	...	28,105
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
O.—Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	2,509,150	2,060,000	2,981,200	3,062,953
P.—Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	"	...	594,400	637,400	352,480
Q.—Deposits and Advances (net)	"	708,023	...	...	...
R.—Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries)	"	299,042	54,800	174,100	171,960
S.—Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Receipts)	"	1,596,619	...	...	...
T.—Remittances (net)	"	186,211	...	632,100	10,120
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	14,119,128	16,300,000	17,800,000	17,599,805
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	90,373,963	88,031,200	92,794,700	92,952,844
V.—Balance on April 1st—England	...	2,620,909	3,037,109	3,429,874	3,429,874
India	...	14,522,913	13,840,013	14,821,550	14,821,550
GRAND TOTAL £	...	107,517,785	104,908,322	111,046,124	111,204,268

Accounts and Estimates.

Rs. 10 = £1.

Disbursements.	For details, *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1882-83.	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.	Revised Estimate, 1883-84.	Accounts, 1883-84.
Expenditure—		£	£	£	£
A.—Interest	B	4,468,132	4,264,000	4,249,700	4,276,266
B.—Direct Demands on the Revenues	"	8,476,968	8,634,300	8,479,700	8,482,613
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	1,908,569	2,039,800	2,020,400	1,984,058
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	10,947,971	11,153,600	11,307,000	11,250,038
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	3,890,407	3,968,100	3,960,200	3,882,529
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance	"	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
G.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)	"	11,741,747	11,836,400	12,059,700	12,033,873
H.—Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive	"	7,165,747	7,056,100	6,841,400	6,580,721
K.—Army Services	"	17,440,250	16,064,000	17,126,600	16,975,750
L.—Exchange on Transactions with London	"	3,081,433	3,548,000	3,860,000	3,838,756
Total	...	70,621,224	70,064,300	71,404,700	70,804,604
M.—*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments, unspent by them	End. of B	167,372	63,600	90,300	164,444
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	"	*—1,369,998*	*—1,562,900*	*—1,196,500*	*—629,123*
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	...	69,418,598	68,565,000	70,298,500	70,339,925
N.—Productive Public Works, Capital Account—					
Expenditure during the year	End of B	4,649,898	3,820,100	4,031,[illegible]	3,992,029
Expenditure formerly treated as Ordinary now transferred to Capital by credit as an Extraordinary Receipt	...	15,214	...	...	28,105
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
O.—Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	...	...
P.—Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	"	164,601	...	...	...
Q.—Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	585,200	2,046,900	690,233
R.—Loans to Municipalities and Native States, &c. (net Advances)	"	...	...	...	...
S.—Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Withdrawals)	"	...	1,236,700	570,800	843,589
T.—Remittances (net)	"	...	391,000	...	...
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	15,018,050	16,300,000	18,051,900	17,997,240
Total Disbursements	...	89,266,361	90,898,000	94,999,900	93,891,121
V.—Balance on March 31st—England	...	3,429,874	2,313,609	3,606,174	4,113,221
India	...	14,821,550	11,696,713	12,440,050	13,199,926
GRAND TOTAL £	...	107,517,785	104,908,322	111,046,124	111,204,268

Revenue	70,125,231	69,022,000	70,569,900	71,727,421
Expenditure chargeable thereon	69,418,598	68,565,000	70,298,500	70,339,925
Surplus	+ 706,633	+ 457,000	+ 271,400	+ 1,387,496

Abstract A.—*Details*

The figures in thick type are those

	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.				
	England, (Imperial).	India.			Total.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
	£	£	£	£	£
B.—Principal Heads of Revenue—					
I.—Land Revenue	...	13,514,500	8,155,900	122,300	21,792,700
II.—Opium	...	9,200,000	...	...	9,200,000
III.—Salt	...	6,136,500	30,500	...	6,167,000
IV.—Stamps	...	1,729,600	1,697,600	...	3,427,200
V.—Excise	...	1,826,300	1,795,700	1,300	3,623,300
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	500	612,600	2,075,100	2,688,200
VII.—Customs	...	1,061,800	193,300	...	1,255,100
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	...	261,700	261,700	...	523,400
IX.—Forest	2,500	426,800	506,500	...	935,800
X.—Registration	...	140,600	139,800	...	280,400
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	701,000	...	...	701,000
Total	2,500	34,999,300	13,393,600	2,198,700	**50,594,100**
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—					
XII.—Post Office	...	1,006,000	3,000	1,900	1,010,900
XIII.—Telegraph	43,000	514,000	100	...	557,100
XIV.—Mint	...	102,000	...	...	102,000
Total	43,000	1,622,000	3,100	1,900	**1,670,000**
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—					
XV.—Law and Justice	...	39,200	605,400	400	645,000
XVI.—Police	...	200	185,400	40,600	226,200
XVII.—Marine	...	89,000	118,100	...	207,100
XVIII.—Education	...	900	134,700	69,300	204,900
XIX.—Medical	2,000	100	30,700	15,800	48,600
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	500	17,200	43,300	9,500	70,500
Total	2,500	146,600	1,117,600	135,600	**1,402,300**
E.—Miscellaneous—					
XXI.—Interest	5,000	615,600	13,700	16,700	651,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	99,700	168,400	25,000	100	293,200
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	7,000	50,200	...	57,200
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	8,000	38,700	132,000	89,400	268,100
Total	112,700	829,700	220,900	106,200	**1,269,500**
G.—Revenue from Productive Public Works—					
XXV.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	...	1,984,000	746,500	...	2,730,500
East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings)	200	4,655,000	...	...	4,655,200
XXVI.—Guaranteed Railways (net Traffic Receipts)	...	3,539,000	...	...	3,539,000
XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts)	...	273,200	612,200	...	885,400
XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	545,500	...	...	545,500
Total	200	10,996,700	1,358,700	...	**12,355,600**
H.—Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—					
XXIX.—State Railways	...	157,400	34,500	...	191,900
XXX.—Subsidized Railways	1,000	10,000	..	...	11,000
Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...		...	..
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	31,000	109,300	1,000	141,300
XXXII.—Military Works	...	39,200	...	...	39,200
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	17,400	7,300	337,200	119,400	481,300
Total	18,400	244,900	481,000	120,400	**864,700**
K.—Receipts by Military Departments—					
XXXIV.—Army	41,000	824,800	...	...	865,800
XXXV.—Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...
XXXV.—Ditto ditto Egypt	...		...	..	
Total	41,000	824,800	...	...	**865,800**
	220,300	49,664,000			
TOTAL REVENUE	49,884,300		16,574,900	2,562,800	**69,022,000**

of Revenue.

which appear in the General Account.

R10 = £1.

Revised Estimate, 1883-84.					Accounts, 1883-84.				
England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...	14,206,600	7,536,400	126,500	21,869,500	...	14,424,845	7,808,777	128,277	22,361,899
...	9,483,200	...	...	9,483,200	...	9,556,501	...	...	9,556,501
...	6,240,500	26,700	...	6,267,200	...	6,118,285	27,128	...	6,145,413
...	1,762,300	1,733,100	...	3,495,400	...	1,771,495	1,741,706	...	3,513,201
...	1,898,800	1,872,300	3,700	3,774,800	...	1,930,636	1,902,009	4,316	3,836,961
...	600	631,400	2,102,900	2,734,900	...	553	627,984	2,250,194	2,878,731
...	1,064,000	182,000	...	1,246,000	...	1,023,857	163,409	...	1,187,266
...	258,400	258,500	...	516,900	...	263,045	263,042	...	526,087
2,400	461,900	545,600	...	1,009,900	3,109	481,986	567,095	...	1,052,190
...	131,500	130,600	...	262,100	...	129,942	129,013	...	258,955
...	721,200	...	...	721,200	...	720,487	...	...	720,487
2,400	36,229,000	12,916,600	2,233,100	**51,381,100**	3,109	36,421,632	13,230,163	2,382,787	**52,037,691**
...	1,006,900	3,200	1,600	1,011,700	...	1,014,199	3,004	1,540	1,018,743
51,400	473,400	300	...	525,100	51,424	470,793	353	...	522,570
...	86,300	...	...	86,300	35	131,413	...	...	131,448
51,400	1,566,600	3,500	1,600	**1,623,100**	51,459	1,616,405	3,357	1,540	**1,672,761**
...	35,400	553,600	...	589,000	...	46,837	526,987	35	573,859
...	500	270,800	39,500	310,800	...	346	268,638	42,890	311,874
...	77,500	123,400	...	200,900	...	75,982	116,885	.	192,867
...	1,200	134,400	65,300	200,900	...	1,229	133,339	69,859	204,427
2,000	...	33,000	15,200	50,200	2,413	2	36,139	16,417	54,971
1,200	16,900	57,700	9,400	85,200	1,038	18,574	58,085	12,034	89,731
3,200	131,500	1,172,900	129,400	**1,437,000**	3,451	142,970	1,140,073	141,235	**1,427,729**
29,000	727,600	14,800	19,400	790,800	29,722	784,680	15,116	19,946	849,463
99,600	172,900	27,100	100	299,700	101,255	172,545	28,610	27	302,437
...	7,000	45,900	...	52,900	...	7,264	43,331	...	50,595
18,000	42,100	110,700	100,100	270,900	4,881	42,553	149,875	112,800	310,109
146,600	949,600	198,500	119,600	**1,414,300**	135,858	1,007,042	236,932	132,772	**1,512,604**
...	2,335,600	751,700	...	3,087,300	...	2,325,422	756,826	...	3,082,248
200	5,030,000	...	...	5,030,200	230	4,999,179	...	...	4,999,409
...	3,365,000	...	...	3,365,000	...	3,688,143	...	...	3,688,143
...	284,400	660,100	...	944,500	...	284,634	651,947	...	936,581
...	542,800	...	...	542,800	...	534,126	...	...	534,126
200	11,557,800	1,411,800	...	**12,969,800**	230	11,831,504	1,408,773	...	**13,240,507**
..	160,900	14,000	...	174,900	...	172,899	14,079	...	186,978
2,700	...	...	...	2,700	2,645	...	...	...	2,645
...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	77
...	28,900	111,000	2,700	142,600	...	30,886	107,898	3,088	141,872
...	36,700	...	...	36,700	...	44,062	...	...	44,062
16,900	7,000	316,000	129,400	469,300	16,575	7,044	343,434	137,210	504,263
19,600	233,500	441,000	132,100	**826,200**	19,220	254,968	465,411	140,298	**879,897**
57,500	859,600	...	...	917,100	52,458	900,066	...	...	952,524
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,300	...	...	1,300	...	3,708	...	...	3,708
57,500	860,900	...	...	**918,400**	52,458	903,774	...	...	**956,232**
280,900	51,528,900				265,785	52,178,295			
51,809,800		16,144,300	2,615,800	**70,569,900**	52,444,080		16,484,709	2,798,632	**71,727,421**

Abstract B.—*Details*

The figures in thick type are those

	England (Imperial).	Budget Estimate, 1883-84. India. Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
A.—Interest—					
1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works)	2,494,700	1,321,900	7,000	...	3,823,600
2.— Do. on other Obligations	3,000	433,700	...	3,700	440,400
TOTAL	2,497,700	1,755,600	7,000	3,700	4,264,000
B.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—					
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	...	129,200	61,500	5,200	195,900
4.—Assignments and Compensations	...	547,600	698,500	...	1,246,100
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*—					
5.—Land Revenue	900	280,400	2,591,390	339,100	3,211,700
6.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,000	2,164,300	...	...	2,165 300
7.—Salt (including cost of Production)	...	482,400	63,900	...	546,300
8.—Stamps	23,400	25,100	54,500	...	103,000
9.—Excise	...	47,000	46,600	800	94,400
10.—Provincial Rates	...	..	4,700	46,400	51,100
11.—Customs	...	...	143,700	...	143,700
12.—Assessed Taxes	...	7,000	7,000	...	14,000
13.—Forest	5,000	297,400	374,100	...	676,500
14.—Registration	...	93,400	92,900	...	186,300
TOTAL	30,300	4,073,800	4,138,700	391,500	8,634,300
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—					
15.—Post Office	102,000	1,016,000	37,200	67,600	1,222,800
16.—Telegraph	198,000	543,200	400	...	741,600
17.—Mint	4,200	71,200	...	...	75,400
TOTAL	304,200	1,630,400	37,600	67,600	2,039,800
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—					
18.—General Administration	239,000	592,500	697,700	25,700	1,554,900
19.—Law and Justice	1,600	162,900	3,182,100	100	3,346,700
20.—Police	...	76,400	2,344,800	286,800	2,708,000
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	136,700	229,500	149,200	...	515,400
22.—Education	300	9,200	754,300	436,300	1,200,100
23.—Ecclesiastical	300	167,300	...	...	167,600
24.—Medical	7,500	14,500	543,100	157,600	722,700
25.—Political	27,300	414,300	700	100	442,400
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	20,800	262,400	174,300	38,300	495,800
TOTAL	433,500	1,929,000	7,846,200	944,900	11,153,600
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—					
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	79,300	664,100	...	...	743,400
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	225,000	1,500	...	...	226,500
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,415,000	232,000	523,600	700	2,171,300
30.—Stationery and Printing	133,000	—*23,900*	349,500	3,400	462,000
31.—Miscellaneous	30,000	69,400	171,100	94,400	364,900
TOTAL	1,882,300	943,100	1,044,200	98,500	3,968,100
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—					
32.—Famine Relief	...	...	12,500	...	12,500
33.—Protective Works, Railways	...	1,012,500	...	...	1,012,500
34.—Protective Works, Irrigation	...	343,300	...	...	343,300
35.—Reduction of Debt	...	131,700	...	...	131,700
TOTAL	...	1,487,500	12,500	...	1,500,000
G.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)—					
36.—State Railways (Working Expenses)	...	1,165,800	407,000	...	1,572,800
East Indian Railway (Working Expenses)	...	1,936,400	...	...	1,936,400
37.—Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	...	583,300	...	...	583,300
38.—Irrigation and Navign. (Working Expenses)	...	248,800	300,500	...	549,300
39.—Charges in respect of Capital—					
a. Interest on Debt—					
State Railways	...	1,004,900	303,100	...	1,308,000
East Indian and Eastern Bengal Rys.	301,600	200,900	...	...	502,500
Irrigation and Navigation	...	388,000	465,700	...	853,700
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	21,600	...	...	21,600
b. Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds)	1,207,600	...	...	...	1,207,600
c. Guaranteed Railways (Interest)	3,296,000	5,200	...	...	3,301,200
TOTAL	4,805,200	5,554,900	1,476,300	...	11,836,400
Carried over	9,953,200	17,374,300	14,562,500	1,506,200	43,396,200

of Expenditure.

which appear in the General Account.

₹10 = £1.

Revised Estimate, 1883-84.					Accounts, 1883-84.				
England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England. (Imperial).	India.			Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
2,442,900	1,364,700	...	...	3,807,600	2,442,210	1,376,821	...	...	3,819,031
5,100	434,100	...	2,900	442,100	5,123	447,354	...	4,758	457,235
2,448,000	1,798,800	...	2,900	**4,249,700**	2,447,333	1,824,175	...	4,758	**4,276,266**
...	155,200	212,300	6,900	374,400	...	150,949	229,795	7,526	388,270
...	559,700	696,500	...	1,256,200	...	543,467	695,373	...	1,238,840
300	261,200	2,646,000	335,000	3,242,500	260	279,546	2,670,234	379,107	3,329,147
1,300	1,862,200	...	...	1,863,500	1,280	1,853,410	...	...	1,854,690
4,100	414,500	60,300	...	478,900	4,085	377,995	64,561	...	446,641
27,700	25,200	57,800	...	110,700	27,815	24,146	57,133	...	109,094
...	46,300	45,800	700	92,800	...	46,030	45,699	630	92,359
...	...	4,800	48,300	53,100	...	...	4,608	49,939	54,547
...	...	138,200	...	138,200	...	...	139,345	...	139,345
...	6,800	6,800	...	13,600	...	6,607	6,607	...	13,214
4,600	305,000	375,400	...	685,000	5,864	291,325	352,186	...	649,375
...	85,700	85,100	...	170,800	...	83,760	83,331	...	167,091
38,000	3,721,800	4,329,000	390,900	**8,479,700**	39,304	3,657,235	4,348,872	437,202	**8,482,613**
105,600	1,019,000	37,100	64,200	1,225,900	106,487	1,024,491	38,673	64,830	1,234,481
172,600	533,100	6,100	...	711,800	156,277	507,203	5,759	...	669,239
5,100	77,600	...	...	82,700	4,428	75,910	...	...	80,338
283,300	1,629,700	43,200	64,200	**2,020,400**	267,192	1,607,604	44,432	64,830	**1,984,058**
241,700	603,700	708,900	32,000	1,586,300	239,354	585,046	718,232	55,747	1,598,379
300	159,200	3,102,100	100	3,261,700	374	159,735	3,078,624	78	3,238,811
...	66,700	2,415,900	278,000	2,760,600	...	68,901	2,408,468	283,685	2,761,054
211,200	278,700	156,800	...	646,700	196,787	246,934	145,847	..	589,568
100	10,900	753,000	418,500	1,182,500	145	11,487	757,997	414,565	1,184,194
300	159,900	...	...	160,200	310	158,802	...	...	159,112
7,700	17,300	539,900	148,100	713,000	7,472	17,150	543,367	148,836	716,825
25,900	508,900	500	400	535,700	26,041	505,971	484	169	532,665
24,500	240,900	158,200	36,700	460,300	20,896	248,813	167,118	32,603	469,430
511,700	2,046,200	7,835,300	913,800	**11,307,000**	491,379	2,002,839	7,820,137	935,683	**11,250,038**
79,800	665,700	...	...	745,500	79,776	670,476	...	...	750,252
217,000	700	...	...	217,700	216,916	3,431	...	...	220,347
1,425,000	219,100	527,300	800	2,172,200	1,416,978	212,325	525,943	1,032	2,156,278
123,000	2,400	374,900	4,300	504,600	112,518	6,907	362,805	3,427	485,657
33,500	66,400	145,000	75,300	320,200	20,123	35,078	139,195	75,599	269,995
1,878,300	954,300	1,047,200	80,400	**3,960,200**	1,846,311	928,217	1,027,943	80,058	**3,882,529**
200	700	9,100	...	10,000	89	1,485	7,611	...	9,185
...	625,900	...	...	625,900	...	626,461	...	...	626,461
...	291,000	...	...	291,000	26	283,191	...	...	283,217
...	573,100	...	...	573,100	...	581,137	...	...	581,137
200	1,490,700	9,100	...	**1,500,000**	115	1,492,274	7,611	...	**1,500,000**
...	1,244,600	446,400	...	1,691,000	...	1,261,037	444,618	...	1,705,655
...	2,045,500	...	...	2,045,500	...	1,996,842	...	...	1,996,842
...	641,500	...	...	641,500	...	637,272	...	...	637,272
...	214,500	304,500	...	519,000	43	213,482	301,312	...	514,837
...	1,017,400	303,600	...	1,321,000	...	1,027,074	302,697	...	1,329,771
311,400	191,400	...	...	502,800	311,593	192,699	...	...	504,292
...	382,300	463,400	...	845,700	...	382,143	463,181	...	845,324
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,203,300	...	...	...	1,203,300	1,203,118	...	...	...	1,203,118
3,284,200	5,700	...	...	3,289,900	3,284,241	12,521	...	...	3,296,762
4,798,900	5,742,900	1,517,900	...	**12,059,700**	4,798,995	5,723,070	1,511,808	...	**12,033,873**
9,958,400	17,384,400	14,781,700	1,452,200	43,576,700	9,890,629	17,235,414	14,760,803	1,522,531	43,409,377

Abstract B.—*Details*

	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.				
	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Brought over	9,953,200	17,374,300	14,562,500	1,506,200	43,396,200
H.—Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—					
40.—State Railways (Capital Account)	...	87,500	422,900	...	510,400
41.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	...	157,600	27,200	...	184,800
42.—Subsidized Railways	29,600	55,000	16,300	...	100,900
Southern Mahratta Railway	...	84,800	...	...	84,800
43.—Frontier Railways	...	67,500	...	...	67,500
44.—Irrigation and Navigation	2,000	488,000	302,700	11,300	804,000
45.—Military Works	400	999,600	...		1,000,000
46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	101,700	414,100	2,057,600	1,730,300	4,303,700
TOTAL	133,700	2,354,100	2,826,700	1,741,600	7,056,100
K.—Army Services—					
47.—Army	4,045,200	12,018,800	...	...	16,064,000
48.—Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...
48.—Military Operations in Egypt	...	...	...	...	..
TOTAL	4,045,200	12,018,800	...	...	16,064,000
L.—49.—Exchange on Transactions with London		3,548,000	..		3,548,000
TOTAL	14,132,100	35,295,200	17,389,200	3,247,800	70,064,300
	49,427,300				
Transfers between Provincial and Local	...		+357,900	−357,900	
SURPLUSES	+457,000		+ 62,500	+ 1,100	
DEFICITS	...		−1,234,700	−328,200	
TOTAL AS PER ABSTRACT A	49,884,300		16,574,900	2,562,800	
N.—Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—					
50.—State Railways	812,000	1,583,000	...	...	2,395,000
East Indian Railway	...	424,000	..	...	424,000
Eastern Bengal Railway	...	...	...	...	...
51.—Irrigation and Navigation	6,600	955,500	...	...	962,100
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertakings	16,000	...	...	...	16,000
52.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	23,000	...	...	23,000
TOTAL	834,600	2,985,500	.	...	3,820,100

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements*

The figures in thick type are those

	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1883-84.			Accounts, 1883-84.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Abstract A)	220,300	68,801,700	69,022,000	280,900	70,289,000	70,569,900	265,785	71,461,636	71,727,421
Extraordinary Receipts, *viz.*, by transfer to Capital Expenditure		...	...	...	...	...	...	28,105	28,105
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
India 3½ p.c. Stock	...	...		524,000	...		591,001	...	
4 p.c. Rupee Loan	...	2,500,000		...	2,500,000		...	2,500,019	
Stock Notes	...	100,000		...	26,200		...	24,713	
Miscellaneous	...	...		...	...		...	51	
TOTAL	...	2,600,000	2,600,000	524,000	2,526,200	3,050,200	591,001	2,524,783	3,115,78
NET	...	...	2,060,000	...	...	2,981,200	...	...	3,062,95
Carried over	220,300	71,401,700		804,900	72,815,200		856,786	74,014,524	

of Expenditure—continued.

R10 = £1.

Revised Estimate, 1883-84.					Accounts, 1883-84.				
England (Imperial).	India.			Total.	England (Imperial).	India.			Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
9,958,400	17,384,400	14,781,700	1,452,200	43,576,700	9,890,629	17,235,414	14,760,803	1,522,531	43,409,377
...	89,000	*—463,600*	...	*—374,600*	...	79,040	*—473,367*	...	*—394,327*
...	160,400	10,500	...	170,900	...	147,626	10,075	...	157,701
27,800	65,000	7,500	...	100,300	27,801	47,616	6,957	...	82,374
...	86,000	...	...	86,000	...	85,568	...	...	85,568
...	*—22,500*	...	...	*—22,500*	97	102,832	...	...	102,929
1,700	536,200	258,000	1,100	797,000	1,591	513,861	232,831	2,621	750,904
5,800	1,030,700	...	...	1,036,500	5,825	1,012,303	...	...	1,018,128
88,800	1,140,100	2,157,400	1,661,500	5,047,800	86,515	1,005,360	2,131,812	1,553,757	4,777,444
124,100	3,084,900	1,969,800	1,662,600	6,841,400	121,829	2,994,206	1,908,308	1,556,378	6,580,721
5,059,700	12,016,700	...	...	17,076,400	5,017,422	11,904,292	...	...	16,921,714
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,900	44,300	...		50,200	6,162	47,874	...	...	54,036
5,065,600	12,061,000	...	...	17,126,600	5,023,584	11,952,166	...	.	16,975,750
...	3,860,000	..	...	3,860,000	...	3,838,756	...	...	3,838,756
15,148,100	36,390,300	16,751,500	3,114,800	71,404,700	15,036,042	36,020,542	16,669,111	3,078,909	70,804,604
51,538,400					51,056,584				
...		+403,200	*—403,200*				+345,819	*—345,819*	
...		+61,000	+29,300			+1,387,496	+87,032	+77,412	
271,400		*—1,071,400*	*—125,100*			..	*—617,253*	*—11,870*	
51,809,800		16,144,300	2,615,800	.	52,444,080		16,484,709	2,798,632	
760,000	2,309,800	...	...	3,069,800	769,728	2,233,343	...	...	3,003,071
504,000	238,000	...	...	742,000	510,319	233,298	...	..	743,617
...	...	...	...	...	55,942	...	...	...	55,942
11,000	729,300	...	...	740,300	8,573	701,111	...	...	709,684
12,800	..	...	...	12,800	12,785	...	...	.	12,785
...	*—533,100*	...	..	*—533,100*	...	*—533,070*	...		*—533,070*
1,287,800	2,744,000	...	...	4,031,800	1,357,347	2,634,682	...		3,992,029

other than Revenue and Expenditure.

which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1883-84.			Accounts, 1883-84.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure (from Abstract B) . .	14,132,100	55,932,200	70,064,300	15,148,100	56,256,600	71,404,700	15,036,042	55,768,562	70,804,604
Add Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"* .	...	+63,600	+63,600	...	+90,300	+90,300	...	+164,444	+164,444
Deduct Provincial Deficits charged against "Deposits"*	...	*—1,562,900*	*—1,562,900*	...	*—1,196,500*	*—1,196,500*	...	*—629,123*	*—629,123*
Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure.	834,600	2,985,500	3,820,100	1,287,800	2,744,000	4,031,800	1,357,347	2,634,682	3,992,029
								28,105	28,105
O Permanent Debt discharged—									
East India Bonds .	...	...		2,600	...		1,400		
India 5 p. c. Stock .	10,000	...		10,000	...		3,491	...	
5½ p. c. Loans .	...	...		...	...		...	10,830	
5 p. c. Loans . .	...	...		...	...		...	146	
4½ p. c. Loans .	...	...		...	...		...	450	
4 p. c. Loans . .	...	...		...	...		...	1,301	
Debentures, &c., E. I. Railway . .	...	...		30,400	...		35,140	...	
Miscellaneous .	500,000	30,000		...	26,000		...	73	
Total .	510,000	30,000	540,000	43,000	26,000	69,000	40,031	12,800	52,831
Net .	..	...	0	...	...	0	...		0
Carried over .	15,476,700	57,448,400		16,478,900	57,920,400		16,433,420	57,979,470	

* See first entry under "Deposits" below.

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1883-84.			Accounts, 1883-84.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	220,300	71,401,700		804,900	72,815,200		856,786	74,014,524	
P Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	...	...		1,250,000	...		1,250,000	...	
Special Loans	...	...		...	...				
Treasury Notes	...	337,000		...	251,300		...	251,307	
Deposits of Service Funds	4,100	694,900		4,400	654,600		4,339	649,951	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	1,766,100		...	2,477,600		...	2,479,857	
Total	4,100	2,798,000	2,802,100	1,254,400	3,383,500	4,637,900	1,254,339	3,381,115	4,635,454
Net	...	...	**594,400**	...	...	**637,400**	...	...	**352,480**
Q Deposits and Advances—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	63,600		...	90,300		...	164,444	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt	...	131,700		...	573,300		...	581,137	
Excluded Local Funds	...	591,100		...	660,100		...	763,554	
Political Funds	...	6,600		...	6,000		...	8,178	
Railway Funds	...	21,600		...	19,200		...	16,904	
Military Prize Funds	...	...			...		...	30	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	500,000	11,549,300		...	13,259,300		...	14,447,224	
Advances	3,000	6,138,500		6,800	8,069,700		6,802	5,828,645	
Suspense Accounts	...	60,500		...	7,000		...	47,828	
Miscellaneous	...	24,200		501,400	36,500		1,004,594	642,966	
Total	503,000	18,587,100	19,090,100	508,200	22,721,400	23,229,600	1,011,396	22,500,910	23,512,306
Net	...	...	**0**	...	...	**0**	...	...	**0**
R Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	195,500	195,500	...	271,100	271,100	...	278,702	278,702
Net			**54,800**			**174,100**	...	...	**171,960**
S Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies	980,000	1,678,600		1,753,000	2,035,600		1,752,221	1,732,940	
Capital of Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...		100,000	300		151,480	300	
Capital of Western Deccan Railway	...	...		...	...		...	3,958	
Total	980,000	1,678,600	2,658,600	1,853,000	2,035,900	3,888,900	1,903,701	1,737,198	3,640,899
Net	...	...	**0**	...	...	**0**	...	...	**0**
T Remittances—									
Money Orders	...	6,964,600		...	7,023,000		...	7,313,417	
Other Local Remittances (net)		...		...	19,900		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts		139,800		...	1,050,200		...	998,291	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office		247,600		...	474,000		...	464,517	
Guaranteed Rys.		3,152,400		...	4,223,000		...	4,274,510	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph		92,700		...	111,500		...	91,027	
Marine		196,700		...	237,500		...	225,222	
Military		10,993,000		...	10,856,400		...	10,786,933	
Public Works		5,117,300		...	4,847,300		...	4,547,752	
Remittance Account between England and India	322,500	1,440,800		422,300	1,470,500		429,719	1,389,298	
Total	322,500	28,344,900	28,667,400	422,300	30,313,300	30,735,600	429,719	30,090 967	30,520,686
Net			**0**	...	...	**632,100**	...	...	**10,120**
U Secy. of State's Bills drawn	16,300,000	...	**16,300,000**	17,800,000	...	**17,800,000**	17,599,805	...	**17,599,805**
Total Receipts	18,329,900	123,005,800		22,642,800	131,540,400		23,055,746	132,003,416	
V Opening Balance	3,037,109	13,840,013		3,429,874	14,821,550		3,429,874	14,821,550	
Grand Total	21,367,009	136,845,813		26,072,674	146,361,950		26,485,620	146,824,966	

other than Revenue and Expenditure—continued.

R10=£1.

	Budget Estimate, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1883-84.			Accounts, 1883-84.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	15,476,700	57,448,400		16,478,900	57,920,400		16,433,420	57,979,470	
P Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	...	...		1,250,000	...		1,250,000	...	
Special Loans	...	...		...			...	144,000	
Treasury Notes	...	147,500		...	143,300		...	147,727	
Deposits of Service Funds	700	644,200		800	554,700		835	533,647	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	1,415,300		...	2,051,700		...	2,206,765	
Total	700	2,207,000	2,207,700	1,250,800	2,749,700	4,000,500	1,250,835	3,032,139	4,282,974
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0			0
Q Deposits and Advances—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	1,562,900		...	1,196,500		...	629,123	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt	...	...		1,001,400	746,700		1,001,393	756,065	
Excluded Local Funds	...	588,500		...	678,000			784,176	
Political Funds	...	21,500		...	19,000			23,591	
Railway Funds	...	10,800		...	18,000			19,236	
Military Prize Funds	...	...			100			193	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	...	11,354,400		1,400	13,230,100			14,462,132	
Advances	3,000	6,070,200		200	8,146,700		183	5,692,645	
Suspense Accounts	...	30,000		...	133,900		...	231,389	
Miscellaneous	...	34,000		...	104,500		1,294	601,119	
Total	3,000	19,672,300	19,675,300	1,003,000	24,273,500	25,276,500	1,002,870	23,199,669	24,202,539
Net	...	...	585,200	...	...	2,046,900	...	...	690,233
R Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	140,700	140,700	...	97,000	97,000		106,742	106,742
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0			0
S Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies									
Capital of Southern Mahratta Railway	1,812,000	1,683,300		2,104,400	1,744,400		2,077,266	1,734,585	
Capital of Western Deccan Railway	...	400,000		223,400	387,500		235,205	408,116	
	...	...		...	...		...	29,316	
Total	1,812,000	2,083,300	3,895,300	2,327,800	2,131,900	4,459,700	2,312 471	2,172,017	4,484,488
Net	...	...	1,236,700	...	...	570,800	...	...	843,589
T Remittances—									
Money Orders	...	6,947,100		...	7,023,000			7,288,931	
Other Local Remittances	...	59,500		...	...			26,441	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	143,300		...	577,500			1,015,644	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	...	247,600		..	474,000			470,026	
Guaranteed Railways	...	3,152,400		.	4,223,000			4,274,510	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph		92,700		...	111,500			92,583	
Marine		196,700		...	237,500			227,487	
Military		10,993,000		...	10,856,400			10,779,291	
Public Works		5,117,300		...	4,847,300			4,571,315	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,761,000	347,800		1,406,000	347,300		1,372,803	391,485	
Total	1,761,000	27,297,400	29,058,400	1,406,000	28,697,500	30,103,500	1,372,803	29,137,763	30,510,566
Net	...	...	391,000	...	...	0	...	...	0
U Secy. of State's Bills paid	...	16,300,000	16,300,000	...	18,051,900	18,051,900	...	17,997,240	17,997,240
Total Disbursements	19,053,400	125,149,100		22,466,500	133,921,900		22,372,399	133,625,040	
V Closing Balance	2,313,609	11,696,713		3,606,174	12,440,050		4,113,221	13,199,926	
Grand Total	21,367,009	136,845,813		26,072,674	146,361,950		26,485,620	146,824,966	

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial contracts.*

A—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Budget Estimate, 1883-84.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at end of 1882-83 (by Revised Estimates, 1882-83) .	...	186,403	246,662	92,290	248,401	980,874	196,193	217,537	258,986	2,427,346
Added in 1883-84 . . .	...	20,600	...	...		...	...	...	41,900	62,500
Spent in 1883-84 . . .	...	...	232,500	42,000	180,600	734,700	22,900	22,000	...	1,234,700
Balance at end of 1883-84 .	...	207,003	14,162	50,290	67,801	246,174	173,293	195,537	300,886	1,255,146
Revised Estimate, 1883-84.										
Balance at end of 1882-83 (by Accounts)	...	195,378	179,755	117,477	214,690	1,052,952	185,327	245,758	416,892	2,608,229
Added in 1883-84 . . .	...	61,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,000
Spent in 1883-84 . . .	...	...	154,500	39,400	199,400	497,900	21,600	41,700	116,900	1,071,400
Balance at end of 1883-84 .	...	256,378	25,255	78,077	15,290	555,052	163,727	204,058	299,992	1,597,829
Accounts, 1883-84.										
Balance at end of 1882-83 .	...	195,378	179,755	117,477	214,690	1,052,952	185,327	(a) 286,155	416,892	2,648,626
Added in 1883-84 . . .	...	76,212	...	...	...	...	...	10,820	...	87,032
Spent in 1883-84 . . .	...	...	90,030	5,216	146,027	357,630	15,765	...	2,585	617,253
Balance at end of 1883-84 .	...	271,590	89,725	112,261	68,663	695,322	169,562	296,975	414,307	2,118,405

(a) Exceeds the closing balance of last year's account by £40,397, *viz.*, £40,179 transferred from Incorporated Local and £218, the balance of Educational Building Fund, transferred from Excluded Local Funds.

B—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Budget Estimate, 1883-84.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at end of 1882-83 (by Revised Estimates, 1882-83) .	2,989	32,109	56,323	251	114,560	1,174	120,984	411,363	125,357	865,110
Added in 1883-84 . . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	1,100
Spent in 1883-84 . . .	2,200	5,900	53,700	...	111,800	...	...	101,400	53,200	328,200
Balance at end of 1882-83 .	789	26,209	2,623	251	2,760	1,174	122,084	309,963	72,157	538,010
Revised Estimate, 1883-84.										
Balance at end of 1882-83 (by Accounts)	9,535	36,440	62,348	64	154,563	23,008	120,527	464,461	136,055	1,007,001
Added in 1883-84 . . .	...	900	...	...	20,100	1,000	7,300	...	...	29,300
Spent in 1883-84 . . .	500	...	34,800	...	...	...	...	42,500	47,300	125,100
Balance at end of 1883-84 .	9,035	37,340	27,548	64	174,663	24,008	127,827	421,961	88,755	911,201
Accounts, 1883-84.										
Balance at end of 1882-83 .	9,535	36,440	(b) 43,822	64	(c) 171,536	23,008	120,527	(d) 424,282	136,055	965,269
Added in 1883-84 . . .	...	5,896	...	...	22,494	2,684	31,970	14,368	...	77,412
Spent in 1883-84 . . .	28	...	4,990	55	...	...	...	...	6,797	11,870
Balance at end of 1883-84 .	9,507	42,336	38,832	9	194,030	25,692	152,497	438,650	129,258	1,030,811

(b) Less than last year's closing balance by £18,526, being the balances of certain Town Funds transferred to Excluded Local Funds.
(c) Exceeds the closing balance of last year's account by £16,073 transferred from Incorporated Local Fund Debt Accounts.
(d) Less than last year's closing balance owing to the transfer to Provincial of £40,179, referred to in Note (a) above.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1884 AND 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1885 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 76, 77, 316 AND 317 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th JANUARY AND 21st FEBRUARY 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Average Wages per Month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a.	R a.	R a.
Madras.	2nd half of December 1884.																																					
	Godavery . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	5 0	12 0
Central Provinces.	2nd half of January 1885.																																					
	Chhindwára .	24 2	24 2	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	13 14	13 7	13 0	29 12	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 6	19 0	25 3	25 9	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 3	10 0	10 8	9 12	9 3	10 0	...	...	...
	Sambalpur . .	31 8	33 8	17 8	...	...	...	26 4	26 8	28 0	31 8	30 0	33 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	12 0	120 0	125 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	14 11	11 13	8 13	...	...	...	13 13	14 10	17 13	14 11	15 8	19 10	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	18 0	18 0	8 8	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 6	12 6	12 6	14 11	22 10	22 10	29 3	22 11	22 11	27 11
	Godavery	14 6	12 10	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	11 14	12 14	15 0	14 0	16 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Kistna	10 5	12 3	8 13	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	15 6	16 13	17 6	15 13	20 13	20 5	21 2	...	...	...
	Nellore	10 5	9 0	11 3	...	...	...	13 6	13 14	13 6	14 8	16 0	14 0	21 10	20 10	22 10	23 8	20 14	...
	Cuddapah	11 13	11 13	14 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 6	12 6	12 14	13 5	28 11	23 11	28 0	21 0	23 3	29 11
	Anantapur	10 10	10 5	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	.	9 11	13 0	18 8	19 5	33 0	18 13	18 13	30 [illegible]
	Bellary	13 6	12 8	16 5	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 5	11 14	11 14	13 8	19 10	19 10	35 0	18 13	17 14	26 5
	Kurnool	12 11	12 11	10 13	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	11 0	11 6	12 2	11 6	20 8	20 8	34 3	20 0	20 0	35 0
	Madras	10 2	10 10	10 5	...	...	...	11 10	11 13	14 3	12 13	13 0	15 13	15 13	21 10	25 3	21 2	23 13	27 11
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 2	13 8	12 13	17 6	...	..	...	20 8	18 8	22 6
	North Arcot	9 5	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	11 10	11 8	15 14	12 0	12 14	17 14	20 0	20 14	...	21 6	22 5	..
	South Arcot	7 13	6 10	9 11	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	16 2	11 13	11 13	18 6	...	..	.	19 10	21 3	32 5
	Tanjore	8 13	8 13	11 0	...	...	...	12 6	10 13	17 6	13 13	13 6	20 0	22 5	21 2	46 2	21 11	21 11	43 8
	Trichinopoly	9 3	8 14	10 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 13	12 0	12 0	17 6	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	34 5
	Madura	9 6	9 0	10 2	...	...	...	11 2	10 2	17 10	11 13	10 10	18 10	21 2	19 6	35 10	22 0	23 8	35 5
	Tinnevelly	9 10	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 2	11 3	11 3	16 6	..	...	..	..	...	...
	Coimbatore	11 8	10 11	12 5	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 6	13 2	13 2	15 6	19 2	18 5	25 3	22 5	25 6	30 3
	Nilgiris	7 13	7 2	8 8	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 3	10 6	10 6	12 0	13 14	13 14	21 10	12 10	14 0	21 11
	Salem	10 3	10 3	13 10	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	15 0	11 5	11 5	16 0	18 3	18 3	29 2	19 11	19 11	27 14
	South Canara	13 5	12 14	10 5	...	...	...	8 11	9 11	8 11	13 8	13 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	9 0	9 0	8 10	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	13 13	13 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	12 13	12 0	10 9	19 2	18 13	19 11	7 8	7 5	7 12	12 3	11 15	11 4	17 0	17 7	18 14	15 4	15 14	15 6
	Ahmedabad	17 0	17 0	13 0	25 0	24 8	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	16 0
	Kaira	15 4	14 0	11 7	30 0	32 0	18 13	9 4	9 4	9 7	14 0	14 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	18 13	18 12	18 12	15 15
	Surat	18 13	18 13	11 2	12 8	12 8	12 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 4	17 12	17 12	19 4	14 14	14 14	14 3
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	12 12	12 11	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	13 12
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 0	11 9	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	7 0	10 0	10 9	9 0	14 3	13 13	18 10	13 5	16 10	15 0
	Colaba (Alibag)	9 0	9 0	8 8	..	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	...	.	..	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	23 10	23 8	18 5	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 14	11 0	11 0	11 10	24 0	24 0	18 9	21 4	21 4	16 0
	Nasik	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	.	. .	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
	Ahmednagar	16 11	16 6	15 7	...	.	..	8 9	8 8	9 1	10 9	10 11	11 8	24 10	21 4	18 6	19 0	18 7	14 6
	Poona	13 13	13 13	13 13	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 6	17 6	17 6	14 15	14 15	16 2
	Sholápur	16 12	16 5	15 6	..	...	...	10 8	9 8	10 7	11 5	10 6	11 5	17 11	17 4	17 4	20 3	17 15	20 3
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	17 0	16 8	19 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	12 8	17 8	16 8	24 0	16 8	16 8	22 8
	Satara	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...		9 9	9 9	8 3	11 7	11 7	10 0	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 4	14 4	14 13
	Belgaum	16 8	16 3	18 1	11 0	10 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	17 8	16 14	21 9	17 0	17 3	21 10
	Dhárwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	29 0	15 9	15 0	26 0
	Ratnágiri	13 3	11 3	9 4	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	11 5	11 5	13 7	16 4	16 14	18 3	13 8	13 8	14 11
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...		8 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	14 8	14 8	11 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	26 10	26 10	20 0	17 2	17 2	16 0
	Aden	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	9 5	9 5	11 3	8 0	8 0	9 5
	Asirgarh	20 0	20 0	13 14	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	11 8	15 2	14 0	14 0	29 0	29 0	20 0	27 0	27 6	18 13
	Baroda	14 9	14 0	11 1	18 1	17 8	13 7	7 14	7 9	7 9	11 1	11 1	11 11	17 8	17 8	16 5	16 5	15 12	15 3
	Disa	17 4	16 12	13 0	..	...	...	7 2	7 7	6 6	10 0	10 4	9 0	22 8	21 12	19 0	22 4	22 12	18 8
	Nimach	28 0	26 0	18 8	45 0	45 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	35 0	29 0	20 0	22 0	18 0
	Nasirabád	22 8	22 8	18 2	31 0	31 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	35 0	32 1	23 0	24 0	23 8	19 0
	Rájkot	19 0	18 12	13 0	...	..	...	6 0	6 7	6 8	10 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	18 0	17 12	15 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	16 0	16 0	13 12	24 8	22 12	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	26 8	26 0	24 8	26 8	25 8	24 8
	Karachi	14 10	14 10	14 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 8	16 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	17 8	17 0	14 0	25 0	22 0	26 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	14 0	16 4	28 0	26 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	19 0
	Shikarpur	15 0	15 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	10 12	10 4	12 6	12 0	11 0	13 0	20 8	20 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	24 8
	Sukkur	17 0	17 0	15 8	27 0	27 0	27 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	15 0	14 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	21 8
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 7	12 4	...	...	...	21 0	20 11	15 8
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	23 8	14 0	14 10	14 4	18 0	17 14	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	16 8	16 8	15 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	15 0	14 8	15 0	19 8	16 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 0	16 0	15 0	..	..	...	13 4	13 4	12 12	15 12	16 8	15 0	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Midnapore	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Howrah	15 12	15 12	13 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 3	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Outwa 13-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13-12 seers.
b The retail price of salt in the interior varied from 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
c The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11-14 to 13 8 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ravi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
24 14	27 13	29 5	40 0	40 0	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
25 3	25 3	28 5	31 10	31 10	43 5	93 5	93 5	92 5	14 0	14 0	14 10	12 14	12 14	14 0	Vizagapatam	
27 5	29 2	32 13	26 3	29 6	42 0	145 13	145 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery	
30 14	30 14	30 14	30 13	32 8	33 5	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 3	14 10	15 3	14 0	Kistna	
22 11	21 13	24 10	23 2	24 2	29 6	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore	
26 3	26 2	30 0	24 14	24 2	34 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 3	Cuddapah	
20 6	19 6	34 14	23 0	23 0	44 13	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 0	14 5	Anantapur	
23 5	22 5	31 0	21 5	21 5	39 3	97 3	94 13	94 13	15 8	15 3	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 14	Bellary	
...	...	...	22 8	21 11	30 11	138 8	138 13	129 13	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	Kurnool	
26 0	27 6	30 2	20 5	24 3	26 8	81 6	79 0	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras	
21 14	24 11	30 2	19 8	21 2	26 2	97 3	92 5	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Chingleput	
23 14	27 6	35 14	19 11	22 10	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 5	14 5	14 13	North Arcot	
21 14	21 14	34 3	24 11	23 5	28 6	201 11	201 11	213 13	18 6	18 0	19 5	18 0	17 8	18 6	South Arcot	
24 3	25 11	45 5	21 0	23 10	38 8	170 2	170 2	194 6	16 10	15 10	16 10	15 10	14 11	15 10	Tanjore	
21 0	22 5	35 6	23 2	23 2	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	15 13	Trichinopoly	
21 11	24 13	38 11	24 14	24 14	35 10	106 14	106 14	116 10	16 6	16 6	17 5	15 14	15 14	16 13	Madura	
...	...	..	19 6	19 6	29 11	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 6	17 6	18 5	17 0	17 0	17 13	Tinnevelly	
23 0	24 10	29 8	26 10	27 8	36 2	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	Coimbatore	
15 13	14 6	21 10	17 6	18 5	23 3	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris	
22 3	25 10	32 8	25 10	26 10	38 6	155 8	155 8	151 10	18 0	18 0	17 8	16 14	16 14	16 14	Salem	
19 6	21 2	21 2	19 3	19 3	23 3	121 8	121 8	109 5	15 14	15 14	16 14	14 14	14 14	15 13	South Canara	
21 14	21 3	23 6	24 13	24 6	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar	
14 2	14 2	12 2	18 2	18 2	16 14	59 9	58 3	58 3	14 5	12 9	14 6	12 9	12 9	14 6	Bombay	Bombay.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
23 0	23 0	18 13	22 0	14 8	14 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
...	...	...	14 14	14 14	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 9	13 10	13 10	13 9	Surat	
...	...	.	12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¼	Broach	
...	...	25 11	14 5	13 0	13 15	70 0	70 0	78 0	15 3	15 3	15 12	13 5	13 5	14 0	Tanna (Salsette)	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 8	14 0	13 0	14 0	13 8	12 8	Colába (Alibág)	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 9	75 0	75 0	140 0	12 4	12 4	14 8	12 0	12 0	14 6	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasik	
...	...	...	24 4	24 6	18 10	85 0	87 0	90 6	14 8	14 8	14 10	14 4	14 14	14 6	Ahmednagar	
15 6	15 6	15 6	19 9	19 9	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 7	14 7	14 7	Poona	
...	...	...	20 8	20 1	20 8	80 0	80 0	85 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	Sholápur	
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	12 6	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	Kaládgi (Bágalkot)	
...	...	...	15 10	16 14	16 14	116 8	116 8	111 1	15 5	15 5	13 13	14 9	14 9	13 9	Sátara	
22 0	20 7	25 0	16 0	16 3	19 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	Belgaum	
20 0	20 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)	
16 7	16 7	20 0	17 8	16 13	16 13	90 0	90 0	150 0	12 15	12 15	15 8	12 15	12 15	15 8	Ratnágiri	
20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 8	13 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	11 8	Kanara (Karwar)	
20 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	22 13	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
...	...	..	22 0	23 0	17 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 4	Asirgarh	
19 13	19 13	16 15	19 13	15 12	11 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 9	14 9	14 9	Baroda	
...	...	...	16 12	17 4	13 7	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Disa	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	..	15 0	15 0	14 0	Nimach	
...	...	...	31 0	29 6	25 2	90 0	90 0	90 0	16 14	16 14	16 0½	15 14	15 14	15 0	Nasirabad	
...	...	...	21 8	20 14	17 12	80 0	65 0	70 0	50 0	49 0	32 0	35 0	33 8	28 0	Rajkot	
60 0	60 0	60 0	20 0	20 0	22 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	*13 1	*12 11	*12 12½	13 0*	12 10*	12 12*	Upper Sindh Frontier	
10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	85 0	18 8	18 8	17 11	17 0	17 0	16 0	Karachi	
25 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)	
..	...	...	23 0	23 0	24 10	210 0	210 0	240 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Shikarpur	
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	100 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	
									Prices per md. of 40 seers.							
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				*Western Districts.*	Bengal.
...	...	...	20 0	20 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 6	2 14 0	2 14 6	13 8a	14 0	13 8	Burdwan	
...	...	..	19 0	18 8	17 8	240 0	240 0	280 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 3 6	13 0b	13 0	12 0	Bancoorah	
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	12 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 12d	12 12	12 12	Midnapore	
...	..	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	18 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah	

* In common use.

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14 seers and Tumlook 11 seers.

e In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13·8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	16 4	16 4	12 8	20 0	18 8	15 0	8 4	8 4	7 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 10	11 10	20 0	18 0	18 0	19 0
	24-Pergunnahs	15 4	16 0	13 5	17 12	17 12	17 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 12	17 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	17 4	17 4	16 0	22 15	22 15	24 8	12 13	12 13	12 13	13 14½	13 14	13 14½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 4	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 4	16 8	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...		13 4	13 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	17 8	17 8	13 4	16 8	16 8	13 4	14 0	15 9	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	14 4	14 4 to 16 8	16 8 to 17 4	...	18 12	24 0	14 1	13 8	9 0 to 10 8	15 6	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	13 12	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	15 0	12 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	18 0	17 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 12	18 12	18 0	...	...	..	8 4	8 4	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	16 0	13 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge				...	...	...	13 4	13 4	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	11 0	17 0	16 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly				...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 5	13 5	12 12	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	14 8	21 8	18 13	16 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	..		...	...	...	11 6	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	21 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 0	18 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	13 8	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	21 0	20 8	16 0 to 18 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 8	13 8 to 14 0	24 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga	19 14	18 11	15 6	27 8	26 4	20 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 14	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	20 0	19 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	17 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	19 8	19 8	18 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	17 8	17 8	13 0	31 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	16 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	17 0	17 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	17 13	21 0	18 10	14 11	21 0	26 4	9 7	10 8	10 8	14 11	14 12	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	18 15	20 3	16 6	20 3	20 3	20 3	12 0	10 11	12 0	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	22 5	22 5	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	19 11*	19 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	18 6	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	13 2	19 11	18 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	15 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	15 0	14 8	14 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price varies from 20 seers to 28-14 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12-5 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chouadanga 12-12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-2 seers.
h In the sub-divisions of Satkhira and Bagirhat the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenida 12 seers, Magoora 10-13 seers, Narail 12 seers and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 12-8 seers, and Kandi 12 seers.
k The retail price of salt at Raigunge was 10-8 seers, and at Nitpore—10 seers per rupee.
l In the sub-divisions of Nattore and Nowgong the retail price of salt was 14 seers per rupee
m In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were :—Kurigaon 13 seers, and Gaibanda and Nilphamari 12 seers.
n The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee
o The retail price of salt at Kurseong was 8 seers per rupee, and at Siliguri 11 seers.
p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonshigunge 12-13 seers and Naraingunge 14 seers,
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo and Madaripur 12 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10 seers, Bhola 10-8 seers and Ferozepore 11 seers.
s In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attia 12 seers, and Jamalpore 11-4 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.															
Calcutta	...	...	...	19 0	18 4	17 0	110 0	100 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 4	13 4	13 0
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	17 8	100 0	100 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13*f*	12 13	12 13
Nuddea	...	...	...	22 15	22 15	17 4	..	..	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	11 10½*g*	11 10½	11 10½
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	220 0	220 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0*h*	12 0	10 8
Jessore	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	11 8*i*	11 8	10 12
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 0 0	12 0*j*	12 0	11 8
Dinagepore	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	12 12	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8*k*	12 8	12 0
Rajshahye	...	...	...	20 0	20 10 to 21 0	16 0 to 17 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 6	13 5*l*	13 5	12 0
Rungpore	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	15 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	3 1 10	3 1 9	3 5 0	12 13*m*	12 13	11 14
Bogra	...	...	...	15 0	17 4	15 0	100 0	90 0	82 8	3 5 4	3 5 4	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
Pubna	...	...	...	17 12	17 0	15 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 6	12 6*n*	12 6	12 6
Darjeeling	13 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0
Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 4
Eastern Districts.															
Dacca	...	...	...	18 8	16 0	16 12	80 0	80 0	90 10	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	13 5*p*	13 5	12 10
Furreedpore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 0*q*	12 0	12 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Mymensingh	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	..	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 12*r*	12 8	12 4
Chittagong	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
Noakholly	...	.	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0*t*	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	...	...	...	18 0	15 4	14 8	...	...	..	3 2 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 8*u*	12 4	12 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	10 10	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	..	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Behar.															
Patna	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	12 0	12 0	10 2
Gya	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	1 ,	12 8	12 8
Durbhunga	25 10	25 0	20 14	20 15	26 4	19 13	220 0	220 0	160 0	3 0 6	3 0 6	3 1 6	12 15*w*	12 15	12 6
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*x*	12 0	12 0
Sarun	24 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	22 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 3 6	11 8*y*	12 0	11 8
Chumparun	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	..	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 5 5	12 8*z*	12 0	11 12
Monghyr	...	...	...	25 3	25 4	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 2 5	13 2*z1*	13 2	12 1
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	19 9	151 8	151 8	151 8	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 6	12 10*z2*	12 10	12 10
Purneah	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 0*z3*	10 0	10 0
Maldah	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	16 0	200 0	160 0	160 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	12 0	12 0	11 0
Southal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 4*z4*	12 4	12 0
Orissa.															
Cuttack	18 6	17 1	16 7	21 0	21 0	23 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	14 0	14 0	14 8
Pooree	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	23 10	90 0	80 0	80 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	16 0*z5*	16 0	14 7
Balasore	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	110 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	10 12*z6*	10 12	9 0
CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*															
Hazáribágh	24 0	24 0	21 0	17 8	19 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	3 6 0	3 5 6	3 8 9	11 0*z7*	11 0	10 0
Lohardugga	40 0	40 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Singbhoom	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
Manbhoom	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	10 10*z8*	11 10	10 0

PROVINCES. BENGAL—*continued.*

f The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 13 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers and Bhabhuah 11-8 seers.
i In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was—Tajpore and Madhubani 12 seers.
j The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.
k In the sub-division of Gopalgunge the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
l The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
n In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura 10-8 seers and Soopole 11 seers.
o In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was Kissengunge and Arrareah 10 seers.
p The retail prices of salt at Rajmehal was 12 seers per rupee.
q The retail price of salt at Khorda sub-division was 16 seers per rupee.
r The retail price of salt at Bhadrack was 10 seers per rupee.
s The retail price of salt at Chatra was 11 seers and at Khurrukdiha 12 seers per rupee.
t The retail price of salt at the Govindpore sub division was 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar																		
	Goálpará																		
	Gáro Hills																		
	Kámrúp																		
	Darrang																		
	Nowgong																		
	Sibságar																		
	Lakhimpur																		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																		
	Nága Hills																		
N.-W. Provinces.	Debra Dún	22 0	21 8	18 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	25 0	25 0
	Saháranpur	24 11½	24 11½	19 5½	32 4	30 1½	25 13	9 11	9 11	7 8½	12 14½	13 7	10 12	32 4	32 4	26 14	37 10	33 5	27 15
	Muzaffarnagar	25 13	24 6	18 11	30 12	30 12	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	12 2	29 11	29 11	26 6	28 11	27 8	23 10
	Meerut	24 0	24 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	29 8	29 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	22 0
	Bulandshahr	25 8	25 4	19 10	33 0	33 8	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	10 11	10 0	32 0	33 0	26 8	30 8	33 8	23 0
	Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	17 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	21 6	21 6	17 2	29 4	25 14	24 12	13 8	12 6	10 2	15 3	15 12	11 4	27 0	27 15	23 10	20 0	20 0	30 0
	Moradabad	20 5	20 0	20 0	31 0	27 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	10 4	14 8	14 8	13 6	32 0	33 0	29 5	25 14	27 0	2) 4
	Budaun	22 3	21 0	21 9½	34 12½	28 12½	31 3	6 0	6 0	8 6	18 0	18 0	14 8½	28 0	28 0	25 0	32 6	28 0	25 0
	Bareilly	21 4	20 10	20 10	35 0	35 0	28 12	6 4	6 4	6 4	15 0	15 0	13 2	31 14	32 8	28 12	32 6	28 12½	24 9½
	Sháhjahánpur	26 8	26 8	22 8	42 8	42 13	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	37 0	38 0	35 0	28 12	30 0	26 14
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 12	22 8	19 6	27 8	27 8	18 12	9 12	9 4	9 6	16 4	16 4	12 13	35 0	37 8	23 12	34 0	36 0	31 0
	Muttra	21 0	21 0	18 8	31 0	32 0	26 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	31 0	30 0	23 0	28 12	32 8	22 8
	Agra	21 0	21 8	18 0	34 0	35 0	23 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	31 0	31 0	23 0	30 0	26 0	23 0
	Farukhabad	23 9½	23 7	20 8	32 15	32 10	29 15	6 0	6 2	6 8	16 5½	16 11	12 9	30 11	30 11	27 12	29 0	30 0	23 0
	Mainpuri	24 0	25 0	19 8	31 0	32 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	30 11	30 11	27 12	30 3½	30 6	23 8
	Etáwah	24 6	24 8	19 8	30 0	29 0	24 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	16 0	16 0	11 8	29 0	29 0	24 0	31 0	31 8	24 0
	Etah	24 5	23 10	21 2	33 0	32 5	28 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	16 10	16 10	13 4	30 6	31 0	26 0	31 4	33 0	24 0
	Jalaun	25 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 5	30 0	24 8	31 0	30 10	24 4
	Jhánsi	28 11	27 6	23 3½	36 0	36 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	26 0
	Lalitpur	30 8	29 4	24 0	38 0	37 8	35 8	11 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	11 8	34 8	32 14	31 7	28 11½	29 0	26 0
	Cawnpore	25 4	25 0	20 0	37 0	37 8	31 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	38 8	37 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	28 0
	Fatehpur	22 4	22 4	17 12	31 0	31 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	35 0	37 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	28 0
	Bánda	28 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	12 8	36 0	36 0	28 4	33 0	31 0	25 0
	Allahabad	23 0	22 0	17 8	33 0	29 4	28 0	8 8	8 4	9 0	17 8	16 8	14 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	30 0
	Hamírpur	23 12	28 8	23 10	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 0	14 10	14 10	10 11	35 8	32 0	29 0	32 8	28 8	25 0
	Jaunpur	22 0	21 10	19 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	7 1	16 14	16 14	11 4	30 15	36 0	29 10	30 3	32 7	26 10
	Gorakhpur	20 11	21 9½	18 0	25 3	27 0	21 9½	14 5	16 3	10 11	18 0	18 14	14 5½	29 10	30 13	24 0	28 0	28 0	19 9
	Basti	23 0	24 0	17 7	25 0	25 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	25 3	26 1½	18 0	25 3	28 13	21 9½
	Azamgarh	20 10	19 3	17 1	25 1	25 13	21 6	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 4	14 0	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	20 10
	Benares	20 10	19 8	16 13	26 0	26 8	22 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	16 8	16 4	12 11½	28 0	28 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	20 0
	Gházipur	20 9½	20 9½	17 6½	26 6½	27 0½	21 4	6 7	6 7	7 1½	14 2½	14 2½	11 9	27 10	27 10	22 12	27 2	27 2	23 5
	Balia	20 2	20 2	18 0	24 8	24 8	23 3	14 2	14 2	9 0	15 8	15 8	14 2	28 5	30 14½	20 9½	25 1½	25 12	20 9½
	Philibhít	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	21 12	27 4	27 4	21 12
	Almora													...	...	..	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	24 0	24 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	26 0
	Partábgarh	23 13	23 12	19 2½	34 13	35 7	29 4	19 5	19 5	14 8	21 2	21 8	16 2½	36 0	36 0	28 13½	35 5	34 4	27 9
	Fyzabad	22 0	22 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	12 8	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	34 0	34 0	25 8	27 0	26 0	23 0
	Kheri	28 0	28 8	22 8	34 0	34 0	34 0	9 8	8 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	48 0	50 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	36 0
	Lucknow	25 2½	24 4½	20 0	34 1½	32 4	29 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 14	13 14	35 0	36 0	28 14	37 0	36 0	28 11
	Bára Banki	24 0	23 0	19 0	30 0	28 8	26 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	35 0	36 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	27 0
	Bahraich	22 0	22 0	19 8	27 0	27 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	44 0	45 0	31 0	35 0	36 0	22 0
	Rai Bareli	24 8	26 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	28 8	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 6	40 0	40 0	31 0	40 0	40 0	31 0
	Sitapur	28 10	27 1	23 10	50 0	37 0	36 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	44 0	40 6	36 0	43 0	43 5	33 4
	Gonda	25 2	25 2	21 4	22 4	23 8	23 4	15 12	16 4	13 4	19 14	20 6	15 8	44 4	44 4	30 8	36 0	36 0	27 8
	Unáo	25 8	25 0	18 8	33 0	30 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	27 0
	Hardui	26 0	25 4	19 0	38 0	35 0	31 15	6 0	6 0	5 10	13 0	13 0	11 4	40 0	39 0	31 14	38 0	38 0	28 2
Punjab.	Hissar	22 0	21 0	18 0	37 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	47 0	45 0	29 0	38 0	33 0	23 0
	Rohtak	24 0	24 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	36 0	35 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	20 0
	Gurgaon	24 0	23 0	19 0	38 0	37 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	50 0	40 0	24 0	44 0	43 0	22 0
	Delhi	23 0	23 0	18 0	37 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	26 0	25 0	31 0	32 0	23 0
	Karnál	27 0	25 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	32 0	28 0	24 0
	Umballa	28 0	26 0	21 0	36 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0	42 0	60 0	31 0	5 0	34 0	25 0
	Simla	20 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	16 0	...
	Kángra	21 0	21 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	..	...
	Hoshárpur	31 0	31 0	22 0	43 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	41 0	39 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	24 0
	Jullundur	30 0	29 0	22 0	45 0	44 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	46 0	44 0	34 0	36 0	34 0	26 0
	Ludhiana	30 0	29 0	23 0	37 0	38 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	43 0	44 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	23 0

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.	Provinces.
									Wholesale.			Retail.				
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Sylhet Cachar Goálpará Gáro Hills Kamrúp Darrang Nowgong Sibsagar Lakhimpur Khási & Jaintiá Hills Naga Hills	Assam.
									S. Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch.					
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
...	...	...	31 8	31 8	26 14	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 7	13 7	13 2½	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	Saháranpur	
...	...	...	30 12	30 12	24 14	132 0	132 0	132 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	12 10	12 10	11 12	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Meerut	
...	...	...	27 8	28 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	13 4	13 4	12 0	...	...	..	Bulandshahr	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	No return received			Aligarh	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Kumaun	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 8	8 4	9 0	6 14	7 8	8 2	Gurhwál	
...	...	...	26 12	25 5	22 4	155 0	115 0	135 0	..	...	...	12 6	12 6	11 9	Bijnor	
...	..	...	24 12	25 0	24 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	13 0	13 0	12 8	Moradabad	
...	...	...	22 12½	21 0	25 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 9½	11 11½	11 6	12 0	11 6	11 1½	Budaun	
...	...	...	24 6	23 2	23 2	150 0	137 8	125 0	12 13	12 13	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	Bareilly	
...	...	...	23 0	22 8	26 8	160 0	150 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	11 0	11 8	11 4	Sháhjahánpur	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	12 4	11 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	Muttra	
...	...	...	25 4	25 4	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	Agra	
...	...	...	25 6	25 2	26 3	90 0	87 0	145 0	12 15	12 10	12 10	12 2	11 10	12 1	Farukhabad	
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	Mainpuri	
...	...	...	26 4	26 0	26 8	120 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 0	Etáwah	
...	...	...	25 0	23 10	25 8	123 0	153 0	155 0	12 5	12 5	12 2	12 0	12 0	11 8	Etah	
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
...	...	...	31 15	29 13	30 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhánsi	
...	...	...	32 0	31 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	175 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 4	12 0	Lalitpur	
...	..	...	29 12	32 0	31 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	15 0	14 12	13 8	14 0	13 12	13 0	Cawnpore	
...	...	...	28 12	28 12	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	Fatehpur	
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Bánda	
...	...	...	30 8	28 8	29 0	150 0	110 0	125 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Allahabad	
...	...	...	33 12	35 2	35 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 4	11 13	12 0	11 4	10 10	11 13	Hamírpur	
...	...	...	22 0	21 10	26 13	155 0	155 0	130 0	12 10	12 10	10 12	11 5	11 5	10 10	Jaunpur	
...	...	...	18 14	18 14	23 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 13	10 13	10 9½	10 9½	10 9½	10 6½	Gorakhpur	
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Basti	
...	...	...	22 8	22 10	22 0	177 8	177 8	117 8	11 13	11 13	11 6	11 2	11 2	11 2	Azamgarh	
...	...	...	23 0	22 2	21 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur	
...	...	...	24 6	25 0	20 10	100 0	110 0	100 0	10 11	10 11	10 11½	9 13½	9 13½	9 13½	Benares	
...	...	...	23 3	24 7	22 8½	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	11 9	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
...	...	...	23 12	23 2	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 12	Balia	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Philibhít Almora	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	Sultánpur	Oudh.
...	...	..	24 5	24 0	25 14	180 0	173 0	180 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	10 13	10 13	11 2	Partabgarh	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Fyzabad	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Kheri	
...	...	...	25 12	24 12	25 14	110 0	110 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 6½	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lucknow	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bára Banki	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	30 0	190 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	Bahraich	
...	...	...	24 0	27 0	28 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 4	Rai Bareli	
...	...	...	30 4	31 3	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 4	13 0	12 8	12 12	12 5	12 0	Sitapur	
...	...	...	21 8	27 4	27 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	Gonda	
...	...	...	25 8	25 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 0	11 0	Unáo	
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	9 14	7 0	7 8	7 8	Hardui	
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	31 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	12 8	Hissar	Punjab.
...	...	...	32 0	29 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Rohtak	
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	23 0	140 0	110 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon	
...	...	...	29 0	30 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Delhi	
...	...	...	34 0	31 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 0	12 8	12 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	Karnál	
...	...	...	38 0	34 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Umballa	
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 9	9 9	11 8	9 0	9 0	10 13	Simla	
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	Kángra	
...	...	...	39 0	36 0	33 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur	
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	Jullundur	
...	...	...	41 0	38 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 4	Ludhiana	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo Bajra) Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—continued.	Ferozepore	26 0	26 0	23 0	45 0	47 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	35 0	30 0	24 0
	Mooltan	19 0	19 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	23 0
	Jhang	21 0	21 0	23 0	36 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	34 0	29 0	28 0	30 0	32 0
	Montgomery	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Lahore	26 0	26 0	24 0	45 0	43 0	41 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	35 0	38 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
	Amritsar	29 0	29 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	39 0	28 0	28 0	29 0
	Gurdáspur	33 0	33 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Gujránwála	30 0	30 0	23 0	50 0	54 0	43 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
	Siálkot	31 0	31 0	25 0	53 0	54 0	42 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	45 0	45 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	33 0
	Gujrát	33 0	33 0	28 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	46 0	50 0	41 0	41 1	42 0
	Ráwalpindi	33 0	33 0	28 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	50 0	50 0	46 0
	Jhelum	30 0	29 0	26 0	48 0	45 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	39 0	39 0	37 0	42 0	40 0	37 0
	Shahpúr	29 0	29 0	30 0	37 0	37 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	37 0	37 0	40 0
	Muzaffargarh	20 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	23 0
	Dera Ghází Khán	19 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	25 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	28 0	28 0	21 0	45 0	43 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	36 0	36 0	27 0
	Bannu	40 0	39 0	25 0	60 0	68 0	38 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	54 0	55 0	40 0	45 0	40 0	29 0
	Kohát	34 0	32 0	21 0	77 0	66 0	31 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	51 0	48 0	29 0
	Peshawár	30 0	31 0	24 0	58 0	57 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	44 0	35 0	33 0	34 0
	Hazára	36 0	36 0	29 0	52 0	58 0	41 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	32 0
Central Provinces.	Saugor	31 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	34 0	35 0	...	...	28 0
	Damoh	31 8	31 8	29 8	...	...	...	15 8	17 8	11 8	16 8	18 8	12 8	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	26 0	26 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	17 8	17 0	13 0	28 0	31 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	21 0
	Mandla	35 0	33 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	31 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Narsinghpur	No return received			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	23 10	24 12	19 2	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 0	12 6	12 6	10 11	...	28 2	28 0	...	22 8	...
	Nimár	28 14	27 13	17 8	...	...	..	12 9	12 9	13 10	17 0	17 0	15 15	31 14	30 0	20 10	28 0	24 0	20 0
	Betúl	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	25 2	24 2	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	10 0	14 5	13 14	13 0	29 12	29 12	27 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	26 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	28 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Nágpur	26 12	27 4	22 4	...	...	...	9 12	10 4	9 12	16 0	17 4	16 0	24 12	27 12	26 12	19 12	19 12	...
	Chánda	23 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	26 0	31 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	18 12	25 0	23 0	29 0	...	...	...
	Bálughát	29 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	42 0	38 0	27 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	62 2	62 2	36 0	...	...	...	26 2	26 4	26 0	36 8	45 10	41 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	31 8	31 8	17 8	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	28 0	31 8	31 8	33 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division*																		
	Akyab	...	...	6 6	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	No return received			...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 2	11 13	21 0	21 0	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	17 2	33 9	33 9	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	20 9	17 0	11 2	...	...	...	16 10	14 2	12 2	17 12	16 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	7 9	13 6	13 6	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	7 2	17 13	17 13	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	19 7	19 7	5 2	...	...	...	16 12	14 15	12 12	18 5	17 2	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	15 7	22 8	22 8	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	14 15	11 15	15 10	19 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 12	9 12	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	...	12 1	8 0	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 3	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	13 12	12 6	21 0	17 15	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	16 4	15 6	20 8	20 8	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 10	10 10	12 11	12 12	12 13	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	33 10	33 10	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 10	10 10	13 13	12 7	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 12	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	8 4	11 11	11 11	10 14	16 12	16 12	17 12	20 1	18 13	23 0
	Bolarum	17 1	17 1	18 1	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 0	10 15	10 15	11 7	18 1	18 8	19 5	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	11 12	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 8	9 12	9 8	10 0	18 8	17 8	15 0	21 0	20 0	24 0
	Amráoti	23 9	23 8	18 0	..	...	11 0	7 13	7 12	8 0	11 3	10 0	10 0	27 8	27 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	17 0
	Akola	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	23 5	21 0	21 0	20 0
	Ellichpur	22 4	22 0	18 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Buldana	27 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	20 0
	Wun	23 8	23 8	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	29 4	27 4	20 0	...	...	...
	Násim	27 0	26 11	24 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 0	11 5	11 11	13 0	31 0	31 11	24 0	...	...	...

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	45 0	46 0	40 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Ferozepore	Punjab—*continued.*
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	29 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 8	15 8	15 6	15 0	15 0	14 8	Mooltan	
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 4	14 0	14 8	15 0	Jhang	
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Montgomery	
...	...	...	41 0	40 0	36 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore	
...	...	...	41 0	41 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 10	15 10	15 6	15 4	15 4	15 0	Amritsar	
...	...	...	38 0	36 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	14 8	13 4	14 0	14 0	13 0	Gurdáspur	
...	...	...	37 0	38 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála	
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	Siálkot	
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	15 8	Gujrát	
...	...	...	40 0	41 0	37 0	80 0	120 0	150 0	15 12	15 12	15 4	15 8	15 8	15 0	Ráwalpindi	
...	...	...	34 0	35 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	Jhelum	
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr	
...	...	...	27 0	25 0	23 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	Muzaffargarh	
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	28 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	30 0	30 0	28 12	28 12	29 11	27 8	Dera Ghází Khán	
...	...	...	42 0	40 0	33 0	135 0	138 0	138 0	50 0	50 0	47 8	47 8	47 8	45 0	Dera Ismail Kháu	
...	...	...	55 0	56 0	35 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	Bannu	
...	...	...	36 0	32 0	29 0	153 0	102 0	115 0	61 3	61 3	66 5	58 11	58 11	61 3	Kohát	
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	29 0	105 0	105 0	118 0	45 8	45 8	40 0	44 0	44 0	38 8	Pesháwár	
...	...	...	30 0	35 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	110 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Házára	
...	...	...	31 0	30 0	32 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	Saugor	Central Provinces.
...	...	...	29 8	30 0	34 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	11 0	10 0	9 4	10 8	9 4	Damoh	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Jubbulpore	
30 0	27 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	37 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	..	..	10 8	10 8	10 0	Mandla	
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	25 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	Seoni	
...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	No r	eturn r	eceived	Narsinghpur	
...	...	...	28 2	28 2	22 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	11 14	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hoshangabad	
...	...	..	23 15	25 13	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 13	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	Nimár	
30 8	20 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	Betúl	
17 0	17 0	19 0	25 15	25 3	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 9	10 8	10 8	9 12	9 12	10 0	Chhindwára	
...	...	...	21 0	24 0	17 0	160 0	155 0	155 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	Wardha	
...	...	...	23 4	24 12	19 12	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	Nágpur	
...	...	...	22 8	25 0	16 8	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	Chanda	
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 0	11 0	Bhandára	
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	17 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Bálaghát	
...	..	..	25 0	25 0	24 0	80 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	Raipur	
80 0	100 0	120 0	40 0	36 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Biláspur	
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	10 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
															Arakan Division.	British Burma.
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	264 0	264 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	Akyab	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Northern Arakan	
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	66 10	36 0	30 0	Kyoukpyoo	
...	...	...	...	.	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	24 14	33 9	39 0	Sandoway	
															Pegu Division.	
...	...	...	18 9	18 4	14 4	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 10	50 11	50 11	29 3	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	58 4	58 4	58 4	31 13	31 13	8 13	28 0	28 0	6 4	Pegu	
...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	32 7	35 11	35 11	Tharrawaddy	
...	..	...	15 9	15 9	7 12	167 9	167 9	139 11	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 5	Prome	
															Irrawaddy Division.	
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 3	351 13	307 14	278 7	26 3	26 3	28 6	20 15	20 15	21 5	Bassein	
...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
...	...	...	22 7	22 7	18 3	187 10	184 10	184 8	50 0	50 0	41 12	45 0	45 5	35 7	Thonegwa	
...	...	...	...	13 13	9 3	...	245 0	245 0	...	29 9	25 5	...	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
															Tenasserim Division.	
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	20 15	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	36 8	29 3	29 3	29 3	Mergui	
...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	29 0	24 2	18 13	18 15	14 1	Toungoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	29 8	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Salween	
14	24 14	25 14	16 12	16 5	15 15	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 11	10 11	10 14	10 3	10 3	10 6	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	...	18 1	18 8	18 1	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	Bolarum	
...	...	...	18 8	17 8	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Chudderghat	
...	...	...	21 13	20 12	18 0	...	...	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amraoti	
...	...	...	20 0	24 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Akola	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	128 0	128 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Elichpur	
...	...	...	22 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana	
...	...	...	23 8	23 8	16 0	250 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Wun	
...	...	...	23 0	24 5	15 0	83 0	83 0	64 0	10 11	10 11	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Basim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

N

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884	Present fortnight.	Past Fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884
		S Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	9 8	9 7	8 10	9 5	9 3	9 15	13 3	13 12	14 10	16 7	17 5	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	18 0	18 0	16 4	30 0	28 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	34 0	33 0	28 0	29 0	28 0	20 8
	Kishengurh	19 12	19 8	16 0	27 12	28 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 4	28 8	21 8	27 0	24 0	19 0
	Kerrowlee	21 4	21 9	18 12	31 0	23 12	26 14	15 10	15 0	10 0	17 8	16 4	10 10	30 0	30 15	26 4	25 0	26 4	21 4
	Ulwur	20 5	19 7	17 10	31 2	29 13	24 4	6 12	10 5	8 0	11 13	12 8	10 8	36 0	34 7	22 1	29 1	29 0	20 11
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 7	19 7	18 9	30 0	29 8	23 7	7 4	7 2	7 12	8 2	7 6	9 6	30 11	29 12	22 7	32 7	31 15	22 7
	Ajmere	19 0	19 0	15 0	28 0	29 0	22 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	18 0
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura																		
	Sirohee																		
	Abu																		
	Anadra																		
	Balmere																		
	Jeysalmere																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	21 0	15 8	25 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	25 0	23 13½	14 13½	35 2½	33 9½	23 7	10 11	9 6	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	37 8	33 12	18 12	...	...	...	8 12	12 8	12 8	21 0	22 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)																		
	Bikaneer																		
	Loondee																		
	Kotah	33 0	33 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	10 0	51 4	50 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhallawar	29 12	28 8½	19 11	51 11	51 11	23 14	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 3½	37 13	40 0	30 15	25 2	25 2	17 2
	Shahpoora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dholpur	20 2	20 0	18 6	37 2	31 8	35 6	9 0	9 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	37 2	37 6	27 10	42 0	42 2	27 4
Central India.	Indore	22 0	21 8	15 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	17 12
	Gwalior	22 9	22 5	17 7	19 11	21 8	24 9	7 13	7 13	7 5	10 3	9 12	8 12	32 0	31 4	22 13	32 14	32 10	20 12
	Goona	33 0	33 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	10 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	9 0	9 0	46 0	46 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	27 0	27 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	37 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	24 0	17 4	33 8	35 0	...	28 8	33 0	28 4

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885 —*concluded.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru Veragu Sawee, Cheena Cornino, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Bangalore Kolar Túmkúr Mysore Shimoga Kadur	Mysore.
27 1	29 2	30 0	22 14	24 7	27 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 0	10 9	10 12	Coorg	Coorg.
	...	...	27 0	27 0	21 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 8	14 8	14 8	15 8	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
..	...	...	28 0	25 8	25 8	...	...	..	..	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
...	...	...	22 8	23 2	26 4	..	...	...	14 12	14 4	13 14	14 8	14 0	13 8	Kerrowlee	
...	...	...	31 5	31 5	25 1	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 7	15 8	15 8	14 12	Ulwur	
...	...	...	24 14	24 9	22 15	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	Ajmere	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Deoli Cantonment Erinpura Sirohee Abu Anadra Bálmere Jeysalmore	
...	...	...	25 0	20 0	18 0	*	†	†	R a. p 3 10 0	R a. p 3 9 0	R a. p 3 10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
...	...	...	22 10½	21 1½	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 11 14½ R a. p.	S. Ch. 11 11½ R a. p. per md.	S. Ch. 11 5½ R a. p.	11 8½	11 5½	10 15	Meywar (Oodeypore)	
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	..	3 2 9	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	No	return	receiv	ed	Partábgarh (") Marwar (Jodhpore) Bikaneer Boondee	
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kotah	
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Tonk	
...	...	...	35 2	34 4	25 10	..	...	..	12 3	12 9	11 5	11 15	12 5	11 1	Jhallawar	
...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Shahpoora	
...	...	...	22 8	22 14	28 12	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 10	12 10	13 10	Dholpur	
...	...	...	27 4	26 10	20 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 4	10 14	Indore	Central India.
...	...	...	24 10	22 1	21 13	118 10	127 12	127 12	12 6	12 6	...	11 14	11 14	11 12	Gwalior	
...	...	...	34 0	34 0	32 8	280 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Goona	
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 11	11 13	11 12	12 4	11 2	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	

* Ten ples per bundle. † Eight ples per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1885, UP TO 31st JANUARY 1885.

Canal Division	Water distributed during January 1885: Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
					Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	7·39	850	233	37,926	56,607
Anúpshahr	7·00	4·89	1,100	397	46,486	103,232
Meerut	8·10	6·36	850	233	33,788	112,120
Bulandshahr	7·20	6·70	900	430	36,228	121,600
Aligarh	5·50	5·55	1,200	777	98,754	160,982
Total Upper Ganges Canal	. .	. .	4,900	2,070	253,182	554,541
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	7·74	1,100	396	19,197	37,455
Mainpuri	7·00	5·08	700	305	22,495	59,274
Cawnpore	. .	5·4	1,300	553	78,936	101,415
Etáwah	. .	3·6	1,050	1,060	92,005	129,317
Bhognipur	6·70	6·3	1,050	915	46,369	63,401
Total Lower Ganges Canal	. .	. .	5,200	3,229	259,002	390,862
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	1·27	1,300	273	64,229	138,021
Agra Canal	8·50	6·64	1,300	256	41,234	146,328
Rohilkhand	. .	. .	. .	. .	39,540	35,756
Bijnor	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,579	3,416
Dun	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,689	5,894
Jhánsi	. .	. .	. .	. .	230	376
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,104	1,139
Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	664,789	1,276,333

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st October to end of Dec. 1884.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.
Saháranpur	25,381	150	69	203	1,544	27,347	6·8	2·7
Muzaffarnagar	55,340	607	352	1,804	2,562	60,665	5·2	2·3
Meerut	68,282	2,045	1,460	4,781	900	77,468	5·7	2·2
Bulandshahr	34,776	8,734	1,265	7,260	743	52,778	1·1	2·0
Aligarh	48,807	15,005	97	1,287	284	65,480	4·5	1·3
Muttra	6,035	1,319	3,115	2,720	401	13,590	1·1	1·6
Agra	8,672	2,030	584	4,626	351	16,263	4·4	1·4
Etah	33,135	10,542	55	2,483	447	46,662	7·3	1·7
Mainpuri	31,8[illegible]2	15,270	79	223	1,697	49,071	5·0	1·5
Fatehgarh	11,667	11,483	. .	354	248	23,754	2·6	1·8
Etáwah	45,615	24,416	178	43	2,764	73,016	4·6	1·9
Cawnpore	44,850	48,721	488	3,255	1,668	98,992	6·7	1·6
Delhi	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	6·0	1·8
Gurgaon	3,885	945	2,388	3,512	1,831	12,561	4·0	1·7
Dehra Dún	3,527	318	11	516	317	4,689	5·8	3·9
Bijnor	963	33	. .	583	. .	1,579	8·4	1·9
Tarái	2,196	124	82	. .	. .	2,402	26·3	2·4
Pilibhít	3,187	1,563	312	. .	. .	5,062	7·7	2·3
Bareilly	28,639	2,875	562	. .	. .	32,076	9·6	2·4
Jhánsi	136	. .	45	22	27	230	1·2	1·8
Hamírpur	127	446	81	411	39	1,104	3·6	1·2
Total	457,032	146,628	11,223	34,083	15,823	664,789	. .	. .
Total for the same period last year	782,474	252,541	39,306	93,566	108,446	1,276,333	. .	. .
Increase	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Decrease	325,442	105,913	28,083	59,483	92,623	611,544	. .	. .

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Supply—		
Entering head of Ganges Canal		4,404
" " of Lower Ganges Canal		2,393
Total		6,797
Expended—		
Ganges Canal	2,070	
Lower Ganges Canal	3,229	
	5,299	
Escaped—		
Anupshahr Branch, G. C., Seyana escape	161	
Ditto ditto, Tail escape	2	
Meerut Division ditto, Jani escape	176	
Bulandshahr Division ditto, Kot escape	80	
Aligarh Division ditto, percolation in tail branches	46	
Narora Dn., L. G. C., Fatehgarh branch, Manickpur escape	10	
Ditto ditto, main canal, Nadrai escape	253	
Ditto ditto, percolation main canal mile 34	217	
Mainpuri ditto, ditto, ditto,	68	
Ditto ditto, percolation, Bewar branch head	4	
Ditto ditto, Bewar branch tail	50	
Cawnpore ditto, tail	377	
Etawah ditto, do.	18	
Bhognipur ditto, do. series escape	36	
	1,498	
		6,797

Remarks by Executive Engineer

Northern Division, Ganges Canal—There has been a great deal of rain in January which has caused all demand to cease. All distributaries are now closed and save any fluctuations due to measurements, the 37,926 acres already irrigated will be the area irrigated.

Meerut Division, Ganges Canal—During the first week in January there was a good demand for water for irrigation, but this ceased after the rain on the 8th and 9th. Heavy rain fell on the 27th and 28th averaging 2·4 inches over the Division.

Bulandshahr Division Ganges Canal—Unusually heavy cold weather rain and consequently very little demand during month

Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal—74,008 acres were irrigated this month against 22,332 in January, 1884. The demand was fluctuating owing to cloudy weather. Supply in canal was ample.

Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Cloudy weather during whole of January and part of December, heavy dews and some rain prevented irrigation being done, large quantities of spare water being escaped at Narora during month.

Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal—The area irrigated this year is only about 40 per cent. of the area irrigated up to the same date of last year. The demand for water during the month was very slack. The weather was generally cloudy with occasional showers.

Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal—The decrease in area is due to—

1st—The alteration from old irrigation to remodelled; the season being favourable, cultivators did not complete their guls for the remodelled arrangement.

2nd—Owing to jhils and tanks being full of water, a good deal of rabi was irrigated without assistance from canal.

3rd—Owing to canal water being late in reaching the Division, water could have been taken on the 15th November, but canal-water did not reach here till the 11th December.

Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Decrease due to the nature of season, which was unfavourable to canal irrigation.

Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal—Weather cloudy throughout the month.

Eastern Jumna Canal—The canal was running only 9 days in the month. Sky clouded over from the 21st December. An average rainfall of 1·5 inches on the 7th and 8th; light showers on 14th and 15th; a rainfall of from 3 to over 6 inches on 25th to 28th all over the Doab. No new irrigation can be expected: and the total area may rise to one-half of last year's, but not more. Crops are looking very well, but red rust has begun to show itself in places.

Agra Canal—Demand throughout the month was very slack; bejhar and gram will not as a rule take water this rabi; the decrease as compared with last year is due to heavy rain in September, 1884, and failure of the monsoon in 1883.

Rohilkand Canals—For the first week water was in great demand for rabi first watering. There was about half an inch of rain on the 9th which eased the demand; from half to three-fourths of an inch of rain on 26th and the same on 28th, stopping all demand, and is nearly sufficient for sugar "paleo." Most of the crops irrigated; this month look unhealthy owing to the cloudy weather and excess of moisture. There has been hail in places.

Executive Engineer, Dun Canals, *reports*—Rain fell on the 8th, after which all demand ceased.

No remarks from the other Divisions.

H. W. CONDUITT,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 17th February 1885.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

Nature of Traffic.	AGRA CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains—						
Wheat	. . .	. . .	1,450	. . .	1,450	. . .
Gram	. . .	. . .	4,375	. . .	4,375	. . .
Rice	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Paddy or dhán	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bejhar or mixed grain	. . .	. . .	150	. . .	150	. . .
Dál—						
Urd	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Múng	. . .	. . .	500	. . .	500	. . .
Arhar	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Masúri	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Juár	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bajra	. . .	. . .	450	. . .	450	. . .
Maize or Indian-corn	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Barley	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Total	. . .	. . .	6,925	. . .	6,925	. . .
Cotton	. . .	. . .	300	. . .	300	. . .
Oil-seeds	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Salt	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Metals	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Building materials	24,421	. . .	. . .	. . .	24,421	. . .
Miscellaneous goods	600	. . .	5,420	. . .	6,020	. . .
Firewood	. . .	. . .	600	. . .	600	. . .
Bamboos	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	. . .	. . .	250	. . .	250	. . .
Karis and squared timber	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Logs	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Miscellaneous timber	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Live-stock	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Grand Total	25,021	. . .	13,495	. . .	38,516	. . .
Total during corresponding period of last year	15,755	. . .	16,116	. . .	31,871	. . .
Increase	9,266	. . .	. . .	. . .	6,645	. . .
Decrease	. . .	. . .	2,621	. . .	. . .	. . .

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1885.	Agra Canal. 1884.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,415	1,171
Ton mileage	158,309	123,399
Value of goods . . . . . R	40,602	73,956
Number of passengers	4	7

Allahabad,
The 17th February 1885

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

	UPPER GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Local Traffic.						LOWER GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Local Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal Items of Through Traffic.						UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS. Principal Items of Local and Through Traffic.						REMARKS.
	Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		Up.		Down.		Total up and down		
GRAINS.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds	Nos.	Mds	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	
Wheat	3,159		3,445		6,604				1,582		1,582		267		600		867		3,426		5,627		9,053		
Gram	1,141		90		1,231		50				50								1,191		90		1,281		
Rice							25				25		535				535		560				560		
Paddy or dhán																									
Bejhar or mixed grain																									
Dál: Urd	750				750		50				50		624				624		1,424				1,424		
Dál: Múng	250				250														250				250		
Dál: Arhar													352				352		352				352		
Dál: Masúri																									
Jnár	757				757								110				110		867				867		
Bájra																									
Maize or Indian-corn							50				50		31				31		81				81		
Barley																									
TOTAL	6,057		3,535		9,592		175		1,582		1,757		1,919		600		2,519		8,151		5,717		13,868		
Cotton			180		180				1,065		1,065				14,355		14,355				15,600		15,600		
Oil-seeds									163		163				66		66				229		229		
Salt	1,173				1,173		15				15				1,767		1,767		1,188		1,767		2,955		
Metals	47,413		1,143		48,556				1		1		1,069		533		1,602		48,482		1,677		50,159		
Building materials	29,714		10,454		40,168		950		261,537		262,487								30,664		271,991		302,655		
Miscellaneous goods	2,942		18,034		20,976		25		1,232		1,257		6,269		6,567		12,836		9,236		25,833		35,069		
Firewood	2,685		20,807		23,492		66		3,494		3,560		1,700				1,700		4,451		24,301		28,752		
Bamboos	360	7,200	9,334	186,680	9,694	193,880			213	4,260	213	4,260							360	7,200	9,547	190,940	9,907	198,140	
Timber: Poles and unsquared timber.			3,514	3,514	3,514	3,514	57	57			57	57							57	57	3,514	3,514	3,571	3,571	
Timber: Karis and squared timber.			3,302	3,302	3,302	3,302									10	10	10	10			3,312	3,312	3,312	3,312	
Timber: Logs																									
Miscellaneous timber			397	794	397	794															397	794	397	794	
Live-stock																									
GRAND TOTAL	90,344	7,200	70,700	194,290	161,044	201,490	1,288	57	269,287	4,260	270,575	4,317	10,957		23,898	10	34,855	10	102,588	7,257	363,885	198,560	466,474	205,817	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	28,273	4,966	103,083	155,540	131,356	160,506	5,808	1,425	24,445	7,424	30,253	8,849	43,817	2,247	25,181	3,066	68,998	5,313	77,898	8,638	152,709	166,030	230,607	174,668	
INCREASE	62,071	2,234		38,750	29,688	40,984			244,842		240,322								24,691		211,176	32,530	235,867	31,149	
DECREASE			32,383				4,520	1,368		3,164		4,532	32,860	2,247	1,283	3,066	34,143	5,303		1,381					

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	4,826	5,915	1,111	9,939	2,535	1,281	8,472	17,135
Ton mileage	187,701	484,748	114,700	73,820	608,817	341,928	911,218	900,496
Value of goods . . . . . R	70,237	3,08,605	1,31,927	42,392	2,36,040	3,07,013	4,38,204	6,58,000
Number of passengers	59	441	118	108	125	11	302	560

ALLAHABAD,
The 17th February 1885.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1884 AND 1883.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected	Same period of previous year.			Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage		Value of goods		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous half year.	For current half year.			Demands.	Collections	Nature of cargo.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up	Down.	Total	1884	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	R	R	R	R	R	R		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Tons.	Tons	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	No.	No.
TOLLAGE.																					
Private boats	..	990	990	...	1,270	1,270	Grain	...	25,362	25,362	...	45,155	45,155								
							Cotton	...	...		...	200	200								
Government boats	...	361	361	...	454	454	Oil-seeds	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,300	1,300								
Rafts	...	..	...	...	...	...	Salt	...	150	150	150	..	150								
							Metals	...	.	...	.	..	...								
							Building materials	57,391	10,870	68.261	75,260	...	75,260								
CARRYING OPERATIONS.							Miscellaneous goods	...	8,180	8,180	180	23,105	23,285	4,132	5,874	381,281	619,268	1,02,351	2,06,099	9	Nil.
Boating (Government)	...	1,678	1,678	...	490	490	Firewood	...	3,300	3 300	...	300	300								
							Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Fines	.	...	...	...	...	...	Timber	...	6,250	6,250	...	...	.								
Ground-rent	-	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous materials.	...	...	..	...	650	650								
TOTAL	...	3,029	3,029	...	2,214	2,214	TOTAL	57,391	55,112	112,503	75,590	70,710	146,300								

ALLAHABAD,
The 10th February 1885

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg Asst Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1884.

	Demands				Same period of previous year			Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.			Tonnage.						Ton mileage.						Value of goods						Number of passengers.					
														1884.			1883.			1884.			1883			1884.			1883.			1884.			1883.		
	Balance from previous half year	For current half year	Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected	Demands	Collections	Nature of Cargo	Up	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through.	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	Through.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	R	R	R	R	R	R		Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds																								
Tollage.																																					
Private boats	88	5,758	4,390	1,456	8,756	5,344	Grains	25,276	25,397	50,673	40,486	96,345	136,831																								
Government boats	...	752	752	.	422	422	Cotton		3 819	3,819	..	10,751	10,751																								
Rafts		1,695	1 695	.	2,886	2,886	Oil seeds	2,684	36,284	38,968	3,273	26,740	30,013																								
							Salt	2,540	12,968	15,508	3,091	110,110	113,201																								
							Metals	121,405	32,823	154,228	13,820	4,195	18,015																								
							Building materials	341,052	281,209	622,261	18,698	131,622	150,320																								
Carrying operations							Miscellaneous goods	34,148	80,505	114,653	240,935	193,298	434,233	34,866	17,081	4,841	31,286	15 632	11,477	1,963,871	343 992	1,150,825	1 386,754	751,507	2,650,051	R12,54 853	R3,72 785	R3,46,417	R5,41,507	R6,75,594	R8,79,995	1,755	556	155	1,167	11	47
Boating		382	382	.	950	950	Firewood	51,469	151,247	202,716	87,106	198,358	285,464																								
Fines and sundries	..	29	29	..	44	44	Bamboos	355	227,664	228,019	1,195	256,469	257,664																								
Ground rent		787	787	...	843	843	Timber	3,018	97,051	100,069	4,792	137,152	141,944																								
							Miscellaneous timber	3,604	11,491	15,095	4,428	6,773	11,201																								
Total	88	9,403	8,035	1,456	13,901	10,489																															
Upper Ganges Canal	46	6,169	5,462	753	9,161	7,397																															
Lower ditto	42	3,234	2,573	703	4,740	3,092																															
Total	88	9,403	8,035	1,456	13,901	10,489	Total	585,551	960,458	1,546,009	417,824	1,171,813	1,589,637	.	..	..				.	.	.	.	.	..	..		..	.	...	..	..	.			..

ALLAHABAD,
The 10th February 1885.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I.B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIV of 1884-85.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 16th February 1884. Total.	Receipts for week ending 16th February 1884. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th February 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 14th February 1885. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 16th February 1884. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 16th February 1884. Per mile open per week	Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th February 1885. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to 14th February 1885. Per mile open per week	Total increase in 1884-85.	Total decrease in 1884-85
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
21st Feb. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand .	547	1,26,061	230	594	99,428	167	50,56,817	201	44,01,461	169	...	6,55,356
21st ditto .	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	754	2,11,284	280	706	2,16,281	306	96,93,804	284	93,97,520	283	...	2,96,284
21st ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,42,155	165	861	1,35,880	157	59,78,331	151	62,25,898	157	2,52,567	...
21st ditto .	South Indian . .	655	79,292	121	654	78,936	121	35,09,225	116	36,43,295	121	1,34,070	...
28th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,13,520	489	1,504	7,14,927	475	2,91,01,598	431	2,92,97,431	423	1,95,833	...
21st ditto .	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . .	461	2 37,013	514	461	2,43,716	529	1,01,04,220	476	1.01,20,731	477	16,511	..
	TOTAL .	4,736	15,09,325	319	4,780	14,89,168	312	6,34,38,995	292	6,30,86,336	288	...	3,52,659
	State.												
28th Feb. 1885	East Indian . .	1,509	9,99,671	662	1,509	9,53,644	632	4,43,19,092	638	3,66,20,041	528	...	76,99,051
21st ditto .	Eastern Bengal .	233	92,231	396	233	83,465	358	45,20,939	466	47,45,211	478	2,24,272	...
28th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,583	58	27	1,651	61	69 776	56	66,504	54	.	3,272
21st ditto .	Northern Bengal .	239	39,274	164	249	37,070	149	19,05,437	175	19,27,237	169	21,800	.
21st ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	5,713	179	37	3,877	105	1,20,694	82	1,29,848	78	9,154	...
28th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	193	24,815	129	226	28,987	128	8,22,924	93	10,88,710	105	2,65,786	...
28th ditto .	Patna-Gya .	57	9,080	159	57	11,122	195	3,97,931	152	4,59,087	175	61,156	...
7th ditto .	Cawnpore-Achnera	.	.		...	(a)	...	(b) 4,93,653	79	(c) 7,84,595	70	2,90,942	...
28th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	806	67	·12	961	80	41,462	75	41,651	75	189	...
21st ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	3,07,809	276	1,120	3,21,860	287	1,14,94,945	224	1,08 95 679	212	...	5,99,266
21st ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepur .	140	18,654	133	291	24,910	86	3,57,312	87	7,37,817	85	3,80,505	..
21st ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	20,449	454	45	19,629	436	6,52,569	320	5,78,242	279		74,327
21st ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	149	34,505	232	149	35,464	238	10,78,039	157	11,21,566	164	43,527	...
14th ditto .	British Burma . .	161	61.637	383	254	58,841	232	13,13,053	177	17,13,411	155	4,00,358	...
28th ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	8,450	113	75	8,478	113	3,06,033	89	3,27,419	95	21,386	...
21st ditto .	Punjab Northern .	447	60.127	135	447	82,846	185	28,04,492	136	28,33,434	138	28,942	...
21st ditto .	Indus Valley . .	660	99,626	151	660	1,67,800	254	61,56,055	203	68,17,843	225	6,61,788	...
21st ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	51	2,844	56	66	4,577	69	(f) 16,087	53	1,93,734	68	1,77,647	...
7th ditto .	Bareilly-Pilibhit .	...	...	...	...	(a)	..		...	(d) 9,793	16	9,793	...
21st ditto .	Dacca and Mymensing	...		...	10	1,360	136	...	...	(g) 7,719	129	7,719	...
31st Jan. 1885	Kokilamukh . .	...	...	...	..	(a)	...	...	...	(h) 2,336	26	2,336	...
	TOTAL .	3,638	7,86,603	216	3,958	8,92,898	226	3,25,51,401	191	3,44,81,836	183	19,30,435	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	9,883	32,95,599	333	10,247	33,35,710	326	14,03 09,488	307	13,41,88,213	281	...	61,21,275
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	.	...	...	...	...	...	6,92,14,946	151	7,00,20,637	147	...	..
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	.	...	...	..	...	7,10,94,542	156	6,41,67,576	134	...	69,26,966
	Assisted Companies.												
21st Feb 1885	Bengal Central .	61	3,974	65	126	9,388	75	1,08,154	68	4,14,516	72	3,06,362	...
7th ditto .	Rohilkhand & Kumaon	...		...	...	(a)		..	..	(e) 28,975	31	28,975	...
14th ditto .	Assam . . .	40	1,405	35	78	5,150	66	54,813	50	1,98,880	63	1,44,067	...
21st ditto .	Southern Mahratta .	...	...		214	10,443	49	...	...	2,57,874	46	2,57,874	..
21st ditto .	Bengal & North-Western	...	...	.	303	20,230	67	...	...	1,35,462	31	1,35,462	..
28th ditto .	Tarakessur . .	...	...	...	22	9,167	417	...	...	(g) 35,559	269	35,559	...
	TOTAL .	101	5.379	53	743	54,378	73	1.62,967	56	10,71,266	47	9,08,299	...
	Native States.												
21st Feb. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	198	18,060	93	193	19,828	103	7,70,826	87	9,70,290	109	1,99,464	...
21st ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	19	1,695	89	44	2,660	60	37,055	142	63,479	35	26,424	...
14th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	14,468	120	121	23,132	191	7,68,139	138	8,55,685	154	87,546	..
7th ditto .	Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	(i) 2,67,945	68	(j) 3,22,045	63	54,100	..
21st ditto .	Rajpura-Patiala .	...	...	...	16	730	45	...	...	(k) 10,016	42	10,016	..
	TOTAL	338	34,223	103	374	46,350	124	18,43,965	95	22,21,515	100	3,77,550	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "Total Receipts from 1st April 1884 to date," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible

(a) Return not received
(b) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 9th February 1884.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th February 1885.
(d) Total receipts from 14th October 1884 to 7th February 1885
(e) Total receipts from 2nd November 1884 to 7th February 1885
(f) Total receipts from 1st January to 16th February 1884.
(g) Total receipts from 1st January to 14th February 1885.
(h) Total receipts from 14th December 1884 to 31st January 1885.
(i) Total receipts from 1st April 1883 to 9th February 1884.
(j) Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 7th February 1885.
(k) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 14th February 1885.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 12th March 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th MARCH 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain during the week in some districts in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Bengal, and Assam. Some rain has fallen also in Madura, North Coorg, and Karachi.

Harvesting continues in Madras and, except in Bellary and Anantapur, the standing crops are generally good. In Mysore there is a scarcity of water both for rice sowings and for cattle. Fodder is also becoming scarce.

The *rabi* harvest is in progress in the Bombay Presidency, in the Central Provinces, and in the Berars, and has begun in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where it promises well. In the Punjab *rabi* prospects are generally very good. In the Central India and Rajputana States the crops are in fair condition. In Bengal the *rabi* crops are expected to yield a good outturn. *Boro* paddy promises well; tobacco is being cut and sugarcane-pressing continues. Ploughing for next season's crops is in progress in some districts. In Assam ploughing operations are well in hand. Sugarcane is being cut and pressed in the Gauhati and Dibrugarh districts.

The public health is generally good. Prices are as a rule steady, but show an upward tendency in parts of the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Mar. 11th)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops, dry crops generally, and wet crops in parts, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; smallpox exists; 25 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool . . .	"	Standing crops good, except in one division, and in parts of 3 taluks, where they have withered from want of rain; harvest *cholum*, outturn below average; smallpox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Ganjam . . .	"	Fever prevalent; cholera and smallpox slight.
Kistna . . .	"	Standing crops good; smallpox, fever, and cattle-disease exist; 7 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) .	"	Standing crops in parts of 3 taluks have withered and are affected by insects; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist; 28 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore . . .	"	Standing crops, wet good, except in parts of 2 taluks, where they require rain; dry crops withering in 2 taluks; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn wet about average, dry below average; fever exists 32 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore . . .	"	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average; 109 deaths from cholera.
Madura . . .	Average ·02	Outturn of harvest unsatisfactory; fever prevalent; 11 deaths from cholera.
Malabar . . .	*Nil*	Third rice crop cultivation progressing; fever exists; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 55 deaths from cholera.
Travancore . .	"	Smallpox and fever exist; cholera abating, 1 death at Trevandrum.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Mar. 11th)		
Karachi . . .	·20 in Karachi	River at Kotri on 8th 5 feet 10 inches against 3 feet 4 inches on same date last year; fever in six talukas; cattle-disease in 7 talukas, loss of 74 cows, bullocks, and buffaloes; cholera cases in Sakro 19 cases, 6 deaths, 31 remaining, in Ghorabari 40 cases, 25 deaths, 14 remaining, and in Shahbandar 3 cases, 2 deaths; no fresh case of smallpox in Karachi, 3 remaining; disease in 35 villages in the district, 123 fresh cases, 19 deaths, 82 remaining; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28, and 36, in Ghorabari 22, 40, and 40, in Dadu 40, 32, and 40, and in Jati 26, 40, and 46 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* good; oil-seed harvest commenced in Dero, Mohbat, and Hali; river at Kotri on 4th 6 feet against 3 feet 4 inches on same date last year; measles in 2, fever in 5, smallpox in 4, and cattle-disease in 3 talukas; high winds prevail; prices steady.
Ahmedabad . . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; wheat 33 and *bajri* 36 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . .	"	Public health good; crops in good condition; harvesting of wheat commenced; *bajri* 34 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat	"	*Rabi* harvesting and cotton-picking continue; cholera in Surat and Bardoli, 11 cases, 4 deaths; fever in Bardoli, Pardi, and Mandvi; *jowari* 38 and *nagli* 45 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Násik	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops good; slight injury to crops by mildew in Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon, and Kalvan; reaping of *rabi* crops in progress in parts of Dindori, Sinnar, Satara, Kalvan, and Peint; public health generally good; cholera in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori, Niphad, and Malegaon talukas; wheat 37, *bajri* 36½, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . .	"	Abnormal temperature rose from 3° cool on 4th to *nil* on 6th, and then fell to 2° cool by the 10th; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly on 6th.
Poona . . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* nearly completed; 29 cholera cases in Haveli, Khed, Junta, and Maval talukas, 15 fatal; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 41, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* generally continues; fever in Jagkhed.
Sholapore . . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* crops still in progress throughout the district; *jowari* 47 lbs. 7 tolas and *bajri* 39 lbs. 9 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	"	Harvesting of late *jowari* commenced in 4 talukas; cotton-picking in progress; scarcity of fodder in 3 and that of drinking water in 5 talukas; public health good; rice 23 to 34 and *jowari* 38 to 59 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara . . .	"	Common rice in Karwar 14, district average 15 seers per rupee; sugarcane harvest continues; rice plants healthy; fever in Honore, Haliyal, and Yellapur; smallpox—4 deaths in Siddapur, 1 in Supa, and 4 in Mundgod; cholera—3 deaths in Supapetha; cattle-disease in Supat.
Rajkot . . .	. . . .	General health good; weather warm; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 44 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* harvest nearly completed in parts of Poona, Satara, and Belgaum, in progress in other districts; standing crops injured by mildew in parts of Nasik and by rust in parts of Shikarpur; scarcity of fodder in 3 talukas of Dharwar and of drinking water in 5 talukas of Dharwar and one of Kaladgi; cholera and smallpox in parts of nine districts; cattle-disease in parts of 6, and fever in parts of 12 districts.
Bengal—**(March 11th)**		
Chittagong . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; prices of food-grains stationary; cholera still reported.
Dacca	"	Pulses are being gathered; ploughing is going on; prospects of crops good; a good deal of smallpox in the district.
24-Pergunnahs . .	"	Harvesting of *rabi* crops finished with an average outturn of 12 annas, lands are being prepared for next season's crops; price of common rice varies from 15¼ to 17½ seers per rupee; public health generally good, though isolated cases of cholera are reported from the Joynogore, Barripore and Barrackpore thanas.
Moorshedabad . .	·39	Weather, days hot and nights cool; prospects of standing crops are moderate, and there are complaints of want of rain in some places, public health good.
Burdwan . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops are being harvested and sugarcane is being pressed, with good results; public health good.
Rungpore . . .	·05	*Aus* crops are being sown; wheat is almost ripe for the sickle; tobacco is being cut; price of common rice is rising; public health good.
Bhagalpore . . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops has commenced with the exception of peas' mustard, linseed, and gram in the Banka and Sudder sub-divisions where the crops have suffered from insects; elsewhere prospects are good; price of rice almost stationary.
Purneah . . .	"	*Rabi* crops have been much injured in the south of the district by caterpillars; wheat is doing well in places, elsewhere damaged by drought; ploughing continues; tobacco is being cut; common rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee; public health is fair; rivers are low.
Durbhanga . . .	"	Harvesting of spring crops is going on; opium is being extracted; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazaribagh . .	"	Weather cloudy, cutting of *rabi* crops continues; prospects of *mahua* crop are gloomy; the early crop has been nearly destroyed by the cloudy and rainy weather, which has prevailed for the last two weeks; considerable damage is being also done to poppy crop by hailstorms which passed over the northern part of the district; general health good.
Cuttack . . .	"	Weather warm, cloudy on the 10th instant; *dalua* is in ear; ploughing is progressing; price of rice stationary; sporadic cases of cholera prevail thoroughout and somewhat badly in the Jagatsingpore and Tritol thanas.
Midnapore . . .	·41	Weather seasonable; no crops on the ground except a little *boro* paddy; public health fair.
Khulna . . .	*Nil*	Weather cool at nights; *boro* paddy is being damaged by insects; prospects however are generally good; lands are being ploughed for *til* and sown with it; prices of food-grains stationary; health generally good, except a few cases of cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Dinagepore . . .	. . . . .	Slight rain fell on two days of the week; prospects of *rabi* crops fair; ploughing is going on; rice is selling at 18 seers per rupee; public health good.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	*Nil*	Weather hazy and warm; rain wanted for sowings of early crops; price of rice stationary; public health good,
Patna	·25	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is going on; prospects of opium good; a few cases of smallpox are reported from the Behar sub-division, otherwise public health good.
Gya	·13	Weather cloudy with slight rain; some damage has been done to opium and *rabi* crops; prices of food-grains stationary; smallpox still reported.
Chumparun . . .	·21	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good; prices stationary; a few cases of smallpox are reported, otherwise public health good.
Mozufferpore . .	. . . . .	Poppy crop is generally doing well, and the collection is in progress.
Shahabad . . .	. . . . .	A somewhat heavy shower of rain on the 4th instant damaged the opium in capsules; weather since settled.
Sarun . . .	. . . . .	Opium is being collected, with fair outturn; weather now favourable.
Monghyr . . .	. . . . .	Prospects of poppy continue favourable.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in several districts; it has facilitated ploughing operations for next season's crops; harvesting of *rabi* crops continues, and a good outturn is on the whole expected; *boro* paddy is doing well; pressing of sugarcane is still going on, and tobacco is being cut; price of rice is almost stationary; cholera and smallpox prevail in some districts, otherwise public health good.
N.-W Provinces and Oudh— (Mar. 12th)		
Benares (Mar. 10th)	No rain	Sugarcane planting continues; *rabi* crops being cut and threshed; in some places the outturn promises to be a fair average crop; opium collection going on; bazars well supplied; prices nearly stationary; no sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpur („ 9th)	Slight rain on the 5th instant.	Crops ripening well and harvesting begun; wheat excellent, gram and peas have suffered somewhat from insects; poppy yield plentiful; prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ 10th)	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; strong west wind; peas being cut in places; opium-extracting in progress; prices steady; supplies abundant; general health good.
Lucknow („ 9th)	Slight fall of hail in tahsil Maliabad.	Weather getting hot; west wind; no damage done by hail; peas and *masur* being cut; opium collection going on; markets well supplied; prices stationary; condition both of men and cattle good.
Rai Barelli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather generally clear, at times cloudy, high west wind; prospects of *rabi* and opium crops good; markets well stocked; prices almost unchanged.
Partabgarh („ 10th)	„	Weather fine; peas, barley, and *sarson* being cut; *Sawan* sowing progressing; reports of smallpox in Sangipur and Sangramgurh thanas.
Allahabad („ „)	No rain	*Rabi* crops being harvested, all in the most satisfactory condition; prospects excellent; prices nearly stationary; health good.
Cawnpore („ 9th)	„	Weather warm; crops ripening, and in places being cut; opium collections generally in hand, and yield good; prices steady; smallpox in one pargana, and slight fever reported from two others; cattle in good condition.
Banda . (Mar. 11th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; wheat and gram at places being cut; no distress.
Ballia . („ 9th)	Slight rain on the 5th	Wind westerly; harvesting continues; sugarcane planting commenced, some damage reported by blight, otherwise crops very good; market well supplied; condition of men and cattle good.
Farakhabad („ 10th)	*Nil*	Barley being cut; crops in all tahsils except one injured through *girna*; harvest not yet begun; general condition of the people normal
Sitapur . („ „)	„	Weather clear during week with west wind, occasionally strong; prospects favourable; health good.
Bareilly . („ 9th)	„	Crops and condition of people and cattle good.
Kumaon . („ „)	More rain	Fair weather; crops doing well; operations for *kharif* commenced; prices unchanged; reports about fever continue; few cases of smallpox; general health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra . („ 10th)	·10 in 3 parganas	Crops ripening; heat increasing; prices steady; health good.
Jhansi . („ „)	*Nil*	Some damage done to wheat crop by blight; the season is a very favourable one for poppy; prices fluctuating; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut . („ 9th)	Slight fall of rain and a storm.	Weather getting hotter; crops flourishing and ripening; supplies sufficient; prices steady; health good; one case of smallpox.
		General Remarks.—Harvesting has begun, outturn promises well; markets well stocked; prices steady.
Punjab—(Mar. 11th)		
Delhi . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects and health good; prices almost stationary.
Hissar . . .	„	*Rabi* prospects fair; health good; prices nearly stationary.
Umballa . . .	„	*Rabi* crops flourishing; health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	·50	Health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	No rain	Health and state of crops good; prices almost stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Siálkot . . .	·10	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore . . .	·30 at Moga	Health and state of crops good; prices slightly rising.
Lahore . . .	No rain	Health good; state of crops fair; prices slightly rising.
Rawálpindi . . .	·10	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices rising.
Shahpur . . .	No rain	Health good; *rabi* prospects fair; prices stationary.
Mooltan . . .	·10 at Sadar	Health and prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan .	·17	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar . . .	·10	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in some of the districts; health and prospects good; prices rising in Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar, and stationary in other districts.
Central Provinces—(Mar. 11th)		
Nagpur . . .	·04	Weather cloudy and warm; prospects good; *rabi* being harvested smallpox and cattle-disease continue; prices stationary
Jubbulpore . . .	·08	Weather changeable but cool; reaping commenced; wheat suffered from *girwa* in places, loss of 3 annas in rupee anticipated; health good; wheat 26 and rice 17 seers per rupee.
Saugor (Mar. 10th)	*Nil*	Weather slightly cloudy; days getting warm, mornings and evenings pleasant; crops progressing favourably; health good; prices easy.
Seoni	·64 Heavy shower with hailstorm on 9th.	Slight damage reported from mildew; cattle-disease and smallpox continue; prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad . .	*Nil*	Days hot, nights cool; harvesting of *rabi* in progress; fever slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Khandwa . . .	"	Weather clear and warm; *rabi* reaping continues; cholera—4 cases, 1 death; rice 16, wheat 20, and *juar* 32 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Mar. 7th)	"	Weather cloudy and warm; sugarcane sowings, retarded by late showers; cholera in places; common rice 36¾ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Wheat harvesting is in full swing, linseed having been all reaped; prospects continue favourable; price of wheat in Raipur is now 40 seers per rupee.
British Burma—(March 11th)		
Akyab (Mar. 7th)	*Nil*	Cholera in Naaf township, otherwise public health good; some cattle-disease in Rathedoung township, elsewhere cattle healthy; price of paddy rupees 21 to 28 per 100 baskets.
Bassein (" ")	"	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in parts of district; price of paddy rupees 76 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon (" ")	"	Public health good; price of paddy rupees 70 to 72 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (" ") (Moulmein).	"	Public health and health of cattle good; prices of paddy rupees 65 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy (" ")	"	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy rupees 55 per 100 baskets.
Pegu (" ")	"	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy rupees 58 to 66 per 100 baskets.
Henzada (" ")	"	Smallpox prevalent in Henzada town, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy rupees 65 per 100 baskets.
Prome (" ")	"	Slight cholera in Prome town and in parts of district; cattle healthy; price of paddy rupees 66 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo (" ")	"	A few cases of smallpox in district, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy rupees 65 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmayo (" ")	"	Smallpox prevalent; price of paddy falling.
		General Remarks.—A little cholera in Akyab, Prome, and Thongwa districts; smallpox prevalent in 2 towns, Henzada and Thayetmayo; sporadic in 2 or 3 other quarters; a little cattle-disease in Akyab, Bassein, and Thongwa districts, otherwise health of province satisfactory.
Assam—(March 11th)		
Gauhati . . .	No rain during the week ending 10th instant.	Mornings and nights still cold; days becoming perceptibly warm; sugarcane being cut and pressed; ploughing operations for *aus* in progress, but rain wanted to facilitate ploughing operations; public health fair.
Cachar . . .	·06	Weather warm during the day, but cool at night; outturn of mustard crops about ⅛ less than that of last year for want of rain; common rice 17½ seers per rupee; health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	0·35	Weather seasonable; ploughing for *ahu dhan* still going on; sugarcane being crushed; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 11th)		
Bangalore . . .	No rain	No water in tanks for rice sowing; water and fodder for cattle becoming scarce; public health fair; prices rising slightly in parts.
Mercara . . .	Showers, especially in north Coorg, continue.	Paddy nearly threshed out; grain light; rain needed for coffee blossom; fall in price of coffee and cardamoms in local markets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(March 11th)		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Weather getting hot; *rabi* harvest continues; prospects favourable; wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	Weather seasonable; reaping and threshing of *rabi* crops progressing; prospects good.
Hyderabad . . .	. . . .	*Tabi* crops prospering; general health fair; prices—wheat 17¾, coarse rice 13, white *juar* 18, yellow *juar* 22¼, and *tur* 18 seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States—(March 11th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Heat increasing; weather cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	"	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	Slight rain	Weather warm; prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	Weather warm; health good; collection of opium in progress.
Goona . . .	"	Health and prospects good.
Agar	"	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	"	Weather clear; opium and other crops and health good.
Nowgong . . .	"	Weather and health good; prices stationary.
Bhopawar Manpur .	"	*Rabi* crops good; opium collection commenced; health good.
Rajputana—(March 11th)		
Abu . . (Mar. 11th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi . (" 8th)	"	Weather getting warm; health and prospects good.
Marwar . (" 6th)	"	Weather mild; health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Harowti . (" 9th)	"	Weather warmer; prospects fair; health good.
Jhallawar . (" 6th)	"	Opium crop in north-west parganas withering up; disease among some crops at Shahabad reported; health good.
Ajmere . (" 10th)	"	Weather getting warm; prospects good.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1885.

THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT, 1885.

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Construction of Act.

196. Act to be read subject to Acts hereafter passed by Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

SCHEDULE I.—REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

SCHEDULE II.—FORMS OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT.

SCHEDULE III.—LIMITATION.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Secs. 1-3.*)

To amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.

Commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Local extent.

(*3*) It shall extend by its own operation to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa, and the Scheduled Districts specified in the third Part of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; and the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend the whole or any portion of this Act to the Division of Orissa or any part thereof.

XIV of 1874.

Repeal.

2. (*1*) The enactments specified in Schedule I hereto annexed are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends by its own operation.

(*2*) When this Act is extended to the Division of Orissa or any part thereof, such of those enactments as are in force in that Division or part, or, where a portion only of this Act is so extended, so much of them as is inconsistent with that portion, shall be repealed in that Division or part.

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

(*4*) The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any right, privilege, matter or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

(*1*) "Estate" means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district, and includes Government khás maháls and revenue-free lands not entered in any register.

(*2*) "Proprietor" means a person owning, whether in trust or for his own benefit, an estate or a part of an estate.

(*3*) "Tenant" means a person who holds land under another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that person.

(*4*) "Landlord" means a person immediately under whom a tenant holds, and includes the Government.

(*5*) "Rent" means whatever is lawfully payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by the tenant:

In sections 53 to 68, both inclusive, sections 72 to 75, both inclusive, Chapter XII and Schedule III of this Act, "rent" includes also money recoverable under any enactment for the time being in force as if it was rent.

(*6*) "Pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery."

(*7*) "Tenure" means the interest of a tenure-holder or an under-tenure-holder.

(*8*) "Permanent tenure" means a tenure which is heritable and which is not held for a limited time.

(*9*) "Holding" means a parcel or parcels of land held by a raiyat and forming the subject of a separate tenancy.

(*10*) "Village" means an area included in a village map of the revenue-survey within the same exterior boundary, or, where no such maps have been prepared, such area as any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may determine after local inquiry held on such notice as the Local Government considers sufficient for giving information to all persons interested.

(*11*) "Agricultural year" means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysák, where the Faslí or Amlí year

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter II.—Classes of Tenants.—Secs. 4-5.)

(Chapter III.—Tenure-holders.—Secs. 6-7.)

prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Asin, and, where any other year prevails for agricultural purposes, that year.

(*12*) "Permanent Settlement" means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, made in the year 1793.

(*13*) "Succession" includes both intestate and testamentary succession.

(*14*) "Signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name; it also includes "stamped" with the name of the person referred to.

(*15*) "Prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

(*16*) "Collector" means the Collector of a district or any other officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge any of the functions of a Collector under this Act.

(*17*) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act includes any officer whom the Local Government may appoint by name or by virtue of his office to discharge any of the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

(*18*) "Registered" means registered under any Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSES OF TENANTS.

Classes of tenants.

4. There shall be, for the purposes of this Act, the following classes of tenants, (namely) :—

(1) tenure-holders, including under-tenure-holders,

(2) raiyats, and

(3) under-raiyats, that is to say, tenants holding whether immediately or mediately under raiyats;

and the following classes of raiyats, (namely) :—

(*a*) raiyats holding at fixed rates, which expression means raiyats holding either at a rent fixed in perpetuity or at a rate of rent fixed in perpetuity,

(*b*) occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats having a right of occupancy in the land held by them, and

(*c*) non-occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats not having such a right of occupancy.

Meaning of "tenure-holder" and "raiyat".

5. (*1*) "Tenure-holder" means primarily a person who has acquired from a proprietor or from another tenure-holder a right to hold land for the purpose of collecting rents or bringing it under cultivation by establishing tenants on it, and includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right.

(*2*) "Raiyat" means primarily a person who has acquired a right to hold land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself, or by members of his family, or by hired servants, or with the aid of partners, and includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right.

Explanation.—Where a tenant of land has the right to bring it under cultivation, he shall be deemed to have acquired a right to hold it for the purpose of cultivation notwithstanding that he uses it for the purpose of gathering the produce of it or of grazing cattle on it.

(*3*) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat unless he holds land either immediately under a proprietor or immediately under a tenure-holder.

(*4*) In determining whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat, the Court shall have regard to—

(*a*) local custom; and

(*b*) the purpose for which the right of tenancy was originally acquired.

(*5*) Where the area held by a tenant exceeds one hundred standard bighás, the tenant shall be presumed to be a tenure-holder until the contrary is shewn.

CHAPTER III.

TENURE-HOLDERS.

Enhancement of rent.

Tenure held since Permanent Settlement liable to enhancement only in certain cases.

Enhancement of rent.

6. Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof—

(*a*) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by local custom or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

(*b*) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, otherwise than on account of a diminution of the area of the tenure, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

Limits of enhancement of rent of tenures.

7. (*1*) Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity.

(*2*) Where no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

Enhancement of rent

(*3*) In determining what is fair and equitable, the Court shall not leave to the tenure-holder as profit less than ten per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting them, and shall have regard to—

(*a*) the circumstances under which the tenure was created, for instance, whether the land comprised in the tenure, or a great portion of it, was first brought under cultivation by the agency or at the expense of the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest, whether any fine or premium was paid on the creation of the tenure, and whether the tenure was originally created at a specially low rent for the purpose of reclamation; and

(*b*) the improvements, if any, made by the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest.

(*4*) If the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in the area of his tenure, or has made a grant of any portion of the land either rent-free or at a beneficial rent, a fair and equitable rent shall be calculated for that portion and included in the gross rents aforesaid.

Power to order gradual enhancement.

8. The Court may, if it thinks that an immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached.

Rent once enhanced may not be altered for fifteen years.

9. When the rent of a tenure-holder has been enhanced by the Court or by contract, it shall not be again enhanced by the Court during the fifteen years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced.

Other incidents of tenures.

Other incidents of tenures.

Permanent tenure-holder not liable to ejectment

10. A holder of a permanent tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected:

Provided that where the contract is made after the commencement of this Act, the condition is consistent with the provisions of this Act.

Transfer and transmission of permanent tenure.

11. Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

Other incidents of tenures

Voluntary transfer of permanent tenure.

12. (*1*) A transfer of a permanent tenure by sale, gift or mortgage (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under any law relating to patní or other tenures) can be made only by a registered instrument.

(*2*) A registering officer shall not register any instrument purporting or operating to transfer by sale, gift or mortgage a permanent tenure unless there is paid to him, in addition to any fees payable under the Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents, a process-fee of the prescribed amount and a fee (hereinafter called "the landlord's fee") of the following amount, namely:—

(*a*) when rent is payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two per centum on the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than one rupee or more than one hundred rupees; and

(*b*) when rent is not payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two rupees.

(*3*) When the registration of any such instrument is complete, the registering officer shall send to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the transfer and registration in the prescribed form, and the Collector shall cause the fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Transfer of permanent tenure by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent.

13. (*1*) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall, before confirming the sale under section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure, require the purchaser to pay into Court the landlord's fee prescribed by the last foregoing section and such further fee for service of notice of the sale on the landlord as may be prescribed. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) When the sale has been confirmed, the Court shall send to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the sale in the prescribed form, and the Collector shall cause the fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Transfer of permanent tenure by sale in execution of decree for rent.

14. When a permanent tenure is transferred by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall send to the Collector a notice of the sale in the prescribed form.

Succession to permanent tenure.

15. When a succession to a permanent tenure takes place, the person succeeding shall give notice of the succession to the Collector in the prescribed form, and shall pay to the Collector the prescribed fee for the service of the notice on the landlord and the landlord's fee

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(Chapter IV.—Raiyats holding at fixed rates.—Secs. 16-20.)
(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 21-22.)

Other incidents of tenures.

prescribed by section 12, and the Collector shall cause the landlord's fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Bar to recovery of rent pending notice of succession.

16. A person becoming entitled to a permanent tenure by succession shall not be entitled to recover by suit, distraint or other proceeding any rent payable to him as the holder of the tenure, until the Collector has received the notice and fees referred to in the last foregoing section.

Transfer of, and succession to, share in permanent tenure.

17. Subject to the provisions of section 88, the foregoing sections shall apply to the transfer of, or succession to, a share in a permanent tenure.

CHAPTER IV.

RAIYATS HOLDING AT FIXED RATES.

Incidents of holding at fixed rates.

18. A raiyat holding at a rent, or rate of rent, fixed in perpetuity—

(*a*) shall be subject to the same provisions with respect to the transfer of, and succession to, his holding as the holder of a permanent tenure, and

(*b*) shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

CHAPTER V.

OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

General.

General.

Continuance of existing occupancy-rights.

19. Every raiyat who immediately before the commencement of this Act has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land shall, when this Act comes into force, have a right of occupancy in that land.

Definition of "settled raiyat".

20. (*1*) Every person who for a period of twelve years, whether wholly or partly before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held as a raiyat land situate in any village, whether under a lease or otherwise, shall be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village.

(*2*) A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have continuously held land in a village notwithstanding that the particular land held by him has been different at different times.

General.

(*3*) A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have held as a raiyat any land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

(*4*) Land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have been held as a raiyat by each such co-sharer.

(*5*) A person shall continue to be a settled raiyat of a village as long as he holds any land as a raiyat in that village and for one year thereafter.

(*6*) If a raiyat recovers possession of land under section 87, he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled raiyat notwithstanding his having been out of possession more than a year.

(*7*) If, in any proceeding under this Act, it is proved or admitted that a person holds any land as a raiyat, it shall, as between him and the landlord under whom he holds the land, be presumed for the purposes of this section, until the contrary is proved or admitted, that he has for twelve years continuously held that land or some part of it as a raiyat.

Settled raiyats to have occupancy-rights.

21. (*1*) Every person who is a settled raiyat of a village within the meaning of the last foregoing section shall have a right of occupancy in all land for the time being held by him as a raiyat in that village.

(*2*) Every person who, being a settled raiyat of a village within the meaning of the last foregoing section, held land as a raiyat in that village at any time between the second day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in that land under the law then in force; but nothing in this sub-section shall affect any decree or order passed by a Court before the commencement of this Act.

Effect of acquisition of occupancy-right by landlord.

22. (*1*) When the immediate landlord of an occupancy-holding is a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, and the entire interests of the landlord and the raiyat in the holding become united in the same person by transfer, succession or otherwise, the occupancy-right shall cease to exist; but nothing in this sub-section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

(*2*) If the occupancy-right in land is transferred to a person jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, it shall cease to exist; but nothing in this sub-section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

(*3*) A person holding land as an ijárádár or farmer of rents shall not, while so holding, acquire a right of occupancy in any land comprised in his ijárá or farm.

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(*Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 23-30.*)

General.

Explanation.—A person having a right of occupancy in land does not lose it by subsequently becoming jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, or by subsequently holding the land in ijárá or farm.

Incidents of occupancy-right.

Incidents of occupancy-right.

Rights of raiyat in respect of use of land.

23. When a raiyat has a right of occupancy in respect of any land, he may use the land in any manner which does not materially impair the value of the land or render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy; but shall not be entitled to cut down trees in contravention of any local custom.

Obligation of raiyat to pay rent.

24. An occupancy-raiyat shall pay rent for his holding at fair and equitable rates.

Protection from eviction except on specified grounds.

25. An occupancy-raiyat shall not be ejected by his landlord from his holding, except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground—

(*a*) that he has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*b*) that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

Devolution of occupancy-right on death.

26. If a raiyat dies intestate in respect of a right of occupancy, it shall, subject to any custom to the contrary, descend in the same manner as other immoveable property: provided that, in any case in which under the law of inheritance to which the raiyat is subject his other property goes to the Crown, his right of occupancy shall be extinguished.

Enhancement of rent.

Enhancement of rent

Presumption as to fair and equitable rent.

27. The rent for the time being payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall be presumed to be fair and equitable until the contrary is proved.

Restriction on enhancement of money-rents.

28. Where an occupancy-raiyat pays his rent in money, his rent shall not be enhanced except as provided by this Act.

Enhancement of rent by contract.

29. The money-rent of an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by contract, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) the contract must be in writing and registered;

(*b*) the rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than two annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the raiyat;

(*c*) the rent fixed by the contract shall not be liable to enhancement during a term of fifteen years from the date of the contract;

Enhancement of rent.

Provided as follows—

(i) Nothing in clause (*a*) shall prevent a landlord from recovering rent at the rate at which it has been actually paid for a continuous period of not less than three years immediately preceding the period for which the rent is claimed.

(ii) Nothing in clause (*b*) shall apply to a contract by which a raiyat binds himself to pay an enhanced rent in consideration of an improvement which has been or is to be effected in respect of the holding by, or at the expense of, his landlord, and to the benefit of which the raiyat is not otherwise entitled; but an enhanced rent fixed by such a contract shall be payable only when the improvement has been effected, and, except when the raiyat is chargeable with default in respect of the improvement, only so long as the improvement exists and substantially produces its estimated effect in respect of the holding.

(iii) When a raiyat has held his land at a specially low rate of rent in consideration of cultivating a particular crop for the convenience of the landlord, nothing in clause (*b*) shall prevent the raiyat from agreeing, in consideration of his being released from the obligation of cultivating that crop, to pay such rent as he may deem fair and equitable.

Enhancement of rent by suit.

30. The landlord of a holding held at a money-rent by an occupancy-raiyat may, subject to the provisions of this Act, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, (namely):—

(*a*) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate paid by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the same village, and that there is no sufficient reason for his holding at so low a rate;

(*b*) that there has been a rise in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent;

(*c*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by an improvement effected by, or at the expense of, the landlord during the currency of the present rent;

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Enhancement of rent.

(*d*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by fluvial action.

Explanation.—"Fluvial action" includes a change in the course of a river rendering irrigation from the river practicable when it was not previously practicable.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of prevailing rate.

31. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground that the rate of rent paid is below the prevailing rate—

(*a*) in determining what is the prevailing rate the Court shall have regard to the rates generally paid during a period of not less than three years before the institution of the suit, and shall not decree an enhancement unless there is a substantial difference between the rate paid by the raiyat and the prevailing rate found by the Court;

(*b*) if in the opinion of the Court the prevailing rate of rent cannot be satisfactorily ascertained without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize in that behalf by rules made under section 392 of the said Code;

XIV of 1882.

(*c*) in determining under this section the rate of rent payable by a raiyat his caste shall not be taken into consideration, unless it is proved that by local custom caste is taken into account in determining the rate; and whenever it is found that by local custom any description of raiyats hold land at favourable rates of rent, the rate shall be determined in accordance with that custom;

(*d*) in ascertaining the prevailing rate of rent the amount of any enhancement authorized on account of a landlord's improvement shall not be taken into consideration.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of rise in prices.

32. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a rise in prices—

(*a*) the Court shall compare the average prices during the decennial period immediately preceding the institution of the suit with the average prices during such other decennial period as it may appear equitable and practicable to take for comparison;

(*b*) the enhanced rent shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the average prices during the last decennial period bear to the average prices during the previous decennial period taken for purposes of comparison: provided that, in calculating this proportion, the average prices during the later period shall be reduced by one-third of their excess over the average prices during the earlier period;

(*c*) if in the opinion of the Court it is not practicable to take the decennial periods prescribed in clause (*a*), the Court may, in its discretion, substitute any shorter periods therefor.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of landlord's improvement.

33. (*1*) Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a landlord's improvement—

(*a*) the Court shall not grant an enhancement unless the improvement has been registered in accordance with this Act;

(*b*) in determining the amount of enhancement the Court shall have regard to—

(i) the increase in the productive powers of the land caused or likely to be caused by the improvement,

(ii) the cost of the improvement,

(iii) the cost of the cultivation required for utilizing the improvement, and

(iv) the existing rent and the ability of the land to bear a higher rent.

(*2*) A decree under this section shall, on the application of the tenant or his successor in interest, be subject to re-consideration in the event of the improvement not producing or ceasing to produce the estimated effect.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of increase in productive powers due to fluvial action.

34. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in productive powers due to fluvial action—

(*a*) the Court shall not take into account any increase which is merely temporary or casual;

(*b*) the Court may enhance the rent to such an amount as it may deem fair and equitable, but not so as to give the landlord more than one-half of the value of the net increase in the produce of the land.

Enhancement by suit to be fair and equitable.

35. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, the Court shall not in any case decree any enhancement which is under the circumstances of the case unfair or inequitable.

Power to order progressive enhancement.

36. If the Court passing a decree for enhancement considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree in its full extent will be attended with hardship to the raiyat, it may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase

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(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 37-40.)

Enhancement of rent.

yearly by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five until the limit of the enhancement decreed has been reached.

Limitation of right to bring successive enhancement suits.

37. (*1*) A suit instituted for the enhancement of the rent of a holding on the ground that the rate of rent paid is below the prevailing rate, or on the ground of a rise in prices, shall not be entertained if within the fifteen years next preceding its institution the rent of the holding has been enhanced by a contract made after the second day of March, 1883, or if within the said period of fifteen years the rent has been commuted under section 40, or a decree has been passed under this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act enhancing the rent on either of the grounds aforesaid or on any ground corresponding thereto or dismissing the suit on the merits.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

Reduction of rent.

Reduction of rent.

Reduction of rent.

38. (*1*) An occupancy-raiyat holding at a money-rent may institute a suit for the reduction of his rent on the following grounds, and, except as hereinafter provided in the case of a diminution of the area of the holding, not otherwise, (namely) :—

(*a*) on the ground that the soil of the holding has without the fault of the raiyat become permanently deteriorated by a deposit of sand or other specific cause, sudden or gradual, or

(*b*) on the ground that there has been a fall, not due to a temporary cause, in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent.

(*2*) In any suit instituted under this section, the Court may direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

Price-lists.

Price lists.

Price-lists of staple food-crops.

39. (*1*) The Collector of every district shall prepare, monthly, or at shorter intervals, periodical lists of the market-prices of staple food-crops grown in such local areas as the Local Government may from time to time direct, and shall submit them to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*2*) The Collector may, if so directed by the Local Government, prepare for any local area like price-lists relating to such past times as the Local Government thinks fit, and shall submit the lists so prepared to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

Price-lists.

(*3*) The Collector shall, one month before submitting a price-list to the Board of Revenue under this section, publish it in the prescribed manner within the local area to which it relates, and if any landlord or tenant of land within the local area, within the said period of one month, presents to him in writing any objection to the list, he shall submit the same to the Board of Revenue with the list.

(*4*) The price-lists shall, when approved or revised by the Board of Revenue, be published in the official Gazette; and any manifest error in any such list discovered after its publication may be corrected by the Collector with the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

(*5*) The Local Government shall cause to be compiled from the periodical lists prepared under this section lists of the average prices prevailing throughout each year, and shall cause them to be published annually in the official Gazette.

(*6*) In any proceedings under this chapter for an enhancement or reduction of rent on the ground of a rise or fall in prices, the Court shall refer to the lists published under this section, and shall presume that the prices shown in the lists prepared for any year subsequent to the passing of this Act are correct, unless and until it is proved that they are incorrect.

(*7*) The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, shall make rules for determining what are to be deemed staple food-crops in any local area and for the guidance of officers preparing price-lists under this section.

Commutation.

Commutation.

Commutation of rent payable in kind.

40. (*1*) Where an occupancy-raiyat pays for a holding rent in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or at rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of those ways and partly in another, either the raiyat or his landlord may apply to have the rent commuted to a money-rent.

(*2*) The application may be made to the Collector or Sub-divisional Officer, or to an officer making a settlement of rents under Chapter X, or to any other officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government.

(*3*) On the receipt of the application the officer may determine the sum to be paid as money-rent, and may order that the raiyat shall, in lieu of paying his rent in kind, or otherwise as aforesaid, pay the sum so determined.

(*4*) In making the determination the officer shall have regard to—

(*a*) the average money-rent payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity ;

Commutation.

(*b*) the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding ten years or during any shorter period for which evidence may be available; and

(*c*) the charges incurred by the landlord in respect of irrigation under the system of rent in kind, and the arrangements made on commutation for continuing those charges.

(*5*) The order shall be in writing, shall state the grounds on which it is made, and the time from which it is to take effect, and shall be subject to appeal in like manner as if it were an order made in an ordinary revenue proceeding.

(*6*) If the application is opposed, the officer shall consider whether under all the circumstances of the case it is reasonable to grant it, and shall grant or refuse it accordingly. If he refuses it, he shall record in writing the reasons for the refusal.

CHAPTER VI.

NON-OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

Application of chapter.

41. This chapter shall apply to raiyats not having a right of occupancy, who are in this Act referred to as non-occupancy-raiyats.

Initial rent of non-occupancy-raiyat.

42. When a non-occupancy-raiyat is admitted to the occupation of land, he shall become liable to pay such rent as may be agreed on between himself and his landlord at the time of his admission.

Conditions of enhancement of rent.

43. The rent of a non-occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced except by registered agreement or by agreement under section 46:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent a landlord from recovering rent at the rate at which it has been actually paid for a continuous period of not less than three years immediately preceding the period for which the rent is claimed.

Grounds on which non-occupancy raiyat may be ejected.

44. A non-occupancy-raiyat shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be liable to ejectment on one or more of the following grounds, and not otherwise (namely):—

(*a*) on the ground that he has failed to pay an arrear of rent;

(*b*) on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected;

(*c*) where he has been admitted to occupation of the land under a registered lease, on the ground that the term of the lease has expired;

(*d*) on the ground that he has refused to agree to pay a fair and equitable rent determined under section 46, or that the term for which he is entitled to hold at such a rent has expired.

Conditions of ejectment on ground of expiration of lease.

45. A suit for ejectment on the ground of the expiration of the term of a lease shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless notice to quit has been served on the raiyat not less than six months before the expiration of the term, and shall not be instituted after six months from the expiration of the term.

Conditions of ejectment on ground of refusal to agree to enhancement.

46. (*1*) A suit for ejectment on the ground of refusal to agree to an enhancement of rent shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless the landlord has tendered to the raiyat an agreement to pay the enhanced rent, and the raiyat has within three months before the institution of the suit refused to execute the agreement.

(*2*) A landlord desiring to tender an agreement to a raiyat under this section may file it in the office of such Court or officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf for service on the raiyat. The Court or officer shall forthwith cause it to be served on the raiyat in the prescribed manner, and when it has been so served it shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to have been tendered.

(*3*) If a raiyat on whom an agreement has been served under sub-section (*2*) executes it, and within one month from the date of service files it in the office from which it issued, it shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(*4*) When an agreement has been executed and filed by a raiyat under sub-section (*3*), the Court or officer in whose office it is so filed shall forthwith cause a notice of its being so executed and filed to be served on the landlord in the prescribed manner.

(*5*) If the raiyat does not execute the agreement and file it under sub-section (*3*), he shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have refused to execute it.

(*6*) If a raiyat refuses to execute an agreement tendered to him under this section, and the landlord thereupon institutes a suit to eject him, the Court shall determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding.

(*7*) If the raiyat agrees to pay the rent so determined, he shall be entitled to remain in occupation of his holding at that rent for a term of five years from the date of the agreement, but on the expiration of that term shall be liable to ejectment under the conditions mentioned in the last foregoing section, unless he has acquired a right of occupancy.

(8) If the raiyat does not agree to pay the rent so determined, the Court shall pass a decree for ejectment.

(9) In determining what rent is fair and equitable, the Court shall have regard to the rents generally paid by raiyats for land of a similar description and with like advantages in the same village.

(10) A decree for ejectment passed under this section shall take effect from the end of the agricultural year in which it is passed.

Explanation of "admitted to occupation."

47. Where a raiyat has been in occupation of land and a lease is executed with a view to a continuance of his occupation, he is not to be deemed to be admitted to occupation by that lease for the purposes of this chapter, notwithstanding that the lease may purport to admit him to occupation.

CHAPTER VII.

UNDER-RAIYATS.

Limit of rent recoverable from under raiyats.

48. The landlord of an under-raiyat holding at a money-rent shall not be entitled to recover rent exceeding the rent which he himself pays by more than the following percentage of the same, (namely) :—

(a) when the rent payable by the under-raiyat is payable under a registered lease or agreement—fifty per cent.; and

(b) in any other case—twenty-five per cent.

Restriction on ejectment of under-raiyats.

49. An under-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by his landlord, except—

(a) on the expiration of the term of a written lease;

(b) when holding otherwise than under a written lease, at the end of the agricultural year next following the year in which a notice to quit is served upon him by his landlord.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO RENT.

Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.

Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.

Rules and presumptions as to fixity of rent.

50. (1) Where a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, the rent or rate of rent shall not be liable to be increased except on the ground of an alteration in the area of the tenure or holding.

Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.

(2) If it is proved in any suit or other proceeding under this Act that either a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed during the twenty years immediately before the institution of the suit or proceeding, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that they have held at that rent or rate of rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement:

Provided that if it is required by or under any enactment that in any local area tenancies, or any classes of tenancies, at fixed rents or rates of rent shall be registered as such on, or before, a date specified by or under the enactment, the foregoing presumption shall not after that date apply to any tenancy or, as the case may be, to any tenancy of that class in that local area unless the tenancy has been so registered.

(3) The operation of this section, so far as it relates to land held by a raiyat, shall not be affected by the fact of the land having been separated from other land which formed with it a single holding, or amalgamated with other land into one holding.

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to a tenure held for a term of years or determinable at the will of the landlord.

Presumption as to amount of rent and conditions of holding.

51. If a question arises as to the amount of a tenant's rent or the conditions under which he holds in any agricultural year, he shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to hold at the same rent and under the same conditions as in the last preceding agricultural year.

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

Alteration of rent in respect of alteration in area.

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

52. (1) Every tenant shall—

(a) be liable to pay additional rent for all land proved by measurement to be in excess of the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, unless it is proved that the excess is due to the addition to the tenure or holding of land which having previously belonged to the tenure or holding was lost by diluvion or otherwise without any reduction of the rent being made, and

(b) be entitled to a reduction of rent in respect of any deficiency proved by measurement to exist in the area of his tenure or holding as compared with the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, unless it is proved that the deficiency is due to the loss of land which was added to the area of the tenure or holding by alluvion or otherwise, and that an addition has not been made to the rent in respect of the addition to the area.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 53—57.)

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

(2) In determining the area for which rent has been previously paid, the Court shall, if so required by any party to the suit, have regard to—

(a) the origin and conditions of the tenancy, for instance, whether the rent was a consolidated rent for the entire tenure or holding;

(b) whether the tenant has been allowed to hold additional land in consideration of an addition to his total rent or otherwise with the knowledge and consent of the landlord;

(c) the length of time during which the tenancy has lasted without dispute as to rent or area; and

(d) the length of the measure used or in local use at the time of the origin of the tenancy as compared with that used or in local use at the time of the institution of the suit.

(3) In determining the amount to be added to the rent, the Court shall have regard to the rates payable by tenants of the same class for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and, in the case of a tenure-holder, to the profits to which he is entitled in respect of the rent of his tenure, and shall not in any case fix any rent which under the circumstances of the case is unfair or inequitable.

(4) The amount abated from the rent shall bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable as the diminution of the total yearly value of the tenure or holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof, or, in default of satisfactory proof of the yearly value of the land lost, shall bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the diminution of area bears to the previous area of the tenure or holding.

Payment of rent.

Payment of rent.

Instalments of rent.

53. Subject to agreement or established usage, a money-rent payable by a tenant shall be paid in four equal instalments falling due on the last day of each quarter of the agricultural year.

Time and place for payment of rent.

54. (1) Every tenant shall pay each instalment of rent before sunset of the day on which it falls due.

(2) The payment shall, except in cases where a tenant is allowed under this Act to deposit his rent, be made at the landlord's village-office, or at such other convenient place as may be appointed in that behalf by the landlord:

Provided that the Local Government may from time to time make rules, either generally or for any specified local area, authorizing a tenant to pay his rent by postal money-order.

Payment of rent.

(3) Any instalment or part of an instalment of rent not duly paid at or before the time when it falls due shall be deemed an arrear.

Appropriation of payments.

55. (1) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

(2) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

Receipts and accounts.

Receipts and accounts.

Tenant making payment to his landlord entitled to a receipt.

56. (1) Every tenant who makes a payment on account of rent to his landlord shall be entitled to obtain forthwith from the landlord a written receipt for the amount paid by him, signed by the landlord.

(2) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterfoil of the receipt.

(3) The receipt and counterfoil shall specify such of the several particulars shown in the form of receipt given in Schedule II to this Act as can be specified by the landlord at the time of payment:

Provided that the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe or sanction a modified form either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(4) If a receipt does not contain substantially the particulars required by this section, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be an acquittance in full of all demands for rent up to the date on which the receipt was given.

Tenant entitled to full discharge or statement of account at close of year.

57. (1) Where a landlord admits that all rent payable by a tenant to the end of the agricultural year has been paid, the tenant shall be entitled to receive from the landlord, free of charge, within three months after the end of the year, a receipt in full discharge of all rent falling due to the end of the year, signed by the landlord.

(2) Where the landlord does not so admit, the tenant shall be entitled, on paying a fee of four annas, to receive within three months after the end of the year a statement of account specifying the several particulars shown in the form of account given in Schedule II to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(3) The landlord shall prepare and retain a copy of the statement containing similar particulars.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 58—63.)

Receipts and accounts.

Penalties and fine for withholding receipts and statements of account and failing to keep counterparts.

58. (*1*) If a landlord without reasonable cause refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant a receipt containing the particulars prescribed by section 56 for any rent paid by the tenant, the tenant may, within three months from the date of payment, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty, not exceeding double the amount or value of that rent, as the Court thinks fit.

(*2*) If a landlord without reasonable cause refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same either the receipt in full discharge or, if the tenant is not entitled to such a receipt, the statement of account for any year prescribed in section 57, the tenant may, within the next ensuing agricultural year, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding double the aggregate amount or value of all rent paid by the tenant to the landlord during the year for which the receipt or account should have been delivered.

(*3*) If a landlord without reasonable cause fails to prepare and retain a counterfoil or copy of a receipt or statement as required by either of the said sections, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Local Government to prepare forms of receipt and account.

59. (*1*) The Local Government shall cause to be prepared and kept for sale to landlords at all sub-divisional offices forms of receipts with counterfoils and of statements of account suitable for use under the foregoing sections.

(*2*) The forms may be sold in books with the leaves consecutively numbered or otherwise as the Local Government thinks fit.

Effect of receipt by registered proprietor, manager or mortgagee.

60. Where rent is due to the proprietor, manager or mortgagee of an estate, the receipt of the person registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876, as proprietor, manager or mortgagee of that estate, or of his agent authorized in that behalf, shall be a sufficient discharge for the rent; and the person liable for the rent shall not be entitled to plead in defence to a claim by the person so registered that the rent is due to any third person.

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But nothing in this section shall affect any remedy which any such third person may have against the registered proprietor, manager or mortgagee.

Deposit of rent.

Deposit of rent.

Application to deposit rent in Court.

61. (*1*) In any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) when a tenant tenders money on account of rent and the landlord refuses to receive it or refuses to grant a receipt for it;

(*b*) when a tenant bound to pay money on account of rent has reason to believe, owing to a tender having been refused or a receipt withheld on a previous occasion, that the person to whom his rent is payable will not be willing to receive it and to grant him a receipt for it;

(*c*) when the rent is payable to co-sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of the co-sharers for the money, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent on their behalf; or

(*d*) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent,

the tenant may present to the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the rent of his tenure or holding an application in writing for permission to deposit in the Court the full amount of the money then due.

(*2*) The application shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made; shall state—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*), the name of the person to whose credit the deposit is to be entered,

in case (*c*), the names of the sharers to whom the rent is due, or of so many of them as the tenant may be able to specify, and

in case (*d*), the names of the person to whom the rent was last paid and of the person or persons now claiming it;

shall be signed and verified, in the manner prescribed in section 52 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by the tenant, or, where he is not personally cognizant of the facts of the case, by some person so cognizant; and shall be accompanied by a fee of such amount as the Local Government, from time to time, by rule, directs.

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Receipt granted by Court for rent deposited to be a valid acquittance.

62. (*1*) If it appears to the Court to which an application is made under the last foregoing section that the applicant is entitled under that section to deposit the rent, it shall receive the rent and give a receipt for it under the seal of the Court.

(*2*) A receipt given under this section shall operate as an acquittance for the amount of the rent payable by the tenant and deposited as aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as if that amount of rent had been received—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*) of the last foregoing section, by the person specified in the application as the person to whose credit the deposit was to be entered;

in case (*c*) of that section, by the co-sharers to whom the rent is due; and

in case (*d*) of that section, by the person entitled to the rent.

Notification of receipt of deposit.

63. (*1*) The Court receiving the deposit shall forthwith cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place at the Court-house a notification of the receipt thereof, containing a statement of all material particulars.

Deposit of rent.

(2) If the amount of the deposit is not paid away under the next following section, within the period of fifteen days next following the date on which the notification is so affixed, the Court shall forthwith—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*) of section 61, cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be served, free of charge, on the person specified in the application as the person to whose credit the deposit was to be entered;

in case (*c*) of that section, cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be posted at the landlord's village-office or in some conspicuous place in the village in which the holding is situate; and

in case (*d*) of that section, cause a like notice to be served, free of charge, on every person who it has reason to believe claims or is entitled to the deposit.

Payment or refund of deposit.

64. (*1*) The Court may pay the amount of the deposit to any person appearing to it to be entitled to the same, or may, if it thinks fit, retain the amount pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

(*2*) The payment may, if the Local Government so direct, be made by postal money-order.

(*3*) If no payment is made under this section before the expiration of three years from the date on which a deposit is made, the amount deposited may, in the absence of any order of a Civil Court to the contrary, be repaid to the depositor upon his application and on his returning the receipt given by the Court with which the rent was deposited.

(*4*) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by a Court receiving a deposit under the foregoing sections; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid under this section.

Arrears of rent.

Arrears of rent.

Liability to sale for arrears in case of permanent tenure, holding at fixed rates or occupancy-holding.

65. Where a tenant is a permanent tenure-holder, a raiyat holding at fixed rates or an occupancy-raiyat, he shall not be liable to ejectment for arrears of rent, but his tenure or holding shall be liable to sale in execution of a decree for the rent thereof, and the rent shall be a first charge thereon.

Ejectment for arrears in other cases.

66. (*1*) When an arrear of rent remains due from a tenant not being a permanent tenure-holder, a raiyat holding at fixed rates or an occupancy-raiyat, at the end of the Bengali year where that year prevails, or at the end of the month of Jeyt where the Fasli or Amli year prevails, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for the recovery of the arrear or not, and whether he is entitled by the terms of any contract to eject the tenant for arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant. *Arrears of rent.*

(*2*) In a suit for ejectment for an arrear of rent a decree passed in favour of the plaintiff shall specify the amount of the arrear and of the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are paid into Court within fifteen days from the date of the decree, or, when the Court is closed on the fifteenth day, on the day upon which the Court re-opens.

(*3*) The Court may for special reasons extend the period of fifteen days mentioned in this section.

Interest on arrears.

67. An arrear of rent shall bear simple interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the expiration of that quarter of the agricultural year in which the instalment falls due to the institution of the suit.

Power to award damages on rent withheld without reasonable cause, or to defendant improperly sued for rent.

63. (*1*) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the defendant has, without reasonable or probable cause, neglected or refused to pay the amount of rent due by him, the Court may award to the plaintiff, in addition to the amount decreed for rent and costs, such damages, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the amount of rent decreed, as it thinks fit:

Provided that interest shall not be decreed when damages are awarded under this section.

(*2*) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the plaintiff has instituted the suit without reasonable or probable cause, the Court may award to the defendant, by way of damages, such sum, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff, as it thinks fit.

Produce-rents.

Produce-rents.

Order for appraising or dividing produce.

69. (*1*) Where rent is taken by appraisement or division of the produce,—

(*a*) if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the appraisement or division, or

(*b*) if there is a dispute about the quantity, value or division of the produce,

Produce-rents.

the Collector may, on the application of either party, and on his depositing such sum on account of expenses as the Collector may require, make an order appointing such officer as he thinks fit to appraise or divide the produce.

(*2*) The Collector may, without such an application, make the like order in any case where in the opinion of the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate the making of the order would be likely to prevent a breach of the peace.

(*3*) Where a Collector makes an order under this section, he may, by order, prohibit the removal of the produce until the appraisement or division has been effected.

Procedure where officer appointed.

70. (*1*) When a Collector appoints an officer under the last foregoing section, the Collector may, in his discretion, direct the officer to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selection of those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the appraisement or division; and the officer shall conform to the instructions so given.

(*2*) The officer shall, before making an appraisement or division, give notice to the landlord and tenant of the time and place at which the appraisement or division will be made; but if either the landlord or the tenant fails to attend either personally or by agent, he may proceed *ex parte*.

(*3*) When the officer has made the appraisement or division, he shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Collector.

(*4*) The Collector shall consider the report, and, after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard and making such enquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass such order thereon as he thinks just.

(*5*) The Collector may, if he thinks fit, refer any question in dispute between the parties for the decision of a Civil Court, but, subject as aforesaid, his order shall be final and shall, on application to a Civil Court by the landlord or the tenant, be enforceable as a decree.

(*6*) Where the officer makes an appraisement, the appraisement papers shall be filed in the Collector's office.

Rights and liabilities as to possession of crop.

71. (*1*) Where rent is taken by appraisement of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the produce.

(*2*) Where rent is taken by division of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the whole produce until it is divided, but shall not be entitled to remove any portion of the produce from the threshing-floor at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due division thereof at the proper time.

Produce-rents.

(*3*) In either case the tenant shall be entitled to cut and harvest the produce in due course of husbandry without any interference on the part of the landlord.

(*4*) If the tenant removes any portion of the produce at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due appraisement or division thereof at the proper time, the produce shall be deemed to have been as full as the fullest crop of the same description appraised in the neighbourhood on similar land for that harvest.

Liability for rent on change of landlord or after transfer of tenure or holding.

Tenant not liable to transferee of landlord's interest for rent paid to former landlord, without notice of the transfer.

72. (*1*) A tenant shall not, when his landlord's interest is transferred, be liable to the transferee for rent which became due after the transfer and was paid to the landlord whose interest was so transferred, unless the transferee has before the payment given notice of the transfer to the tenant.

Liability for rent on change of landlord or after transfer of tenure or holding.

(*2*) Where there is more than one tenant paying rent to the landlord whose interest is transferred, a general notice from the transferee to the tenants published in the prescribed manner shall be a sufficient notice for the purposes of this section.

Liability for rent after transfer of occupancy-holding.

73. When an occupancy-raiyat transfers his holding without the consent of the landlord, the transferor and transferee shall be jointly and severally liable to the landlord for arrears of rent accruing due after the transfer, unless and until notice of the transfer is given to the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Illegal Cesses, &c.

Abwáb, &c., illegal.

74. All impositions upon tenants under the denomination of *abwáb*, *mahtut*, or other like appellations, in addition to the actual rent, shall be illegal, and all stipulations and reservations for the payment of such shall be void.

Illegal cesses, &c.

Penalty for exaction by landlord from tenant of sum in excess of the rent payable.

75. Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, any sum of money or any portion of the produce of his land is exacted by his landlord in excess of the rent lawfully payable, may, within six months from the date of the exaction, institute a suit to recover from the landlord, in addition to the amount or value of what is so exacted, such sum by way of penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding

two hundred rupees; or, when double the amount or value of what is so exacted exceeds two hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AS TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Improvements.

Improvements.

Definition of "improvement."

76. (*1*) For the purposes of this Act, the term "improvement," used with reference to a raiyat's holding, shall mean any work which adds to the value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it.

(*2*) Until the contrary is shown, the following shall be presumed to be improvements within the meaning of this section:—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks, water-channels and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto; and

(*f*) the erection of a suitable dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

(*3*) But no work executed by the raiyat of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this Act if it substantially diminishes the value of his landlord's property.

Right to make improvements in case of holding at fixed rates and occupancy-holding.

77. (*1*) Where a raiyat holds at fixed rates or has an occupancy-right in his holding, neither the raiyat nor his landlord shall, as such, be entitled to prevent the other from making an improvement in respect of the holding, except on the ground that he is willing to make it himself.

(*2*) If both the raiyat and his landlord wish to make the same improvement, the raiyat shall have the prior right to make it, unless it affects another holding or other holdings under the same landlord. *Improvements.*

Collector to decide question as to right to make improvement, &c.

78. If a question arises between the raiyat and his landlord—

(*a*) as to the right to make an improvement, or

(*b*) as to whether a particular work is an improvement,

the Collector may, on the application of either party, decide the question, and his decision shall be final.

Right to make improvements in case of non-occupancy-holding.

79. (*1*) A non-occupancy-raiyat shall be entitled to construct, maintain and repair a well for the irrigation of his holding, with all works incidental thereto, and to erect a suitable dwelling-house for himself and his family, with all necessary out-offices; but shall not, except as aforesaid and as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make any other improvement in respect of his holding without his landlord's permission.

(*2*) A non-occupancy-raiyat who would, but for the want of his landlord's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of his holding, may, if he desires that the improvement be made, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

Registration of landlords' improvements.

80. (*1*) A landlord may, by application to such Revenue officer as the Local Government may appoint, register any improvement which he has lawfully made or which has been lawfully made at his expense or which he has assisted a tenant in making.

(*2*) The application shall be in such form, shall contain such information, and shall be verified in such manner, by local inquiry or otherwise, as the Local Government from time to time by rule directs.

(*3*) The officer receiving the application may reject it if it has not been made within twelve months—

(*a*) in the case of improvements made before the commencement of this Act—from the commencement of this Act;

(*b*) in the case of improvements made after the commencement of this Act—from the date of the completion of the work.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants.—Secs. 81—86.*)

Improvements.

Application to record evidence as to improvement.

81. (*1*) If any landlord or tenant of a holding desires that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer, who shall thereupon, at a time and place of which notice shall be given to the parties, record the evidence, unless he considers that there are no reasonable grounds for making the application, or it is made to appear that the subject-matter thereof is under inquiry in a Civil Court.

(*2*) When any matter has been recorded under this section, the record thereof shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceedings between the landlord and tenant or any persons claiming under them.

Compensation for raiyats' improvements.

82. (*1*) Every raiyat who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which have been made in respect thereof in accordance with this Act by him, or by his predecessor in interest, and for which compensation has not already been paid.

(*2*) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a raiyat, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the raiyat for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejectment conditional on the payment of that amount to the raiyat.

(*3*) No compensation under this section for an improvement shall be claimable where the raiyat has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and he has obtained that advantage.

(*4*) Improvements made by a raiyat between the 2nd day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act.

(*5*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under this section for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

83. (*1*) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under the last foregoing section for an improvement, regard shall be had—

(*a*) to the amount by which the value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(*b*) to the condition of the improvement, and the probable duration of its effects;

(*c*) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement;

(*d*) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the raiyat in consideration of the improvement; and

(*e*) in the case of a reclamation or of the conversion of unirrigated into irrigated land, to the length of time during which the raiyat has had the benefit of the improvement at an unenhanced rent.

(*2*) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the Court may, if the landlord and raiyat agree, direct that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.

Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.

84. A Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord of a holding, and on being satisfied that he is desirous of acquiring the holding or part thereof for some reasonable and sufficient purpose having relation to the good of the holding or of the estate in which it is comprised, including the use of the ground as building ground, or for any religious, educational or charitable purpose,

and on being satisfied on the certificate of the Collector that the purpose is reasonable and sufficient,

authorise the acquisition thereof by the landlord upon such conditions as the Court may think fit, and require the tenant to sell his interest in the whole or such part of the holding to the landlord upon such terms as may be approved by the Court, including full compensation to the tenant.

Sub-letting.

Restrictions on sub-letting.

85 (*1*) If a raiyat sub-lets otherwise than by a registered instrument, the sub-lease shall not be valid against his landlord unless made with the landlord's consent.

(*2*) A sub-lease by a raiyat shall not be admitted to registration if it purports to create a term exceeding nine years.

(*3*) Where a raiyat has, without the consent of his landlord, granted a sub-lease by an instrument registered before the commencement of this Act, the sub-lease shall not be valid for more than nine years from the commencement of this Act.

Surrender and abandonment.

Surrender.

86. (*1*) A raiyat not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding.

Surrender and abandonment.

(*2*) But, notwithstanding the surrender, the raiyat shall be liable to indemnify the landlord against any loss of the rent of the holding for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender, unless he gives to his landlord, at least three months before he surrenders, notice of his intention to surrender.

(*3*) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding, the Court shall in the following cases for the purposes of sub-section (*2*) presume, until the contrary is shown, that such notice was so given, namely :—

(*a*) if the raiyat takes a new holding in the same village from the same landlord during the agricultural year next following the surrender ;

(*b*) if the raiyat ceases, at least three months before the end of the agricultural year at the end of which the surrender is made, to reside in the village in which the surrendered holding is situate.

(*4*) The raiyat may, if he thinks fit, cause the notice to be served through the Civil Court within the jurisdiction of which the holding or any portion of it is situate.

(*5*) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding, the landlord may enter on the holding and either let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

(*6*) When a holding is subject to an incumbrance secured by a registered instrument, the surrender of the holding shall not be valid unless it is made with the consent of the landlord and the incumbrancer.

(*7*) Save as provided in the last foregoing sub-section, nothing in this section shall affect any arrangement by which a raiyat and his landlord may arrange for a surrender of the whole or a part of the holding.

Abandonment.

87. (*1*) If a raiyat voluntarily abandons his residence without notice to his landlord and without arranging for payment of his rent as it falls due, and ceases to cultivate his holding either by himself or by some other person, the landlord may, at any time after the expiration of the agricultural year in which the raiyat so abandons and ceases to cultivate, enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

(*2*) Before a landlord enters under this section, he shall file a notice in the prescribed form in the Collector's office stating that he has treated the holding as abandoned and is about to enter on it accordingly ; and the Collector shall cause the notice to be published in such manner as the Local Government, by rule, directs.

(*3*) When a landlord enters under this section, the raiyat shall be entitled to institute a suit for recovery of possession of the land at any time not later than the expiration of two years, or, in the case of a non-occupancy-raiyat, six months, from the date of the publication of the notice ; and thereupon the Court may, on being satisfied that the raiyat did not voluntarily abandon his holding, order recovery of possession on such terms, if any, with respect to compensation to persons injured and payment of arrears of rent as to the Court may seem just.

(*4*) Where the whole or part of a holding has been sub-let by a registered instrument, the landlord shall, before entering under this section on the holding, offer the whole holding to the sub-lessee for the remainder of the term of the sub-lease at the rent paid by the raiyat who has ceased to cultivate the holding, and on condition of the sub-lessee paying up all arrears due from that raiyat. If the sub-lessee refuses or neglects within a reasonable time to accept the offer, the landlord may avoid the sub-lease and may enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or cultivate it himself as provided in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*).

Sub-division of tenancy.

Division of tenancy not binding on landlord without his consent.

88. A division of a tenure or holding, or distribution of the rent payable in respect thereof, shall not be binding on the landlord unless it is made with his consent in writing.

Ejectment.

No ejectment except in execution of decree.

89. No tenant shall be ejected from his tenure or holding except in execution of a decree.

Measurements.

Landlord's right to measure land.

90. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this section and any contract, a landlord may, by himself, or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, enter on and measure all land comprised in his estate or tenure, other than land exempt from the payment of revenue.

(*2*) A landlord shall not, without the consent of the tenant, or the written permission of the Collector, be entitled to measure land more than once in ten years, except in the following cases (namely) :—

(*a*) where the area of the tenure or holding is liable, by reason of alluvion or diluvion, to vary from year to year, and the rent payable depends on the area ;

(*b*) where the area under cultivation is liable to vary from year to year and the rent payable depends on the area under cultivation ;

(*c*) where the landlord is a purchaser otherwise than by voluntary transfer and not more than two years have elapsed since the date of his entry under the purchase.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants.—Secs. 91-98.)

Measurements.

(3) The ten years shall be computed from the date of the last measurement, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.

Power for Court to order tenant to attend and point out boundaries.

91. (1) Where a landlord desires to measure any land which he is entitled to measure under the last foregoing section, the Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord, make an order requiring the tenant to attend and point out the boundaries of the land.

(2) If the tenant refuses or neglects to comply with the order, a map or other record of the boundaries and measurements of the land, prepared under the direction of the landlord at the time when the tenant was directed to attend, shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Standard of measurement.

92. (1) Every measurement of land made by order of a Civil Court, or of a Revenue-officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and tenant, shall be made by the acre, unless the Court or Revenue-officer directs that it be made by any other specified standard.

(2) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any local measure other than the acre, the acre shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit or proceeding.

(3) The Local Government may, after local enquiry, make rules declaring for any local area the standard or standards of measurement locally in use in that area, and every declaration so made shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Managers.

Managers.

Power to call upon co-owners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager.

93. When any dispute exists between co-owners of an estate or tenure as to the management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue,

(a) inconvenience to the public, or

(b) injury to private rights,

the District Judge may, on the application in case (a) of the Collector, and in case (b) of any one having an interest in the estate or tenure, direct a notice to be served on all the co-owners, calling on them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager:

Provided that a co-owner of an estate or tenure shall not be entitled to apply under this section unless he is actually in possession of the interest he claims, and, if he is a co-owner of an estate, unless his name and the extent of his interest are registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876.

II (B.C.) of 1876.

Power to order them to appoint a manager if cause is not shown.

94. If the co-owners fail to show cause as aforesaid within one month after service of a notice under the last foregoing section, the District Judge may make an order directing them to appoint a common manager, and a copy of the order shall be served on any co-owner who did not appear before it was made.

Managers.

Power to appoint manager if order is not obeyed.

95. If the co-owners do not, within such period, not being less than one month after the making of an order under the last foregoing section, as the District Judge may fix in this behalf, or, where the order has been served as directed by that section, within a like period after such service, appoint a common manager and report the appointment for the information of the District Judge, the District Judge may, unless it is shown to his satisfaction that there is a prospect of a satisfactory arrangement being made within a reasonable time,—

(a) direct that the estate or tenure be managed by the Court of Wards in any case in which the Court of Wards consents to undertake the management thereof; or

(b) in any case appoint a manager.

Power to nominate person to act in all cases under clause (b) of last section.

96. The Local Government may nominate a person for any local area to manage all estates and tenures within that local area for which it may be necessary to appoint a manager under clause (b) of the last foregoing section; and, when any person has been so nominated, no other person shall be appointed manager under that clause by the District Judge, unless in the case of any estate the Judge thinks fit to appoint one of the co-owners themselves as manager.

The Court of Wards Act, 1879, applicable to management by Court of Wards.

97. In any case in which the Court of Wards undertakes under section 95 the management of an estate or tenure, so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to the management.

IX (B.C) of 1879.

Provisions applicable to manager.

98. (1) A manager appointed under section 95 may, if the District Judge thinks fit, be remunerated by a fixed salary or percentage of the money collected by him as manager, or partly in one way and partly in the other, as the District Judge from time to time directs.

(2) He shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duties as the District Judge directs.

(3) He shall, subject to the control of the District Judge, have, for the purposes of management, the same powers as the co-owners jointly might but for his appointment have exercised, and the co-owners shall not exercise any such power.

Managers.

(*4*) He shall deal with and distribute the profits in accordance with the orders of the District Judge.

(*5*) He shall keep regular accounts, and allow the co-owners or any of them to inspect and take copies of those accounts.

(*6*) He shall pass his accounts at such period and in such form as the District Judge may direct.

(*7*) He may make any application which the proprietors could make under section 103.

(*8*) He shall be removable by the order of the District Judge, and not otherwise.

Power to restore management to co-owners.

99. When an estate or tenure has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a manager has been appointed for the same under section 95, the District Judge may at any time direct that the management of it be restored to the co-owners, if he is satisfied that the management will be conducted by them without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights.

Power to make rules.

100. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules defining the powers and duties of managers under the foregoing sections.

CHAPTER X.

Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents.

Power to order survey and preparation of record-of-rights.

101. (*1*) The Local Government may, in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that a survey be made, and a record-of-rights be prepared, in respect of the lands in a local area by a Revenue-officer.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council are the following (namely) :—

(*a*) where the landlord or a large proportion of the landlords or of the tenants applies for such an order and deposits, or gives security for, such amount, for the payment of expenses, as the Local Government directs;

(*b*) where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally;

(*c*) where the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure which belongs to or is managed by the Government or the Court of Wards; and

(*d*) where a settlement of revenue is being made in respect of the local area.

(*3*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made.

Particulars to be recorded.

102. Where an order is made under the last foregoing section, the particulars to be recorded shall be specified in the order, and may include, either without or in addition to other particulars, some or all of the following, namely :—

(*a*) the name of each tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure;

(*c*) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him;

(*d*) the name of his landlord;

(*e*) the rent payable;

(*f*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise;

(*g*) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases;

(*h*) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

Power for Revenue-officer to record particulars on application of proprietor or tenure-holder.

103. On the application of a proprietor or tenure-holder, and on his depositing or giving security for the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record the particulars specified in the last foregoing section with respect to the estate or tenure or any part thereof.

Procedure as to recording or settling rents.

104. (*1*) When, in any proceeding under this chapter, it does not appear that the tenant is holding land in excess of or less than that for which he is paying rent, and neither the landlord nor the tenant applies for a settlement of rent, the officer shall record the rent payable by the tenant, and the land in respect of which the rent is payable.

(*2*) When it appears that a tenant is holding land in excess of, or less than, that for which he is

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter X.—Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents.—Secs. 105-112.*)

paying rent, or either the landlord or the tenant applies for a settlement of rent, or in any case under section 101, sub-section (2), clause (*d*), the officer shall settle a fair and equitable rent in respect of the land held by the tenant.

(3) In settling rents under this section, the officer shall presume, until the contrary is proved, that the existing rent is fair and equitable, and shall have regard to the rules laid down in this Act for the guidance of the Civil Court in increasing or reducing rents, as the case may be.

Publication of record.

105. (1) When the Revenue-officer has completed a record made under this chapter, he shall cause a draft thereof to be locally published in the prescribed manner and for the prescribed period, and shall receive and consider any objection which may be made to any entry therein during the period of publication.

(2) After the expiration of this period the Revenue-officer shall finally frame the record, and shall cause it to be locally published in the prescribed manner, and the publication shall be conclusive evidence that the record has been duly made under this chapter.

Procedure in case of dispute as to entries in record.

106. If at any time before the final publication of the record under the last foregoing section a dispute arises as to the correctness of any entry (not being an entry of a rent settled under this chapter), or as to the propriety of any omission, which the Revenue-officer proposes to make or has made therein or therefrom, the Revenue-officer shall hear and decide the dispute.

Procedure to be adopted by Revenue-officer.

107. In all proceedings for the settlement of rents under this chapter, and in all proceedings under the last foregoing section, the Revenue-officer shall, subject to rules made by the Local Government under this Act, adopt the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of suits, and his decision in every such proceeding shall have the force of a decree.

XIV of 1882.

Appeals from decisions of Revenue-officers.

108. (1) The Local Government shall appoint one or more persons to be a Special Judge or Special Judges for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions of Revenue-officers under this chapter.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Special Judge from the decision of a Revenue-officer under this chapter, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to appeals shall, as nearly as may be, apply to all such appeals.

XIV of 1882.

(3) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Civil Procedure, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the decision of a Special Judge in any case under section 106 as if he were a Court subordinate to the High Court within the meaning of the first section of that chapter:

XIV of 1882

Provided that, if in a second appeal the High Court alters the decision of the Special Judge in respect of any of the particulars with reference to which the rent of any tenure or holding has been settled, the Court may settle a new rent for the tenure or holding, but in so doing shall be guided by the rents of the other tenures or holdings of the same class comprised in the same record as ascertained or settled under section 104.

Undisputed entries in record to be presumptive evidence.

109. (1) Every record made under this chapter shall distinguish between the disputed and the undisputed entries therein.

(2) Every undisputed entry in the record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

Time at which settlement of rent is to take effect.

110. When any rent is settled under this chapter, the settlement shall take effect from the beginning of the agricultural year next after the final publication of the record.

Stay of proceedings in Civil Court during preparation of record.

111. When an order has been made under section 101,—

(*a*) a Civil Court shall not, until the final publication of the record, entertain a suit or application for the alteration of the rent or the determination of the status of any tenant in the area to which the order applies; and

(*b*) the High Court may, if it thinks fit, transfer to the Revenue-officer any proceedings pending in a Civil Court for the alteration of any such rent or for the determination of any of the matters specified or referred to in section 102.

Power to authorize a special settlement in special cases.

112. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, on being satisfied that the exercise of the powers hereinafter mentioned is necessary in the interests of public order or of the local welfare, invest a Revenue-officer acting under this chapter with the following powers or either of them, namely:—

(*a*) power to settle all rents;

(*b*) power, when settling rents, to reduce rents if in the opinion of the officer the maintenance of existing rents would on any ground, whether specified in this Act or not, be unfair or inequitable.

(2) The powers given under this section may be made exerciseable within a specified area either generally or with reference to specified cases or classes of cases.

(3) When the Local Government takes any action under this section, the settlement-record prepared by the Revenue-officer shall not take effect until it has been finally confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chaper XI.—Record of Proprietors' Private Lands.—Secs. 113—120.)
(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Sec. 121.)

Period for which rents as settled are to remain unaltered.

113. When the rent of a tenure or holding is settled under this chapter, it shall not, except on the ground of a landlord's improvement or of a subsequent alteration in the area of the tenure or holding, be enhanced, in the case of a tenure or an occupancy-holding for fifteen years, and, in the case of a non-occupancy-holding, if the rent is settled in any case under section 112 or on the application of the landlord under section 104, for five years. The periods of fifteen and five years shall be counted from the date of the final publication of the record.

Expenses of proceedings under chapter.

114. Where an order is made under this chapter in any case except under section 101, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*), the expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in any local area, or such part of those expenses as the Local Government may direct, shall be defrayed by the landlords and tenants of land in that local area, in such proportions as the Local Government, having regard to all the circumstances of each case, may determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable by the Government from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due by him.

Presumption as to fixity of rent not to apply where record has been prepared.

115. When the particulars mentioned in section 102, clause (*b*), have been recorded under this chapter in respect of any tenancy, the presumption under section 50 shall not thereafter apply to that tenancy.

CHAPTER XI.

Record of Proprietors' Private Lands.

Saving as to khámár land.

116. Nothing in Chapter V shall confer a right of occupancy in, and nothing in Chapter VI shall apply to, a proprietor's private lands known in Bengal as khámár, nij or nij-jot, and in Behar as zirát, nij, sír or kamat, where any such land is held under a lease for a term of years or under a lease from year to year.

Power for Government to order survey and record of proprietor's private lands.

117. The Local Government may, from time to time, make an order directing a Revenue-officer to make a survey and record of all the lands in a specified local area which are a proprietor's private lands within the meaning of the last foregoing section.

Power for Revenue-officer to record private land on application of proprietor or tenant.

118. In the case of any land alleged to be a proprietor's private land, on the application of the proprietor or of any tenant of the land, and on his depositing the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record whether the land is or is not a proprietor's private land.

Procedure for recording private land.

119. When a Revenue-officer proceeds under either of the two last foregoing sections, the provisions of sections 105 to 109, both inclusive, shall apply.

Rules for determination of proprietor's private land.

120. (*1*) The Revenue-officer shall record as a proprietor's private land—

(*a*) land which is proved to have been cultivated as khámár, zirát, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour for twelve continuous years immediately before the passing of this Act, and

(*b*) cultivated land which is recognized by village usage as proprietor's khámár, zirát, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat.

(*2*) In determining whether any other land ought to be recorded as a proprietor's private land, the officer shall have regard to local custom, and to the question whether the land was before the second day of March, 1883, specifically let as proprietor's private land, and to any other evidence that may be produced; but shall presume that land is not a proprietor's private land until the contrary is shown.

(*3*) If any question arises in a Civil Court as to whether land is or is not a proprietor's private land, the Court shall have regard to the rules laid down in this section for the guidance of Revenue-officers.

CHAPTER XII.

Distraint.

Cases in which an application for distraint may be made.

121. Where an arrear of rent is due to the landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat, and has not been due for more than a year, and no security has been accepted therefor by the landlord, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law, present an application to the Civil Court requesting the Court to recover the arrear by distraining, while in the possession of the cultivator,—

(*a*) any crops or other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) any crops or other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding, or on a threshing-floor or place for treading out grain, or the like, whether in the fields or within a homestead:

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Secs. 122-126.)

Provided that an application shall not be made under this section—

(*1*) by a proprietor or manager as defined under the Land Registration Act, 1876, or a mortgagee of such a proprietor or manager, unless his name and the extent of his interest in the land in respect of which the arrear is due have been registered under the provisions of that Act; or

VII (B.C.) of 1876.

(*2*) for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the holding in the preceding agricultural year, unless that sum is payable under a written contract or in consequence of a proceeding under this Act or an enactment hereby repealed; or

(*3*) in respect of the produce of any part of the holding which the tenant has sub-let with the written consent of the landlord.

Form of application.

122. (*1*) Every application under the last foregoing section shall specify—

(*a*) the holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, and the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification;

(*b*) the name of the tenant;

(*c*) the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed;

(*d*) the amount of the arrear, with the interest, if any, claimed thereon, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the contract, or proceeding, as the case may be, under which that amount is payable;

(*e*) the nature and approximate value of the produce to be distrained;

(*f*) the place where it is to be found, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification; and

(*g*) if it is standing or ungathered, the time at which it is likely to be cut or gathered.

(*2*) The application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of plaints.

XIV of 1882.

Procedure on receipt of application.

123. (*1*) The applicant shall, at the time of filing an application under the foregoing sections, file in Court such documentary evidence (if any) as he may consider necessary for the purposes of the application.

(*2*) The Court may, if it thinks fit, examine the applicant, and shall, with as little delay as possible, admit the application or reject it, or permit the applicant to furnish additional evidence in support of it.

(*3*) Where a Court cannot forthwith admit or reject an application under sub-section (*2*), it may, if it thinks fit, make an order prohibiting the removal of the produce specified in the application pending the execution of an order for distraining the same or the rejection of the application.

(*4*) When an order for distraining any produce is made under this section at a considerable time before the produce is likely to be cut or gathered, the Court may suspend the execution of the order for such time as it thinks fit, and may, if it thinks fit, make a further order prohibiting the removal of the produce pending the execution of the order for distraint.

Execution of order for distraint.

124. If an application is admitted under the last foregoing section, the Court shall depute an officer to distrain the produce specified therein, or such portion of that produce as it thinks fit; and the officer shall proceed to the place where the produce is, and distrain the produce by taking charge of it himself or placing some other person in charge of it in his behalf, and publishing a notification of the distraint in accordance with rules to that effect to be made by the High Court:

Provided that produce which from its nature does not admit of being stored shall not be distrained under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time when it would be fit for reaping or gathering.

Service of demand and account.

125. (*1*) The distraining officer shall, at the time of making the distraint, serve on the defaulter a written demand for the arrear due, and the costs incurred in making the distraint, with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the distraint is made.

(*2*) Where the distraining officer has reason to believe that a person other than the defaulter is the owner of the property distrained, he shall serve copies of the demand and account on that person likewise.

(*3*) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally; but if a person on whom they are to be served absconds or conceals himself, or cannot otherwise be found, the officer shall affix copies of the demand and account on a conspicuous part of the outside of the house in which he usually resides.

Right to reap, &c., produce.

126. (*1*) A distraint under this chapter shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

(*2*) If the person entitled to do so fails to do so at the proper time, the distraining officer shall cause any standing crops or ungathered products

distrained to be reaped or gathered when ripe, and stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used for the purpose, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood, or shall do whatever else may be necessary for the due preservation of the same.

(*3*) In either case the distrained property shall remain in the charge of the distraining officer, or of some other person appointed by him in this behalf.

Sale proclamation to be issued unless demand is satisfied.

127. (*1*) Unless the demand, with all costs of the distraint, be immediately satisfied, the distraining officer shall issue a proclamation specifying the particulars of the property distrained and the demand for which it is distrained, and notifying that he will, at a place and on a day specified, not being less than three or more than seven days after the time of making the distraint, sell the distrained property by public auction :

Provided that when the crops or products distrained from their nature admit of being stored but have not yet been stored, the day of the sale shall be so fixed as to admit of their being made ready for storing before its arrival.

(*2*) The proclamation shall be stuck up on a conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate for which the arrears of rent are claimed.

Place of sale.

128. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort if the distraining officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

When produce may be sold standing.

129. (*1*) Crops or products which from their nature admit of being stored shall not be sold before they are reaped or gathered and are ready for storing.

(*2*) Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter on the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and reaping or gathering them.

Manner of sale.

130. The property shall be sold by public auction, in one or more lots as the officer holding the sale may think advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distraint and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distraint shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

Postponement of sale.

131. If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) is not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or a person authorised to act in his behalf, applies to have the sale postponed till the next day, or (if a market is held at the place of sale) the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until that day, and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the property.

Payment of purchase-money.

132. The price of every lot shall be paid at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale directs, and in default of such payment the property shall be put up again and sold.

Certificate to be given to purchaser.

133. When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

134. (*1*) From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this chapter, the officer holding the sale shall pay the costs of the distraint and sale, calculated on a scale of charges prescribed by rules to be made, from time to time, by the Local Government in this behalf.

(*2*) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale; and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

Certain persons may not purchase.

135. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Procedure where demand is paid before the sale.

136. (*1*) If at any time after a distraint has been made under this chapter, and before the sale of the distrained property, the defaulter, or the owner of the distrained property where he is not the defaulter, deposits in the Court issuing the order of distraint, or in the hands of the distraining officer, the amount specified in the demand served under section 125, with all costs which may have been incurred after the service of the demand, the Court or officer, as the case may be, shall grant a receipt for the same and the distraint shall forthwith be withdrawn.

(*2*) When the distraining officer receives the deposit, he shall forthwith pay it into the Court.

(*3*) A receipt granted under this section to an owner of distrained property not being the defaulter shall afford a full protection to him against any subsequent claim for the arrears of rent on account of which the distraint was made.

(*4*) After the expiration of one month from the date of a deposit being made under this section,

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Secs. 137-142.)

(Chapter XIV.—Judicial Procedure.—Secs. 143-144.)

the Court shall pay therefrom to the applicant for distraint the amount due to him, unless in the meanwhile the owner of the property distrained has instituted a suit against the applicant contesting the legality of the distraint and claiming compensation in respect of the same.

(5) A landlord shall not be deemed to have consented to his tenant's sub-letting the holding or any part thereof merely by reason of his having received an amount deposited under this section by an inferior tenant.

Amount paid by under-tenant for his lessor may be deducted from rent.

137. (1) When an inferior tenant, on his property being lawfully distrained under this chapter for the default of a superior tenant, makes any payment under the last foregoing section, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount of that payment from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of an inferior tenant making a payment under the last foregoing section to institute a suit for the recovery from the defaulter of any portion of the amount paid which he has not deducted under this section.

Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlords.

138. When land is sub-let, and any conflict arises under this chapter between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

Distraint of property which is under attachment.

139. When any conflict arises between an order for distraint issued under this chapter and an order issued by a Civil Court for the attachment or sale of the property which is the subject of the distraint, the order for distraint shall prevail; but, if the property is sold under that order, the surplus proceeds of the sale shall not be paid under section 134 to the owner of the property without the sanction of the Court by which the order of attachment or sale was issued.

Suit for compensation for wrongful distraint.

140. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Civil Court under this chapter; but any person whose property is distrained on an application made under section 121 in any case in which such an application is not permitted by that section may institute a suit against the applicant for the recovery of compensation.

Power for Local Government to authorize distraint in certain cases.

141. (1) When the Local Government is of opinion that in any local area or in any class of cases it would, by reason of the character of the cultivation or the habits of the cultivators, be impracticable for a landlord to realize his rent by an application under this chapter, to the Civil Court, it may, from time to time, by order, authorize the landlord to distrain, by himself or his agent, any produce for the distraint of which he would be entitled to apply under this chapter to the Civil Court:

Provided that every person distraining any produce under such authorization shall proceed in the manner prescribed by section 124, and shall forthwith give notice, in such form as the High Court may, by rule, prescribe, to the Civil Court having jurisdiction to entertain an application for distraining the produce, and that Court shall, with no avoidable delay, depute an officer to take charge of the produce distrained.

(2) When an officer of the Court has taken charge of any distrained produce under this section, the proceedings shall thereafter be conducted in all respects as if he had distrained it under section 124.

(3) The Local Government may at any time rescind any order made by it under this section.

Power for High Court to make rules.

142. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure in all cases under this chapter.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

Power to modify Civil Procedure Code in its application to landlord and tenant suits.

143. (1) The High Court may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act declaring that any portions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to suits between landlord and tenant as such or to any specified classes of such suits, or shall apply to them subject to modifications specified in the rules. XIV of 1882.

(2) Subject to any rules so made, and subject also to the other provisions of this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to all such suits. XIV of 1882.

Jurisdiction in proceedings under Act.

144. (1) The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall, for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the possession of the tenure or holding in connection with which the suit is brought. XIV of 1882.

(2) When under this Act a Civil Court is authorized to make an order on the application of a landlord or a tenant, the application shall be made to the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the possession of the tenure or holding in connection with which the application is brought.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter XIII.—Judicial Procedure.—Secs. 145-151.*)

Náibs or gumáshtas to be recognized agents.

145. Every náib or gumáshta of a landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord shall, for the purposes of every such suit or application, be deemed to be the recognized agent of the landlord within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the landlord may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending, or in which the application is made. XIV of 1882.

Special register of suits.

146. The particulars referred to in section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in the case of such suits, instead of being entered in the register of civil suits prescribed by that section, be entered in a special register to be kept by each Civil Court, in such form as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf. XIV of 1882.

Successive rent-suits.

147. Subject to the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure, where a landlord has instituted a suit against a raiyat for the recovery of any rent of his holding, the landlord shall not institute another suit against him for the recovery of any rent of that holding until after three months from the date of the institution of the previous suit. XIV of 1882.

Procedure in rent-suits.

148. The following rules shall apply to suits for the recovery of rent:—

(*a*) sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 129, 305, and 320 to 326 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any such suit: XIV of 1882.

(*b*) the plaint shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the situation, designation, extent and boundaries of the land held by the tenant; or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the extent or boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification: XIV of 1882.

(*c*) the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit, unless the Court is of opinion that the summons should be for the settlement of issues only:

(*d*) the service of the summons may, if the High Court by rule, either generally, or specially for any local area, so directs, be effected, either in addition to, or in substitution for, any other mode of service, by forwarding the summons by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866; XIV of 1866.

when a summons is so forwarded in a letter, and it is proved that the letter was duly posted and registered, the Court may presume that the summons has been duly served:

(*e*) a written statement shall not be filed without the leave of the Court:

(*f*) the rules for recording the evidence of witnesses prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, whether an appeal is allowed or not: XIV of 1882

(*g*) the Court may, when passing the decree, order on the oral application of the decree-holder the execution thereof, unless it is a decree for ejectment for arrears:

(*h*) notwithstanding anything contained in section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree unless the landlord's interest in the land has become and is vested in him. XIV of 1882

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to third person.

149. (*1*) When a defendant admits that money is due from him on account of rent, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

(*2*) Where such a payment is made, the Court shall forthwith cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person.

(*3*) Unless the third person within three months from the receipt of the notice institutes a suit against the plaintiff and therein obtains an order restraining payment out of the money, it shall be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover from the plaintiff money paid to him under sub-section (*3*).

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to landlord.

150. When a defendant admits that money is due from him to the plaintiff on account of rent, but pleads that the amount claimed is in excess of the amount due, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

Provision as to payment of portion of money.

151. When a defendant is liable to pay money into Court under either of the two last foregoing sections, if the Court thinks that there are sufficient reasons for so ordering, it may take cognizance of the defendant's plea on his paying into Court such reasonable portion of the money as the Court directs.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XIII.—Judicial Procedure.—Secs. 152-156.)

Court to grant receipt.

152. When a defendant pays money into Court under either of the said sections, the Court shall give the defendant a receipt, and the receipt so given shall operate as an acquittance in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been given by the plaintiff or the third person as the case may be.

Appeals in rent-suits.

153. An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in any suit instituted by a landlord for the recovery of rent where—

(*a*) the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

(*b*) the decree or order is passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees;

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant, or a question of the amount of rent annually payable by a tenant:

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, if it appears that the judicial officer has exercised a jurisdiction not vested in him by law, or has failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or has acted in the exercise of his jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity; and may pass such order as the District Judge thinks fit.

Date from which decree for enhancement takes effect.

154. A decree for enhancement of rent under this Act, if passed in a suit instituted in the first eight months of an agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next following; and, if passed in a suit instituted in the last four months of the agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next but one following; but nothing in this section shall prevent the Court from fixing, for special reasons, a later date from which any such decree shall take effect.

Relief against forfeitures.

155. (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant, on the ground—

(*a*) that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*b*) that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment,

shall not be entertained unless the landlord has served, in the prescribed manner, a notice on the tenant specifying the particular misuse or breach complained of, and, where the misuse or breach is capable of remedy, requiring the tenant to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the misuse or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the misuse or breach, and whether, in the opinion of the Court, the misuse or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the misuse or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(*3*) The Court may, from time to time, for special reasons, extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (*2*).

(*4*) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the misuse or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the misuse or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

Rights of ejected raiyats in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

156. The following rules shall apply in the case of every raiyat ejected from a holding:—

(*a*) when the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the value of the crops as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment;

(*b*) when the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment, together with reasonable interest on that value;

(*c*) but a raiyat shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section where, after the commencement of pro-

ceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage;

(*d*) if the landlord elects under this section to allow a raiyat to retain possession of the land, the raiyat shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court executing the decree for ejectment may deem reasonable.

Power for Court to fix fair rent as alternative to ejectment.

157. When a plaintiff institutes a suit for the ejectment of a trespasser he may, if he thinks fit, claim as alternative relief that the defendant be declared liable to pay for the land in his possession a fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Court, and the Court may grant such relief accordingly.

Application to determine incidents of tenancy.

158. (*1*) The Court having jurisdiction to determine a suit for the possession of land may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant of the land, determine all or any of the following matters, (namely) :—

(*a*) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land;

(*b*) the name and description of the tenant thereof (if any);

(*c*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat, or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure; and

(*d*) the rent payable by him at the time of the application.

(*2*) If, in the opinion of the Court, any of these matters cannot be satisfactorily determined without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize in that behalf by rule made under section 392 of the said Code. XIV of 1882.

(*3*) The order on any application under this section shall have the effect of, and be subject to the like appeal as, a decree.

CHAPTER XIV.

SALE FOR ARREARS UNDER DECREE.

General powers of purchaser as to avoidance of incumbrances.

159. Where a tenure or holding is sold in execution of a decree for arrears due in respect thereof, the purchaser shall take subject to the interests defined in this chapter as "protected interests", but with power to annul the interests defined in this chapter as "incumbrances": Provided as follows :—

(*a*) a registered and notified incumbrance within the meaning of this chapter shall not be so annulled except in the case hereinafter mentioned in that behalf;

(*b*) the power to annul shall be exercisable only in manner by this chapter directed.

Protected interests.

160. The following shall be deemed to be protected interests within the meaning of this chapter :—

(*a*) any under-tenure existing from the time of the Permanent Settlement;

(*b*) any under-tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) any lease of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) any right of occupancy;

(*e*) the right of a non-occupancy-raiyat to hold for five years at a rent fixed under Chapter VI by a Court, or under Chapter X by a Revenue-officer;

(*f*) any right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*g*) any right or interest which the landlord at whose instance the tenure or holding is sold, or his predecessor in title, has expressly and in writing given the tenant for the time being permission to create.

Meaning of "incumbrance" and "registered and notified incumbrance."

161. For the purposes of this chapter—

(*a*) the term "incumbrance", used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created by the tenant on his tenure or holding or in limitation of his own interest therein, and not being a protected interest as defined in the last foregoing section;

(*b*) the term "registered and notified incumbrance", used with reference to a tenure or holding sold or liable to sale in execution of a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect thereof, means an incumbrance created by a registered instrument of which a copy has, not less than three months before the accrual of the arrear, been served on the landlord in manner hereinafter provided.

Application for sale of tenure or holding.

162. When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a tenure or holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attach- XIV of 1882.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XIV.—Sale for Arrears under Decree.—Secs. 163-167.)

ment and sale of the tenure or holding in execution of the decree, he shall produce a statement showing the parganá, estate and village in which the land comprised in the tenure or holding is situate, the yearly rent payable for the same and the total amount recoverable under the decree.

XIV of 1882.

Order of attachment and proclamation of sale to be issued simultaneously.

163. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, when the decree-holder makes the application mentioned in the last foregoing section, the Court shall, if under section 245 of the said Code it admits the application and orders execution of the decree as applied for, issue simultaneously the order of attachment and the proclamation required by section 287 of the said Code.

(*2*) The proclamation shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in section 287 of the said Code, announce—

(*a*) in the case of a tenure or a holding of a raiyat holding at fixed rates, that the tenure or holding will first be put up to auction subject to the registered and notified incumbrances, and will be sold subject to those incumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day, of which due notice will be given, with power to annul all incumbrances; and

(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances.

(*3*) The proclamation shall, besides being made in the manner prescribed by section 289 of the said Code, be published by fixing up a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the land comprised in the tenure or holding ordered to be sold, and shall also be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 290 of the said Code, the sale shall not, without the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days, calculated from the date on which the copy of the proclamation has been fixed up on the land comprised in the tenure or holding ordered to be sold.

Sale of tenure or holding subject to registered and notified incumbrances, and effect thereof.

164. (*1*) When a tenure or a holding at fixed rates has been advertised for sale under the last foregoing section, it shall be put up to auction, subject to registered and notified incumbrances; and, if the bidding reaches a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, including the costs of sale, the tenure or holding shall be sold subject to such incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 167, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance upon the tenure or holding not being a registered and notified incumbrance.

Sale of tenure or holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

165. (*1*) If the bidding for a tenure or a holding at fixed rates put up to auction under the last foregoing section does not reach a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs as aforesaid, and if the decree-holder thereupon desires that the tenure or holding be sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, the officer holding the sale shall adjourn the sale and make a fresh proclamation under section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, announcing that the tenure or holding will be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances upon a future day specified therein, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the postponement; and upon that day the tenure or holding shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 167, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the tenure or holding.

Sale of occupancy-holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

166. (*1*) When an occupancy-holding has been advertised for sale under section 163, it shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by the next following section, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the holding.

Procedure for annulling incumbrances under the foregoing sections.

167. (*1*) A purchaser having power to annul an incumbrance under any of the foregoing sections and desiring to annul the same, may, within one year from the date of the sale or the date on which he first has notice of the incumbrance, whichever is later, present to the Collector an application in writing, requesting him to serve on the incumbrancer a notice declaring that the incumbrance is annulled.

(*2*) Every such application must be accompanied by such fee for the service of the notice as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf.

(*3*) When an application for service of a notice is made to the Collector in manner prescribed by this section, he shall cause the notice to be served in compliance therewith, and the incumbrance shall be deemed to be annulled from the date on which it is so served.

(*4*) When a tenure or holding is sold in execution of a decree for arrears due in respect thereof, and there is on the tenure or holding a protected interest of the kind specified in section 160, clause (*c*), the purchaser may, if he has power under this chapter to avoid all incumbrances, sue to enhance the rent of the land which is the subject of the protected interest. On proof that the land is held at a rent which was not at the time the lease was granted a fair rent, the Court may enhance the rent to such amount as appears to be fair and equitable.

This sub-section shall not apply to land which has been held for a term exceeding twelve years at a fixed rent equal to the rent of good arable land.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter XIV.—Sale for Arrears under Decree.—Secs. 168-171.*)

Power to direct that occupancy-holdings be dealt with under foregoing sections as tenures.

168. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that occupancy-holdings or any specified class of occupancy-holdings in any local area put up for sale in execution of decrees for rent due on them shall, before being put up with power to avoid all incumbrances, be put up subject to registered and notified incumbrances, and may by like notification rescind any such direction.

(*2*) While any such direction remains in force in respect of any local area, all occupancy-holdings, or, as the case may be, occupancy-holdings of the specified class in that local area, shall, for the purposes of sale under the foregoing sections of this chapter, be treated in all respects as if they were tenures.

Rules for disposal of the sale-proceeds.

169. (*1*) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say:— XIV of 1882.

(*a*) there shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the tenure or holding to sale;

(*b*) there shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made;

(*c*) if there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the tenure or holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale;

(*d*) the balance (if any) remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (*c*) shall, upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(*2*) If the judgment-debtor disputes the decree-holder's right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (*c*), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

Tenure or holding to be released from attachment only on payment into Court of amount of decree with costs, or on confession of satisfaction by decree-holder.

170. (*1*) Sections 278 to 283 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a tenure or holding attached in execution of a decree for arrears due thereon. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) When an order for the sale of a tenure or holding in execution of such a decree has been made, the tenure or holding shall not be released from attachment unless, before it is knocked down to the auction-purchaser, the amount of the decree, including the costs decreed, together with the costs incurred in order to the sale, is paid into Court, or the decree-holder makes an application for the release of the tenure or holding on the ground that the decree has been satisfied out of Court.

(*3*) The judgment-debtor or any person having in the tenure or holding any interest voidable on the sale may pay money into Court under this section.

Amount paid into Court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the tenure or holding.

171. (*1*) When any person having, in a tenure or holding advertised for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be voidable upon the sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale,—

(*a*) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per centum per annum and secured by a mortgage of the tenure or holding to him;

(*b*) his mortgage shall take priority of every other charge on the tenure or holding other than a charge for arrear of rent; and

(*c*) he shall be entitled to possession of the tenure or holding as mortgagee of the tenant, and to retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.

Inferior tenant paying into Court may deduct from rent.

172. When a tenure or holding is advertised for sale under this chapter in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord; and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, may in like manner deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

Decree-holder may bid at sale; judgment-debtor may not.

173. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a tenure or holding is sold under this chapter may, without the permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the tenure or holding. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a tenure or holding so sold.

(*3*) When a judgment-debtor purchases by himself or through another person a tenure or holding so sold, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the decree-holder or any other person interested in the sale, by order set aside the sale, and the costs of the application and order, and any deficiency of price which may happen on the re-sale, and all expenses attending it, shall be paid by the judgment-debtor.

Application by judgment-debtor to set aside sale.

174. (*1*) Where a tenure or holding is sold for an arrear of rent due thereon, then, at any time within thirty days from the date of sale, the judgment-debtor may apply to have the sale set aside, on his depositing in Court, for payment to the decree-holder, the amount recoverable

under the decree with costs, and, for payment to the purchaser, a sum equal to five per centum of the purchase-money.

(2) If such deposit is made within the thirty days, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale, and the provisions of section 315 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in the case of a sale so set aside:

XIV of 1882.

Provided that, if a judgment-debtor applies under section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside the sale of his tenure or holding, he shall not be entitled to make an application under this section.

XIV of 1882.

(3) Section 313 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any sale under this chapter.

Registration of certain instruments creating incumbrances.

III of 1877.

175. Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, an instrument creating an incumbrance upon any tenure or holding which has been executed before the commencement of this Act, and is not required by section 17 of the said Registration Act to be registered, shall be accepted for registration under that Act if it is presented for that purpose to the proper officer within one year from the commencement of this Act.

Notification of incumbrances to landlord.

176. Every officer who has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered an instrument executed by a tenant of a tenure or holding and creating an incumbrance on the tenure or holding, shall, at the request of the tenant or of the person in whose favour the incumbrance is created, and on payment by him of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, notify the incumbrance to the landlord by causing a copy of the instrument to be served on him in the prescribed manner.

Power to create incumbrances not extended.

177. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to enable a person to create an incumbrance which he could not otherwise lawfully create.

CHAPTER XV.

Contract and Custom.

Restrictions on exclusion of Act by agreement.

178. (1) Nothing in any contract between a landlord and a tenant made before or after the passing of this Act—

(a) shall bar in perpetuity the acquisition of an occupancy-right in land, or

(b) shall take away an occupancy-right in existence at the date of the contract, or

(c) shall entitle a landlord to eject a tenant otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or

(d) shall take away or limit the right of a tenant, as provided by this Act, to make improvements and claim compensation for them.

(2) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant since the 15th day of July, 1880, and before the passing of this Act shall prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land.

(3) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant after the passing of this Act shall—

(a) prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land;

(b) take away or limit the right of an occupancy-raiyat to use land as provided by section 23;

(c) take away the right of a raiyat to surrender his holding in accordance with section 86;

(d) take away the right of a raiyat to transfer or bequeath his holding in accordance with local usage;

(e) take away the right of an occupancy-raiyat to sub-let subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(f) take away the right of a raiyat to apply for a reduction of rent under section 38 or section 52;

(g) take away the right of a landlord or a tenant to apply for a commutation of rent under section 40; or

(h) affect the provisions of section 67 relating to interest payable on arrears of rent:

Provided as follows:—

(i) nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of a lease granted *bonâ fide* for the reclamation of waste land, except that, where, on or after the expiration of the term created by the lease, the lessee would under Chapter V be entitled to an occupancy-right in the land comprised in the lease, nothing in the lease shall prevent him from acquiring that right;

(ii) when a landlord has reclaimed waste land by his own servants or hired labourers, and subsequently lets the same or a part thereof to a raiyat, nothing in this Act shall affect the terms of any contract whereby a raiyat is prevented from acquiring an occupancy-right in the land or part during a period of thirty years from the date on which the land or part is first let to a raiyat;

(iii) nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of any contract for the temporary cultivation of orchard land with agricultural crops.

Permanent mukarrarí leases.

179. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent a proprietor or a holder of a permanent tenure in a permanently-settled area from granting a permanent mukarrarí lease on any terms agreed on between him and his tenant.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XV.—Contract and Custom.—Secs. 180-183.)

(Chapter XVI.—Limitation. Chapter XVII.—Supplemental.—Secs. 184-187.)

Útbandi, chur and dearah lands.

180. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a raiyat—

(*a*) who in any part of the country where the custom of útbandi prevails, holds land ordinarily let under that custom and for the time being let under that custom, or

(*b*) who holds land of the kind known as chur or dearah,

shall not acquire a right of occupancy—

in case (*a*), in land ordinarily held under the custom of útbandi and for the time being held under that custom, or

in case (*b*), in the chur or dearah land,

until he has held the land in question for twelve continuous years; and, until he acquires a right of occupancy in the land, he shall be liable to pay such rent for his holding as may be agreed on between him and his landlord.

(*2*) Chapter VI shall not apply to raiyats holding land under the custom of útbandi in respect of land held by them under that custom.

(*3*) The Collector may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant or on a reference from the Civil Court, declare that any land has ceased to be chur or dearah land within the meaning of this section, and thereupon all the provisions of this Act shall apply to the land.

Saving as to service-tenures.

181. Nothing in this Act shall affect any incident of a ghátwálí or other service-tenure, or, in particular, shall confer a right to transfer or bequeath a service-tenure which, before the passing of this Act, was not capable of being transferred or bequeathed.

Homesteads.

182. When a raiyat holds his homestead otherwise than as part of his holding as a raiyat, the incidents of his tenancy of the homestead shall be regulated by local custom or usage, and, subject to local custom or usage, by the provisions of this Act applicable to land held by a raiyat.

Saving of custom.

183. Nothing in this Act shall affect any custom, usage or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions.

Illustrations.

(1) A usage under which a raiyat is entitled to sell his holding without the consent of his landlord is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That usage, accordingly, wherever it may exist, will not be affected by this Act.

(2) The custom or usage that an under-raiyat should, under certain circumstances, acquire a right of occupancy is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That custom or usage, accordingly, wherever it exists, will not be affected by this Act.

CHAPTER XVI.

LIMITATION.

Limitation in suits, appeals and applications in Schedule III.

184. (*1*) The suits, appeals and applications specified in Schedule III annexed to this Act shall be instituted and made within the time prescribed in that schedule for them respectively; and every such suit or appeal instituted, and application made, after the period of limitation so prescribed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been pleaded.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall revive the right to institute any suit or appeal or make any application which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted or made immediately before the commencement of this Act.

Portions of the Indian Limitation Act not applicable to such suits, &c.

185. (*1*) Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall not apply to the suits and applications mentioned in the last foregoing section. XV of 1877.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall apply to all suits, appeals and applications mentioned in the last foregoing section. XV of 1877

CHAPTER XVII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Penalties.

Penalties for illegal interference with produce.

186. (*1*) If any person, otherwise than in accordance with this Act or some other enactment for the time being in force,— *Penalties.*

(*a*) distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of a tenant's holding, or

(*b*) resists a distraint duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any property duly distrained under this Act, or

(*c*) except with the authority or consent of the tenant, prevents or attempts to prevent the reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of a holding,

he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860

(*2*) Any person who abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the doing of any act mentioned in sub-section (*1*), shall be deemed to have abetted the commission of criminal trespass within the meaning of that Code. XLV of 1860

Agents and representatives of landlords.

Power for landlord to act through agent.

187. (*1*) Any appearance, application or act, in, before or to any Court or authority, required or authorised by this Act to be made or done by a landlord, may, unless the Court or authority otherwise directs, be made or done also by an agent empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord. *Agents and representatives of landlords.*

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter XVII.—Supplemental.—Secs. 188-194.*)

Agents and representatives of landlords.

(2) Every notice required by this Act to be served on, or given to, a landlord shall, if served on, or given to, an agent empowered as aforesaid to accept service of or receive the same on behalf of the landlord, be as effectual for the purposes of this Act as if it had been served on, or given to, the landlord in person.

(3) Every document required by this Act to be signed or certified by a landlord, except an instrument appointing or authorizing an agent, may be signed or certified by an agent of the landlord authorized in writing in that behalf.

Joint-landlords to act collectively or by common agent.

188. Where two or more persons are joint-landlords, anything which the landlord is under this Act required or authorized to do must be done either by both or all those persons acting together, or by an agent authorized to act on behalf of both or all of them.

Rules under Act.

Rules under Act.

Power to make rules regarding procedure, powers of officers and service of notices.

189. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act—

(1) to regulate the procedure to be followed by Revenue-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and may by such rules confer upon any such officer—

(a) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(b) power to enter upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same, and any power exercisable by any officer under the Bengal Survey Act, 1875; and

V (B.C.) of 1875.

(c) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and weigh the produce, with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil; and

(2) to prescribe the mode of service of notices under this Act where no mode is prescribed by this or any other Act.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

190. (1) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Local Government or High Court, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and, in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner:

Provided that every such draft shall be published in the official Gazette.

Rules under Act.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date, not earlier than the expiration of one month after the date of publication, at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

(6) All rules made under this Act may, from time to time, subject to the sanction (if any) required for making them, be amended, added to or cancelled by the authority having power to make the same.

Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts.

Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts.

Saving as to land held in a district not permanently settled.

191. Where the area comprised in a tenure is situate in an estate which has never been permanently settled, nothing in this Act shall prevent the enhancement of the rent upon the expiration of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold beyond the term of the settlement at a particular rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by the Government to make definitively or confirm settlements.

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment of revenue.

192. When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract, purporting to entitle the tenant of land not included in an area permanently settled to hold that land free of rent or at a particular rent, and while the lease or contract is in force—

(a) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the land, or

(b) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, a fresh settlement of land-revenue is made,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix a fair and equitable rent for the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Rights of pasturage, &c.

Rights of pasturage, &c.

Rights of pasturage, forest-rights, &c.

193. The provisions of this Act applicable to suits for the recovery of arrears of rent shall, as far as may be, apply to suits for the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, rights over fisheries and the like.

Saving for conditions binding on landlords.

Saving for conditions binding on landlords.

Tenant not enabled by Act to violate conditions binding on landlord.

194. Where a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder holds his estate or tenure subject to the observance of any specified rule or condition, nothing in this Act shall entitle

any person occupying land within the estate or tenure to do any act which involves a violation of that rule or condition.

Savings for special enactments.

Savings for special enactments.

Savings for special enactments.

195. Nothing in this Act shall affect—

(*a*) the powers and duties of Settlement-officers as defined by any law not expressly repealed by this Act;

(*b*) any enactment regulating the procedure for the realization of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards or of the Revenue-authorities;

(*c*) any enactment relating to the avoidance of tenancies and incumbrances by a sale for arrears of the Government revenue;

(*d*) any enactment relating to the partition of revenue-paying estates;

(*e*) any enactment relating to patní tenures, in so far as it relates to those tenures; or

(*f*) any other special or local law not repealed either expressly or by necessary implication by this Act.

Construction of Act.

Construction of Act.

Act to be read subject to Acts hereafter passed by Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

196. This Act shall be read subject to every Act passed after its commencement by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section 2.*)

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1793	A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications and amendments the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the lands of the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September, 1789, the 25th November, 1789, and the 10th February, 1790, and subsequent dates.	Sections 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 64 and 65.
XII of 1805	A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the Public Revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the parganas of Pattáspur, Kummadichour, and Bagrae, at present included in the zila of Midnapur.	Section 7.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1812	A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the Land-revenue.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 26 and 27.
XVIII of 1812	A Regulation for explaining Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof.	The preamble and sections 2 and 3.
XI of 1825	A Regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea.	In clause 1 of section 4, from and including the words "nor if annexed to a subordinate tenure" to the end of the clause.

Acts of the Bengal Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1862	An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	The whole Act.
IV of 1867	An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1869	An Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1879	An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers.	The whole Act.

Act of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1859	An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

SCHEDULE II.

FORMS OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT.

(See sections 56 and 57.)

FORM OF RECEIPT.

PARTICULARS OF THE HOLDING (LANDLORD'S PORTION).

1. Serial number of Receipt
2. Estate ; Village ; Thána
3. Tenant's name , Son of
4. Particulars of the holding—

   Nukdi, Bighás ; rent Rs.

   Baouli, Bighás ; Maunds ; or Rs.

   Julkur, Rs.
   Bunkur, Rs.
   Phulkur, Rs.

   Government Cesses { Road Cess, Rs. / Public Works Cess, Rs. }
5. Signature of the Landlord or his Authorized Agent

FORM OF RECEIPT.

PARTICULARS OF THE HOLDING (TENANT'S PORTION).

1. Serial number of Receipt
2. Estate ; Village ; Thána
3. Tenant's name , Son of
4. Particulars of the holding—

   Nukdi, Bighás ; rent Rs.

   Baouli, Bighás ; Maunds ; or Rs.

   Julkur, Rs.
   Bunkur, Rs.
   Phulkur, Rs.

   Government Cesses { Road Cess, Rs. / Public Works Cess, Rs. }
5. Signature of the Landlord or his Authorized Agent

Section 55 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, provides as follows:—

(*1*) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

(*2*) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

DETAILS OF PAYMENTS (TENANT'S PORTION).

Date of payment, and name of person through whom paid.	Nukdi.		Baoli.		Julkur, &c.		Cesses.		Signature of the landlord or his authorized agent.
	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of crop .	Arrear on account of year , crop	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	

DETAILS OF PAYMENTS (LANDLORD'S PORTION).

Date of payment, and name of person through whom paid.	Nukdi.		Baoli.		Julkur, &c.		Cesses.
	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of crop .	Arrear on account of year , crop .	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

	Bíghás	Rate	Rs. A. P.
Nukdi			
Government Cesses			

	Bíghás	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
Baouli			
Julkur		...	
Bunkur		...	
Phulkur		...	

	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
4. Demand of the year	...	
5 Balance of former years (Bakaya) ...	...	
		Rs. A. P.
6. Total demand (current and arrear) ...	...	
7. Paid each on account of { Current demand	...	
Arrear demand	...	
	Maunds	
8. Paid in kind ...	...	
		Rs. A. P.

9. Balance outstanding at end of year
10. Signature of the Landlord or his authorized Agent

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c)

	Bíghás	Rate	Rs. A P.
Nukdi			
Government Cesses			

	Bíghás	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
Baouli			
Julkur		...	
Bunkur		...	
Phulkur		...	

	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
4. Demand of the year	...	
5. Balance of former years (Bakaya) ...	...	
		Rs. A. P.
6. Total demand (current and arrear) ...	...	
7. Paid each on account of { Current demand	...	
Arrear demand	...	
	Maunds	
8. Paid in kind	...	
		Rs. A. P.

9. Balance outstanding at end of year
10. Signature of the Landlord or his authorized Agent

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Schedule III.—Limitation.*)

SCHEDULE III.

LIMITATION.

(See section 184.)

PART I.—*Suits.*

Description of Suit.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. To eject any tenure-holder or raiyat on account of any breach of a condition in respect of which there is a contract expressly providing that ejectment shall be the penalty of such breach.	One year .	The date of the breach.
2. For the recovery of an arrear of rent—		
(*a*) when the arrear fell due before a deposit was made under section 61 on account of the rent of the same holding.	Six months .	The date of the service of notice of the deposit.
(*b*) in other cases .	Three years .	The last day of the Bengali year in which the arrear fell due, where that year prevails, and the last day of the month of Jeyt of the Amli or Fasli year in which the arrear fell due, where either of those years prevails.
3. To recover possession of land claimed by the plaintiff as an occupancy-raiyat.	Two years .	The date of dispossession.

PART II.—*Appeals.*

Description of Appeal.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
From any decree or order under this Act, to the Court of a District Judge or Special Judge.	Thirty days .	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
From any order of a Collector under this Act, to the Commissioner.	Thirty days .	The date of the order appealed against.

PART III.—*Applications.*

Description of Application.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
6. For the execution of a decree or order made under this Act, or any Act repealed by this Act, and not being a decree for a sum of money exceeding Rs. 500, exclusive of any interest which may have accrued after decree upon the sum decreed, but inclusive of the costs of executing such decree; except where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree, in which case the period of limitation shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.	Three years .	(1) The date of the decree of order; or (2) where there has been an appeal, the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court; or (3) where there has been a review of judgment, the date of the decision passed on the review.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 27th February, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanatha Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Durbhunga.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

LAND ACQUISITION (MINES) BILL, 1885.

THE Hon'ble MR. HOPE introduced the Bill to provide for cases in which mines and minerals are situate under lands which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, Sir Steuart Bayley and the mover. He said:—"Considering the other important business which is before us on the present occasion, I think my colleagues will probably consider it sufficient if I refer them to the Statement of Objects and Reasons for a detailed explanation of the provisions which the Bill contains, without detaining the Council for the purpose of going into the various points in detail."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN SECURITIES BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Government securities. He said:—"The main object of the Bill is to legalise and conform the law to the practice obtaining in

England, and actually existing in the Indian Public Debt Offices, both before and after the passing of the Indian Contract Act, which recognises the right to sue, in cases where our securities are held jointly, by one or more survivors in the event of the decease of one or other of the original holders. Doubts have been raised as to whether this practice was in conformity with the provisions of section 45 of the Indian Contract Act. To remove those doubts this measure is about to be brought forward. Advantage will be taken of the occasion to introduce provisions enabling Government officers holding Government securities for public purposes to endorse as such, and not as individuals, the securities they may hold, and to have securities similarly endorsed to them; and, finally, advantage will be taken of this opportunity to conform the provisions of the law to the existing practice as to the issue of fresh securities in place of those which, from being overladen with endorsements, can no longer be conveniently endorsed; and also as to the renewal of lost or destroyed securities, provision being made for the protection of the Government against claims preferred to the securities in place of which renewed securities have been issued."

The motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be taken into consideration. He said:—

OBJECT OF SPEECH.

"In moving that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration, I do not propose to go behind what passed at the second reading of the Bill. Such questions as whether legislation was necessary at all, and whether legislation was barred by the terms of the Permanent Settlement, I consider to have been then decided, after sufficiently exhaustive discussion, and I, at least, shall not re-open them. What I propose to do is to review the work of the Select Committee; to show the nature and the reasons of the principal alterations they have made, and how far the Bill, as altered, is likely to succeed in securing those results which, in imposing on us our laborious and absorbing task, the Legislative Council had in view.

To review the work of Select Committee.

Constitution of the Committee

"Before doing this, however, I may be permitted to say a few words as to the constitution and labours of the Committee. It was particularly strong in numbers, consisting of more than one-half of all the members of the Council. It comprised the selected representative of the Bengal zamíndárs, and though the death of our lamented colleague Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur in the middle of our discussions was a grievous loss to them, and indeed to all of us, yet their interests could hardly have found a better representative than in his successor, who with inflexible constancy and even a more perfect knowledge of detail than his predecessor, contested every inch of ground, and displayed a temper and ability which showed how wisely the British Indian Association had made their selection. The zemindars of Behar were specially represented, so also were the planters. Several of our members are of the legal profession, and in the course of that profession had acquired an intimate knowledge of the problems with which we had to deal. As will be seen from the published minutes attached to the Report, the cause of the raiyats had the advantage of the most powerful and most sympathetic advocacy. Nor were we deficient in the light that comes from a knowledge of the working of cognate systems in other provinces, and we had a further advantage in the assistance which a long experience in the task of comparing and tabulating the statistics of all the provinces of this vast empire enabled one of our members to extend to us.

Work of the Committee.

"The Committee sat 35 times last session, and 28 this session, each meeting lasting generally 3½ hours. The correspondence they had to study fills a shelf some 3½ feet in length, and, whatever charge may be brought againts them, that of want of industry is certainly not sustainable. I make these

remarks not merely that I may take this opportunity of expressing the thanks of the Government of India to the Committee for their unwearying labours and the great assistance they have given, but also in order to show to the Council that in a Committee so constituted the decisions of the majority may be accepted as at least *primâ facie* likely to be sound, and as certainly the result of an impartial and most earnest desire to do justice in the clash of conflicting interests.

Its prima facie value

"In what I have now to say I shall follow, as far as may be, the order of subjects as they come in the Final Report of the Select Committee, though I must take you back by reference occasionally both to the Intermediate Report and to the Statement of Objects and Reasons which explained the original provisions of the Bill. And in this order the first point I have to notice is in regard to the definition of "estate" and "proprietor". It will be observed that the main alteration we have made is to add to the definition of "estate" words expressly including Government *khas mehals*, and unregistered *lakhiraj* lands, and we have omitted a proviso that appeared in Bill No. II. The insertion of the unregistered revenue-free lands is intended to meet a real omission in the first draft of the Bill. The insertion of Government estates is intended to clear up a singular misapprehension as to its being the intention of Government to exclude its own estates from the operation of the Bill—a misapprehension which, though entirely erroneous, has given rise to a good deal of criticism on our good faith.

Order of subjects.

Definition of "proprietor".

Insertion of Government of khas mehals.

"The original definition made the Bill apply to all land entered in any of the general registers of Government, and if any one will turn to section II, clause V (Vol. 1, page 137) of the Bengal Board's Rules they will see that all *khas mehals* and raiyatwari tracts, all lands even temporarily occupied by Government for public purposes, and all waste and other lands not assessed to revenue have to be entered in these registers. It is difficult to understand how any one should suppose in these circumstances that it was the intention of Government to exempt their own estates. I can only suppose that the proviso which appeared in Bill No. II, referring to certain Government taluks, was not fully understood. That proviso had reference to some *noabad* taluks in the Chittagong district, which, though for revenue purposes treated as tenures were for convenience sake entered in the register of estates, and it was in order to prevent a wrong deduction as to the nature of these tenures being founded on the fact that they were entered in the estate register that a late member of the Bengal Board of Revenue asked for the insertion of the proviso. For the purposes of this Bill it was not wanted, and it has accordingly been struck out, but I repeat emphatically that it was never the intention of Government to exempt its own estates from the substantive provisions of this Bill, and out of abounding caution we have inserted words which can leave no doubt on this point.

Original definition applied to all lands entered in Government registers.

And therefore to all Government estates.

Explanation of proviso.

Since omitted.

"Coming now to the chapter headed Classes of Tenants, we have, as stated in the Intermediate Report of the Committee, attempted to describe rather than to define the various classes. It was urged upon us very strongly by Mr. Dampier, that the most serious practical difficulty arose from the impossibility of deciding whether a man was a tenure-holder or a raiyat, and that it was necessary to give the Courts and Settlement Officers some assistance in coming to a decision, even drawing, if necessary, an arbitrary line founded on the extent of the holding, and we have accordingly provided that where local custom was not sufficiently clear upon the point the Courts should look to whether the land was originally taken for the purpose of direct cultivation by the holder, or for the purpose of indirect cultivation by settling raiyats on it, and that, further to assist the Courts in coming to a decision, there should always be a presumption that a tenancy of 100 bighas was a tenure and not a raiyati holding. The presumption of course is based on the fact that nowhere in Bengal does a man take such a large holding as 100 bighas with the object of cultivating more than a small portion of it himself, and the general opinion of the officers consulted is that the standard selected is a perfectly safe one.

Classes of tenants described, not defined.

Original object of the tenancy to be the test.

Presumption from 100 bighas

"In Bill No. II, the presumption was made conditional on the person having

Condition as to

subletting a portion omitted

actually sublet a portion of his holding, but it seemed to the majority of the Committee that, if the presumption arising out of the size of the holding has any validity at all with reference to the object of the initial taking, the question of whether an acre or two is subsequently at a particular time sublet, is quite irrelevant. Of course if a large portion or the whole of it is sublet, this fact affords an indication of the original object of the holder which the Court would take into consideration, but it seemed wiser not to clog the presumption, by making it depend on the sublease of an arbitrarily fixed proportion of the holding—a proportion which would, in practice, be very difficult to prove, and we have therefore left it to depend entirely on the size of the holding.

Tenure-holders. Substantive position unchanged

"In the chapter on tenure-holders we have left the substantive position of the tenure-holder as regards his liability to enhancement unchanged. We have however somewhat modified the provisions of the original Bill relating to limitations on enhancement, and to registration on transfer. Under the original Bill the Courts, if granting enhancement against a tenure-holder, were bound to leave him not less than 10 per cent. and not more than 30 per cent. of his net rental. The minimum was subject to some alteration in the case of improvements made by the tenure-holder. The enhanced rent was also not to be more than double the previous rent, and was not to be again enhanceable for a period of ten years.

Limitations on enhancement omitted

"We have thought it expedient to retain the provision which says that the tenure-holder shall not be left with less than 10 per cent. of his net profits. But we have omitted the restriction which limited him to 30 per cent. of those profits, and on the other hand we no longer confine the enhanced rent to a sum equal to double the old rent.

"It seemed to us expedient to leave to the Courts a wider scope for discretion in both directions. In laying down a maximum, there is a danger of what is intended as a final limit being adopted as an equitable standard laid down by the legislature, and thus becoming the general rule, and we were unwilling to offer to the Courts any inducement to take a royal road to a decision instead of giving the fullest consideration to what would be fair and equitable under the circumstances. We have now directed them to have regard not only to the improvements of the tenure-holder, but to the circumstances surrounding the original lease, such as whether it was a reclamation lease, whether it was given in consideration of a bonus, and the like, and then to settle a fair and equitable rent, and we have extended the term for which the enhanced rent is to be fixed, both in the case of tenure-holders and for occupancy raiyats from 10 to 15 years.

What the Courts are to look to.

Registration of transfers

"In regard to registration on transfer of tenures, this is what the Select Committee report :—

'We have, in sections 12 to 16 of the Bill, so far altered the system of the registration of transfers of, and successions to, permanent tenures as to provide merely for enabling the landlord to register such transfers instead of compelling him to do so.

'The Bill, in its previous stages, provided for a compulsory system of registration by the landlord This, it was objected, would not work satisfactorily, especially as the landlords of many tenure-holders are poor and ignorant persons, having no regular office and no means of establishing one or maintaining a suitable register. At the same time it was pointed out that the establishment of an official registry would confer a great benefit on all concerned, and especially on the landlords, who might, if such a registry were established, be allowed to realize their rents by the process of summary sale which is now available only in the case of a limited class of tenures.

'A Bill for the establishment of an official registry is at this moment before the Bengal Legislative Council, and the object we have set before ourselves in re-casting the portion of our Bill now under consideration, has been to frame its provisions in such a manner as to secure to the Collector, who will be the officer entrusted with the preparation and maintenance of the official register, early and accurate information of all transfers and successions which may from time to time take place.

'We have not overlooked the fact that the substitution of official registration for registration in the landlord's sherista, would deprive the landlords of the fees which it was proposed to allow them under the Bill as originally framed, and which, it is believed, they commonly realize at present, though in most cases without any warrant of law. We think that the fees prescribed by the Bill in its earlier stages may well be paid to the landlord, even though he is to be relieved of the duty of registration.

'The provisions we have inserted in the Bill in order to give effect to these views are as follows:—

'First, as regards voluntary transfers (section 12), the simplest plan has appeared to us to be to require that every such transfer shall be registered under the ordinary law relating to the registration of assurances. It is understood that the Local Government will make all arrangements requisite for facilitating the registration of such transfers. The parties applying for registration will be required to pay to the registering officer "the landlord's fee" and a process-fee for the service of notice on the landlord. When the registration has been completed, the registering officer will forward to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the transfer containing all necessary particulars, and the Collector will thereupon cause the landlord's fee to be paid to the landlord and the notice to be served upon him, at the same time taking any such steps as may be prescribed by the measure now pending before the Bengal Legislative Council for the entry of the transfer in his official register.'

"We have made similar provisions for securing notice being given to the landlord in cases of sale for an ordinary decree and of succession. In case of sale for arrears of rent there is no necessity for such notice.

Occupancy-raiyats.

"I come now to what I look upon as the most important part of the Bill—Chapter V, which deals with occupancy rights, and on this subject I fear I shall have to ask your attention at some length. The main points are (1) Who is to have the occupancy-right? (2) What are to be the incidents of that right? (3) What rules shall regulate enhancement of the occupancy-raiyat's rent?

Acquisition of the right.

"A very full discussion of the first question will be found at pages 5 and 6 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the gist of which is summed up in the statement that the Bill as introduced in Council makes 'the acquisition of the status of the khudkasht, or as he is termed in the Bill the settled, raiyat, depend not on the holding of one and the same plot of land for 12 years, but on the holding of any raiyati land (whether the same or not does not matter) in the same village or estate for a period of 12 years whether before or after the passing of this Act.' That is to say, the Bill originally proposed to continue all occupancy rights already acquired; to define as above the status of a settled raiyat, and to provide that the settled raiyat of a village or estate as thus defined should have occupancy rights in all lands which he might legally occupy in that village or estate. Bill No. II went a step further. The discussion in Council two years ago brought out the fact that whatever might have been the effect of Act X of 1859 as to the legal acquisition of occupancy rights, it was, in practice, exceedingly difficult to prove those rights. The proportion of persons having acquired occupancy rights was estimated at from 90 to 70 per cent. of all the raiyats in the country, but unfortunately, as was said in the course of the discussion, those rights were 'moral' rights, and it was a matter of extreme difficulty for the individual raiyat to enforce in his own case by legal proof the rights which were generally admitted to have accrued to the raiyat in the abstract. Acting on this view, the Select Committee introduced into Bill No. II the presumption which will now be found at section 20 (7) of the Bill before the Council. The presumption runs as follows: 'When it is proved or admitted that a person holds any land as a raiyat, it shall, as between him and the landlord under whom he holds the land, be presumed for the purposes of this section, until the contrary is proved or admitted, that he has for 12 years continuously held that land or some part of it as a raiyat.' The Committee justified it as warranted by the existing state of things in the Lower Provinces, and because, while the presumption tends to simplify litigation, it is one which the landlord can have no difficulty in rebutting where it does not hold good. This presumption the Committee desire to maintain, and the only change they have introduced during their late session in this part of the Bill is the elimination of the words 'or estate,' thus limiting the right to the village in which the raiyat cultivates. As this decision of the Committee has been very forcibly attacked by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and some other members of the Committee, it is right that I should explain to the Council the reasons which led me, as representing the Government of India, to vote with the majority on this occasion.

Presumption of status.

Elimination of the words "or estate"

Point noticed by the Select Committee.

"The inconveniences attending the retention of 'the estate' in the definition of settled raiyat was touched on in the Select Committee's Preliminary Report of last year, and the point was one of those referred by the Bengal Government for the opinion of its officers. The great majority of those officers were against the retention of the words. This fact will be found in the 23rd paragraph of the Bengal Government's letter of the 15th September last, where also are given the reasons which led His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to dissent from the opinion of that majority, and to insist on the extension of the status of settled raiyat to the estate as well as to the village.

"I have no doubt that in the course of the debate His Honour will do full justice to the arguments which are there so ably stated; but, put very briefly, they are these:—

Reasons urged by the Bengal Government for retention of the words.

"The expediency, he urges, of giving stability to the raiyat's position is admitted on all hands. Now 95 per cent. of the raiyats are so poor that they cannot possibly cultivate land at any distance from their homes, or, in other words, hold land away from their own village. On the other hand, if a man can get his landlord to give him a holding in another village (and it is only with his landlord's consent that he can obtain it), then it may be presumed that the landlord knows his man, and there is no sort of reason why he should not have the same stability of position in regard to his new land as he had in his old land.

"Now, if this were all that the definition involves, it would be difficult to contest the Lieutenant-Governor's position, and I for one would very willingly accept it; but the word 'estate' really involves quite a different set of considerations from these. An 'estate' is, so far as this argument is concerned, an administrative fiction.

Objections to retention of "estate".

"It is simply the area registered in our books under one number, and liable to be sold as a single unit in case of arrears of revenue being unpaid. For rent purposes it has no meaning. It is not all the area owned by a landlord, for a landlord may have many estates. It is not the possession of a single landlord, for it may be divided among numerous shareholders. It may be part of a village, or it may be 100 villages. It may be the property of one man, or the property of 100 men. It may be managed direct by the landlord or indirectly by a number of agents, or it may, as in the case of the Burdwan Rájá's estates, be let out into innumerable *patni* or permanent tenures (these tenure-holders subdividing it again), and in these circumstances what is one estate in the Collector's books becomes, for rent purposes, several hundred different estates, the immediate owners or managers of which have no concern with one another, can see nothing of each other's books, and know nothing of each other's raiyats. The Burdwan estate is of course an exceptional instance from its size, but to a smaller extent the same thing happens all over the country, and it is on this point that the objection is most difficult to meet. The effect would be to say that a man having once acquired occupancy-rights in any part of an estate should retain those rights with respect to any land which he may in any way acquire in any other part of the estate. Now, an estate, as I have shown, may be, and frequently is, subdivided among numerous tenure-holders or numerous managers. Any of these men may perhaps be able to say if any particular person has settled rights in his own particular tenure, but he cannot possibly know this in regard to the other tenures of the estate. He may let a man into his village as a non-occupancy raiyat, and the latter can immediately turn round and say that having acquired occupancy-rights in a village twenty miles away belonging to another tenure-holder, he claims to have them also in his new land. Clearly the Lieutenant-Governor's argument, deduced from the landlord's ability to know the character of his own raiyats, does not apply to cases of this class, and from this point of view his position is not an easy one to defend. The only reason for retaining the word 'estate' in the definition is to prevent a landlord from shifting his raiyat's holding from one village to another within his estate and so breaking down the occupancy-right. Now to this argument the

Danger of shifting examined.

Lieutenant-Governor himself supplies the answer. He urges that 95 per cent. of the raiyats are so poor that they cannot hold land away from their own residence. This, if it shows that the danger to the landlord would not be great from retaining the word 'estate', also shows that the possibility of shifting raiyats, except within reach of their residence, is equally limited. The advantage to the raiyats of carrying with them the occupancy-right from one village to another within the same estate is very small, for it is shown that 95 per cent. of them are not in a position to take advantage of it, and the only raiyats who could take advantage of it, are those who have abandoned their own village, and its application in their case would be a misuse of the power and contrary to the proposed intention of the Bill.

"It is possible, no doubt, that shifting may occur in exceptional instances, where a landlord has several villages in his own direct management within reach of the cultivator's residence, and where he is powerful enough. But in the case of a very powerful landlord, strong enough to do this and determined to break down the occupancy-right, I am afraid he will always find some door open, and it must be remembered that not only is the number of landlords who are in a position to do this very small, but also the number of tenants to whom the process can be applied is small also.

"I suppose that, when the Bill becomes law, nine-tenths of the tenants will have secure occupancy-rights in the land they cultivate, and of the remaining tenth it is but an infinitesimal portion that can be exposed to the danger above explained.

Advantage of confining the khudkasht rights to the village.

"On the other hand, as long as we confine the accrual of occupancy-rights to the village, we have an absolutely unassailable position. The *khudkasht* raiyat's rights in the village are independent of those of the rent-receiver, and it matters not among how many estates the village may be divided. The raiyat is a *khudkasht* raiyat of *that village*, and has by custom, as well as by old law, a right of occupancy in any land he may cultivate in that village without reference to whom he pays his rent; but when once with the object of stopping gaps we take up more ground and apply the same rule to the estate, our position is no longer defensible. Not only is the theory new and unsupported by prescription or sentiment, it is open to a variety of practical objections, and by taking extreme instances it can be made to appear hopelessly ridiculous. Looking, as I do, upon the danger involved to the raiyats on the one hand, by omitting 'estate,' and to the zamíndárs on the other, by including it as for the most part of exceedingly small importance, I greatly prefer, for the above reasons, to omit it. I do not think any intermediate device, such as that of limiting the 'estate' to so much of it as is comprised in one pargana, or in one permanent tenure, or by extending the village to an artificial area within a fixed radius, would be found to work satisfactorily, and none of these suggestions wholly commended themselves to the Committee. I can only repeat my conviction that, though the danger of raiyats being shifted from one village to another within an estate is not wholly imaginary, it is not a serious danger, and that the provisions in the Bill, supplemented as they are by a working presumption, will sufficiently secure nine-tenths of the raiyats in their just right.

Intermediate devices.

Incidents of the occupancy-right.

Transferability.

"Turning now to the incidents attached to the right of occupancy, it will be seen that we have made a most important change in regard to one of these incidents—transferability. Instead of legalising it and regulating it by law, we have left it everywhere to custom. This change was too important to be made at the direct instance of the Select Committee. It has the approval and sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council. I am at liberty to state that I personally adhere to the opinion I expressed in the first debate, to the effect that both in Bengal and Behar the custom has taken such deep root that it is desirable to legalise and regulate it, and that in both provinces this course would, in the long run if not in the immediate future, be attended by beneficial results both to the cultivators, and to the productiveness of the country, and so far I sincerely regret the decision arrived at. But I am bound to admit, apart from the arguments directed against the principle of

My own adherence to it.

transferability,—arguments founded on injury to the landlord, expropriation of the raiyat, and rack-renting of the actual cultivator,—I am bound to admit that the Committee found immense difficulty in devising any practical scheme of pre-emption, any satisfactory safeguard against the dreaded money-lender, any equitable method of securing to the landlord the fee which he now gets in some parts of the country, without injuring the raiyats of other parts where they habitually transfer without payment of a fee, and that in view of these difficulties there is something to be said for leaving the custom to strengthen itself, and crystallise into a shape which may hereafter render its regulation less difficult than it is at present. We have, moreover, made it clear that where the custom of transfer without the landlord's consent has grown up, it is not the intention of the legislature in any way to interfere with it. In all other respects we leave transfer alone, and the Council will not have to consider the schemes of pre-emption, registration, and landlord's fees, which occupied so much of the time and attention of the Committee.

Difficulties in the way of giving effect to it.

Custom not interfered with

Sub-letting.

"While we have dealt thus with transfer, we have not felt it possible to interfere with the long-established right of sub-letting.

"The existence of this right is admitted in section 6 of Act X of 1859, and the authorities consulted have almost unanimously declared that it is impossible now to interfere with it. Moreover, if the tendency to alienate, by way of transfer, is not allowed free play, it must, following the line of least resistance, force an outlet in sub-letting.

Scheme for restricting

"To check this tendency, or at least to nullify its evil effects, was the intention of the provisions inserted as section 37 of our Intermediate Bill No. II. The scheme is explained fully in paragraph 27 of our Preliminary Report of last year. The main point of it was that an occupancy raiyat, who sub-lets more than half his holding, should be deemed to be a tenure-holder, and thus his sub-raiyats should be in a position to acquire rights of occupancy. But it was felt that this would envelope all rent-litigation in such clouds of uncertainty that it could only be permitted to take effect on the tenure being registered, and on this difficulty the whole scheme was wrecked. It was the very general opinion of the officers consulted, that in such cases registration would never be spontaneously sought for, and could not be enforced, and in view of the general objection taken to it on this score it was withdrawn. All that we have felt ourselves able to do in this direction is to provide in a subsequent portion of the Bill (section 85), that a sub-lease, given without the landlord's consent, shall not be valid against him unless registered, and that no sub-lease for a term of more than nine years shall be registered. To such sub-leases we have given some protection which I shall refer to hereafter, but if it is really desirable to check sub letting, about which I am personally very doubtful, it will certainly not be done by leaving the sub-lessee defenceless against his lessor.

Withdrawn

Protection now given.

To attempt by legislation

Enhancement of an occupancy-raiyat's rent

"The next branch of this subject is as to the rules that should regulate enhancement of an occupancy-raiyat's rent, and in this we have made some important alterations. Dealing, first, with enhancement by private contract, it will be observed that section 39 of the original Bill provided that such contracts should only be valid after being approved and registered by a revenue-officer, and the revenue-officer was not to accept any such contracts if the enhanced rent was more than 6 annas in the rupee above the old rent (these figures were put in tentatively), or more than one-fifth of the gross produce.

By private contract.

As first proposed

Gross-produce limit.

"It was at an early stage obvious to the Committee that, even if the gross-produce limit was accepted as applicable to enhancements made by a Court, it was inapplicable as a test precedent to the registration of a contract.

Inapplicable to contracts.

"It would have meant that in every case before a contract could be registered, an exceedingly complex judicial enquiry should take place—an enquiry, too, in which the Revenue-officer would be practically powerless, as the only evidence available would be that of the two parties, who were *ex hypothesi* in agreement as to the terms. The approval of the Revenue-officer, though, if confined to

the form of the contract, strictly in accordance with the conditions of the Permanent Settlement, was felt, when extended so as to cover the question of the fairness of the conditions, to leave too wide a discretion to the Revenue-officer—a discretion, moreover, which, for the reasons above given, he would in practice be powerless to exercise.

Approval of the registering officer no longer required.

"The registering officer will now, under the amended section, merely have to see that the agreement is not contrary to the express stipulations of the contract sections of the Bill, and that the raiyat understands it and is willing to enter in to it.

Fractional limits considered.

"The Committee have, however, it will be seen, reduced the fractional limit within which enhancements can be made by contract to two annas in the rupee. About this clause there was great difference of opinion in the Committee.

"On the one hand the objectors urge that it is useless putting in any such limitations at all, as if the raiyat agrees to pay the enhanced rent he will not care what the deed recites as to the amount of the previous rent, and while it will cause very serious embarrassment to scrupulous landlords, it will in no way serve as a check on the unscrupulous among them. It is also urged that any such check will force a landlord who wishes to enhance to take his raiyat in each case into Court, and then to demand more than he would otherwise be willing to accept—a process which is admittedly full of injury to the raiyat; that whereas if the landlord gets a decree for a sum more than two annas in the rupee on a test-case, instead of being able, as now, to make contracts on the same terms with his other raiyats, he will hereafter have to bring them one and all individually by separate suit into Court to confess judgment, and will thus obtain the same result only by a process far more expensive and far more demoralising to the raiyat. Another objection is that it altogether fails to meet the case of raiyats who are allowed to cultivate at specially low rents on condition of growing indigo or other special crop—a condition frequently used both by Government and by indigo-planters. When this condition comes to an end, there is no means of voluntarily adjusting the rent to the altered circumstances. The force of these arguments cannot be denied. On the other hand it is urged that 12½ per cent. (a fraction which allows of the rent being enhanced by 25 per cent. every 30 years, by 100 per cent in less than 90 years), is as much as a moderate landlord would ever be likely to ask as an addition to the rent; that it is quite reasonable, if the landlord wants a larger enhancement than this, to send him to the Courts for it, where he can prove its reasonableness; that the scheme encourages moderate enhancements, and discourages any large enhancements; that in some parts of the country, and precisely in those parts where the raiyats are least able to protect themselves, and most likely to agree, under pressure, to any terms which their landlords may impose, the rents are already so high that no sufficient margin for subsistence is left to the raiyat, and a single bad season suffices to break him down; and consequently that, in the absence of the checks which the Committee have removed from enhancement by the Courts, it is imperatively necessary for the very existence of the raiyat that enhancement by contract should be restricted within comparatively narrow limits. It is for the Council to say which of these views should prevail: for myself, I feel very strongly the necessity of some such check as the Bengal Government urge in regard to the over-rented parts of Behar, and whatever doubts there may be as to the efficiency in practice of this particular check, no competent observer can doubt the reality of the danger at which it is aimed.

Exception in the case of landlords' improvements.

"We have inserted a section exempting from these conditions enhancements made *bonâ fide* on the ground of landlords' improvements, because we look upon such enhancements in the light of interest on the capital expended, and we desire to encourage improvements.

Period during which fresh enhancement is barred extended to 15 years.

"One point remains under this head. We have, in order to lessen the harassment caused by frequent enhancements, provided that the enhanced rent, whether under contract or under decree of Court, should run for 15 years. This is an extension of the term (10 years) originally proposed by the Rent Com-

mittee, but it is only half of that (30 years) recommended by the Famine Committee. It is a very substantial boon to the raiyat, but is, we consider, perfectly just and necessary.

Enhancement in Court.

"Coming now to enhancements by decree of Court, we have to consider the grounds on which enhancement can be demanded, and the considerations by which the Court should be guided in granting it.

"Under the Bill as first introduced, the great regulator of enhancements was intended to be the table-of-rates. This scheme, as I shall hereafter have to explain, has been eliminated from the Bill. Where a table-of-rates was not in force, the Bill provided for enhancement on the following grounds :—

Three grounds.

(1) the prevailing rate;

(2) increase of productive powers of the land;

(3) increase in average prices of produce.

"Of these, the prevailing rate remains in a slightly altered form. Increase in the productive powers has been subdivided into the two efficient causes which alone can bring it about so as to justify in our opinion the enhancement of rent. All other cases seem to resolve themselves into cases, such as railways or canals, in which the landlord will get his enhancement by improvement of prices, or else into improvements effected by Government or by the raiyat. In these cases we do not see any just ground for enhancement. The two elements remaining are fluvial action and landlords' improvements, and these two are maintained as grounds on which a landlord can demand an enhancement. The third of the old grounds—'increase of prices'—has been retained and rendered, in my opinion, an exceedingly valuable instrument in the landlord's hands for obtaining an equitable increase of rent.

"To avoid misapprehension, I may mention here that increase of area is treated separately, as we do not consider that increased rent demanded on this ground is, properly speaking, an 'enhancement'.

Prevailing rate.

"Going back, then, to the first of these grounds of enhancement, it will be seen from the dissents that we have been vehemently urged to get rid of the prevailing rate altogether as a ground of enhancement. This was first moved by the Bengal Government in Committee last year and was not accepted. It was then referred for the opinion of the local officers, and the outcome of that reference was to show a very even balance between those who were in favour of abandoning it and those who were in favour of retaining it in such a form as to safeguard it from abuse. The reasons which led the Lieutenant-Governor to desire its abandonment are very forcibly explained in paragraph 40 (pages 25 to 28) of his letter of the 15th September. Very briefly summarised they are as follows. By the Permanent Settlement a raiyat's rent might, as a rule, be brought up to the pargana rate. The theory of the pargana rate was that it was a fixed and ascertainable entity, and this was in many parts of the country no doubt the fact. Where there was such a rate authoritatively established, it was fair, and was part of the old right of the State landlord, that the raiyat, when not protected by patta, should pay according to that rate. But the established pargana rate disappeared, and there is now no prevailing rate.

Reasons suggested for abandoning the prevailing rate.

"The landlords have been accustomed to take what they can get; rents are as often as not fixed in a lump sum on the holding and not differentiated according to the various qualities of the soil.

"In the absence of a real prevailing rate, the Courts have to take the average of the most prevalent rates in the vicinity. This means that A's rent is to be enhanced because B and C, being in debt, or otherwise at their landlords' mercy, have agreed, or pretended to agree, to pay enhanced rates. There is ample evidence that, apart from the natural effect of such competition-rents as have replaced customary-rents, bogus-rents are fabricated and kept on the jamabandis with a direct view to bring up the standard of the prevailing rate. Proposals have been made to exclude from consideration in determining the

prevailing rate the effect of recent initial or competititive rents, but in the long run this would be impossible, and any way it does not cover the whole ground. These considerations led the Lieutenant-Governor to propose the absolute abandonment of the section, except where a prevailing rate is *established*, by a Settlement-officer under Chapter X. The question was very fully discussed in Committee, and the result is given in paragraph 20 of our Report, which runs as follows:—

Reasons which prevailed with the Committee for retaining it.

'20. We were unable to accept the proposal (IX) to abolish the prevailing rate as a ground of enhancement, inasmuch as this has, in one shape or another, been a ground of enhancement ever since the Permanent Settlement, and as it is the only means by which a landlord can remedy the effects of fraud or favouritism on the part of his agent or predecessors. In view, however, of the dangers which are said by competent authorities to arise from the artificial manufacture of rates, and from the very wide interpretation given to the term "places adjacent", we have somewhat modified the terms of the section, have limited enhancement to the rate ascertained to be the prevailing rate *in the village*, and have required that this rate should be determined with reference to the rates actually paid during a period of not less than three years before the institution of the suit.'

Modifications in form.

"I may have more to say on this subject when specific amendments are proposed, but for the present I will only observe that I believe in the amended section we have accurately retained the existing substantive law as interpreted by the Courts, and have only introduced the necessary safeguards above explained; we have, however, added a qualifying clause which would enable the raiyat to plead any sufficient reason there may be for his being allowed to hold on at a lower rate, have limited enhancement to those cases where the difference between the raiyat's rate and the prevailing rate is substantial so as to prevent the section being used for purposes of harassment, and have indicated that where a local enquiry is necessary to ascertain the prevailing rate it should be conducted by a properly qualified Revenue-officer.

Increase of prices.

"The next ground in the order of our Bill on which enhancement may be demanded is increase of prices. We have made some alterations under this heading, but I would first explain the scope of the section. The prices referred to are those of the staple food-crops, and are entirely independent of the particular crop which may happen at any particular time to be grown by the raiyat. We take the prices of staple food-crops as our standard both on grounds of principle and on grounds of convenience. Starting from the principle that existing rents, even if not corresponding strictly to soil-capacity, are yet to be considered fair and equitable, we hold it to be entirely unjust and contrary to good policy that they should be made to vary according to whether the raiyat at any particular time grows a special crop which may be fetching a high or a low price. We would not make the landlord's rents depend on whether the raiyat is shrewd or the reverse, nor should they in any way in the existing condition of agriculture fluctuate with the fluctuations of foreign markets for such crops as jute, safflower, oilseeds, cotton, &c. What we do mean is, that the landlord should not unduly suffer nor the raiyat unduly prosper from a permanent or long continued alteration in the value of money, and the only practical standard which can be applied to test this point is that of the price of staple food-crops.

Alteration in law to facilitate proof.

"We have made other alterations. Formerly, it was necessary for the landlord to prove to the Court when the rent was last fixed, in order to be able to enter into any comparison at all. The Court may under this Bill take any period during the currency of the rent that may be equitable and practicable for comparison. As a rule, in order to eliminate the effect of special seasons, decennial periods will be taken, but the Courts may, if necessary, substitute shorter periods. In order to facilitate the comparison, the Local Government will have to draw up, from the materials which are available to a certain extent for the last 20 years, statements of past prices, and in future to record prices accurately, publish them for criticism, and finally, after revision, publish statements of annual average prices which the Courts will receive as presumptive evidence.

"We have, I think, by this scheme redeemed the pledge that Government would put the power of enhancement 'on such a footing that it will readily be

enforceable in practice.' Before leaving this part of the subject, I must refer you to paragraph 18 of our Report, which deals with the deduction to be made to cover the effect of increased prices on the cost of cultivation. We are of opinion that the tendency in this country is for the cost of cultivation to increase in a higher ratio than prices. So far as the labour is done by the cultivator's family or by labourers paid in grain (as is mostly the case in India), no benefit under this item can accrue to the cultivator from increase in prices. On the other hand, as population and prices have increased, pasturage has diminished; cattle are dearer to buy, dearer to keep, and less remunerative; manure is dearer, and so is fuel; and all these elements have to be taken into account. The Local Government proposed to deduct one-half for the increase of prices to cover the increased cost of cultivation; we recognised the impossibility of asking the Courts to solve the hopeless problem of increased cost in each case, and found it necessary to draw an arbitrary line. We have drawn it at one-third.

Deduction to cover increased cost of production.

Remaining grounds of enhancement.

"In regard to the two remaining grounds of enhancement, namely, increase in productive powers caused by landlords' improvements and by fluvial action, I would only mention here that we have provided facilities for at any time registering and recording landlords' improvements, and we have decided that under the head of fluvial action the Courts shall not take into account any increase which is merely temporary or casual.

Limitations on enhancement.

"Before leaving this subject of enhancements I must explain the alterations we have made on the limitation to be placed on enhancement.

"The Bill, as originally introduced, provided that rents should never be enhanced so as to exceed one-fifth of the value of the gross produce, estimated in staple crops, nor should enhanced rent ever exceed double the old rent. In the Intermediate Bill (No. II) the gross produce limit had been rejected, and on the other hand the fractional limitations had been raised in one case to eight annas in the rupee, in others to four annas in the rupee. In the present Bill we have with the consent of the Bengal Government abandoned these fractional limitations without being able, as the Bengal Government wished, to restore the gross-produce limit.

"I hope to be pardoned for touching on this point at some length.

Gross-produce limit.

"The gross-produce limit was suggested by the Behar Committee in 1878, who would have fixed it at one-sixth; it found a place in the scheme of the Rent Commission and of Sir Ashley Eden's Bill at the tentative figure of one-fourth; it was one of our proposals to the Secretary of State, and was incorporated in the Bill as introduced into the Legislative Council, having then been changed at the instance of the Bengal Government to one-fifth. I may also say that, in respect to its principle, it had at that time on the whole been not unfavourably received by the zamíndárs. It was not therefore lightly excluded from the Bill by the Select Committee which sat last year, though grave doubts had been expressed in the debate in this Council, among others by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, as to the possibility of adopting any universal standard. The line of argument which led to its abandonment was somewhat as follows. In all the previous stages of the discussion the machinery on which reliance had been placed for fixing a fair rent had been what is called the 'table-of-rates.' This meant that a Revenue-officer should after due enquiry, classify soils over a given area, and, judging mainly by existing rent-rates fix a fair rate of rent for each class of soil. This enquiry would have involved by a minute process of investigation and experiment the ascertaining of what was for each class of soil the average gross outturn in staple crops. Thus ascertained, the figures would remain on record, and in suits for enhancement, &c., the Courts would only have to refer to them, and would thus be able, by applying the maximum test, to check any obviously unfair and unreasonable enhancement.

Reasons for abandoning it.

Failure of scheme for table-of-rates.

"Before, however, the Committee had begun its labours, the Lieutenant-Governor had, at the instance of the Government of India, deputed selected officers to four or five experimental areas to ascertain if, as a matter of fact,

rents had any such fixed and stable relation to classes of soil and produce as would enable the Revenue-officer to fix any table-of-rates based on existing facts. The result of the enquiry was disastrous to the scheme of a table-of-rates. It was found in almost each area subjected to enquiry not only that the multiplicity of rent-rates was almost inexhaustible, but that little relation could be traced between the existing rates and the quality of the soil. Consequently the table-of-rates as an adequate general machinery for regulating rents had to be abandoned, and the matter relegated to a great extent to the discretion of the Courts; and with the table-of-rates went the process of ascertaining and recording in an accessible form the average gross produce of each class of soil.

"This rendered it necessary for us to reconsider the expediency of retaining the gross-produce test as a maximum, and finally we decided, after some discussion, to abandon it both as unworkable and unfair. It is obviously unworkable in regard to private contracts, because it involves an enquiry which no registering officer can make before a contract is registered.

Impracticable in regard to contract.

"We held it to be unworkable by the Courts, because no Court has at its disposal the machinery for ascertaining the facts. The Lieutenant-Governor has traversed this argument by asserting that we do not want scientific accuracy; and such an estimate as we do require can be obtained by the assistance of a panchâyat of raiyats who are presumably experts, and he points to the estimate made for grain-rents as an illustration. But the estimate in grain-rents is an estimate of the actual crop on the ground before their eyes—an estimate which is obtained by reaping and measuring samples. What the panchâyat in the other case would have to ascertain is very different. They would have to say what a field which may be growing tobacco or sugarcane or opium would grow, not in any particular year, but over an average of years, if it was sown with staple crops. They or the Courts would then have to ascertain what would have been the price which the raiyat might have received for this produce over an average of 5 or 10 years. There is ample evidence to show that we have hitherto failed to ascertain with anything like accuracy what a bigha of land *does* produce over an average of years of the crop actually grown upon it: to ascertain what it might produce if some other crop were grown is an infinitely more difficult problem. Then the panchâyat must be paid, which adds to expense, and there is always the danger of their opinion being in accordance with the longest purse.

Impracticable in regard to suits.

"The unfairness of the test is of not less importance. The produce on two fields being the same, the maximum rent as limited by this test is the same; but on one of these fields it may cost twice as much to raise the crop as on the other: the margin left to the raiyat will in one case be sufficient; in the other it will not preserve him from starvation.

Unfairness of the test. In relation to cost of cultivation and to area of holding.

"The relative size of the holding will similarly interfere with the applicability of the test. The same margin of produce per bigha left to the raiyat may be quite adequate where he holds 20 bighas, and may mean absolute starvation where he holds 4 only.

"Another very serious objection to the scheme is this: as population advances the average area of each man's holding must diminish, and consequently the raiyat will require a larger proportion of the gross produce of his holding for the mere support of himself and his family. A less proportion will therefore remain as rent for his landlord. This is a necessary tendency while population increases at its present rate, and is, moreover, wholly confined to unscientific agriculture for subsistence. At the beginning of this century we have, in the Regulation I of 1804* for invalid jaghirs, a clear proof that Government then thought a cash rent equal to two-fifths of the gross produce a fair standard. To-day the Government of Bengal think one-fifth the maximum consistent with

Dangerous effect of fixing a permanent standard in face of increasing population.

* Section IX (6):—

"The proprietor of the land shall be entitled to rent in the proportion of two-fifths of the annual produce, whether it be in kind or in money, as may be agreed on between the parties concerned in the adjustment. This rent shall not be liable to any variation and shall be paid to the zamíndár or other proprietor."

safety. If the Government of that day had been called on to fix a general standard they would have fixed it probably at two-fifths. It would be as dangerous for us to lay down now a permanent standard of one-fifth up to which, by the inevitable law which makes water find its level, rents would surely rise, as it would then have been for Government to lay down the standard at two-fifths. Until you can limit the amount of population to be fed you cannot with any safety say what proportion of the gross produce shall go to the landlord and raiyat respectively.

Committee objected to its principle and doubted its efficiency in practice.

"The Committee therefore, after full consideration condemned the principle of the gross-produce limit, because it left out of consideration other elements of equal or more importance in determining a fair rent. It took no thought of the cost of cultivation or of the size of the holding, or of the relative productiveness of it. They also objected to it in practice, because they thought the problem was one which the Courts could not solve, and because the attempt to solve it must add overwhelmingly to the cost of rent-suits—a burthen, which, as the *onus probandi* is on the raiyat, must inevitably fall on him in a large number of cases. So far we had not discussed the special fraction which it was proposed to introduce. Last autumn the Bengal Government again urged in the strongest terms the imperative necessity of retaining the gross produce limit as the only ultimate check on enhancements which might otherwise, under the prevailing-rate scheme, become destructive to the raiyat, and which certainly could not with safety be borne in Behar.

Consideration of test with reference to specific limit of one-fifth.

"The matter was again carefully considered, there being a decided readiness to accept the necessity of establishing a final check if one could be found, and this time the question was considered with reference to the special fraction proposed The evidence as to average rates in each district is not such as can be altogether relied on, but, such as it is, it satisfied the Committee that the contention that a raiyat *can* not pay more than one-fifth of the estimated value of the staple crop is one which it is impossible to maintain. So far as it goes, and so far as the enquiries made by selected Revenue-officers last year bear upon the point, the evidence shows that in many districts which are not supposed to suffer from rack-renting, and in Court of Wards' estates as well, the raiyats *do* pay more than this proportion. But the evidence shows more than this: it shows that the relation of rent to gross produce varies so enormously (the Board give the result of their experiments as showing a variation from 67 per cent. to 7 per cent.), that it would be impossible to apply any one standard to all parts of the country, and that no sufficient remedy could be found in the direction of altering the limit to one-fourth or any other uniform fraction. It occurred to me that the test might perhaps be safely applied after a special enquiry in each district or smaller local area such as the table-of-rates contemplated, but this idea was not favourably received, and the Government of Bengal no longer press the scheme. Its loss however is made a ground of objection to the Bill as it stands; but fully as I recognise the real deficiency in the Bill of any adequate check on rack-renting in certain parts of the country, where enhancement is incompatible with the welfare, almost with the existence, of the raiyat, I must yet say that I consider the Committee were amply justified in refusing to accept a remedy which, in the shape proposed, was indefensible in theory, and would probably prove useless in practice.

Possibility of applying it after special enquiry.

Finally abandoned.

Fractional limits condemned.

"The alternative fractional limits which had been inserted last year by the Committee, meanwhile, had been condemned by the Government of Bengal.

"As I have said in regard to tenures, there was a danger in establishing a maximum which would inevitably tend to become a standard of enhancement. They involved also the erroneous principle of adding most to the highest rent and least to the lowest; and we thought that, looking to the limitations which the grounds of enhancement carry within themselves, namely, in one case the rate prevailing in the village, and in that of prices the actual increase, minus one-third, it would be safer to trust to the discretion of Courts and to leave them within those limits to be guided by what is fair and equitable.

"We have therefore discarded the fractional limits on enhancement in Court, but I must repeat that it was the abandonment of these successive checks which led the Bengal Government to urge on us so strongly the necessity of strictly limiting enhancement by contract, and I trust this fact will be remembered when dealing with the limit of two annas in the rupee to which such contracts are subjected.

And abandoned on condition of limitation of enhancements by contract.

"The only other point remaining in this chapter which I need notice, is the alteration which we introduced into the provisions for produce-rents in our preliminary Bill of last year. For the reasons given in paragraph 43 of the Intermediate Report, we eliminated the maximum that had been imposed on produce-rents, and we gave discretion to a Revenue-officer to refuse an application for commutation if opposed. We also added rules for his guidance in deciding what the equivalent money-rent should be. I need not take up your time at present by examining these rules.

Produce-rents.

"Having dealt with the occupancy-raiyat, we must now turn to the non-occupancy-raiyat, who was called in the original Bill the ordinary raiyat. This name we have changed for reasons given by Mr. Reynolds and the Government of Bengal, to the effect that the non-occupancy-raiyat is not an ordinary raiyat, the ordinary or customary raiyat being the khudkasht.

Non-occupancy-raiyats.

"Around this raiyat, whatever he be called, a severe conflict has arisen. Some of the minutes of dissent declare that a great deal too much has been done for his protection, others say that he is entirely unprotected. Mr. Reynolds says the Bill 'affords him no protection as regards his rent, and that it does nothing to facilitate his acquisition of the right of occupancy.' Babu Peári Mohan Mukerji says: 'The rights given by the Bill to a non-occupancy-raiyat will, to all intents and purposes, convert him into an occupancy-raiyat.' The Mahárájá of Durbhunga agrees with the latter, Mr. Amír Alí with the former. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor also says the Bill 'leaves the non-occupancy-raiyat practically unprotected, and that on this point the Committee have departed from the intentions of the legislature and the conclusions of authoritative opinion.'

Differences of opinion.

"If this view were correct, I could only reply that among the conclusions of authoritative opinion which we have not departed from is one no less authoritative than that of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor himself. In his speech on the second reading of the Bill in this Council, the Lieutenant-Governor, after urging that the Regulations of 1793 attempted only to protect the *khudkasht* raiyat, and that only so long as we dealt with his representative was our position unassailable, went on to say that 'it would be unreasonable and inequitable to extend the right of occupancy to every raiyat in the country,' and that he most cordially concurred in the maintenance by the Secretary of State 'of the distinction deeply rooted in the feelings and customs of the people, not only in Bengal but in most parts of India, between the resident or permanent, and the non-resident or temporary, cultivator.' 'It was to the resident raiyat and him alone', he says further on, 'that any ancient privileges and rights appertained' and accordingly when he came to deal with the details of the Bill, he said 'I am unable to accept the provisions of Chapter VIII (the ordinary raiyat) which deal with compensation for improvement and disturbance. I think too, though I myself have suggested a 20 per cent. (gross produce) limitation, that it may be impossible to enforce a uniform limitation of that kind in all parts of the province.'

The Lieutenant-Governor's view.

"If then it were the case that we have given the non-occupancy-raiyat little or no protection, I might at least plead high authority for such a course; but I deny that it is the case, and I do not rest our defence on such authority. The line of action we have endeavoured to follow has been to keep, as directed by the Secretary of State, a marked distinction between the occupancy and non-occupancy raiyat, but to facilitate the acquisition by the latter of occupancy-rights, to give him some protection against undue enhancement, without barring the zamindar absolutely from all voice in the selection of his tenants or in the determination of their rents. One party of the dissentients would

Nature of protection afforded by the Bill.

leave the non-occupancy-raiyat absolutely at the mercy of the zamindar without protection of any kind; the other party, in its endeavour to stop up every gap by which a zamindar could possibly find a means to injure his tenant, would force the zamindar to retain for ever, subject to a heavy fine, any paikasht raiyat he had once admitted on the land, and would make the acquisition of occupancy-rights inevitable.

"The latter course would be contrary to the orders and intention of the Secretary of State, the former would be destructive to the stability of the cultivator and against the interests of public policy. I think that the attacks of the dissentients from two such opposite standpoints may fairly lead the Council to conclude that we have adopted a just and moderate view, and have taken the line which is fairest to the two contending interests.

Protection under the existing law.

"Under the existing law the non-occupancy-raiyat can get a patta at the rates agreed upon with his landlord. He can be ejected at the expiry of his lease, or, if without a lease, at any time after notice to quit. His rent can be enhanced as often as the landlord likes after service of notice of enhancement.

Protection under the Bill.

"We have provided that, after the expiry of an initial lease, he should still be liable to be ejected, but only after his first lease, not if he is permitted to hold on; and unless the suit for ejectment is brought within six months after the lease expires, the right to eject on that ground lapses. He will always be liable to ejectment by *suit* for non-payment of arrears. He will be liable to enhancement in two ways, either by registered agreement, or by suit in Court, but enhancement by suit carries with it, if the raiyat accept it, a lease for five years at the rate fixed by the Court, after which, unless he has meanwhile acquired rights of occupancy, he can be ejected.

Alteration made by the Committee.

"The Bill, as originally introduced, was silent as to ejectment after the initial lease, and the check it proposed on undue enhancement was (1) a gross produce limit, and (2) that the zamíndár should pay compensation for disturbance graduated according to the ratio of enhancement demanded. It is on these points that the Government of Bengal objected to the conclusions of the majority, and asked us to go back to the original Bill. In regard to compensation for disturbance, I may say that at the original discussion in Council it was more objected to than any provision in the Bill, and it was condemned, not only, as I have already mentioned, by the Lieutenant-Governor but also in stronger terms by Mr. Reynolds. He said: 'the proposed compensation for disturbance introduces an entirely new element into the agricultural laws of the country. We have not the least experience to show how this provision would work in India, and the principle of it seems to me objectionable.' We found that Mr. Reynolds' condemnation was endorsed by others whose opinions we could not disregard, and we abandoned it. As a substitute the judicial lease for five years was proposed and accepted, and so far the difference between the safeguard provided in the original Bill and that now given is that whereas, under the old Bill, the non-occupancy-raiyat objecting to pay the enhanced rent demanded of him could be ejected at the landlord's discretion subject to the payment of a fixed sum of money, he can now have the rent fixed by the Court; if he refuses to pay this rent he must go; if he accepts he is secure in his holding for another five years.

Abandonment of compensation for disturbance.

Substitution of judicial rent with a five years lease.

Effect of this protection.

"The security from ejectment and from undue enhancement which this provision affords, and the additional security given by the rule that all agreements for enhanced rent must be registered, do unquestionably facilitate the acquisition of the occupancy-right, though they are of course a long way short of the security which that right confers; and I am bound to say that, on this point, the two sets of criticism which I have read out to you seem to me equally exaggerated and unreal.

Initial lease.

"There remains the question of the initial lease. I have explained to you that, under the existing law, the landlord has a right to eject a non-occupancy-raiyat at the end of his initial lease.

"The Government of Bengal urged that this provision should not be maintained, and that, after having once been admitted to cultivate no tenant should be ejected except upon receipt of compensation up to one-fourth of the rent which he has paid. I have explained to you that the considerations which led the Committee to reject this proposal were, *first*, that it was only fair that a zamíndár should be able to give a new tenant a period of trial to ascertain if he was likely to be a satisfactory tenant before establishing him permanently, and, *secondly*, that the proposal led directly to the effacement of the distinction between the two classes of raiyat which the Secretary of State had insisted on our maintaining. I do not, however, deny that the provision is one which can be taken advantage of to prevent new tenants hereafter from acquiring occupancy-rights. It will not hurt existing tenants to any great extent; it can only touch in the future the restricted class who are not settled raiyats of the village, and these it can only injure where a regular lease is given, and where the zamíndár is careful to sue within six months of the expiry of the lease.

Objection of the Government of Bengal.

Reasons for retaining the rule.

Dangers inherent in it.

"Thus restricted I should not have supposed that the right could do serious harm, but the contention of Mr. Reynolds has received valuable support from the quarter whence he can least have expected it, and the representative of the zamíndárs corroborates his prediction that they will use this provision to the utmost of their power to prevent the accrual of the occupancy-right. He says, and he ought to know, that 'having an absolute right of ejecting such a raiyat on the expiry of the term of his lease, the landholder will in every case grant short-term leases, with a view to protect his interests, and thus reduce non-occupancy raiyats to mere tenants-at-will.' It is true they have the power at present, and to some extent, perhaps, make use of it, but I had not expected such authoritative testimony to the fact that the zamíndárs prefer a set of serfs to stable and improving tenants; and I confess that if anything could make me doubt the wisdom of the decision arrived at by the Committee, it would be the gratuitous testimony of the Bábú to the evil use which will be made of it.

View of Babu P. M Mukerji.

"The application of the gross-produce limit to the non-occupancy-raiyat's rent must, I fear, stand or fall with its application to that of the occupancy-raiyat. If it were deemed applicable to the latter I should be glad to see not only the system but the identical standard applied to the former, but if it is condemned as impracticable in the one case, it will be difficult to maintain the propriety of applying it to the other.

Gross-produce limit.

"The next chapter deals with the under-raiyat. This class we have left as in the Intermediate Bill No. II, with only the nominal protection of a fractional limit above the head rent beyond which the lessor cannot recover in Court. This is to my mind the most unsatisfactory part of the Bill, but the Committee were unable to afford to under-raiyats any real protection without subverting the customs and traditions attaching to the status. So long as they are liable to arbitrary ejectment, there can be no protection against arbitrary enhancement, and the protection afforded by the Bill can in practice only refer to arrears of rent. With the right to eject, the lessor will always prefer this method of attaining his object to that of a suit in Court, so that the protection is, as I said, nominal. In fact the only practicable method of protecting them would be by giving to under-raiyats sub-occupancy rights against the lessor, of the same nature, though not necessarily in the same degree, as the occupancy-raiyat has against the tenure-holder above him. No such plan would, at the present time, be favourably received, as it is contrary to existing custom and is in that sense justly condemned as revolutionary. Moreover, the question is not at present of serious importance, though as population increases it is likely to become so; but I wish to say that in regard to the under-raiyat I do not think the Bill can be considered to be in any way a final settlement of the difficulty, and the next generation will probably have to reconsider his position.

Under-raiyats.

Protection visionary.

Problem remains to be solved.

"I come now to Chapter VIII, which is headed General Provisions as to Rent. The chapter opens with the sections which contain the well-known

Chapter VIII.

The 20 years' presumption.

presumption that a tenure-holder or raiyat, who has held for 20 years at an unchanged rate of rent, shall be presumed to have held at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement and shall therefore not be liable to enhancement.

Not to apply to produce-rents.

"The first alteration to be noticed is that we have omitted the provision making this presumption applicable to produce-rents. It seemed clear to us that where the rent is paid in kind, although the proportion of the gross produce paid remains the same, yet by a self-acting machinery this very fact discounts the rise in prices, and rents are thus of necessity enhanced or reduced as prices rise or fall. There is here no room therefore for the presumption. We have, moreover, exempted from this presumption tenures in any area to which the registration of tenures under the Bengal Bill is applied, and both tenures and holdings in any area in which a record of rights is made. In those cases the rights having been once registered there is no ground for continuing a presumption the object of which is to facilitate the proof of existing rights rather than to create new rights.

Nor to recorded and registered holdings

Question of period for calculating the presumption.

"A more important change, however, was strongly urged upon us, which the majority of the Committee did not see its way to accept. Ever since the presumption was created in 1859, the period to be taken into consideration has been the 20 years immediately before the institution of the suit.

"It was argued, and the argument is repeated in some of the dissents, that year by year as the Permanent Settlement fades into the remote past, the presumption ceases more and more to correspond with the facts and probabilities of the day, and therefore that the presumption should run, if not from the 20 years before the passing of Act X of 1859, at least from 20 years before the passing of this Act. In other words, unless a person could show hereafter that his rent had been unchanged since 1864 he should not get the benefit of the presumption.

"This would have left the presumption operative in any case in which it could now be pleaded, but would not have allowed it to grow up by lapse of time in those cases in which it has not yet come to maturity.

"The majority of the Committee held that the presumption arising from the fact of a man holding for 20 years at an unchanged rent is in itself a wise provision of law without any reference to its dependence on the existence of the tenure or holding at the time of the Permanent Settlement, that it was in most cases easier for a zamíndár who may be expected to keep regular books to prove if rent had been changed, than for a raiyat who does not keep books to prove that it has not been changed, and that as the law had been in its present shape on the statute-book for a quarter of a century, it was inexpedient to alter it. I myself voted with the minority on that occasion, but I am not anxious to see the decision of the Committee disturbed.

Decision of Committee to maintain the existing law

Increase of area

"We have made some alterations in section 52, the first of which, as it only assimilates suits for diminution with suits for increase of rent on the ground of alteration of area, I need not notice; but in sub-section (2) we have inserted some provisions to guide the Courts in deciding whether an increase of area is really a ground for increase of rent or not. They will have to consider whether the apparent increase is the result of encroachment on the part of the raiyat, or of erroneous entries in the books of the landlord; whether, in short, the entire area has really been previously considered in the rent or not. The provision regarding instalments (53) is new. It has been strongly represented to us that the custom of making the rent payable in twelve monthly instalments was frequently a source of great oppression to the raiyat, as it enables his landlord to harass him with an equal number of suits for arrears. On consideration we have deemed it inexpedient to interfere with custom in regard to instalments, but where no custom or contract exists we have provided for the payment being in four equal quarterly instalments; and have, in every case, directed (section 147) that suits for arrears shall not be brought more frequently than at intervals of three months.

Instalments.

"In paragraph 79 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons will be found an explanation of the provisions which the original Bill contained in regard to receipts and accounts.

Receipts and accounts.

"The main alterations introduced by the Committee are the annexure as a schedule to the Bill of forms of receipts and accounts which the Local Government will be bound to keep on sale, but which landlords may use or not at their pleasure. The Local Government will have power to vary these forms from time to time.

"If landlords prefer to use another form, we only require that it shall contain substantially the information which the receipts in the approved form provide for, and the penalty attached to non-conformity is that such a receipt shall be *presumed*, till the contrary is proved, to be an acquittance in full. By the original Bill it was *deemed* to be so.

"We did not think any more arbitrary clauses required. The greater confidence which the Courts will naturally repose in receipts kept according to the standard plan will probably be a sufficient inducement to secure their gradual adoption.

"Section 60 is new, and its object is to give an advantage to the landlord whose title is registered against a claimant who is not registered in the Collector's books.

Receipt by registered proprietor.

"The sections on deposits, though very carefully considered, have received but slight alteration at the hands of the Committee, and that only in matters of detail. Substantially the sub-chapter is the same as the provisions in the original Bill, explained in paragraphs 80 and 81 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons; but we have somewhat limited the discretion of the raiyat who deposits on the ground that he believes that his rent will not be received, by making this discretion dependent on the fact of the rent having been refused or a receipt withheld on a previous occasion.

Deposits.

"In the sections dealing with the division or appraisement of the crop, where rent is paid in kind, we have made some alterations.

Produce-rents.

"The original scheme is set forth in paragraphs 82 and 83 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, as follows:—

Alterations made by Committee.

'82. The provisions contained in sections 112 to 116, for the division or appraisement of a crop by a public officer in cases where the rent is paid in kind or is the value of a certain share of the gross produce, and a dispute arises between the parties, are based on the proposals made for Behar by the Behar Committee and the Rent Law Commission; but they are made generally applicable, and their details are taken, for the most part, from enactments in force in Upper India, where rent is very commonly paid in kind or in appraisement of the crops. They enact that, if either party neglects to attend at the proper time for making the division or appraisement, or if there is a dispute regarding the division or appraisement, the Collector may, on application made to him, issue a commission to such person as he thinks fit, directing him to divide or appraise the crop, and may further direct him to associate with himself any other persons as assessors for this purpose. If, in a division made in this way, either party receives less than his proper share, he may, within three months from the date of the division, sue the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him, and, if he does not so sue, the division will be deemed to have been rightly made. When the case is one of appraisement, the commissioner is required to submi this appraisement in writing to the Collector, who shall, after such hearing and enquiry as he thinks necessary, pass an order either confirming or varying it, and that order will be final.'

"The principal alterations are these. We allow the Collector to interfere on the application of a magisterial officer, should his interference be deemed necessary to prevent a breach of the peace.

"We have allowed the Collector to decide the question before him and carry out his order, only leaving it discretionary with him to refer questions to the Civil Court. We have added a section defining the tenant's rights as to the possession of the crop, its cutting, threshing and storing. The double claim to possession has given rise to much doubt and to much oppression, and it is most desirable that the right should be clearly defined.

Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlord and Tenant.

"In Chapter IX we have made some alterations in the portion relating to improvements.

"We have given the Collector power (section 78) to decide disputes as to whether the landlord or tenant should have a right to make an improvement, and whether a particular work is or is not an improvement.

Improvements

"We have given the non-occupancy-raiyat the absolute right to make a well which in some parts of the country is essential to his cultivation. This right carries with it a right to receive compensation for it on ejectment.

"We have, in order to facilitate the decision of disputes regarding improvements, introduced a section (81), based on the law in force in the Central Provinces, providing that a landlord or tenant desiring to have any evidence recorded regarding an improvement which has been made may apply to a Revenue-officer to record it, and that the record so made shall be admissible in subsequent proceedings between the parties. We have also introduced a section (80) providing for the registration of improvements made by landlords. We have inserted a new section (84) giving power to landlords to acquire by compulsory sale, at a price to be fixed by the Court, any land on their estate required by them for the good of the estate, for building purposes, or for religious, educational or charitable objects. The Collector will have to certify to the sufficiency of the reason before the Court puts the section into operation.

Surrender.

"We have retained the old substantive law in regard to the raiyat's right to surrender, but we have added clauses to assist the Court in deciding under what circumstances he shall be liable for the rent of the following year in case a formal notice was not served three months before the surrender.

Abandonment.

"The object of section 87 (abandonment) is to meet the difficulties which occur when a raiyat apparently abandons his holding, but in such circumstances as to give no assurance whether it is permanently abandoned or not. On the one hand, there is danger to the landlord of an action for dispossession, if he lets the land hastily to a new tenant; on the other hand, there is the danger of temporary absence being taken advantage of by the landlord to effect the dispossession of a raiyat.

"To meet these two dangers we provide that if a raiyat abandons his residence without notice and without arranging for his cultivation and payment of rent, the presumption is that he has abandoned his holding. The landlord can then, after filing a notice in the Collector's office, enter on the holding and let it to another tenant. We give, however, a term of two years in which the raiyat can sue for re-admission, and the Court may, on being satisfied that the raiyat did not voluntarily abandon his holding, order recovery of possession, on such terms as to payment of compensation and arrears of rent as he thinks fit.

Protection of third parties.

"We have also added sections directed against collusive surrender or abandonment in fraud of the rights of third parties. The necessity for this was brought to notice in paragraph 69 of the Bengal Government's letter of 15th September, where it is shown that raiyats not unfrequently sub-let the whole or a portion of their holdings in consideration of a large bonus for a term of years. To leave the interests of sub-lessees in such cases entirely at the mercy of the sub-lessor in collusion with his landlord would do serious practical harm. We have therefore provided that the surrender of a holding which is subject to a registered encumbrance shall not be valid without the consent of the encumbrancer and the landlord, and in case of abandonment we have provided (section 87 (4)) that the sub-lease shall only be avoided after the sub-lessee has had the opportunity of taking over, for the unexpired period of his sub-lease, the full rights and liabilities of his lessor in regard to the rent of his entire holding. These provisions appear to us to present the only method by which protection can be given to the sub-lessee without injury to the landlord, or without risking the conversion of these sub-leases into permanent transfers.

Merger.

"The only other point in the chapter to which I need draw attention is that we have omitted section 141 of the original Bill, which dealt with the

merger of the tenant's interests generally in those of the landlord. The section as it stood was, we thought, open to objection, inasmuch as it allowed of the occupancy-right being retained in the hands of the landlord, his tenants being thus reduced to the position of under-raiyats; but we objected to it also from a more general point of view, as enabling individuals to introduce serious complications into the tenure of property without sufficient reason. All that remains on the subject will now be found at section 22, the effect of which, stated in general terms, is that when the occupancy-right in a holding falls into the landlord's hands it ceases to exist.

Chapter X.—Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents.

"Chapter X deals with the procedure for the record of rights and settlement of rents. As the Bill originally stood these two processes were separate and were provided for in separate chapters. The Revenue-officer undertaking a record of rights had no power to settle rents nor to decide disputes. He had only to record what he found to be the existing facts of each holding, and the entries in such a record were to be presumed to be correct till the contrary was proved. This process, however, was to be supplemented by another called the settlement of rents, and the object of the Government in providing for this latter process cannot be better shown than by an extract from the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It was said in paragraph 99 of that Statement:

Provisions in the original Bill.

'It has been stated, in the remarks above made on Chapter VI, that it is apprehended that, in many parts of the country, the framing of a table of rates will be impossible. It should be added that, in many instances, the mere framing of a table of rates will not suffice to settle the disputes between landlords and tenants. In either case the only satisfactory remedy may be a settlement of individual rents by a Revenue-officer, conducted somewhat in the same manner as in a Government estate at present; and it is with a view to providing such a remedy that Chapter XI has been framed.

'There is, however, one cardinal difference between the provisions of this chapter and those of the existing settlement law which should be noted at the outset. Under the existing settlement law, when a Settlement-officer has, after the most careful and protracted inquiry, settled the rents of an estate, and his proceedings have been scrutinized and checked by the superior Revenue-authorities, every individual rent fixed by him is liable to be called in question in the Civil Courts, and that not merely on the ground of error in respect of some matter, such as the status of a tenant or the validity of an alleged lease, falling most appropriately within the cognizance of a Civil Court, but also on the ground of an error in regard to the quality of the soil, the estimated amount of the produce, or some other such matter with which the Revenue-authorities, conducting their inquiries on a great scale, are far more competent to deal than any Civil Court trying a suit relating to a single holding can possibly be; in other words an important portion of the work, after being done by those authorities who are most competent to perform it is liable to be pulled to pieces by another set of authorities, who are far less competent to perform it. The enormous amount of unnecessary expense, trouble, and vexation, which this system entails on all concerned can be estimated from the fact, stated by the Board of Revenue in referring to a recent settlement, that out of 2,391 decisions in suits brought to contest the Settlement-officer's rates, 2,202 were absolutely adverse to the plaintiffs. An attempt has been made to avoid this in Chapter XI of the Bill by distinguishing, among the various questions which may arise in a settlement of rents, those which the Revenue-authorities are most competent to determine and those which a Civil Court is most competent to determine, making the decision of the Revenue-authorities final on the former, and providing that the latter may ultimately be brought for decision before the Civil Court.

'The procedure of this chapter, besides being available for the purpose of Government settlements, may be made applicable by the Local Government—

'(*a*) when a large proportion of the tenants or of the landlords desires that it should be applied, and

'(*b*) when a resort to it is likely to settle or avert a serious dispute, existing or likely to arise, between landlords and tenants generally.

'It is applicable to tenants of any class, but would probably be made use of chiefly for settling the rents of occupancy-tenants.

'When the rents to be settled are rents which are subject to alteration by order of a Court, they will be *fixed* according to the principles embodied in the Bill, and so that they shall not exceed the maximum prescribed by the Bill in cases of enhancement. When, on the contrary, the rents are not of this description, they will be merely ascertained and recorded as rents are under Regulation VII of 1822.

'The Revenue-officer, having settled the rents, will prepare a jamabandi, showing the status of each tenant, the land held by him, the name of his landlord, whether the rent has

been fixed or ascertained and the amount of the rent fixed or ascertained. This jamabandi will be published, and, after an opportunity for urging objections against it has been allowed, will be submitted to the higher Revenue-authorities with the objections and a report setting forth the grounds on which the Revenue-officer has proceeded. If ultimately sanctioned by the Local Government, it will be again published, and will then continue in force for 10 years.

'While it remains in force it will be conclusive (except as will be presently explained) as to the rents payable by those tenants whose rents are shown in it as fixed. As regards rents shown in it merely as ascertained, and as regards all other matters contained in it, it will be merely presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

'It will be observed that, in thus empowering a Revenue-officer to fix rents so as to bind the parties, we necessarily empower him to decide certain questions (as, *e.g.*, that of the status of a tenant) which more properly appertain to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts and ought not to be finally decided by any other authority. It is not, however, intended that the Revenue-officer should finally decide such questions He may, if he thinks fit, when such a question arises, abstain altogether from deciding it, and, under section 155, refer it to a Civil Court, or leave it to be raised before a Civil Court in a suit instituted by any party interested.

'It only remains to add that, by section 163, the Local Government is empowered to charge the expenses of all proceedings, other than Government settlements, under this chapter to the landlords and tenants concerned, in such shares as it thinks fit.'

"Under the scheme, therefore, as sketched out in the original Bill, it will be observed (1) that the Revenue-officer, in recording rights, could not decide any disputes which might arise, and consequently his record could be of very little value; (2) that the Settlement-officer, though he could decide whatever disputes come before him, could only deal in a preliminary sort of way with a large class of disputes, which might afterwards be tried out by a regular suit in a Civil Court; (3) that though no settlement can in the nature of things be undertaken without the previous preparation of a record of rights, the two processes were unconnected in the Bill, and were treated as essentially separate and distinct.

Alterations made by Select Committee.

"I need not take you through the successive steps by which the procedure was altered, first in the Bill No. II of last year, a description of which will be found in paragraphs 71 to 77 of our Preliminary Report, and then in the Bill of this year as explained in paragraph 42 of our Final Report. It will be sufficient if I explain to you the final result of our discussions as embodied in the Bill now before you. First, then, we have amalgamated the two processes. It was obvious that on a Revenue-officer beginning to record rights he would find himself face to face with numerous cases in which, on one side or the other, the status of the raiyat, the area of the holding, the amount of the rent payable, were the subject of dispute. Unless he could deal with these disputes his record would be of little value, and it was obviously absurd to empower one officer to settle questions of status and area and then to send in another to settle questions of rent.

Two processes amalgamated.

Reasons for the change.

"It seemed equally unreasonable to empower a Revenue-officer, with all the parties and witnesses before him, to decide disputes and then to allow the whole matter to be re-opened *de novo* and fought out from the very beginning in a Civil Court. At the same time we wished in no way to diminish the security which parties now have in the decision of their cases by the most competent Courts and in the right of appeal to the highest Court in the country.

Powers of Revenue-officer.

"What we have done then has been to give the Revenue-officer, in the first instance, power to settle all disputes that may come before him. Where no dispute arises, he will record what he finds, he will not alter rents, and his entries will only have a presumptive value in cases afterwards brought before the Courts; where a dispute arises, he will decide it, on the same grounds, by the same rules, and with the same procedure, as a Civil Court. His decision will be liable to appeal like that of the ordinary Civil Court to a Special Judge, who may or may not be the Judge of the district, and will be subject to a further special appeal to the High Court. In appeal the High Court may settle a new rent, but in so doing is to be guided by the other rents shown in the rent-roll. In other words, there can be no second appeal to the High Court merely on the ground that the rent has been pitched too high or too low, but if a second appeal is preferred, as it may be, on the ground

Special Judges and High Court to hear appeals.

that the Special Judge, owing to some error on a point of law, has, for example, found the holding to comprise more land or less land than it actually does comprise, or has given the raiyat a wrong status, and the appellant succeeds, the High Court can, without altering the rates, reduce or increase the rent, as the case may be.

"The decision of the Revenue-officer in disputed cases, subject to these appeals, will have the effect of a judgment of the Civil Court, and will be *res judicata*, thus barring a fresh suit for enhancement for 15 years.

Landlords empowered to apply for settlement.

"In section 103 we have given a special power to landlords to have this procedure applied, on depositing the expenses, to individual estates, and we apprehend that in the cases of auction-purchasers who are met by a combination of their tenants and are unable to get at the papers of their predecessor, this power will be found very useful.

"In sections 105 and 106 we have made ample provision for the publication of the record and for hearing objections, so as to eliminate the danger of any one being prejudiced by entries made behind his back.

Ordinary settlements.

"All this applies to ordinary settlements which may be undertaken either by direction of the Government of India, or by order of the Local Government on the application of the parties, or in the case of serious disputes, in Court of Wards or Government estates or where an estate is under settlement. In fact, this procedure is the only procedure which will now be at the disposal of Government for the purposes of a revenue settlement. But this procedure allows of no alteration of rent except on the application of the individual landlord or individual tenant, and allows of no reduction of rents, except on the two or three grounds, such as diminished area and diminished prices, which can be pleaded as grounds of reduction in a Civil Court. We have, however, provided for a special settlement to meet special circumstances. Under the special settlement (section 112), the Settlement-officer will have power to settle all rents, and will, moreover, have power to reduce rents on other grounds than those ordinarily applicable, and all such rents as he settles will hold good for the same term of years as if fixed under a judicial decree. But this procedure, which gives unusual powers of interference, and which is meant to be applied only in circumstances in which the operation of the ordinary law is likely to prove insufficient, requires some strict safeguard. We have therefore provided that it shall only be applied after the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council has been obtained. It is an extreme power intended to take the place of Sir R. Temple's Agrarian Outrage Act, and I trust it will be resorted to as little as that Act was; but it seems desirable that in the exceptional cases in which it may be necessary to have recourse to this procedure, the Government should have the power of going to the root of the disputes and should be able to put the whole relations of landlord and tenant on a stable footing for a reasonable period.

Special settlements.

To be undertaken only with the previous sanction of the Government of India.

Divergent views as to the Settlement Chapter.

"I have dealt with this chapter at some length, because I think it is one of the most important in the Bill. The zamíndárs naturally object to it, because its operation tends, by the process of registering the rights of the raiyat, to lessen their own power of dealing with him at their pleasure, while the Bengal Government seem to look upon it as the one oasis which stands out, in the sterile wilderness of the Bill, rich with potentialities of rest and refreshment to the weary raiyat.

My own opinion.

"I am not sure myself that the raiyats will welcome the light of day in regard to their holdings more than the zamíndárs will welcome it in regard to their rents, but I am sure that the operation of this chapter, if wisely and discreetly carried out, will ultimately tend to give greater stability to all rights in the land, to reduce litigation hereafter, to give the Government the benefit of that real knowledge of facts in regard to the relation of landlord and tenant which they now have to pick up piecemeal through the records of the Courts and the registration officers, and the deficiency of which they so much lament, and that it will prove, as we are informed the similar record has proved in the permanently-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces, 'the saving of the raiyat'.

Tables of rates

"The next subject with which I ought to deal is that of the table of rates; but in our present Bill this chapter is like the more famous one on the snakes in Iceland. There is no longer a chapter on the table of rates. I have explained to you how special experiments have shown that only in very exceptional tracts were rates to be found so uniform as to offer any hope of the procedure being satisfactorily worked; and as a more effectual method of arriving at the same end has been provided in the settlement chapter, we have decided, with the consent of the Local Government, to apply the happy despatch to this portion of the Bill.

Abandoned.

Khamar or private land

"We have made some alterations in the provisions regarding *khamar* or *zirât* land.

Meaning of the word.

"A reference to paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons will show the intentions of Government in respect to surveying and recording *khamar* land. It must be explained that the word *khamar*, and the other words used in the Bill, have a great variety of significations, but in this Bill, as in Act X of 1859, the only distinction we wish to draw, or are in any way concerned with, is between that private land of the zamindars in which occupancy-rights do not accrue, and land which is not the zamindar's private land in which they do accrue. It was to meet a very real evil, *viz.*, the tendency to absorb into the landlord's private land large areas of land in which raiyati rights had grown up—an evil of the existence of which in Behar there is ample evidence—that Government took power in the Bill to record and mark off for the future in specified local areas all such land as is no longer open for the acquisition of occupancy-rights. The injury of the past could not be undone, but in a part of the province where the wholly agricultural population is not less than 800 to the square mile, it is obviously right to prevent any further encroachments in the future to the stock of raiyati land. We have supplemented the provisions of the original Bill by a section which allows a landlord at any time to get his private land recorded, so as to obviate the difficulty which might occur if he has to bring evidence of a past state of facts on a survey being ordered at some distant date, and we have given the tenant a converse power.

Object of the provisions

Instructions to guide the Revenue-officer or Courts.

"We have also given specific instructions that the Revenue-officer should record as private land all land which has been cultivated as such by the landlord for 12 years previous to the passing of the Act, and all cultivated land that he finds to be recognized as such by village-custom. In regard to other land, where local custom is insufficient to guide him, he shall look to whether the land has been leased specifically as private land in past years; but otherwise the general presumption shall be that land is not the proprietor's private land.

Distraint.

"Coming now to the chapter of distraint, we have maintained the principle that distraint shall not ordinarily be left to be carried out by the zamíndár's servants without the supervision of the Courts. We have by requiring it to be made on 'application' instead of on 'suit' materially reduced the expense. We have given facilities for an early application being made, and have empowered the Courts to issue in such cases an order prohibiting the removal of the produce pending the final order.

"We have also provided that when the Local Government is of opinion that in any local area or in any class of cases it would, by reason of the character of the cultivation or the habits of the cultivators, be impracticable for a landlord to realize his rent by an application to the Court under this chapter, it may, by order, authorize the landlord to distrain by himself or his agent; but that a landlord so distraining shall forthwith give notice to the Court, and that the Court shall thereupon depute an officer to take charge of the produce distrained, and proceed thereafter as if he had distrained under the ordinary procedure. The High Court is empowered to make rules regulating this procedure.

Chapter XIII.—Judicial Procedure.

"The alterations made in the existing procedure in rent-suits by the Bill as first introduced were explained in paragraphs 114 to 116 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

"That Statement then went on to say—

Explanation in Statement of Objects and Reasons.

'It is hoped that, when the measure comes to be fully discussed, other expedients for simplifying the procedure in rent-suits may be discovered, but, with the exception of those above referred to, none have hitherto been suggested which the Government of India would be prepared to accept. As regards the possibility of devising any effectual procedure analogous to that on negotiable instruments under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure, or any other form of summary or provisional remedy, the whole history of such remedies both in this country and elsewhere is against it.

'A summary form of procedure can scarcely help a plaintiff unless his case is of the simplest description, admitting of being answered only in the simplest way, and he comes into court armed with documentary evidence of so reliable a character that the presumption against any defence being possible is extremely strong. In such cases the Court may very properly, and with great advantage to the plaintiff, be empowered to decline to hear the defendant and to decide against him summarily and provisionally, unless he pays the amount of the claim into Court or gives security for it. But what advantage could be hoped for from a procedure of this description in rent-suits in Bengal, which admit of the most varied and complicated defences, in which the evidence on both sides is usually of the most worthless character, and charges of forgery and perjury almost common forms in the pleadings? If the legislature consented to provide such a procedure for rent-suits, it would probably feel bound to surround it with so many safeguards that the plaintiff would gain nothing by adopting it; and, even if such safeguards were dispensed with in the Act, the Courts would naturally be so cautious about refusing leave to defend or requiring security from a penniless raiyat, that the so-called summary remedy would cease to be summary, and, like the summary suits of former days in some parts of India, become as lengthy and complicated as an ordinary suit, with the further disadvantage of not being final.

'The truth would seem to be that facilities for recovering rents in Bengal should be sought for not so much in novel forms of procedure as in a reliable record of tenancies and their incidents and a simple mode of adjusting rents; in other words, by going to the root of the disputes which, though they may not always come to the surface, are believed to underlie a very large proportion of the contested rent-suits.'

"The Select Committee gave their most earnest consideration to the question of further simplifying the procedure, but without much success.

Changes made by Select Committee in their Intermediate Report.

"In our intermediate report we explained what we had been able to do, which was as follows:—

'We have excluded suits for penalties and suits for the recovery of possession of land from the special procedure prescribed in sections 191-197 of the original Bill.

'We have introduced at the opening of this chapter a section (159), modelled on a section in the Presidency-towns Small Cause Courts Act, empowering the High Court, with the approval of the Local Government, to make rules declaring that any portions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to suits between landlord and tenant, or shall apply subject to modifications. We trust that as experience is acquired of the working of the Courts under the new Act it may be found possible to exercise this power so as to effect further simplifications in procedure.

'For ourselves we must confess that, after the most anxious consideration of the various schemes which have been propounded for shortening and simplifying the procedure in rent-suits, we are unable to suggest anything of importance in this direction which would not involve a serious risk of failure of justice. In particular, while we are anxious to facilitate the service of summons and the proof of such service, we are unwilling to give any presumption of law against an absent defendant except on adequate proof of such service.

'We have, however, with a view to avoiding, as far as possible, the complication and delay which arise from questions as to the landlord's title being raised in rent-suits, made an important amendment in the section (164) which requires a tenant, admitting that rent is due from him, but pleading that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, to pay the amount into Court. Our object is to force the issue of disputed title to be raised separately and independently of the rent-suit, and we have therefore provided that the Court shall, on the money being paid in, cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person, and unless he, within three months, institutes a separate suit against the plaintiff and obtains an order restraining the payment of the money, it will be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

'We have further added a section (165) providing that when a defendant in a rent-suit admits that money is due from him to the plaintiff but disputes the amount, the Court shall, as a rule, require him to pay the amount admitted into Court.

'We have provided (section 173) that when a plaintiff institutes a suit for the ejectment of a trespasser he may claim, as alternative relief, that the defendant be declared liable to pay for the land in his possession a fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Court.

'Section 207 of the original Bill provided that a landlord or a tenant might institute a suit for the determination of the nature and incidents of the tenancy. We have (section 174) substituted the simpler and cheaper procedure of an application, and have empowered the Court, to which the application is made, to direct that a Revenue-officer shall make a local enquiry into any matter it thinks fit.'

Questions referred to the High Court.

"In addition we referred two questions specially to the High Court—

'What modifications it may be desirable to make, whether by rules or otherwise, in the Code of Civil Procedure, with a view to expedite the trial of rent-suits; and in particular whether it is desirable that landlords should be empowered to institute, by means of a single plaint, suits for arrears against a number of raiyats holding independently of each other.

'Whether any provision can safely be enacted restricting the right to claim a re-trial when a decree has been given *ex parte*. We are aware that a Judge is in no way bound to admit a re-trial unless he is satisfied that the summons failed to reach the defendant or that he was prevented by some sufficient cause from appearing; but the representations made to us are to the effect that the due service of the summons is systematically denied, and that the Courts too readily accept the plea, thus encouraging tactics the only object of which is to interpose delay and to involve the landlord in unnecessary expense in recovering his dues.'

Reply of the Judges.

"These questions were considered and answered by the Hon'ble Judges of the Court in their collective capacity. Their answers were to the effect that the modifications already introduced were unobjectionable, but that no modifications other than those 'could be made in the ordinary law applicable to civil suits, without opening the door to evils which would outweigh the advantages to be derived from increased expedition.'

'The suggestion,' they said, 'made in the Report of the Select Committee that suits for arrears of rent should be brought by means of a single plaint against a number of raiyats holding independently of each other would, the Judges believe, be impracticable and lead to delay, worse, in all probability, than those now experienced. The Judges have carefully considered the question whether, leaving the law unaltered, any changes could be made in the executive orders issued to subordinate judicial officers with a view to expedite the decision of rent-suits. The orders at present in force seem to provide almost all that is necessary to ecure the postponement of other suits to rent-suits and the prompt decision of all rent-suites which are not contested. The Court proposes, however, to direct that in future undefended rent-suits shall have priority over short suits, though both alike shall, as far as possible, be taken up on the date fixed.

'It would, the Judges believe, be extremely dangerous to enact any such provision as that proposed in clause (*b*) of paragraph (2), to restrict the right to claim a re-trial where a decree has been given *ex parte*, and on this point they agree entirely with the Select Committee. It is true, as has been represented to the Committee, that landlords are frequently involved in unnecessary expense and delay by the tactics of their raiyats who deny service of summons, but it seems absolutely essential, in order to prevent fraud by dishonest agents of landlords in collusion with the process-servers, that raiyats against whom decrees are passed *ex parte* should have an opportunity for applying for a re-hearing.

'The third suggestion is that a defendant in a suit for arrears should not be allowed to appeal from a decree passed against him except on depositing the amount of the decree. This proposal, which might, no doubt, serve to obviate some of the inconvenience, expense and delay now caused to zamindars by recalcitrant raiyats, would, however, it is believed, in many cases involve the defendants in very serious hardship. The Court is not, therefore, disposed to recommend its adoption. It may be observed further that it is always open to a zamindar to execute his decree notwithstanding that it is under appeal, in which case, if execution is stayed, the law provides that security shall be given for the due performance of the order that may ultimately be passed.

'The Judges are fully sensible of the necessity for affording assistance to the landlords in the speedy and cheap recovery of the rents due to them, and are aware that at present much real cause for complaint exists. It would therefore have been a matter of satisfaction to them had they been able to accept any of the suggestions put forward for the simplification of procedure and the removal of the means now too often employed by raiyats to harass their zemindars. It is, however, scarcely possible legally to facilitate the recovery of rents without putting into the hands of unscrupulous landlords or their subordinates weapons which may be easily used for the oppression of their tenants.'

Remedies proposed by the Judges.

"The Judges go on to point out that the only remedies for expense and delay are to be found in the lowering of fees and in the multiplication of Courts. On these points I am not in a position to say anything here, save

that, while I have no doubt that the latter question will be fully considered by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the former, in connection with the scale of court-fees generally, is now under the consideration of the Government of India. Further proposals made by Babu Mohini Mohun Roy with the object of shortening the procedure have since been considered by us. They were referred to a number of experienced judicial officers, but were not favourably received. It seems quite clear that no remedy is to be found either by summary procedure, by making returns of service conclusive evidence of actual service of process, by restrictions on the right of re-trial, or by any similar method. Rent-suits are tedious and expensive, because the issues to be tried are often intricate, and because facts are hard to be got at. With rights and rents recorded, with receipts and accounts properly kept, and above all with trustworthy agents, the zamíndárs would find many of these difficulties vanish. But if there is a real dispute a summary trial will not help. It only means that the real trial of the question at issue is postponed and there are two processes instead of one. I am afraid the Judges touched the heart of the matter when they said: 'It is scarcely possible legally to facilitate the recovery of rents without putting into the hands of unscrupulous landlords or their subordinates weapons which may be easily used for the oppression of their tenants.' I have dealt at some length on this subject and been careful to give the opinion of the High Court, because it is made a ground of reproach to us that we have not given any more summary method of recovering rents. I regret that we have not been able to go further. We have rejected no suggestion having any element of success in it without first obtaining the concurrence of the most competent judicial officers, and we have in addition to those abbreviations already mentioned added some more in the chapter about sales for arrears which I hope will prove useful.

Suggestions by Babu Mohini Mohun Roy.

"The general scheme of the Sale chapter was very fully explained in paragraphs 124-132 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and as we have not departed from the general scheme I will not go over the whole ground again, but merely explain the slight modifications of detail which we have ventured to introduce. We have included among 'protected' interests, that is to say those which cannot be voided by the purchaser, the right of a non-occupancy-raiyat to hold for five years at the rent fixed by a Court.

Sales for arrears.

"We have removed the limitation which restricted the decree-holder's right to get arrear-rents out of the purchase-money to such rent only as might be due for six months after the date of decree. It is not in the interest of either party to penalise the landlord's forbearance in abstaining from executing his decree.

"We have, in order to shorten proceedings, inserted in section 163 a clause enacting that in cases under this chapter the order of attachment and the proclamation of sale required by section 287 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be issued simultaneously.

"We have, at the suggestion of our hon'ble colleague, Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji, inserted a new section (174) allowing a judgment-debtor to apply to set aside a sale of his tenure or holding, on depositing in Court within thirty days from the date of sale for payment to the decree-holder the amount recoverable under the decree with costs, and for payment to the purchaser a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the purchase-money. Applications under section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside sales cause expense and annoyance to the decree-holder and auction-purchaser. It is believed that they are often instituted merely with a view to recovering the tenure or holding which has been sold; and it is anticipated that, if a judgment-debtor is allowed to recover his property by depositing after the sale the amount decreed against him, the number of these applications will be considerably diminished.

New section for repurchase of holding on payment of arrears and interest.

"Having decided that no alteration should be made by this Bill in the existing law relating to the incidents of the patni tenure, we have consequently excluded those sections which dealt with the sale procedure applicable to those

Patni sales.

and similar tenures. It will be for the Government of Bengal to deal with the question of making this procedure applicable to the summary sale of other tenures which may be registered under the Bill now before the Lieutenant-Governor's Council.

Contract sections

"I have a few remarks to make on Chapter XV, which brings together in one focus all the provisions we think it necessary to make in limitation of contract. The necessity of interfering with freedom of contract was fully discussed at the second reading of the Bill, and was then affirmed by the Council. I shall not therefore further discuss this question. I shall only deal with our alterations, and, first, I would point out that, instead of making our restrictions equally applicable to all contracts whenever made, we have divided these limtiations into three classes, the first one referring to all contracts whether past or future, the second to quite recent contracts, the third to future contracts only. In the first class are placed only those contracts which purport to bar in perpetuity the accrual of occupancy-rights, to destroy occupancy-rights already in existence, to allow ejectment without process of law, to prohibit improvements. The second class deals with contracts, purporting to bar the accrual of occupancy-rights during a particular tenancy, and in this class we have decided not to go behind the date on which the Government published the Rent Commission's Report and Bill. It may be fairly said that any contracts of this nature made subsequent to that date have been made in order to defeat impending legislation, and we think they should not be given effect to. In the third class, which only restricts future contracts, we have simply put in legal form the general statement that neither the accrual of the occupancy-right nor the enjoyment of the more important incidents attached to that right shall hereafter be defeated by stipulations in a lease.

Division into three classes.
First class.
Second class.
Third class

Reclamation leases

"We have left reclamation leases wholly to contract, save that we do not allow them to operate so as to destroy an occupancy-right which has grown up during the lease.

Chur and utbundi

"We have put *chur* lands and *utbundi* lands on a special footing, which is practically the same as that of the ordinary raiyat under Act X of 1859. No occupancy-right will be acquirable in them until they have been held for twelve years, and meantime the tenant will be bound to pay whatever amount may be agreed upon between him and his landlord. We have omitted the chapter in the original Bill relating to *bastu* or homestead lands, and have brought all our legislation on this point into one brief section, to the effect that homestead land when not held as part of the holding shall be dealt with according to local usage; and when local usage cannot be ascertained, then it shall be treated as if it were ordinary raiyati land. The varieties of local usage were so many and of such importance that any regulations which could have been framed must have done harm and have been found inapplicable in many places.

Bastu.

Supplemental Chapter.

"There are two alterations only in the Supplemental chapter which need be noticed. One is that when a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder holds his estate or tenure subject to the observance of any specified rule or condition, nothing in this Act shall entitle any person occupying land within the estate or tenure to do any act which involves a violation of that rule or condition.

"The other provides that 'this Act shall be read subject to any Act passed after its commencement by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council' In the absence of some such provision as this, the Bengal Legislative Council would, owing to the wide extent of ground covered by this measure of the supreme legislature, find itself practically debarred for all time to come from dealing with almost every question affecting the relations of agricultural landlords and tenants.

Bill finished.
Further remarks

"I have now gone through all the more important changes which have been made in the Bill since it came into the hands of the Select Committee, and have endeavoured to put you in full possession of the considerations by which we have been influenced. In performing this task I am well aware of the intolerable tediousness I must have inflicted on you, but I must still ask your

patience for a little time while I offer some remarks as to the value which should be attached to the two opposing lines on which the minutes of dissenting members proceed, and the real amount of protection given to the raiyat by the labours of the Select Committee.

"Turning now to the dissents, we find that they may be broadly divided into three classes: (1) those which object only to a few specific provisions of the Bill; (2) those which, accepting the Bill as a whole, express dissatisfaction at the insufficiency of the protection given to the raiyat; (3) those which object to the whole scope of the Bill as injurious to the interests of the zamindar. **Three classes of dissents.**

"It is not my purpose here to deal with objections to specific clauses of the Bill. The more important have been noticed already; the less important can best be reserved till the specific amendments on them are brought before the Council. **Specific proposals.**

"I wish, however, to say, a few words on those objections which are directed against the general scope of the Bill. It was not to be expected that a Bill of such importance and complexity as this—a Bill which has to deal with absolutely conflicting interests, which purports to set a limit on the power of one class to absorb the fruits of the industry of another class, and which has to regulate their relations in regard to the two leading interests of property and power—it was not to be expected that such a Bill could meet with universal acceptance or could fail to give cause of offence to those who on either side take extreme views. There are some who, if their views were carefully analysed, would see in the raiyat nothing but a serf, who look upon his rights as only interests carved out of the landlord's absolute property in the soil, and as being therefore entirely dependant on the landlord's will and pleasure. There are others who look upon the raiyat as having the true property in the soil, and the landlord only as the tax-collector for the State, as one therefore who should have no more part in settling what that tax is to be or from whom it should be taken than a collector of any other State assessment. Between these two extreme points there are many halting-places, and the dissents show that, while some of our members would have guided us some way towards the latter point, others would have had us adopt the high landlord view of the position and look mainly if not solely to his interests. The dissents are naturally coloured by the dominant idea in the mind of either party, and will, I think, to some extent have the effect of neutralising each other in the public mind. What I would ask the Council to consider is, whether it is true that in the words of one party we have 'signally failed to afford the occupancy-raiyat reasonable protection,' and as regards the non-occupancy-raiyat 'have neither given protection as regards his rent nor facilitated his acquisition of the right of occupancy'—whether it is true, in the words of the other party, that the 'measure is opposed to the just rights of the proprietors of the land and detrimental to the best interests of the country.' **Insufficient protection to raiyat.**

"Let us compare briefly the position of the raiyat under the old law and under the Bill as it stands. **Position of the occupancy-raiyat,**

"Under the existing law the position of the occupancy-raiyat may be thus described. In the first place, he has a great difficulty in making good his title to occupancy-rights. He must prove that he has held every particular field of his holding for 12 consecutive years, and in the absence of trustworthy village-records the proof is often impossible. He and his forefathers may have resided in the village for generations, but evidence of this is entirely immaterial to the issue. He may be able to show that he has held *some* land in the village in every year of the last 12, but if the fields have been changed his claim to the occupancy-right cannot be maintained. *Secondly*, the law, not content with making the proof of occupancy-rights very difficult to the raiyat, allows him to contract himself out of them, and these engagements, entered into without understanding and forced on the raiyat without adequate consideration, are rapidly becoming a common form. *Thirdly*, the law gives the occupancy-raiyat no protection from incessant enhancement. It enumerates, it is true, the grounds on which enhancements may be sought, but it does not prescribe the **Under the existing law,**

term for which a rent after enhancement is to hold good, and it does not prevent a landlord from instituting annual enhancement-suits, or from annually serving the raiyat with a demand for an enhanced rent. *Fourthly*, the law does not define the raiyat's right to make improvements, even of the most ordinary and necessary character, nor does it determine his rights in them in the event of his being ejected. *Fifthly*, the law makes every instalment an arrear of rent that is not paid on the exact date fixed in the raiyat's engagement or by custom, and allows a landlord to institute a separate suit for each instalment in arrear. As the custom of monthly instalments is common, the harassment which a landlord may thus inflict on his raiyat is intolerable. *Sixthly*, the law makes the raiyat liable to be ejected in execution of a decree for an arrear of rent, even though the sale of his occupancy-right by auction would more than satisfy the debt. Thus he loses, and the landlord acquires, not only the value of his interest in the land, but also of any improvements he may have made, and of any crops which may be still on the ground. *Seventhly*, the law of distraint is such that under cover of it landlords are able, if so disposed, to exercise a ruinous interference with the raiyat's disposition of his crops and reduce him to beggary.

and under the Bill.

"To turn to the corresponding provisions of the Bill. *First*, the Bill, by returning to the old principle of the khudkhast raiyat, gives him his occupancy-right not only in the actual lands held for 12 years, but in any land held by him in the village, and it meets the great blot of the old law by facilitating his proof of these rights. He has merely to show that he has held *some* land continuously within the village boundaries for 12 years, and he becomes a settled raiyat of his village. It is presumed in his favour, in any proceeding between himself and his landlord, that in the absence of proof to the contrary he is an occupancy-raiyat of the land which he is found to be holding. This presumption, which cannot operate unjustly to the zamindar, is very rightly thought to be of immense value to the raiyat.

"*Secondly*, the Bill prevents the occupancy-raiyat from contracting himself out of his status.

"*Thirdly*, the Bill puts an effectual check on incessant enhancements. Whether the raiyat's rent be determined by a Court or by private agreement, in either case the Bill says that it shall not be again enhanced for fifteen years. The Bill also puts a strict limit to the amount of enhancement by agreement, and that this protection is considered of real value by the dissentients is shown by the importance they have attached to it. The changes made in the grounds of enhancement in Court have already been discussed. The only change that is in any way likely to prove prejudicial to the raiyat is the enhancement on the ground of a rise in prices, and that not because it is unfair, but because it is workable, while the old law was admittedly impracticable. Even this concession the landlords profess to regard as 'visionary'.

"*Fourthly*, the Bill secures to the occupancy-raiyat power to make improvements and enables him to recover his outlay in case of eviction.

"*Fifthly*, in the matter of rent instalments, the Bill, while leaving the number and dates of instalments to agreement or local usage, provides that an interval of at least three months shall intervene between the institution of successive suits for arrears of rent.

"*Sixthly*, the Bill abolishes ejectment in execution of a decree for an arrear of rent against an occupancy-raiyat, and requires the decree-holder to bring the tenancy to sale.

"*Seventhly*, the Bill has effectually weakened the power of the landlord to use the process of distraint for purposes of simple oppression, though it remains a valuable instrument for the recovery of arrears.

"I say confidently that on all these points the Bill is an improvement on the old law, and, without any injustice to the landlord, fulfils the object of the Government, which was 'to give reasonable security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land.'

"To pass now to the non-occupancy-raiyat. I have already, with reference to Chapter VI, gone so fully into a comparison of his position under the Bill with that under the old law, that I need not take you over the ground again; but admitting that a certain amount of peril lies in the power of a landlord to eject him at the expiry of his initial lease when he is first admitted under a registered lease, and when the landlord sues within six months of its expiry, I would ask you to look at the effect of our provisions as a whole. The raiyat can, under the above circumstances, be ejected, but otherwise he cannot be. If the landlord wishes to enhance his rent, he can only do so by a registered agreement or by suit in Court. The raiyat is not to be ejected for refusing an enhancement, but the Court will fix a fair rent and he can hold on at this rent for five years. He cannot contract himself out of the right to acquire occupancy-rights. The Bill allows the period during which he holds under a lease and the period during which he holds at a judicially fixed rent to count towards the accrual of occupancy-rights; and yet we are told that all these things are vain. Neither in the necessity of registering initial agreements and agreements of enhancement, nor in the right to sit on unless ejected by suit within six months of the expiry of the initial lease, nor in the right to a judicially fixed rent with its period of five years, neither in any of these things nor in all of them put together is any protection afforded to the non-occupancy-raiyat nor is anything done to facilitate his acquisition of the right of occupancy. I leave it to you, gentlemen, to decide what weight should be attributed to accusations such as these.

The non-occupancy-raiyat.

"Coming now to the objections taken by the landlords, it is more difficult to formulate these, for they deal apparently with more than half the sections of the Bill and must be considered with reference rather to specific clauses than with the general scope of the Bill. The general accusation which I have quoted would seem to have been intended to refer to a Bill which still enforced the transferability of occupancy-rights, the extension of that right to the estate as well as to the village, the gross produce limit, the limitations on initial rents, the fractional limitations on enhancement in Court, the avoidance of all past contracts not in accordance with the Bill. I find no allusion made anywhere to the fact of these provisions having been struck out. I find no allusion to the simplification of the method of enhancement on the ground of rise in prices except that what Mr. Reynolds speaks of as a provision that 'puts enormous powers of enhancement into the hands of the landlord' is sneered at by Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji as more visionary than real. I can only say that we have endeavoured, and I think have succeeded in our endeavour, to give great facilities for moderate enhancement, and have striven, as far as was possible without injuring the rights of others, 'to give reasonable facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent.' The Council will, I think, easily understand from the general scope of my remarks and from the resistance we have offered to many proposals supported by all the ability and all the authority of the Bengal Government, that we have not lost sight of the just interests of the landlord, and I hope to be able to prove this with regard to the long series of amendments which it is proposed to move on specific sections. There is one complaint made by the representatives of the zamindars, and in a modified form by Mr. Hunter, on which I should like to say a few words. The complaint is that the Committee did not examine witnesses personally. Mr. Hunter sees very clearly that it was not possible for the Select Committee to do this, but regrets that the Rent Commission did not adopt the method—a method which, in enquiries of quite another scope, and, indeed, recently under the hon'ble gentleman's own auspices, has worked most successfully. Well! I am not acquainted with the reasons which induced the Rent Committee to forego this method. My own connexion with the Bill, and my official knowledge of the discussion, indeed, date from a much later time, only from the receipt of the Secretary of State's despatch sanctioning legislation; but I can quite understand that the Rent Commission did not act without good reason. Those who can recollect the agitation caused by the Indigo Commission of a quarter of a century ago may well have thought it dangerous to start an agitation on the infinitely more important question of rent by a peripatetic Commission of Enquiry. They

Landlords' objections.

Personal examination of witnesses.

Probable reasons of the Rent Commission for foregoing this method.

may well have thought that more light would be thrown upon the problem by the opinions and knowledge of the judicial and executive officers, whose business it is to enquire daily into the relations of individual landlords and tenants, than by collecting evidence which, on the side of the rich and powerful, would be forthcoming in abundance, and would be put before them with all possible skill and ability, while on the part of the poorer and humbler side it would be no one's business to collect it, nor could it, in the shape of personal knowledge, be got at save with infinite trouble and at some peril to the witness.

Such a course not open to the Select Committee.

"These and other similar considerations may have led them to prefer the method they adopted to that of a Commission going about to take evidence. I am not concerned to discuss the question whether they were right or wrong, for there is very much to be said on the other side; it is sufficient to point out that, when the legislature had once decided the general lines on which we were to proceed, it was no longer open to the Select Committee to adopt this method. Such a course is neither usual nor desirable. In fact the whole constitution of Select Committees of this Council renders it impracticable for them to go about the country collecting evidence. In what we did, however, we adopted, I think, an equally efficacious method. We have, during the past two years, submitted every section of the Bill twice over to the most thorough sifting at the hands not only of persons interested, but of experienced and impartial officers, judicial and executive, and to Committees which could test the experience and opinions of one officer by confronting them with the experience and opinions of another officer; and if the result has been a great variety of opinions, it is not merely because human nature is so constituted that opinions must differ on questions involving most important and antagonistic interests—questions in which the everlasting debate between old and new, between those who have and those who have not, must come to the front, but also because the facts themselves differ so widely; the facts of one estate are not the facts of another estate; the facts of one part of the country are not the facts of another part of the country. It is one of the misfortunes of legislation that in this country as well as in others, but more in this country perhaps than elsewhere, we have to make our laws applicable to a number of heterogeneous units of area and population, united together only by one common Government. We have to legislate in the interest of the average, and to neglect what is local and exceptional. This leads no doubt to difficulties. We have to insert some provisions which, in parts of the country, are not wanted; we have to omit other provisions which, in some parts of the country, are certainly desirable. Accepting this as the necessity of our position, not only have we endeavoured to get the fullest measure of light and knowledge to bear on our deliberations, we have also endeavoured to guide ourselves by that light and knowledge. We have given time—ample, abundant and overflowing—for the elaboration of criticisms, and for the collection of opinions, and the criticisms and opinions so collected and elaborated have been carefully and laboriously digested. The amount of literature that has gathered round this subject is such that no one except under the sternest sense of duty could possibly read, much less assimilate, it, and it really leaves nothing new to be said on any point in this wilderness of controversy.

Method adopted by the Committee.

Reason of great variety of opinions.

Difficulty of legislating for the whole of Bengal.

"The Bill was before the public in one shape or another for three years before it was introduced into this Council, and during the two years it has been before the Select Committee every section has been discussed and re-discussed from every possible point of view. I can safely say that never has a Bill been introduced into this Council which has had so much thought and consideration expended upon it by the outside public. There is really a ghastly irony in the accusation that we are now giving no time for consideration and are asking you to pass the Bill with undue and indecent haste; I am unwilling to look upon such an accusation as made in a malicious spirit, but it is really difficult to suppose that any one can attach serious credence to it. I can understand the advocates of the zamindars wishing to drop the Bill altogether. I can understand, though I cannot sympathise with, those advocates of the raiyats who would see this Bill abandoned in the hope that this may necessitate a more drastic

measure being passed hereafter; but what I do not understand is, how any one, who regards public and not personal interests, can wish that a growing agitation should be inflamed, and that dangerous passions should be further exaggerated, by a renewed and useless discussion of matters which further discussion cannot possibly further illumine. Yet this is, I understand, the recommendation made by the representatives of the zamindars. In fact, what I am now saying is really addressed to what is practically the first disputed question for the Council to decide. You have to consider whether this Bill should be re-published with a view to a fresh collection of opinions, involving a fresh consideration by the Select Committee, and the hanging up of the whole subject for another year, when precisely the same tactics would be repeated. I would answer that there must be some point of finality in all this discussion. The whole scope of the work of the Select Committee, since the Bill was last re-published, has been to prune excrescences and to cut away novelties. Our alterations during this session have not been such as to insert any novel provisions of serious importance into the Bill, nor such as to offer material for discussion outside the well-worn lines. We have ample evidence from various parts of the country—from Mymensingh in the east to Behar in the west, from Rungpore in the north to Orissa in the south—that the agitation on this subject cannot safely be prolonged, and that whatever is done in regard to the Bill should be done finally and at once. I believe I shall have the support of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in saying that it would, in his opinion, be seriously injurious to the interests of the province if legislation is now postponed, and I have no hesitation therefore in asking you to reject the amendment that the Bill should be re-published, and to decide on proceeding at once with the consideration of our Report and of those amendments of which notice has been given."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"The impressive words with which my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley has just concluded his speech may, I think, notwithstanding the plea for delay put forward by my hon'ble friend Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji in the first amendment standing in his name, justify us in congratulating ourselves on at last approaching the end of this long controversy, and on reaching the final stages of the Bill, which has been under the consideration of the Select Committee for the past two years.

"My hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley has, on the part of the Government of India, acknowledged our services in generous terms, and whatever may prove to be the value of those services I am sure that not one of us failed to appreciate the gravity of the work on which we were engaged, and the momentous results that must follow on our recommendations; for the task which this Council has undertaken, and on which we were required to advise it, namely, the revision and amendment of the Statute-law respecting the rights and interests of landlords and tenants in Bengal, is certainly second in importance to no measure which has come before it during the present generation. That law affects vitally the interests, the well-being, even the very means of subsistence, of a population of 60 millions of people, for the bulk of whom agriculture furnishes the sole means of support. With such a law, when it works well on the whole, no wise Government would interfere; but when it has been found mischievous in its operation, when it has been left behind by the progress of the agricultural classes, or has ceased to be applicable owing to altered economic conditions, then it is the duty of the Government to step in, and to bring the law into accordance with the requirements of the time. In fulfilment of this duty the Bill was introduced, and referred to the Select Committee, whose report, now on the table, we are, I hope, about to take into consideration. That report expresses the opinion of only a majority of the Committee on the points with which it deals. It was not to be expected that unanimity should prevail respecting a measure purporting to regulate questions so numerous, so delicate and so important, among members holding such antagonistic views as those entertained by extreme partisans on the side of the landlords and of the tenants. It was hopeless to think that those who considered that the tenantry throughout Bengal and Behar were living in such a state of contentment and prosperity that any attempt to amend their condition by law was altogether uncalled for could be brought to agree on provisions for that purpose with others who

believed that a diametrically opposite state of things existed, that the condition of the peasantry in many parts of the provinces was deplorable, and that the defects and abuses of the law by which this has been allowed and encouraged called for a speedy and drastic remedy.

"The reports and opinions elicited by the publication of the Bill, as introduced in 1883, and as revised in 1884, furnished the Select Committee with very valuable materials, in addition to those already accumulated, for deciding on the various contested questions, and the result has been a report with which neither party is fully satisfied. This dissatisfaction has been forcibly expressed in the recorded dissents, some of which blame us for what we have done, while others find fault with us for what we have left undone. Some censure us for needlessly and recklessly interfering with the existing state of things, others for having stopped far short of what was necessary to correct its evils. These contradictory animadversions raise a strong presumption that the majority of the Committee has avoided extreme measures on either side, and has turned a deaf ear to the songs of the sirens that, often with more vociferation than melody, attempted to lure us from what will, I hope, be found to be the course of prudence and of safety.

"Nor can this moderation be justly condemned so long as it effects the essential objects of the Bill. If there is one point more than another with which we have been impressed in the course of our deliberations, it is that the Government of Bengal is far behind other Governments and Administrations in the possession of accurate information respecting the condition and relations of the agricultural community. The existence of the Permanent Settlement relieved that Government from the necessity in its own pecuniary interest of making a record of rights in land—a measure the importance of which was realised at an early period in those provinces where settlements of land-revenue recurred at periodical intervals; and the mode of collecting the revenue by the single process of selling the defaulting estate at head-quarters deprived it of an agency in the interior of the districts, charged with the duty of making itself and its principals thoroughly acquainted with the landed classes, and all facts bearing on their condition. This being so, we felt that we were travelling along a somewhat dark road, and that a safe arrival at our destination was not likely to be achieved by rapid driving. The revised Bill undoubtedly does not go as far in the direction of tenant-right in its broadest sense as the Bill originally introduced, but it provides, I believe, adequate remedies for evils the existence of which is undoubted. It strengthens the defences of the raiyat at points which have proved to be weak; it does not provide him, at the expense of the landlord and possibly to his own destruction, with torpedoes to ward off attacks which there are no good grounds for anticipating.

"My hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley has explained clearly and at length the changes we have made in the Bill as introduced, and the reasons which led us to make them. I shall not, therefore, weary the Council or prolong what is likely to be a protracted debate by following him step by step over the same ground. The importance of the provisions respecting the occupancy-right will however justify my dwelling on them for a short time even at the risk of repeating in feebler language what has been said about them by my hon'ble friend; and in what I shall say I have in mind the objections of those who think we have done too little for the raiyat rather than of those who consider that we have done too much. My hon'ble friend the Mahárájá, who is to speak after me, will, no doubt, put this last class of objections as strongly as they can be urged, and I have equally little doubt that most of the speakers who have to follow him will fully answer his objections on this score.

"The land of Bengal is divided into 110,456 estates, owned by about 130,000 proprietors; subordinate to these proprietors come a body of middlemen whose numbers can be only guessed at; they are probably about a million. Lastly, there are 10 millions of raiyats. Of these last, occupancy-raiyats form by far the most numerous and important class. About their numbers also there is much uncertainty; the lowest estimate I have seen puts them at 60 and the highest

at 90 per cent. of the whole number of raiyats, and, being the permanent agency by which the cultivation of the soil is carried on, they are the backbone of the agricultural organism of the country. It is clear from this that the provisions respecting them will have effects far more wide-reaching than those relating to the other classes of the agricultural population, and that if we have failed in adequately protecting the rights essential to their welfare, we have failed in the most important portion of the duty laid upon us. To show that we cannot justly be reproached with such failure I shall, following the example set by my hon'ble friend, ask you again to consider how the Bill found the occupancy-raiyat and how it has left him.

"The constituent elements of a tenant-right theoretically perfect are fixity of tenure, fair rent and free sale—the three F's. I need not enter upon an economical dissertation on the relative importance and value of these three principles. My hon'ble colleagues are probably much better able to instruct me than I them on the subject. We had, however, to consider in Select Committee to what extent these principles should be given effect to in our provisions respecting occupancy-raiyats.

"After long discussions and some fluctuations of opinion we came by different roads to the conclusion that in respect of free sale—or the power of transfer—the law with one exception, to which I shall allude more fully when dealing with fixity of tenure, should be left as it is. We were fully conscious of the stimulus to enterprise and improvement of the land which the power of raising money on the mortgage of his holding might give to a frugal and industrious tenant, but when we came to apply the principle generally, we found the risks attendant on suddenly enlarging in this way the credit of a weak and impoverished tenantry like that of Behar so great, and the difficulties in other localities of conceding to the landlords a veto upon the practice without strangling a healthy and rapidly-growing custom which is, we believe, of great public benefit to be so insuperable, that we determined to follow the cautious advice of the Famine Commissioners, and allow the right to be governed as at present by local custom.

"Those gentlemen write as follows on the subject of transfer in Bengal :—

'Though on the whole we regard the general concession of the power of sale of those* rights to be expedient and ultimately almost unavoidable, the immediate course to be followed by the Government must no doubt be to a great extent governed by local custom. Where the custom has grown up and the tenants are in the habit of selling or mortgaging their rights in land, it should certainly be recognised by law, and where it has not it may be questioned whether the law should move in advance of the feelings and wishes of the people.'

"Article 41 of Mr. Justice Field's Digest states that under the existing law the holding of an occupancy-tenant is transferable by custom, and that in such cases no registration in the landlord's sherista is necessary. We, by section 183 of the Bill, expressly save customs, usages or customary rights not inconsistent with the Act, and by an illustration to that section call attention to its effect on the usage of transferring occupancy-holdings without the landlord's consent. My hon'ble friend Mr. Amír Alí has, I observe, an amendment on the paper proposing that we should go much further in this direction than we have done. The discussion on this will give an opportunity for a fuller statement of the reasons which actuated us than I need now trouble Council with. So far as regards free sale we have left the position of the occupancy-raiyat unchanged.

"Under Acts L of 1839 and VIII of 1869, a raiyat who claimed occupancy-right in any land was obliged to prove that he had held that land for 12 consecutive years immediately before the dispute arose. The unexpected effect of this provision was to make the acquisition of the status depend upon the will of the landlord, who had merely to shift the tenant about from one field to another, or, simpler still, to have the patwárí's papers, which were the chief evidence the Courts had to go upon, manipulated so as to show a change in the tenant of the holding or of some of its constituent fields. By either of these measures he

* *i. e.*, occupancy.

might prevent the accrual of the occupancy-right, or defeat it when it had accrued. The Bill renders these methods of getting round the intention of the law, if not impossible, at least a matter of great difficulty. Occupancy-right will henceforward depend, not on the holding of any particular land for 12 years, but on holding as a raiyat for that period any land in the village in which the right is claimed. To prevent the accrual of the right the landlord must turn the raiyat out of the village altogether—a much stronger measure and probably more unprofitable than shifting him about from field to field within the village; while, on the other hand, the raiyat will find it much easier to prove that he has held some land in the village for 12 years than that he held the same land for that period The same reasoning applies to the falsification of the patwari's papers. Such falsification will now be made more difficult to effect and more easy to detect. All raiyats are practically declared to be possessed of the occupancy-right in their holdings whose tenure of any land in the village as a raiyat has lasted for 12 years from the 2nd of March, 1871, or any subsequent date; so that no amount of shifting within the village will now avail to extinguish the raiyat's occupancy-right in land held by him, and no tampering with village-papers short of omitting the raiyat's name altogether will be effective for the same object.

"Besides this we provide further that all raiyats holding land shall in case of dispu e be presumed until the contrary is proved to have held all or part of it for 12 years—a presumption of which the raiyat has not hitherto had the benefit, though it is, in our opinion, based upon existing facts.

"Again, under the present law, occupancy-rights could not be acquired in land known in different parts of the country as sír, zírát and khámár. We have reason to believe that in many localities this reserved area has been unjustly and illegally extended to the injury of the raiyats. We have laid down strict rules for the guidance of the Courts in determining what is khámár or zírát, and have stopped the growth, after the passing of the Act, of the area in which raiyats are debarred from acquiring rights of occupancy.

"These provisions constitute a great advance upon Act X of 1859, and facilitate the acquisition of the occupancy-right far beyond the present law. I shall not anticipate the discussion on the amendment of my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds, by alluding to the still greater facilities which the addition of the words 'estate' to sections 20 and 21 would afford. I hope I have shown that even if that amendment be not accepted the gain to the tenant from the provisions of the sections as they stand is very great.

"Act X of 1859 left it open to a landlord and tenant to defeat the accrual of the occupancy-right or to extinguish it when it had accrued by written contracts. The mischievous effects of this have been so fully explained to Council both to-day and on previous occasions when the Bill was under debate, that I need not now dilate upon them. Suffice it to say that we have in express terms declared to be null and void contracts of this nature, whether made in the past or in the future. The law will no longer give effect to contracts whereby a helpless tenant signs away his legal rights at the dictation of a powerful and unscrupulous landlord.

"The existing law allowed of the ejectment of an occupancy-raiyat from his holding if the amount of a decree against him for arrears of rent was not paid within 15 days. This provision furnished landlords with a ready weapon for destroying the occupancy-right. It gave them a direct interest in dealing oppressively with their tenantry, and it has not been everywhere allowed to remain a dead-letter. The Bill puts an end to all this. It recognises the principle that the occupancy-raiyat has a valuable interest in his holding which the landlord cannot be allowed to confiscate, by enacting that an occupancy-raiyat shall not be liable to ejectment for arrears of rent, but that his holding shall be liable to sale in execution of a decree for such arrears, and that the rent shall be a first charge on the holding. The interest of the tenant will thus be saved from forfeiture when he is unable, from calamities of season

or other misfortune, to meet his landlord's demands, and he will obtain so much of the market-value of it as remains after the claim for rent has been fully satisfied.

"Here also we considered that the tenant should be debarred from contracting himself out of his rights, and we have provided that no contract, whether before or after the passing of the Act, shall entitle a landlord to eject a raiyat otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

"In close connexion with the point on which I have been dwelling is the legal power conferred upon the tenant in Bengal for the first time by this Bill of making improvements on his holding and of being recouped for such improvements when ejected by the landlord in the shape of compensation, or when his holding is sold in execution of decree or otherwise, by the enhanced price paid for the value added to the holding. This principle of compensation for tenants' improvements was adopted in Oudh in 1868, in the North-Western Provinces in 1873, and the extension of it to Bengal by the present Bill adds a strong bulwark to fixity of tenure for the occupancy-raiyat in that province. Taken with the other provisions respecting this element of tenant-right, to which I have been calling the attention of Council, it will place the Bengal occupancy-raiyat in a better position as regards fixity of tenure than that held by the corresponding class of cultivators in any other province of British India.

"I now turn to the question of enhancement, which is of no less importance. Fixity of tenure alone is of little use so long as the rent at which the tenant holds can be frequently and capriciously enhanced; on the other hand, nothing affords a stronger screw for squeezing successive enhancements out of a tenant than the arbitrary power of ejectment. An occupancy-tenant will under the threat of ejectment from his holding—generally the sole means of support for himself and his family—agree to enhancements which, at first small, gradually raise the rent to an amount which leaves him the minimum sufficient to subsist on. The two rights hang together and re-act on each other.

"By giving greater fixity of tenure we have restricted the landlord's power to exact capricious enhancements, and our next duty was to regulate the powers of enhancement directly conferred on him by law. These were twofold—enhancement by contract and enhancement by suit. The present law places no restriction on enhancement by contract. This was a point on which the Local Government laid very great stress, and at their instance we have provided that all contracts for the enhancement of rent must be registered, that the enhancement is not to exceed the previous rent by more than two annas in the rupee, or 12½ per cent., and that the rent is to be fixed for the same term as is fixed in case of enhancements by suit.

"The provisions of Act X of 1859 relating to enhancement by suit, according to the admissions of the tenant's friends and the complaints of his enemies, have proved for the most part unworkable—a state of things which my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds has described as a public scandal. If the law recognises the landlord's right to enhance, it should certainly not attach to that right conditions which render the exercise of it impossible. My hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley has explained fully the alterations we have made with the object of removing this defect in the present law, and I shall confine myself to showing how far we have endeavoured to provide that the increased facilities for enhancement afforded by the Bill shall not operate unfairly or oppressively as regards the raiyat.

"At starting I may observe generally that, the easier enhancement by due process of law is made for the landlord, the less inducement he will have to resort to irregular and oppressive methods for securing the same end—a result of no small gain to the tenant when we find in some localities rents doubled by irregular enhancements in 16 years, and raised 500 per cent. by the same means in some estates within a comparatively recent period.

"The first of the grounds on which enhancement is authorized by the present law is 'the prevailing rate'. This ground I should gladly have seen

omitted from the Bill. It appeared to me that, looking to the impossibility of now discovering a parganá rate in most parts of the two provinces, and considering the abuses which have been proved to have attended the working of this ground of enhancement and the greater facilities afforded to the landlords for enhancements on other grounds, they would have had no just cause of complaint if this had been abolished. The question, however, was decided otherwise by the Select Committee, and their decision has been accepted by the Executive Government. But while so deciding they felt that some attempt should be made to prevent the possibility of the manufacture of bogus rates to be used as a lever for raising rents all round: and have laid down a rule, to be found in section 31, which will, we hope, be effective for this end. My hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds has an amendment on the paper which he considers will be much more effective for the same purpo-e. Both the section and the amendment agree in providing that there must be a substantial difference between the rent sought to be enhanced and the prevailing rate, and that the prevailing rate is to be ascertained with reference to what has been actually paid for not less than three years, and both enable the tenant to show as a bar to enhancement that there is a sufficient reason for his holding at such an exceptionally low rate. Thus, whether the amendment be accepted or not, the tenant who has been allowed to hold at a low rate for special reasons will be protected from enhancement; only rents which are substantially below the prevailing rate will be enhanced, and the prevailing rate must be not a bogus rate, but one actually paid for such a period as will be a guarantee for its *boná fide* character.

"The section also provides for an enquiry by a Revenue-officer as to the prevailing rate if the Court cannot otherwise ascertain it satisfactorily. I need scarcely point out to the Council that the facts are more likely to be elicited by such an enquiry than by the evidence of witnesses whom the contending parties bring forward.

"I cannot understand how these provisions can be objected to as being but feeble checks on the abuses which have hitherto attended the working of the prevailing rate as a ground of enhancement. The omission of them and the retention of the prevailing rate in its present form would, in my mind, be much more disadvantageous to the raiyat.

"The next ground of enhancement, namely, a rise in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent, has been substituted for a rise in the value of the produce of the land for which enhanced rent is claimed. The reasons which led to the change have been fully explained by my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley. The landlords complained that the law in this respect had become a dead-letter from the difficulty of working the rule of proportion laid down in the great rent case, and to meet this complaint, which appeared to be well-grounded, the present scheme was devised. The Select Committee believed it to be sound in principle, and considered that they could guard against its operating to the injury of the tenant by the special provision which gave an enhancement in proportion, not to the whole rise of prices, but only to two-thirds of such rise, thus allowing a deduction of one-third to cover increased cost of cultivation, and still more by the general rule, to which I shall allude hereafter, by which enhancements on all grounds are to be qualified.

"The change has not given satisfaction to either party, and I see that my hon'ble friend Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji has placed on the paper an amendment proposing to revert to the old ground of enhancement which formerly proved so ineffective. If the old rule in all its clumsiness be restored at the request of the landlords, the advocates of the tenants will no doubt rejoice, and the landlords must expect little sympathy with future complaints as to the rule of their choice being unworkable. If the scheme of the Bill be retained, the tenant gets the benefits of the limitations to it which I have above referred to.

"Next, enhancement is allowed by suit on the ground of landlords' improvements, the justice of which cannot be gainsaid. Under the existing law this ground of enhancement, from the difficulty of proving the making and value of the improvements, must have operated unfairly to both parties. On one hand, it threw obstacles in the way of a landlord establishing his rights to enhancement, on the other it held out inducements to the fabrication and production of false evidence in support of claims which the raiyat as the weaker of the two parties could not always resist. The provisions of the Bill respecting the registration of landlords' improvements, and as to the considerations which are to guide the Courts in determining the value of the improvement to the tenant, will prevent enhancements being made for improvements which are not *bonâ fide* and which do not add to the value of the tenant's holding. No enhancement can be successfully claimed for an improvement which is not registered, and which does not increase the productive powers of the land; and in determining the amount of the enhancement, the Court must have regard to the cost of the improvement, so as not to give the landlord an inordinate increase of rent for what cost him but little, to the cost to the cultivator required for utilizing it, to the existing rent, and to the ability of the land to bear a higher rent.

"Lastly, comes the ground of enhancement on account of increase in the productive powers of the land due to fluvial action. This is a modification of the existing law, which contains no qualification as to the cause which gives rise to the increase in productive powers. My hon'ble friend Sir S. Bayley has explained that all other causes may be expected to fall under those which bring about a rise of prices, and, if they be not so, it is clear that the modification is in favour of the raiyat. In no case is the landlord to receive more than one-half of the increased increment so brought about.

"Among the grounds of enhancement under the existing law was the circumstance that the quantity of land held by the raiyat is proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent was previously paid. This provision appears in a different place in the Bill for reasons which were given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but an important alteration has been made in it for the benefit of the raiyat by the restriction that the landlord is not to measure more than once in ten years. In the absence of a cadastral survey such frequent measurements are a preliminary to a demand for increased rent, and give rise to serious disputes and much bitter feeling. Further, by requiring the Court, when determining the area for which rent has been previously paid, to have regard to the origin of the tenancy, the length of time during which it has lasted without dispute, local usage and like considerations, we have endeavoured to guard against enhancements which were really a rackrent being granted on this plea.

"I have thus gone through the grounds of enhancement recognised by the Bill, and have shown that they are each qualified by special restrictions to prevent their operating so as to weigh down the raiyat. We have, it is quite true, removed the public scandal to which I have already adverted, but in so doing we have not necessarily, we believe, subjected the tenant to rackrenting.

"Besides the limitations on the working of each rule, we have laid down for all cases the broad principle that the Court shall not in any case decree an enhancement which is under the circumstances of the case unfair or inequitable. It has been objected that this rule, however broad and benevolent in intention, will prove from its vagueness of no practical value for the protection of the tenant, and that we should have defined precisely in the Act for the guidance of the Courts 'a fair and equitable rent.' To such objections I can only say, try your hand at such a definition. The many able officers who have taken part in this long controversy from its first beginning, the Government of Bengal, the Government of India, and I may add the Imperial Parliament, have all failed to produce a definition of a fair and equitable rent which could be safely acted on by the Courts; and our Committee need feel no shame at being unable to do that to which they proved unequal. The Courts must be left to deal with each case on its own merits, and to exercise a judicial discretion

arrived at after a careful consideration of all the circumstances. That such a discretion will be inoperative in checking unfair and inequitable enhancements I cannot bring myself to believe.

"But although we were unable to lay down a rigid rule for determining a fair and equitable rent which would suit the varying circumstances of the six or seven millions of occupancy-raiyats throughout the two provinces, there was one matter on which we were nearly all agreed, that a rigid rule was both expedient and necessary. We recognised fully the landlord's right to enhance the rent of his tenants, and we authorized him to bring suits for the purpose on certain specified grounds, but we were satisfied that when he had thus attempted to enhance a tenant's rent, and obtained his enhancement, or failed to obtain it because there were no good grounds for it, the tenant should not for a considerable period be subjected to the worry and expense of a similar suit, or to threats of a similar suit, which would be equally effective for the landlord's object. This term was fixed in the Bill as introduced at 10 years, thereby following the precedent of the North-Western Provinces Act. In the Bill now before Council the term has been extended to 15 years—a term which, in my opinion, does not err on the side of excessive length. This provision gives the raiyat rest for 15 years. He cannot, as at present, be harassed by annual notices of enhancement which threaten to absorb the fruits of his industry and prevent his applying his full skill and labour to the cultivation of his holding. He has now the assurance that, let the karindár or thíkádár bluster as they may, so long as he pays the rent last settled, no legal pressure can be brought to bear on him; and this security and the independence engendered by it nerve him to resist all the more stoutly demands which have no legal warrant. I cannot hold this provision to be a feeble palliative; on the contrary I believe it to be a strong shield against unjust enhancements.

"We have also enabled the Courts to temper the rigour of their decrees by empowering them to direct that the enhancement shall be progressive if they think hardship would be the effect of giving full effect to it at once.

"The provisions as to the reduction of the occupancy-raiyat's rent are much the same as in the existing law, except that reduction, like enhancement, is made to depend on variation in the prices of staple food-crops. The same reasons which justified the adoption of this as a ground of enhancement warrant its retention as a ground of reduction. The arguments which tell for or against it in the one case are equally applicable to the other. If it is inequitable that a landlord should obtain an enhancement of rent on account of a general rise in prices or fall in the value of money as indicated by a rise in the price of staple food-crops, it cannot be contended that the tenant's rent should be reduced for this reason. On the other hand, those, of whom I am one, who hold that a rise of prices is a proper ground for enhancement of rent are ready to admit that it is an equally strong ground for reduction.

"We, however, go one step further than the existing law in this matter. We not only allow reduction for suit on specified grounds, as at present, but we provide a remedy for an evil which has already proved a scandal to the administration, namely, irregular enhancements of rent carried to such an extent as to endanger the welfare of the locality or public order. Under the former class fall those enhancements up to 500 per cent. to which I have already alluded, and under the latter those which brought about the Pubna and Mymensingh riots. With such evils the ordinary course of law is an engine too cumbrous and too tedious in its operation to deal effectively. People cannot be allowed to perish, or on the other hand to spread destruction over whole parganás while cases are being tried by the ordinary tribunals and fought out in appeal to the High Courts. The remedy must be prompt and drastic. We have accordingly empowered the Local Government, when it is itself satisfied and can satisfy the Governor General in Council that such a remedy is needed, to apply it by enabling a Settlement-officer to settle all rents and to reduce rents in any specified area generally or with reference to specified cases or classes of cases, if in his opinion the maintenance of existing rents would on any ground, whether mentioned in this Act or not, be unfair or inequitable.

"The power is not one to be lightly exercised, but the knowledge that Government has in its hands such a weapon must operate as a check on the oppressive exactions of grasping landlords.

"I have, I fear to the great weariness of my hearers, enumerated in detail the provisions respecting the rent of the occupancy-tenant, because it is on this point mainly that we are accused of having done least for him, or rather of having rendered his position worse than it is at present; but the objection underlying the arguments of some at least of the assailants of the Bill on this ground is not that we have done too little for the raiyat but that we have done too much for the zamíndár. They oppose really any ground of enhancement which can be made workable. They think that the raiyat will be better off by taking his chance under the existing law, which is so difficult for the Courts to give effect to, than if subjected to rules, however guarded, which can be made a reality. They are loud in their clamours against the restrictions by which it is proposed to qualify the rules in the Bill, but they have failed altogether to suggest others of a more satisfactory nature, or to substitute grounds of enhancement which would be free from the abuses to which they believe that these will be liable. We, on the contrary, think that no grounds of enhancement should be offered to landlords which the Courts are unable to work ; and, while recognising reasonable and workable grounds of enhancement in the Bill, we have, to the best of our ability and judgment, made such provisions as will prevent their working unfairly or inequitably. By doing so we withdraw a strong encouragement hitherto held out to irregular enhancements, and, instead of a fitful and uncertain protection arising from the difficulty of working the rules, we give to the tenant the security that the rules cannot be worked to his injury.

"As regards another class of objectors who describe the restrictions we have imposed as 'feeble palliatives impotent to restrain the evils which the working of the enhancement sections is calculated to produce,' I hope I have satisfied the Council that this description does not accurately represent such measures as the modification of the rule respecting the prevailing rate, the deduction of one-third of the increase claimable on account of rise of prices, the provisions that only *bonâ fide* improvements by landlords and the benefits flowing from them to the tenants can authorise enhancement, the precautions to guard against a tenant's rent being unfairly enhanced on re-measurement, the general rules as to all decreed rents being fair and equitable, as to rents once settled being undisturbed for fifteen years, and as to progressive enhancements, and lastly the power reserved to the Local Government to send in the Settlement-officer to reduce rents without reference to the grounds specified in the Act when the local welfare or public order require the adoption of such a course. If these be feeble palliatives it is difficult to say by what other restrictions the grounds of enhancement could have been qualified which would not amount to a declaration that those grounds might remain on the Statute-book as a reasonable concession to landlords, but that in the interests of the tenants no practical effect should be given to them.

"We have further, as explained by my hon'ble friend the mover, applied remedies to the abuses of the right of distraint, of the collection of rent by monthly instalments, of the power of bringing, or threatening to bring, frequent suits for arrears ; and we have endeavoured, by rules respecting the delivery of receipts and statements of account, to furnish all tenants with materials for resisting unjust claims for arrears of rent. Though petty in appearance, these are matters which closely affect the happiness and welfare of the raiyat.

"Finally, we have by the Record-of-rights chapter laid the foundation of a system which will in time extend to Bengal the benefits which have elsewhere been found to follow in the preparation and maintenance of an accurate record of the rights of the different classes having interests in the soil. This system cannot be brought into force over the whole country at once, and must of necessity be gradual in its operation, but as it spreads it will dispel the darkness as to agricultural facts which has so long covered these provinces, will

determine the mutual rights of landlords and tenants where they are uncertain, and by furnishing both with a correct measure of those rights will increase the value of landed property, will remove causes of strife, will deprive the powerful of pretexts for enhancement, and will strengthen the weak to withstand oppression."

The Hon'ble THE MAHÁRÁJA OF DURBHUNGA said:—"I regret that I cannot support the motion of the hon'ble member that the Bill should be taken into consideration. In my opinion it is not submitted to the Council in a form in which we can reasonably be asked to consider it. It comes before us disapproved and discredited by all parties. The raiyats are as much opposed to it as the zamíndárs; and are we, who are legislating in the interests of the zamíndárs and the raiyats, altogether to disregard their wishes and their opinions? Is there a single raiyat or a single zamíndár in the country who desires that this Bill should be passed? And if it is an undoubted and an undisputed fact that neither zamíndárs nor raiyats desire this measure, will this Council be justified in forcing it upon them? Are we to suppose that zamíndárs and raiyats are alike ignorant of their true interests? Surely they may be trusted to know whether a law will injuriously affect them or not. But if we are to disregard the expressed wishes of the parties who will be affected by the proposed legislation, upon whose opinion is the Council to rely? Are we to rely on the Select Committee? The Select Committee consisted of eleven members, but out of this number only three have signed the Report without reservation. All the other members have on most important particulars dissented from the Report. The Report, therefore, and the Bill, which has been drafted in accordance with the report, is practically the Report and Bill of three members only: and two out of the three hon'ble members have no practical experience of Bengal. The Bill, therefore, comes before us discredited and disowned by the majority of the Select Committee itself. If the Select Committee had been unanimous in their recommendations, some sort of justification might have been found for proceeding further with a measure which has been so universally condemned. But with this great divergence of opinion among the members of the Select Committee, there seems to me no other alternative but to withdraw the Bill. It cannot be expected that the members of this Council should accept the Report of the Select Committee as an authoritative document. If the members of the Select Committee are not themselves agreed as to the principles of the Bill, is it reasonable to expect that this Council should act upon their recommendations? If the Bill in its present shape is proceeded with, all the questions which engaged the attention of the Select Committee will necessarily be re-opened in this Council, and every hon'ble member will have to form his independent opinion upon them. But here an initial difficulty presents itself. There is absolutely no reliable information upon which you can proceed. The Select Committee had no evidence before them. They acted upon official opinions, which were generally conflicting and often misleading. My hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter has well described in his dissent the difficulty in which the Select Committee was placed. 'The Select Committee,' he writes, 'has been asked to deal with the entire relation of landlord and tenant in Bengal without being furnished with any body of cross-examined evidence to guide its deliberations. Opinions and statements, often conflicting and sometimes contradictory, have been furnished to it in large numbers. But it has not had the means of ascertaining which of these opinions and statements would have borne the test of cross-examination, or how far their discrepancies might have been reconciled. Absence of such data is the more to be regretted in a measure affecting land right in Bengal, for in Bengal, almost alone among the provinces of India, there is no central department of statistics * * * which might in some measure have compensated for the evidence of witnesses heard in the districts. * * * The result has been to leave in my mind an extreme uncertainty in regard to several important classes of rights with which the Bill deals.' Is this Bill, then, my Lord, ripe for discussion? Are we to legislate in uncertainty? Are we to pass a measure which will revolutionize and disorganize the whole rural economy of the country, without having any reliable data before us? From the very first the zamíndárs have

demanded an enquiry. They deny the facts and the assumptions upon which the Government of Bengal has proceeded. I will give one or two illustrations. The justification of the occupancy clauses in the Bill was based upon the fact that the zamíndárs of Behar were in the habit of shifting their raiyats to prevent the accrual of occupancy-rights. This fact, in their memorial to the Secretary of State, the zamíndárs of Behar emphatically denied. From my own experience I can affirm this denial. I can state as a fact that such a custom is not prevalent in Behar, and that I have never even heard of its existence, and yet the whole of the legislation with regard to those occupancy-rights has proceeded on an assumption which is absolutely baseless. Another charge made against the zamíndárs of Behar was that they rack-rented their raiyats; that rents were so excessive that the raiyats were left without a reasonable margin for subsistence. In their memorial to the Secretary of State the zamíndárs of Behar conclusively, as I think, showed that the charge was baseless, but the restrictions on enhancement have been mainly introduced into the Bill on the assumption that the charge is true. Is this fair upon the zamíndárs? Have they not a right to ask that their rights shall not be taken away on mere assumptions? Have they not a right to demand that the charges brought against them shall be sifted and examined before the legislature is invoked against them? But the Bill itself contains the best commentary on this charge. These raiyats, who are supposd to be so ground down and oppressed, are allowed to demand from their under-raiyats 50 per cent. more than they themselves pay. You are asked to restrict the demand of the zamíndár upon the raiyat, and at the same time to allow the same raiyat to demand for the same land 50 per cent. more than he pays himself. Can any inconsistency be greater? I have merely given these illustrations by way of example to show that we are legislating in the dark. The foundations of the Bill rest upon facts which are alleged and denied, and upon assumptions which are challenged as untrue. We have no ascertained facts before us upon which we can possibly proceed. There is assertion on the one side and denial on the other, and the truth has yet to be ascertained. If this is a correct description of the position in which we stand, is it possible to proceed with the Bill? How are we to decide between conflicting assertions? We may repeat in this Council the interminable discussions of the Select Committee, but in the absence of ascertained facts we shall not be able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. To me it seems amazing that we should be considering the matter at all. Among the many millions of people who will be affected by the Bill not a single voice has been raised in its favour. If it is passed, for whose benefit will it be passed? It surely cannot be wise to pass a Bill which will benefit no one and irritate every one. I look upon the Bill as disastrous in every point of view. It will be disastrous in a political point of view, because it will be regarded as a flagrant breach of the Permanent Settlement, and will therefore shake the confidence of the landed proprietors in the Government. It will be disastrous to the zamíndárs, because it will not only deprive them of their rights but will render zamíndári management for the future absolutely impossible. It will be disastrous to the raiyats, because it will give rise to endless disputes and lead to interminable litigation. For these reasons I am strongly of opinion that the Bill should be withdrawn, and that any measure which may hereafter be proposed should be drawn up on the lines of the present law, instead of sweeping away existing landmarks and disorganizing the whole fabric of rural society. I shall, therefore, vote against the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I have to apologise to the Council and to Your Excellency for not being fully prepared to speak to-day on this important measure. Knowing the strong opposition of the Mahárájá of Durbhunga to to the Bill, I not unnaturally counted upon his speech taking up the rest of this afternoon. I can only ask the indulgence of the Council in case my observations should in some respects be discursive, and in other respects insufficient, considering the importance of the measure before the Council.

"Your Excellency can well believe that it is with great reluctance that I have taken any active share in this legislation. My own heavy professional

engagements and the active opposition of many of my personal friends to this measure all combined to make me desire to avoid it. Believing, however, as I did and do, that some legislation on the subject was, in consequence of the admitted imperfections of the Act of 1859, necessary for the welfare of the country, I did not feel myself at liberty to decline to give what assistance I could to the undertaking.

"In this task the Select Committee have been beset by many difficulties, of which perhaps one of the greatest is the initial mistake that was made in not having two Bills, one for Behar and one for Bengal. I have always thought this a mistake, and I believe other members of the Select Committee have thought the same.

"In Behar, as a rule, the landlord is strong, the raiyat weak. In most parts of Bengal, notably in the Eastern Districts, the raiyat is stronger than the landlord. It was, however, decided by Government that the Bill was to be a general rent law, and not two special laws to meet the wants of the two provinces. We have done our best under these circumstances. But the result is unavoidable, that those whose eyes are mainly fixed on the poorest parts of Behar say we have not done enough for the raiyat, while those who mainly regard the condition of Eastern Bengal accuse us of having done too much for the raiyat and having done too little for the landlord. There have been very strong statements before us that in Behar, or portions of Behar, the raiyats are so rack-rented that they have absolutely no sufficient margin for subsistence; they are described as having an actual insufficiency of food. If things are as described by some of the officers of Government, and if this state of things can be remedied by legislation, it would justify legislation of a most drastic character for the special local areas where these evils prevail. If it be shown that these evils arise from rackrenting, and can be cured by stopping enhancement altogether, or even by reducing the rents, it should be done by special legislation.

"But all that we can do in laying down general rules for the regulation of the law between landlord and tenant is to provide such rules as shall prevent such a state of things arising where it does not already exist, and to arm the executive with power to interfere, if absolutely necessary for the public welfare, pending the further enquiries necessary for legislation of such an exceptional character. This I think we have done. My hon'ble friend the Maháráj á of Durbhunga denies that such a state of things exists among the raiyats in Behar, and it may be that the poorest class are sub-raiyats. It may be, again, that many of them are technically raiyats holding as such a very small portion of land, too small for the subsistence of themselves and their families, and eking out a scanty subsistence by holding land at a rackrent under substantial raiyats and by working as day-labourers. This state of things would require a different class of legislation. These considerations have led me to the belief that this question of peculiar special local areas must perforce be left to special legislation. It would be wrong to legislate for the sixty-nine millions in Bengal upon any idea that such was the case in general, or that such things prevailed to an extent which would justify us in offering a remedy by any general rules. Having said this much, I desire particularly to say that if such a state of things can be shown to exist, and to be capable of being remedied by legislative attempts, I for one am perfectly willing to adopt that special remedy which may be shown to be necessary. Before noticing the special provisions of this Bill, I desire to say a few words upon the history of the occupancy-right. The subject has been so exhaustively discussed on both sides that I can add little to what has been said, and what little I have to say arises mainly out of a fresh pamphlet recently published. I have here before me a pamphlet entitled 'Proprietory Rights of the Zamíndár,' issued by the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar. I am glad to see from this work that upon one point we are agreed. In page 12 I find these words:—

'Under the customary law the resident or occupancy raiyat was entitled to hold his land so long as he paid the general rates which were settled for the village or parganá in which he lived: so far both sides agree.'

"We have this much to agree with at any rate, that, on the universal customary law of India, there is a fixity of tenure, so long as a man pays his rent; and the book goes on to say that the real point in the zamíndár's opinion is the question of how he is to enhance, and it goes on further to say that the will of the zamíndár should be the sole arbitrator of the amount of enhancement, and it challenges us to show that at any time in Bengal since the time of the Permanent Settlement the ruling power has ever exercised the power of regulating the assessments upon the individual raiyats. No doubt, though by the institutes of Akbar, the relative proportions of the produce were settled between the cultivator and Government, yet, as Mr Shore said, even when the Government professedly dealt with the raiyats, it was found impossible in practice to assess each individual cultivator, and so the distribution of the assessment was left in Bengal to the zamíndárs. But this is very different from a right to demand what they pleased. I certainly agree with the Court of Directors that it was 'a general maxim under the Moghul Government that the immediate cultivator of the soil, paying his rent, should not be dispossessed. This necessarily supposes that there are some measures and limits by which the rent could be defined, and that it was not left to the arbitrary discretion of the zamíndárs.' It is, I think, quite evident that there was a right of some sort in the cultivator which was not illusory. There was some kind of right as regards the quantity of rent. The fact that it was the zamíndár and not the Sovereign that fixed the rent can be very easily accounted for. In a huge despotism like that of the Moghuls,—a central despotism,—powers to a very large extent were delegated to the Provincial Governments, which in turn delegated many of their powers to the great princes and the great zamíndárs; and we all know that these great princes and zamíndárs exercised the authority and the functions of Government, both civil and, to a certain extent, criminal as well; and therefore it came to pass that with regard to these matters of revenue over which there was no control by any Courts in those days, nor any written law, no redress could be had save possibly by petition to the Executive Government, which would, save in rare cases, receive little attention. So far as we know, no questions of rent were allowed to be discussed in the Courts, and the consequence was that the settlement of all questions *quoad* the raiyat was in the hands of the zamíndárs not as owners of the land but as delegates of the Sovereign. It is admitted now that the zamíndár had really proprietory and hereditary rights; but how could he assert those rights? Could he go to a Court of law and ask for a decree against the Sovereign Power? He had to take what he could get from the Sovereign Power; hence it was that with a despotic Sovereign Power all rights must necessarily be uncertain in their enjoyment. There was no tribunal to appeal to, and all proprietory rights were of a precarious nature. But we know that, however despotic a Government may be, rights of property must be recognised more or less. Subjects and rulers both recognise the existence of unwritten law and customs even under a despotism, and are generally guided by them, even though they often use their powers to trample on them. Therefore, I do not think there is anything in this objection, that the Sovereign did not directly fix the individual raiyat's assessment. If the Central Government was far away, the delegate was allowed to do what he liked. I think it comes to what Mr. Harrington says in his 'Analysis' that in the decay of the Moghul Power the ruling Power plundered the great zamíndárs, who were in turn forced to plunder the raiyats. That is, I think, the real explanation of much of the confusion which has been thrown upon this subject. When in later and more peaceful times the matter came to be examined, then the fact became clear, which is stated in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee of 1832, that—

'In the general opinion of the agricultural population, the right of the raiyat is considered as the greatest right in the country; but it is an untransferable right.'

"And they go on to say:—

'This part of the evidence before your Committee has been particularly adverted to, as it is of so much importance that the Government cannot be too active in the protection of the cultivating classes, for the vital question to the raiyat is the amount of the assessment he pays.'

"If this be so, we really find the position to be as follows:—It being conceded now that there is such a thing as a customary law giving such occupancy-rights, it follows that everybody who before the Permanent Settlement had held or reclaimed land in his own village, without exception, acquired occupancy-rights. What was the effect of the Permanent Settlement? It was a contract between the Government and the zamíndárs in which the Government gave the zamíndárs certain rights, and the Government had declared, so far as the Government could declare, that the zamíndárs were the proprietors. But this cannot be said to make any alteration in the unwritten law, nor could it affect any persons who were not parties to the contract; and the case may be stated thus. The man who came in the next day after the making of that settlement, who claimed land or held land in his own village, was under the same old customary law as before, and by virtue of that law acquired a right of occupancy. The truth is that, at the time of the Permanent Settlement, Government settled their own disputes and quarrels with the zamíndárs. They were very numerous, and zamíndárs had just reason to complain, and did in fact make the complaint heard in Parliament. The final settlement of all these difficulties as to the respective rights of Government and zamíndárs was come to in the Permanent Settlement. The Government, finding that the matter of the rights of the raiyats was an obscure and complicated matter, which they could not go into on account of its intricacies, left it alone, because they thought it could probably be settled by agreement between the zamíndárs and their raiyats, much in the same way as they had settled the difficulties between themselves and the zamíndárs. But what was the position? The raiyats continued as they came in to cultivate their lands and to acquire the same rights under the same old customary law, which was never abrogated save so far as it might be affected by the express provisions of any of the Regulations. The only difference was that, whereas before they acquired their rights against the Government and zamíndár, after the Permanent Settlement they acquired the same rights against the zamíndár, as representing his own and the Government title, and that the Government had left only a perpetual charge on the land with the duty solemnly reserved to protect the raiyats, and to legislate when they thought it necessary for their protection.

"But the hoped for result did not come to pass. The raiyats and zamíndárs did not settle their respective rights amicably, and so it befell that, at the end of 60 years, the legislature found it necessary to lay down some rules in regard to the enhancement of the rates of rent which were demandable from the raiyat. Now one of the main arguments of this pamphlet is that the legislation of 1859 was a breach of the Permanent Settlement; and they make it out in this way. They say that before the Permanent Settlement they had the right to demand rent according to their own arbitrary discretion. Shorn as they have been of their civil and criminal jurisdiction, and no longer representing the ruler's power, they still contend that their will is the measure of enhancement, and that the effect of the reign of law which the British Government have introduced is that the Courts ought to register their arbitrary demands as decrees, and that the resistless might of the executive should be at their call to enforce their decrees and protect their persons. It is upon this view of their rights that the pamphlet really proceeds. It is upon that ground, they say, that we departed from the Permanent Settlement in that Act of 1859. I deny that altogether. I think it was clearly competent to the Government to legislate as it then did. But it is idle to go into a question like that, because, if they once admit that the Government had the power, in 1859, to make these rules to regulate the rent, and to define the occupancy-raiyat, they cannot deny that this Council has in 1884 the right to amend the definition and the rules. If they rest on the argument that the legislation of 1859 was improper, we can only say that that question is long ago concluded by authority, and that it is useless to discuss it save as a forensic exercise. As regards the position in 1859, it stood very much in this way. Nothing had been done for 60 years, and it was found that matters were not satisfactory. The legislature came to the conclusion to make rules. They first desired to define who had the right of occupancy, so as to enable the Courts to ascertain that fact. Then they pro-

ceeded to make what they considered to be fair and equitable rules to guide the Courts in decreeing enhancements of the rents of occupancy-raiyats, and they made an express reservation that the occupancy-right should not accrue in respect of any land as to which the raiyat had contracted expressly that he would give it up at a certain time. As regards those raiyats who had not a right of occupancy, it was decided that they must give up the land on reasonable notice; but that so long as they were allowed to remain, no more than a fair and equitable rent could be demanded from them.

"These were the main provisions, but complaints were soon heard. The zamíndárs complained that the grounds of enhancement were unworkable, and that they found moreover often insurmountable difficulties in obtaining in fact the enhancement to which they were in theory entitled; while those who had at heart the interests of the raiyat complained that the effect of the definition as construed by the Courts was to defeat the intention of the framers of the Act, and to shut out from the status of occupancy a large number of raiyats who were entitled to it. It was complained of on both sides. The raiyats, or those who spoke for them, complained that they had very great difficulty in proving the occupancy-right. They pointed out the immense difficulty of proving 12 years' continued cultivation of the same plot of land, in that there were no fences as in England. The raiyat might be holding five or six little plots in a large plain of rice-land divided into plots by temporary ridges of mud. The only documentary evidence, measurement-papers and zamíndári records of rents and holdings were all in the hands of the zamíndárs and liable to falsification by zamíndári servants. They also complained in respect of various portions of Behar that there was a practice of shifting them from one village to another. Now I understand my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá to say he has ascertained that that is not done for the purpose of preventing the accrual of the occupancy-right. That may be so, but this much is certain, that for some reason or other the raiyats in many, if not most, parts of Behar were unable to avail themselves of the protection of the occupancy clauses even to the limited extent which their brethren in Bengal could and did. On the other hand, the zamíndár complained, and complained rightly, that he could not get the enhancement he was in theory entitled to. We all know the immense difference between what is the result in theory and fact. It was one thing to discover the motive power of steam and another to construct the locomotive engine. The data were left to the Courts to discover, and unless the Courts found the data it was impossible to work the rules at all; and in working these rules there were very many difficulties. I will not go into them in detail; they are familiar to all who are conversant with the subject. Now it is a very demoralising state of things when we dangle before a man's eyes his rights, and assure him they are his rights, and send him to our Courts to enforce them, and then provide the Courts with such rules that the odds are against his getting them. Perhaps the most workable of the rules was the 'prevailing rate' as interpreted by the Courts, but the vagueness of the expression 'places adjacent' rendered this uncertain. Besides, if the 'prevailing rates' were too low, he got no remedy under this head. It has been said that it was the outcry of the zamíndárs on this head, and on the score of difficulty in realising rents, that led to this legislation, and that we have forgotten this, and legislated in favour of the raiyat instead. But we have tried to grapple with both the evils above mentioned by altering the definition in favour of the raiyat and making the grounds of enhancement workable in favour of the zamíndár; and if we have failed to facilitate in any marked degree the realisation of rent, it is because all the summary remedies proposed failed to yield just and satisfactory results. Having failed ourselves to do any more than is here set forth, we applied to the Judges, and the Council have seen their answer.

"As to the charge of having legislated for the raiyat without sufficient reason, you will have seen what has been said about the imperfection of the Act of 1859, from its passing to the present day, and attention had been directed afresh to this matter by the recent famines, and it was felt to be unjust to redress the complaints of the one side without taking into consideration the just demands of the other side. Besides, it became apparent that our best

method of carrying out the often declared policy of the Government of protecting the cultivating classes, who form the bulk of the population, lay in extending the definition of the occupancy-right in such a way and to such an extent as to secure the fruition of that right to the great mass of the raiyats, who in my judgment ought to possess and enjoy it. Believing that with an advancing education nothing but trouble can befall us if our laws do not recognise what the agricultural population firmly believe to be their old and just right, that is, the right of occupancy, I have not hesitated to accept such amendment of law as seemed necessary to that end. I will endeavour to describe briefly what we have done on this essential point. The whole revenue map of Bengal, speaking roughly, is divided into small village areas of different sizes and shapes called mauzás. Now, a resident raiyat had by the old custom a right of occupancy in the land in his own village, but in no other land. New villages sprang up, and even within the same village area arose detached clusters of homesteads, subsidiary villages or tolas came into existence, many of them near the boundary of the next village; and as the cohesion of the old village communities with their old organisation decayed, it became more common for the inhabitant of one village to become a permanent cultivator, though not a resident, of an adjoining village. It was thought right in 1859 to make permanence of cultivation and not residence the ground of the occupancy-right. I think this was only such a modification of the old law as might fairly be made to suit the altered conditions of the times, and so the rule laid down in 1859 was that whether a raiyat was a khudkhast raiyat or pykasht raiyat, yet having shown that he cultivated the same land for twelve years he should have a right of occupancy. The mistake was in providing that he should show that he had cultivated that particular piece of land for twelve years. The amendment that we have made is by providing that it should be enough that he is a permanent cultivator either in this or that village area, and that he should thereupon be considered to be an occupancy-raiyat of those village areas in which he is a permanent cultivator. Now this makes a great difference, as we get rid of the whole difficulty of proving that he cultivated a particular plot of land for twelve years. If he is a cultivating raiyat of one mauzá or village where he has his house and in two mauzás alongside, he should be held to be a settled raiyat of the whole three mauzás and have a right of occupancy in all of them.

"It must be abundantly known that a raiyat is not a man who goes about as a nomad, but is really attached to his own village; and so it follows in reason and common sense that he cannot cultivate except near his own village where his home is. If he takes up land he generally takes it up permanently. He may take it up for a temporary purpose, but ordinarily he takes it up either in his own mauzá or in the adjoining ones, and then no power can drive these men out of their own villages. The result is that this rule goes far to secure that the ordinary class of raiyats shall be entitled to the occupancy-right. We have made a further provision. Whereas the Act of 1859 said 'you shall be an occupancy-raiyat of every piece of land which you have cultivated for twelve years,' yet it has this exception, 'provided that the landlord does not prove a contract by which the raiyat took up the land on the condition of not being an occupancy-raiyat.' It is no doubt a strong thing to override a written contract, but it was thought that there was a tendency to insert this in every contract, and there is no doubt that it would be inserted to a very large extent; and therefore the Committee assented, though not without reluctance, to the insertion of a provision by which the raiyat is barred from contracting himself out of his occupancy-right. It was of very paramount importance to my mind that we should secure this right of occupancy to the raiyats, and not leave room for any device by which it might be defeated, bearing in mind that with illiterate and poor persons anxious to get land a provision of the kind might easily be slipped into a document. It was also apparent that both the zamíndárs and under-tenure-holders here are not people who desire the possession of land for cultivation, but they are simply rent-receivers. The only thing they desire is that the land shall be cultivated by the raiyats, and that they will pay as much rent as possible, and as regards the bulk of the zamíndárs of

Bengal, there is not much hardship, because you are merely attaching a customary incident to the holding, and the only result is that the landlord is bound to enhance according to certain rules and not arbitrarily. Such a man cannot very much complain if we provide that the land shall be held under such circumstances that the right to enhance shall not be arbitrary but according to fixed rules. But there is another class of proprietors in respect of whom there really appears to be considerable hardship. These are persons who acquired land for the purpose of cultivating, at an expense beyond the power of the raiyat, certain valuable crops, such as tea and indigo. They have great ground to complain of these restrictions, namely, that it prevents them letting out temporarily to residents of the village any lands which they do not for that year wish to cultivate themselves. They say, very rightly, 'we want to let out the lands, which we wish to be cultivated for a year or two.' Take an ordinary case. The indigo plant derives its nourishment very far down in the ground, and it is a very exhausting crop. Rice, on the other hand, grows right on the top of the land, and does not exhaust the land except near the surface. An indigo-planter has in his hands a large tract of land, say, of 2,000 bighás, on which he grew indigo last year. The raiyats, on the other hand, have another tract of land in their possession, and they come under the new Bill and say, 'let us have the land, which will give us an abundant crop of rice, and do you take our land for indigo for this year. We will pay you so much for your land, and we will give you back your land next year.' Under our legislation the zamíndár is obliged to say 'I must let the land to a person from another village, because you will acquire occupancy-rights in this land; you are not competent to contract, and therefore, though a stranger offers me only half the rent, I must either let it to him or keep the land fallow or try and grow another crop of indigo, because the legislature has determined that you shall not contract yourself out of the right of occupancy. I should have to trust to your honesty, because the law will not recognise a contract entered into by you.' There is no doubt whatever of the very considerable hardship of this provision, and the only thing which will justify the doing of it is that the class it will affect is small. It is not very clear how landlords can protect themselves against this provision. Possibly they may do so by letting the land to a stranger or by getting the raiyats to exchange the lands which they cultivate, under some form of contract not amounting to a tenancy. But this, even if possible, would not meet all cases. I still hope that my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert may see his way to drafting some clauses which will give relief in these cases, while providing against abuse.

"The evil to be guarded against is that, if a raiyat is allowed to contract himself out of the occupancy-right, such a condition would, I fear, in time be be found in every pattá, and thus the main object of protecting the occupancy-right would be defeated. The result of this legislation is that the bulk of the raiyats must be occupancy-raiyats, though new raiyats coming in from time to time would not become occupancy-raiyats until the expiration of twelve years.

"We have gone further and provided that when a raiyat is found cultivating as a raiyat, that is, paying rent for any piece of land, he shall in a suit by his landlord to whom he pays rent have the advantage of a presumption that he has been cultivating that piece of land for twelve years.

"The reasons for doing this are that the documentary evidence on this head is in the landlord's hands, and not in his, and that as a matter of fact most of the land is cultivated permanently, and the raiyat is often so poor and illiterate and so ill equipped to meet litigation, and so ill provided with money and reliable evidence, that it was feared that, without some provision of this kind, our efforts to secure him the enjoyment of the occupancy-right would not have the desired effect.

"This provision has been much complained of, but many of the strictures made on it are based on misconception. He does not by this clause get a general presumption that he is an occupancy-raiyat in consequence of his holding some undisclosed piece of land in the village or the estate. He gets the

presumption only as against the landlord to whom he pays his rent, and who has the best evidence in his hands, and only as regards the particular land in dispute. This limitation, when duly borne in mind, disposes of many of the objections made against this presumption, though no doubt some remain in the case of the auction-purchaser, and will have to be discussed on the proposed amendments. But I think, in spite of them, it should be retained. As to the relief to the raiyat in cases when his occupancy-right is threatened to be disputed in Court, it is immense. The difference in all countries is great when the onus of proof is shifted on one side or the other. The person on whom the onus of proof lies has always to discharge a heavy burden. But if the onus of proof is so burdensome in all cases in countries where facts are more or less ascertainable, what must it be in this country, where everything brought before the Courts is too often illusory, where oral testimony evidence is so often worthless, and documentary evidence is frequently forged? I don't mean to say that the zamíndars tamper with their documentary evidence, but it is quite certain that the gumáshtas and other inferior servants do it. This being the state of things, it makes an enormous difference on which side the burden of proof is thrown, and it may be said that it is easier for the zamíndár with his documentary evidence to prove that the particular piece of land has not been held by the raiyat for 12 years than for the raiyat to prove that it has been so held. I think that is going a long way in behalf of the raiyat, and I am astonished to find that my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds appears to think that we have not gone far enough, and that we ought to give him an occupancy-right in the estate, if he has held any land in any part of it for 12 years. I must point out the difference between a village and an estate, and the effect of introducing the word 'estate,' which has been cut out by the majority of the Committee. The villagers are the villagers of a particular village, just as much as parishioners are parishioners of a particular parish; and the best illustration is to describe a village as a parish. Then the position is this. If a man is asked where he comes from, he at once says, 'I am so and so, the son of so and so, of a particular village.' On the other hand, an estate is an abstraction, a revenue-unit on which the Government revenue is paid, and which is liable to be sold up in default of payment of revenue. This unit is sometimes very large. It extends sometimes to 50 or 100 miles. Still the zamíndars frequently sublet the estate in whole or in part, often in a number of perpetual tenures, generally known in Bengal as patnís. Each patnídár may again sublet in perpetuity by one or more under-patnís, and so on.

"Now, it is the lowest in gradation of the under-landholders who has to deal direct with the raiyat. He perhaps has in his tenure 10 villages out of 100 or 1,000 forming the estate, or he may have only one village. He can tell who are the raiyats of his villages. He has got power there and the means of knowledge, but with regard to the other villages in the estate he knows no more than I do. Why should the tenure-holders of other villages give him any information? Now, what is the result? When in good faith a small tenure-holder has let a little piece of land to a stranger, this stranger says 'No doubt I said I will give up the land in a year or two, but I have a brother 20 miles away in the same estate; and although I am not even on the register of the landowner there, I enjoy it jointly with my brother, and under the cover of my brother I am a settled raiyat of the whole estate, and therefore I cannot cultivate any land in this large estate without acquiring the right of occupancy.'

"The particular landlord of this man knows nothing of the distant place, and cannot well ascertain whether the story is true or false. There is no warrant for this in the old customary law of the country, and I do not see any reason for doing that which it is so very difficult to justify. I am aware that this word 'estate' is in the Secretary of State's despatch, and in the Bill as originally framed; but it is doubtful if the Secretary of State ever considered this particular point, or used the word in this sense. But whether he did or not matters little, for neither his despatch nor the Bill as first drafted contained the presumption, and it is very evident to me that my hon'ble friend cannot have both. It is going altogether too far.

"I hope I have satisfactorily shown that we have done a great deal for these occupancy-raiyats, and that we have strong reason for doing it. I have next to consider what we have done for the zamíndárs, because the allegation is that, while we have done a little for the raiyat, we have done nothing for the zamíndár. First of all, we have provided that the rise of prices shall be a ground of enhancement. It appears to me that that is in effect to fix the present rent in the staple grain of the country, so that the zamíndárs shall get the benefit of a rise in the value of the grain, with this proviso, that they shall not get the whole of the rise but only two-thirds, one-third being reserved to cover the increased cost of production, and that the rise should be a rise in the average price of over a period of ten years. It must be evident that this will be very beneficial to the zamíndár. First, we know that the value of money, as compared with the value of grain, has been falling; that 12 annas per maund was the price of rice at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and we see how enormously more silver it now takes to purchase a maund of rice. The result of this amendment is to establish a sort of self-acting scale by which the Courts, by performing a simple sum in arithmetic by reference to the Government price-list, would regulate the enhancement, and the zamíndár would be enormously benefited, and saved much of the present harassing and uncertain litigation. We know that in a great part of the country the rise in the price of cereals has been very great, but the provision in the Bill merely fixes the rent of the zamíndár, so far as the ground goes, at so many maunds of grain. At the present time no permanent fall of prices need be expected, as prices are steadily rising over decennial periods, though they are falling in certain years which only affect the average. No doubt the zamíndár may say, 'Why do you call this a ground of enhancement at all? It is merely adjusting the rent to meet the depreciation of money as compared with grain.' But it is something which he had not before, and which will give him steady enhancement, and, this being so, no word-splitting will alter the reality of this ground of enhancement, and most zamíndárs who wish to get on without harassing litigation will hail this as a substantial relief from the present position as regards the power of enhancing occupancy-raiyats. On the other hand, it has been said that this is a very sharp weapon to place in the hands of the zamíndárs, and that this enhancement ought to be treated as a great boon, and that, this boon being granted, the prevailing rate ought to be struck out. But this is simple justice to the zamíndár if you accept the Secretary of State's clear enunciation that the rents at present existing are to be considered fair, and not to be reduced except under special cases. The real meaning of the complaint is that it is believed that certain parts of Behar are rackrented already, and that any enhancement we legalise is an unmixed evil.

"If the districts of Behar are so rackrented, nothing you can do in the way of laying down general principles will help it. You must have special legislation to meet such cases. I therefore say that what we have done in respect of enhancement on the ground of rise in prices, while it is but justice to the zamíndár, greatly betters his position, and is a substantial amendment in his favour. Then we come to the question of the prevailing rate. It has been said that that provision should be struck out. I wish to point out that enhancement on the ground of the prevailing rate has existed in one form or another from the time of the Permanent Settlement. This ground of the prevailing rate is a ground on which enchancement was allowed, and it was put in the Act of 1859, and it has been worked ever since. We have been strongly pressed by the Government of Bengal to drop the 'prevailing rate' as a ground of enhancement. And I observe that His Honour, in his official dissent, assumes, on the strength of the opinion given by various persons, that this ground is never worked except by fictitious rates. But though there are false cases started under every law that we have made, and fictitious evidence manufactured to meet the requirements of the law, yet, so far as I can learn, the majority of the cases on the prevailing rate contain no more perjury or fabrication than seems to be incidental to the bulk of litigation in this country. At any rate, the appeal pending in the High Court, in which the Government claim on the

ground of 'prevailing rate,' enhancements from 100 to 400 per cent., has a strong bearing on this and the next point.

"As to this point, it would seem to show that the legal advisers of Government share my opinion that it is possible to prove an enhancement case on the ground of the prevailing rate without having recourse to fictitious rates or any demoralising process, for it cannot be supposed that any element of that character enters into a case which is in charge of that venerable body the Board of Revenue and the officials under its orders. Of all the grounds given in Act X of 1859, the ground of the prevailing rate has, I think, proved the most workable. I cannot share the apprehension of my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds that we have left the occupancy-raiyat defenceless in the matter of fair rent and liable to be forced up to a rackrent.

"The 'prevailing rate,' which is even more necessary under this Bill than it was before to check the effects of fraud and favouritism of gumáshtas and others, cannot bring the rent higher than the present prevailing rates as increased in money expression by the fall in value of money as compared with grain. They seem therefore fair general rules for places not already rackrented. As to those places which are rackrented (if any), I have already expressed my opinion. I have thought it necessary to give reasons for the retention of the 'prevailing rate,' although there is no amendment proposing to strike it out, because the majority of the Committee differed upon the matter with the Government of Bengal, and it appeared necessary to me to justify the position taken up by the majority.

"Section 29, clause (*a*), I consider to be absolutely indefensible. Mr Henessy's memorial has shown that a large proportion of his raiyats have holdings under Rs. 5, and that the cost of registering contracts is prohibitive in such cases, but he has also drawn attention to the fact that in many places it is impossible to get the raiyats to give kabuliyats or take pattás. He instances the case in which the Commissioner of Bhagulpore, Mr. Alonzo Money, entirely failed to force the raiyats to do so on a ward estate. And it appears that Mr. Reilly, managing the Chanchal Estate under the Board of Revenue, has equally failed. We all know that it was made a universal rule under the Permanent Settlement regulations that the engagement as to rent should be in writing. We all know that it has been found impossible to enforce this, and that the rent engagements in many parts of the country are still oral, and that the only trustworthy evidence of what the raiyat has agreed to pay is to ascertain what he has actually paid. It would appear that the real effect of sections 28, 29 and 30 is to provide that those raiyats who have no written engagements and who traditionally refuse to sign anything can never be enhanced legally except by suit. What the effect of this will be in cases in which they have orally agreed to enhancements and have paid at enhanced rates for a year or more it is difficult to tell. This matter should be seen to, and some provision made for it. But apart from this I regard clause (*a*) of section 29, which protected the raiyat from agreeing to an enhancement of more than two annas in the rupee or 12½ per cent. out of court as exceedingly mischievous, and likely to lead to lamentable consequences in many cases both to landlord and tenant. It is fatal to the raiyat in many cases.

"Take the Government case against a large body of raiyats in Malanagor, to which I have just referred. There the Government had a very heavy claim, from 100 to 400 per cent., against the raiyats, who number in all 600 or 700. It was certain that, unless the raiyats could establish fixity of rent, an enhancement of far more than 12½ per cent. would be decreed, as they most undoubtedly held for a very long time at very low rates on condition of growing oats. Is it reasonable that, if a test case had been tried, or from some other reason, the raiyats came to the conclusion that it would be to their interest to accept a 25 per cent. or even 50 per cent. enhancement, they should be prohibited from doing so, and the landlord should be forced to drag them each one into Court, and obtain decrees for the full amount he was entitled to, with costs, stamp-fees, &c.? There are large numbers of raiyats holding at low rates on condition of cultivating indigo, and it is within

my personal knowledge that, when it is proposed to discontinue indigo, they agree willingly to large enhancements of the rents, considering it beneficial to themselves to do so. Mr. Henessy states that he has let lands, the letting value of which is one rupee, for eight annas on condition of the raiyats growing indigo. The raiyats would all be enhanceable on the ground of 'prevailing rate' when indigo is discontinued, and would probably consent to a 50 per cent. enhancement. Is it just to them to force them into Court with its heavy expenses? Is it just to the landlord to force him to undergo the expense ruinous to him unless he recoups himself by ruining the raiyat? It is not just, nor can I believe it is necessary. At the time of the Permanent Settlement it was thought right to leave everything to contract. We have found that freedom of contract must be limited in certain cases, just as in England it has been found necessary in the matter of hares and rabits. But if there is one thing which the raiyat thoroughly understands and is specially heedful about, it is the *narikh* or rate per bíghá which he is to pay. This is the one subject which he thoroughly understands, and which he is most deeply interested in. It is most difficult to get him to consent to an enhancement unless he is satisfied he cannot resist. It is by watching test cases and the fate of his neighbours' litigation he satisfies himself that it is more to his interest to agree with his adversary than go to law. It is a cruel mercy to him to insist against his better judgment that he shall be ruined by litigation. If the raiyat is not given power to contract in these cases, it is difficult to know in what cases he ought to have the power. I do not think that 100 years of British rule has left the raiyat in so much less intelligent a condition than he was when we came, as to call for any such provision. I know well it is intended to protect him in contracting with one more powerful, but in this case I think this protection is illusory and the mischief very real.

"As regards the motion before us and the question of re-publication, I will only say that I regard the kernel of the Bill as sound, and the general object and scope of it as salutary, and that it should be proceeded with and necessary amendments made in Council. The recent modifications have been in the direction of meeting just objections of the zamíndárs, and I am not aware that any new matter has been introduced into it which would call for re-publication. In considering the desirability of future delay the possibility of agitation among the raiyats should not be lost sight of.

"The hour is late, and I will reserve the remarks I have to make on various other sections for the Motions to amend those sections, which are very numerous."

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 2nd March, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Monday, the 2nd March, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peari Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St. A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Darbhunga.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The adjourned debate on the Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY'S Motion that the Reports of Select Committee on the Bill be taken into consideration was resumed this day.

The Hon'ble MR. GOODRICH said:—"It is right that I should, however briefly, express my opinion on the two questions to which each member of the Council must presently reply in the affirmative or negative.

"In the first place, the necessity of immediate regulation by law of the relations between landlord and tenant seems proved. In the second place, the Bill in question will limit the landlord's rights no further than the public interest demands.

"My assent to the second proposition is, like the adhesion to the report of most of the members of the Select Committee, given subject to some reservations which I will briefly indicate.

"In the first place, the public interests will suffer if an improving landlord be not permitted to bar for a term of 30 years his tenants on land which he has reclaimed from beginning to acquire occupancy-rights therein. Mr. Hunter's amendment will meet this case, and will increase the chance of capital being applied to land.

"Under this Bill the enhancement of rent seems not permissible, on the ground that land let to a raiyat as *rural* land may have become *suburban* by the rise of a centre of commerce or industry, such as a new railway-junction, port, coal-mine or factory. Such cases will arise, and the landlord ought to be able to enhance on lands which, when let, were far from any market, but which have

acquired a fancy value as accommodation-land by proximity to a new centre of population.

"The partial denial of the tenant's competency to contract must affect interests in various ways, not all perhaps now foreseen; but a practical consequence of the denial of the right to agree to an enhancement of more than two annas, excepting by suit, will be the infliction of the costs of a great mass of litigation upon the raiyats. I speak as one who has been Settlement-officer or Collector for the last 14 years, and can assure the Council that if the condition of the estate of zamíndárs resembles that of Government estates and of zamíndári estates in the Northern Districts of Madras, enquiry, such as Government, when landlord, everywhere asserts its right to conduct, will bring to light instances of lands fraudulently under-rated in almost every village.

"These questions will no doubt be fully discussed when the amendments to section 30 of the Bill are under consideration.

"I do not see any complaint from landlords on the score of the want of provisions empowering them to expropriate on terms assessed by a panchâyat occupancy-raiyats holding lands which the landlord needs for the execution of improvements, or for the erection of buildings or extension of premises which may be needed for the industrial development of his estate, or for necessary use in the working of mines or quarries. I think a prudent landlord would desire to possess this power. The State where it is landlord enjoys it, and it is for the public interest that it should be given to the landlord under due safeguard. Whether the landlord should be allowed to do as the State is doing, and take up land needed for fuel and timber reserves, paying of course compensation to evicted tenants, is a somewhat larger question; if it has been raised in the course of the Committee's enquiry, I have missed it.

"Permit me, my Lord, to add that the value of the patient and well-directed labours of the Committee have been fully recognized in *Southern* India."

The Hon'ble BÁBÚ PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"After the very gratifying testimony which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has borne to the value of my humble labours in the Select Committee, it would be ungracious in me to view with indifference the impatience expressed by the hon'ble member in the concluding part of his speech with any proposal for a postponement of the immediate passing of the Bill. But I should be lacking in the duty which I owe as a responsible member of Your Lordship's Legislative Council, and the duty which I owe to my countrymen, if I hesitated to beg Your Excellency and this hon'ble Council to pause before taking up the amended Bill for consideration for the purpose of passing it. Reserving to myself therefore the right of making a substantive motion on the subject, if necessary, I submit in the interests of all concerned that the amended Tenancy Bill should not be taken up for consideration by this hon'ble Council on the present motion of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. It is necessary to allow sufficient time to hon'ble members for studying the Bill, and the voluminous literature on the subject, before the Council might be expected to give to a discussion of its different provisions that intelligent consideration which its importance deserves, and also sufficient time to the public and to the parties interested for submitting their views and criticisms on the measure. The Bill has undergone considerable modifications since the Preliminary Report of the Select Committee was submitted last year; so many as 45 sections have been expunged, 13 new sections have been added, 21 sections have been thoroughly re-cast, and large modifications, both verbal and material, have been made in a number of other sections. The changes made in the Bill affect questions of paramount importance, and it cannot be expected that hon'ble members have been able in barely a fortnight's time to master the details of the revised Bill, and to judge of the justice and expediency of the various additions, omissions and modifications, considered by themselves and with reference to their bearings on the general scheme of legislation. This fact must have forcibly

pressed itself upon Your Lordship's attention at the last sitting of the Council, when an hon'ble member, himself an eminent lawyer and the ornament of his profession, entertained serious doubts as to the correct meaning of the provision about enhancements of rent by registered contract, and put upon it a meaning contrary to that given to it by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. The time usually given to the gestation and maturation of important legislative measures is never thrown away. Considering that a much less important measure, the Transfer of Property Act, was before this hon'ble Council for full five years before it was passed in 1882, that there are even now three Bills, one to amend the law relating to Court-fees, the other to amend the law relating to Civil Courts, and the third to declare the extent of testamentary powers of Hindus and Bhuddists, which have been before the Council since 1881, I feel confident that hon'ble members will not grudge the time required to bring to a satisfactory termination a measure which immeasureably exceeds in importance any of these other measures, and which will, for weal or for woe, affect the destinies of more than 50 millions of the people of these provinces. The necessity of giving hon'ble members and the public further time for the consideration of the revised Bill is the greater as it proceeds on lines very different to those on which the Bill was modified and presented to the public last year; and nothing shows this more clearly than the Report of the Select Committee and the Dissents recorded by a large majority of the hon'ble members who sat on that Committee. Exception has been taken to the revised Bill on the ground that the rights it confers on non-occupancy-raiyats would practically convert them into occupancy-raiyats, that the restrictions it imposes on enhancement of rent would virtually make enhancement of rent more visionary than real, and that the power it gives the Local Government to order wholesale reductions of rent on grounds other than those mentioned in the Bill was opposed to the assurance given by Government when the Bill was introduced in Council that the *status quo* was not to be disturbed; while, on the other hand, it has been alleged that the Select Committee have omitted or materially modified several provisions which formed the keystone of the original scheme, and that the present outcome is scarcely a settlement of the many important questions relating to the law of landlord and tenant. In the face of such radical alterations in the Bill, it is due to those whose interests would be so greatly affected by the measure that they should be allowed an opportunity of examining the Bill in its present form, and of submitting to your Excellency in Council their views regarding it. It is for the observance of no technical form of procedure that I presume to make this proposal. The recommendation made by the Select Committee, that the revised Bill should not be re-published—a recommendation, by the way, which is wholly incompatible with the Report itself—amounts to a virtual denial to the people of a privilege which they have enjoyed since 1862—the privilege, namely, of being allowed an opportunity of submitting to Government their views and wishes regarding a legislative measure which vitally affects their interests. The question engaged the attention of Your Lordship's illustrious predecessor, and His Lordship, in communicating his views to the Government of Bengal through the Secretary in the Legislative Department, observed: 'He (the Governor General) is on the contrary, fully sensible that it is the duty of the Government to give the largest practicable amount of publicity to legislative proceedings, and to afford the public every opportunity of examining them and expressing an opinion upon them, and he is satisfied that more can be done in this respect than is done at present.' But only a very limited publicity will have been given to it if the revised Bill be not translated in the different vernacular languages and published in the local Gazettes. Although the present measure is unquestionably the most important scheme of legislation that has come before this hon'ble Council since its establishment, a vast majority of the landholders and the whole body of raiyats will have no opportunity given them of examining the provisions of the revised Bill and offering their opinions upon them. In the face of the provisions contained in Bill No. II, the changes made in the sections regarding tenures and registration of transfers of tenures, the new limitations imposed upon enhancement of rent in Court and out of Court, the additional protection given to sublotting, the power given to the Local Government to order a reduction of existing rents in certain

cases on grounds other than those recognised by law, the new section regarding contracts and a number of other provisions would come as a surprise upon most landholders if the Bill be not re-published; while the raiyats would discover with disappointment that the long-promised provisions for attaching to land a legal status independent of the length of possession of the holder, for a free sale and mortgage of occupancy holdings and for village tables-of-rates defining the maximum limits beyond which there could be no enhancement of rent, find no place therein. Your Lordship is well aware that the progress of the Bill is watched with the greatest anxiety and interest by all classes connected with the land in these provinces. Memorials adopted in crowded meetings of raiyats have poured in from different parts of the country, expressing their greatest consternation at the provisions for survey and record-of-rights and other sections of the Bill. They have even made bold to submit that, although actuated by the best intentions, the legislature, in its ignorance of their actual condition and relations with their landlords, will cause their ruin by the measure which it purposes to give them. Petitions have likewise poured in from landholders assembled at meetings in different parts of these provinces, submitting that there is no necessity whatever for substantive changes in the law on the lines on which the Bill has been drafted, that the Bill makes inroads upon vested rights of property guaranteed by law, and respected by preceding Administrations for nearly a century, that most of them have come to the possession of estates by purchase for large and valuable considerations, and that the proposed measure would, therefore, impose upon them, to use the words of John Stuart Mill, 'a penalty for having worked harder and saved more than their neighbours.' The landholders have repeatedly implored Your Lordship and Your Lordship's illustrious predecessor, with a persistency which has its apology only in the strength and sincerity of their convictions, to satisfy yourselves by the strictest enquiry that they have used with the greatest moderation their powers of eviction and settlement of rent, and that the condition of the raiyats in these provinces is one of growing prosperity. They have gone farther At a meeting held at the Town Hall on the 29th of December, 1883, perhaps the largest, certainly the most influential, ever held in this city, they unanimously carried a resolution which I shall read to your Lordship: 'That if the deprivation of the landholders of their just rights, inherited from generation to generation, confirmed by the Permanent Settlement, and consecrated by a century of British rule, be deemed essential to the welfare of the tenantry, the Government be solicited to consider the justice of allowing the zamíndárs to surrender their estates on receiving such compensation in money as will, when invested in Government securities, produce a permanent return equal to their present income.' In compliance with that resolution they submitted a memorial to the Government of India. Could anything indicate more strongly their sense of the injustice involved in the measure and their feelings towards it? Your Lordship will be pleased to see that the landholders of Bengal and Behar, numbering among them those whose manorial possessions date from days long anterior to the date of the Muhammadan conquest, have come forward in a body with a memorial declaring their readiness to forego the allurements of their position and social consideration, and to forego all hopes of future profit, and praying the Government of India to be allowed to surrender their estates in return for such security in money which would bring them their present income. It is not, however, the parties interested in the measure who alone consider the proposed changes in the present land law wholly unnecessary and altogether unsuited to the country. The hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal has, with the authority due to his eminent position, declared that he sees no 'such necessity as justifies the Government of Bengal in depriving the landlords of Bengal of their rights and privileges in the manner proposed by the new Rent Bill.' And, again:—'It seems to me inconsistent with the good faith of the British nation, which the Native community have hitherto had reason to respect, to deprive the zamíndárs of the rights and position which they have acquired under the Permanent Settlement.' No less defined is the opinion of the hon'ble Justice Field, who by his masterly Digest of the Rent Law, the prominent part he took in the labours of the Rent Commission, and the pre-Raphaelite minuteness with which he has delineated the land systems of different countries

in his admirable work, has established a claim to speak with the highest authority on the subject. He says:—'I think we ought not to interfere with existing rights which have been the creation of our own administration operating upon the natural progress of the country. I think that no case has been made out for disturbing the landmarks of property. It must be borne in mind, as I have more than once pointed out, that a large proportion of the present proprietors are *bonâ fide* purchasers for valuable consideration, men who have paid their money for property sold at revenue sales, and in execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts, upon the faith of the existing state of things and the rights created by our laws and by our own action or inaction.' Other high officers of State have also denied the necessity of the measure now before this hon'ble Council. When the very necessity of the measure is denied by trusted and responsible officers of Government, the desirability of re-publishing the Bill with a view of giving the public and the parties interested an opportunity of examining the material modifications made in it by the Select Committee becomes imperative. The only argument that has been advanced by the Government of Bengal and by the hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in favour of hurrying it forward through the Council is one based on the desirability of setting at rest the unsettled condition of the public mind on this question, and of preventing the further growth of expectations in the minds of raiyats which are not destined to be realised. But where is the urgency of passing a measure which, to use His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's own words contained in his dissent, 'inadequately meets the necessities of the case which called for legislation,' and which is scarcely 'a final settlement of the many important principles connected with a Tenancy Bill in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.' The cause of this unsatisfactory termination of the labours of the Select Committee is not far to seek. Government have undertaken to make extensive amendments in the land laws of the country without having at their disposal facts and figures which alone could have shown whether they are necessary. I cannot more graphically describe the ignorance which prevails on the subject than in His Honour's own words. Speaking from his presidential chair at a meeting of the Bengal Council on the necessity of a patwarí law, His Honour is reported to have said:—'The object of the Bill is to get at the facts connected with the agricultural economy of the country. For the last ninety years we have been endeavouring without any success to arrive at these facts. Everybody complains; those who have been discussing the Rent Bill for the last six or seven years complain; gentlemen who come to India to make enquiries about it complain; the zamíndárs themselves, and the raiyats, if they could speak, also admit that neither the Government nor the zamíndár nor the raiyats have any positive knowledge of the facts which exist in regard to their relations to one another as regards their own property.' The argument based on what are called the necessities of the case falls, therefore, to the ground. Is then the present law so very defective as to call for immediate action on the part of this hon'ble Council, notwithstanding the numerous modifications made by the Select Committee? I shall answer the question by reading to Your Lordship a statement from the despatch of the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State: 'A great part of the evils we describe,' they said, 'is unquestionably due to defects in administration rather than to defects in the law.' I lay the greatest stress on this statement as one which conclusively shows that there is no necessity whatever for passing the amended Bill without giving it due publicity beforehand.

"I would beg Your Lordship to view the question in another light. The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, differs widely from the scheme of legislation submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India by the Government of India, and from the scheme which received the sanction of His Lordship. The scheme of the Government of India was summarised in 13 proposals mentioned in paragraph 108 of their despatch, which, with Your Lordship's permission, I shall examine shortly *seriatim*. The first was—'To restore the great body of the raiyats of Bengal to the position which they held under the ancient land law and custom of the country.' But, far from giving the raiyats the benefits of the ancient land laws, the Bill contemplates the repeal of

the very sections of Regulation VIII of 1793 which define the relative rights of landholders and raiyats under the Permanent Settlement, and as regards customs no attempt whatever has been made to ascertain their nature and scope, or to formulate them into statutory provisions. The second proposal was—'To effect this restoration by declaring that the occupancy-right, carrying with it the privilege of a legal rent, shall attach to all raiyati land, and shall be enjoyed by all settled raiyats, nomad raiyats and under-raiyats being excluded.' The section of the Bill which contained this provision has been expunged, evidently in deference to the opinion of Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The third proposal was—'To accept the proposals of the Lieutenant-Governor for the re-establishment, rectification and enforcement of the parganá rates, subject to certain modifications, of which the chief relate to the framing of principles of assessment, to the securing the benefit of improvements to those who make them, to avoiding class restrictions in respect to the enhancement of rent, and to permitting applications in certain cases for a complete settlement of estates.' The Bill contains no provision whatever for the re-establishment of parganá rates, and the provisions permitting application for settlement of estates form part of the chapter on survey and record-of-rights. The 4th proposal was—'To empower the Local Government to maintain the Collector's tables of rates for periods extending from 10 to 30 years.' The provisions embodying this proposal have been expunged from the Bill. The 5th proposal was—'To declare that no contract shall debar a raiyat from acquiring a right of occupancy in raiyati land.' But, instead of restricting freedom of contract in one particular, the Bill provides for such restrictions in 13 different particulars. The 6th proposal was—'To render the occupancy-right transferable, not, indeed, by summary sale without decree, but by sale in execution of decree and by private sale.' This has been abandoned, and the matter left to custom as at present. The 7th proposal was—'Except as above, to impose no restriction on the mortgage of the right.' This also has been abandoned. The 8th proposal was—'To secure to occupancy and other raiyats due compensation for their improvements.' This I find is the first proposal to which due effect has been given in the Bill. The 9th proposal was—'To reserve to the Government the fullest power of interposition to prevent the growth of a pauperised cottier class.' This refers to the evils which might be brought about by the transfer of raiyati holdings by sale or mortgage to landjobbers or moneylenders, and is therefore a mere corollary of the proposal regarding transfer of occupancy-holdings which has been abandoned. The 10th proposal was—'To discourage subletting by certain expedients, of which the most important is a limitation of the amount of rent recoverable from under-raiyats.' The provisions of the amended Bill, on the contrary, would encourage subletting and give great protection to sub-lessees. The 11th proposal was—'To provide for the more speedy realization of arrears of rent, when the rates are undisputed, by a modified method of distraint and an abbreviated procedure, as recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.' No summary procedure whatever for the speedy realization of rent has been given, and the institution of distraint has been virtually abolished. Instead of giving facilities for the recovery of rent, the Bill will immensely add to the difficulties of the landholders in this respect. It provides for meddling with the simplest transactions between the landlord and tenant, and makes a reference to the Courts and Revenue-officers obligatory for the ultimate regulation of every bargain relating to land; and whereas the present law provides for the aid of executive officers for only a single purpose, namely, measurement of land, there are more than 50 sections in the amended Bill which provide for executive interference on the part either of the Local Government or of their Revenue-officers. The inevitable effect of such provisions would be to annihilate the landholder's prestige in his estate, and thereby throw insuperable obstacles in the way of his recovering his rents. I shall read to Your Lordship in this connection the statements made before the Parliamentary Committee in 1832 by one who has denounced the wisdom of the Permanent Settlement in no measured terms—I mean James Mill He says—'To draw from the raiyats the duties or contributions which they owe is well known to be a business of great detail and difficulty, requiring the strictest vigilance and most minute and persevering applications. Anything

which strikes at the credit of the zamíndár, farmer or other functionary by which this duty is performed immediately increases the difficulty by encouraging the raiyat in the hope of defeating the demand by evasions, cunning, obstinacy or delay.' The 12th proposal was 'To authorise remissions or suspensions of rent where there has been a remission or suspension of land-revenue.' The Bill contains no such provision. The 13th and last proposal was—'To take up the question of introducing throughout Bengal the system of village records and field surveys, commencing with the Patna Division.' And this is the second out of 13 proposals which has been fully embodied in the amended Bill, although it was one the difficulties attending the carrying out of which were clearly pointed out by Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The amended Bill, therefore, is in many important particulars at variance with the proposals which, with modifications in only one material point, received the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State. Whether under such circumstances Your Lordship would consider it desirable to submit the amended Bill for the consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is a question which it is for Your Lordship alone to decide, but I beg leave to submit that that question acquires additional importance from the fact that the landholders of Bengal and Behar took express exception to the correctness of the statements of fact and law contained in the despatch of the Government of India on which the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the introduction of the Bill in Council was based. That despatch assumed that 'the right of Government to fix at its own discretion the amounts of the rents upon the lands of the zamíndárs had never been denied or disputed,' whereas such a right is not only disputed, but it was distinctly disproved by the researches of Sir John Shore and disclaimed by the authors of the Permanent Settlement. The despatch declared that the rights of raiyats were not ascertained and defined at the time of the Permanent Settlement, whereas it is well known that those rights formed the subject of a searching enquiry for 20 years before the settlement was made, and that they were clearly defined in Regulation VIII of 1793. It gave extracts from the evidence of Holt Mackenzie before the Parliamentary Committee of 1832, showing the desirability of legislation on the subject of tenant-rights, but it ignored the important statement made by him that 'if done without their (zamíndárs') consent, we must, I apprehend, interfere by a new law, and be prepared to give the zamíndárs compensation or allow a reduction of revenue.' It declared that before 1859 the zamíndárs had no right to enhance rents, on the grounds of rise in price of produce, and that the institution of distraint was an offshoot of the Regulations—statements which require no formal refutation. These and other statements formed the subject of a memorial, dated the 17th of November, 1883, by the landholders of Bengal and Behar to Her Majesty's Secretary of State; and His Lordship was pleased to observe, with reference thereto, that he 'can find nothing therein which would justify his assenting to its prayer that further legislative proceedings in connexion with the Bill should be stayed in order to enable him to re-consider the principles on which the Bill has been framed.' His Lordship adds that 'the most careful attention be given to the arguments of the memorialists when he receives *the Bill as finally settled.*' Your Lordship is well aware that as soon as a Bill has been passed by this hon'ble Council and has received the assent of Your Lordship, it ceases to be a Bill, and becomes, to use the language of the Indian Councils' Act, 'a Law or Regulation' notwithstanding the power of disallowance vested in Her Majesty's Secretary of State. The concluding portion, therefore, of His Lordship's remarks has raised a hope in the minds of the landholders that, before the Bill is taken up by this hon'ble Council for the purpose of passing, it would be sent to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for his consideration. Whatever foundation there might be for such a hope, I earnestly entreat Your Lordship and this Honourable Council to order a re-publication of the Bill before it is taken up for consideration, and that Your Lordship will not press forward, without further and due publicity, a measure which is at utter variance with the scheme which was sent up to Her Majesty's Secretary of State and with the instructions contained in the despatch of the Secretary of State, which the landholders look upon as a measure which in the absence of any necessity makes serious inroads upon vested rights of property, which the raiyats themselves regard with great consternation, and which landholders and raiyats

alike, and not a few of the responsible officers of State, regard as a measure possessing a much greater claim than any other measure that could be devised to the title of 'A Bill for the promotion of litigation in Bengal and Behar.'"

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATHA NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"My Lord, in this matter I propose to follow a moderate course, as I think it will be the best under the circumstances; for this I have my reasons, which I now propose to give. The Bill, together with the Select Committee's Report, as well as the dissents, have now been before us for two weeks, and a comparative study thereof, along with the Bill in its previous stages, has been a task of very great difficulty to me. The cause of this may be partly seen from the review that has been just submitted by the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley. The hon'ble members who have followed him have had, with one exception, the advantage of being on the Select Committee for more than a year. If my remarks appear, therefore, somewhat cursory and disconnected, that circumstance arises from the necessities of the case. The mass of district papers, unindexed, has to be looked into each time from a differently placed standpoint. This is, however, not my only difficulty. Questions of principle have been introduced into the discussion in the Committee, and by different members of the Committee in their dissents; and they also arise in the papers circulated to the members of this Council and in the speeches of my hon'ble colleagues who have preceded me. In justice, therefore to myself, and to the Government of India, whom I am bound to help with such little light as I may be able to throw on the subject, and to their officers, who have worked hard to give their opinions as well as a variety of information about their respective districts, I must dwell for a few moments on the whole matter now before us.

"The legislature of India can only follow a safe and sound course. The question now before us directly affects 58 out of 217, or more than a fourth, of the revenue or judicial districts of British India, and indirectly about twice as many more. The Permanent Settlement is not in question now, and cannot be. I know, my Lord, I am here treading on delicate ground. But I have my views on the subject, and the Government of India has now finally approved of the principle. The Permanent Settlement is the sheet-anchor of the Government and the people, and we hope that when all the conditions are fulfilled (be it two, or be it three, conditions), it will be introduced in its own time throughout the empire as the best political and economical measure that can be devised. Neither party to this present contest refer to it, except as a means of getting rid of their own difficulties. I allude to it now, because it has been introduced into the discussions both here and outside, and because these discussions have caused unrest for which I see no sufficient cause and which ought not to be lightly indulged in.

"The brief history of the present Bill may be thus given. In 1859 the Occupancy Act was passed, recognising heritable but untransferable occupancy-right under certain circumstances. This was repealed in 1869 by a Bengal Council Act. Still the rent difficulty was not overcome. Zamíndars could not recover rents. This was admitted by the Government of Bengal and by the Government of India in 1877-78. How is this got over? This is what the Divisional Commissioners say. The Commissioner for the Presidency Division says the zamíndárs had 'a good right to expect a very much more substantial relief' in regard to the recovery of rents. He holds that the Bill, if passed into law, is not likely to end in a satisfactory solution of the questions at issue. The Burdwan Commissioner is opposed in a manner more pronounced; so are those of Dacca and Chittagong; the latter would urge the non-extension of the measure to his district. The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division is altogether opposed to the Bill, and thinks that while the raiyats of Bengal have been the stronger, and the Lieutenant-Governor in 1877 thought that a Bill for the proper recovery of rents was required, something else which was not then considered necessary has taken the place of the Rent Bill. He shows that rent-suits have increased by the grant of occupancy-rights, presumably to improvi-

dent people. This he shows by extracts from the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, formerly District Judge, &c., in the Sonthal Parganás.[a]

"Again, the Board of Revenue consider that the rents are lower than what they were in the beginning of the last century. And this would rather indicate that we must look chiefly to a good rent-recovery law, abolition of illegal levies, and the partition of all partible properties for our help.

"In face of these facts, it is hard to say that the present Bill does provide additional facilities for the recovery of rents on which the payment of the *jamá* depends, and which was asked for and promised. After having studied the matter, I must say that to me the natural solution of rent difficulties appears to be the amendment of Act X of 1859 and not its repeal. We ought to have had complete statistics placed before us. I do not now advocate taking additional evidence. The reasons for this will be seen from my subsequent remarks. I know the Government of Bengal complain (letter dated 27th September, 1883) 'it is a misfortune that Bengal is so absolutely destitute of a record-of-rights.' And the hope is there expressed that 'when such record is established disputes will be impossible.' I regret I cannot join in the expression of the latter hope. Disputes do not depend on the mere character of public records. Their causes are deeper and varied, and I may say that the greater the complexity of legislation, the pressure of population on the means of subsistence, and, in some measure, the advance of modern civilisation itself, the larger will be the quantity of litigation. Historical experience completely supports me in this position. But my present complaint is of a more practical character, and relates to matters like eviction, distraint and others which we shall soon have to consider when going into detail. And the complaint is based upon the existence of the present law beginning from Regulation VIII of 1800 and coming up to Bengal Act VII of 1876. These laws were passed for securing some such statistics; and we ought to have máuzawár or village registers, and parganáwár or district registers, prepared under them. They would have given a large quantity of information about all the lands in each district, their situations, dimensions, holders and other particulars. From these, valuable information about the state of the people could have been gathered. I extract a specimen from the papers handed up by the Commissioner of the Patna Division, which show that within the last 80 years in the Gya district each estate has been split up into six and even more portions, and the number of proprietors has increased from 18 to 24-fold.[b]

[a] Mr. Oldham estimates that about 80 per cent. of the civil suits in the Sonthal Parganás are instituted by money-lenders to recover advances made to raiyats, a large majority of whom have occupancy-rights, and the following figures for the year 1883 compare litigation in the three districts just mentioned :—

District.	Population.	Number of civil suits instituted.	Number of civil executions of decree instituted.
Sonthal Parganás	1,568,093	7,351	4,253
Dinagepore	1,514,346	5,188	2,518
Rajshahye	1,338,638	2,674	1,930

Further on, he observes—

"I have no figures showing the number of civil suits in the Sonthal Parganás before such provisions as those in the Bill were introduced, but Mr. Oldham's statement that they greatly increase litigation seems sufficient.

"Lastly, Messrs. Livesay, Newbery, Ruddock, Dalton and Tute, and I would point to the following figures for 1883 as showing that litigation for the recovery of rent has not been decreased by the provisions of the Bill, though Mr. Oldham here again thinks that without transferability there would not be nearly so many rent-suits, as fewer money-lenders who quarrel with the zamíndárs would become occupancy-raiyats :—

District.	Number of rent-suits instituted.	Number of rent executions instituted.
Sonthal Parganás	3,892	2,805
Dinagepore	3,902	1,620
Rajshahye	1,978	853"

[b] *Extract from enclosure of Commissioner's Report No. 484 R., dated 7th July, 1883, page 11 (note).*

"In the 24-Parganás, which are now comprised in the district of Gya, the total number of estates in 1789 was 744, and the number of proprietors 1,160; in 1871 the number of estates was 4,411 and the number of registered proprietors 20,453. In 80 years, therefore, each estate has, on a average, been split up into six, and, where there was formerly one proprietor, there are now 18 (Statistical Reporter, Volume XII, page 126). In 1790, there were 1,232 separate estates on the rent-roll of the Patna district, as then constituted, held by 1,280 registered proprietors. Including a net total of 777 new estates obtained by transfer from the Gya district, the number of estates on the rent-roll of the district amounted in 1870-71 to 6,075. The number of registered proprietors had increased to 37,800. Allowing for the increase in the size of the district by the addition of the Behar sub-division, the number of estates under the Patna collectorate had quadrupled since the original assessment in 1790; and where there was formerly one proprietor, there are now probably 20 (Statistical Reporter, Volume XI, page 187). In the district of Tirhoot the figures are more marked. In 1790 there were 1,321 estates held by 1,9:9 registered proprietors. In 1871 the number of estates was 11,500 and the number of registered proprietors 73,416 (Statistical Reporter, Volume XIII, page 168). So long ago as 1789 Mr. Shore remarked on the insignificant size of the Behar estates and the poverty of their owners. If subdivision has gone on thus rapidly with estates, it is hard to expect a different state of things in case of transferable occupancy-holdings."

"This is one example in regard to the case of the proprietors as the one I gave before is in regard to occupancy-tenants. As a very considerable number of these are said to exist in Bengal, such information would have cleared up many difficulties in regard to recovery of rent and other matters. None of the dissents, so far as I can see, supplies any help in this direction. All zamíndárs could supply statistics, and ought, I think, to have been called upon to do so.

"Turning, therefore, necessarily to the divisional reports, the state of matters is not quite reassuring. Some officers would rather work the present law more strictly and stop the illegal ábwábs. Others think the new law not at all necessary, and have proposed a provision empowering the Local Government to introduce it into any locality at its discretion.

"As far as I have been able to gather, the Commissioners oppose the Bill, first, as unnecessary, and as going beyond the necessities of the case; and secondly, because it will not produce the results anticipated, but will injure vast interests without any compensating public good, and end in injurious litigation to the detriment of all parties. Some Collectors would have a moderate Bill. Such being the state of matters, I am sorry I am not able to follow the line taken up by those hon'ble colleagues who complain of the present Bill as not conceding all they claim for the tenants. The evidence of the District Officers is quite the other way, and I think it should not be set aside except on very strong grounds sufficient to override their weighty representations. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has a fourfold complaint against the Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds thinks that, if anything, this is a law which cannot last long. The Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí is also dissatisfied for the non-extension of occupancy-rights to classes who the district authorities think are not generally entitled to them; while the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon thinks that complete transferability ought to have been enacted instead of its being left to Courts and custom. Again, I see a demand made in some quarters for what is called spirited legislation. To persons who ask for such legislation I again refer to the valuable reports of our district authorities. These are entirely opposed to such a course. Indeed, it seems to me that those who advocate such a course are hardly aware of the gravity of the occasion or the seriousness of results Social and economic changes, to be stable, must be slow, and must come from within. Does the evidence before us warrant such a proceeding? I am bound to say no. I would rather that the energy wasted on such attempts at seeking spirited legislation were more usefully employed in training cultivators, say, over given areas, to be more hard-working, self-reliant, truthful, God-fearing men. Their example would be more efficacious than a cart-load of invectives against vested interest of any kind, and will certainly produce a moral revolution which the Government above all others would be the first to recognize.

"The Government of India, in the Irrigation papers published in October, 1871, lay down a well-known caution in regard to the evils produced by periodic settlements. The principles which underlie those observations (*vide* Minute of Lord Mayo and other papers) appear to be that frequent interference in the private affairs of the people must produce evil. Here, on the contrary, the call upon the Government seems to be not to desist, but to come and interfere on almost every conceivable occasion, either through the Revenue or the Judicial Department. Nothing is to be settled, it would seem, out of Court and by private agency. I am sorry to see the unqalified assertion of such a principle. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has already drawn attention to it, and I hope some substantial improvement may yet be made in this matter during the progress of the Bill.

"Again, the divisional authorities speak of considerable increase of establishments as one of the inevitable results of this legislation. Thus, in regard to Division Chittagong, the Commissioner says that litigation has increased since the last Act, and the tenants are evidently no better (see tables previously quoted). Evidently more complicated provisions will necessitate new establishments. In Rajshahye the new provision as to deposit of rents will require new establishments. In the Dacca Division, the demarcation of khámár lands (which is considered objectionable there and elsewhere), will require heavy establishments. Dacca, my Lord, is in East Bengal, of the character of whose people the

Hon'ble Mr. Evans has told us at the last meeting, and you may usefully consult the records.

"Taking yet another view of the case, our colleagues, the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga and the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji, are both dissatisfied with the whole work, and I believe it is now clear that the measure is not suited to the circumstances of Behar. Will it benefit Bengal? I fear the evidence before me does not permit of my giving an unqualified answer in the affirmative. As I have said before, the Local Government has not supplied us with such statistics as the present laws enjoin the keeping of. Were it feasible and useful at this stage, I should have agreed to receive further evidence. But we are not now experimenting on inert matter which obeys certain natural laws, and with which you can repeat your experiments almost regardless of time. Such a method of experiment is not applicable to the subject before us. The state of the parties affected is, no doubt, undergoing some change; and yet it cannot be said that it has gone on so long as to have produced new combinations which the district officers have not already reported upon And there is a certain subordinate official agency to which I would not now refer for further reports. I shall briefly explain what I mean by this observation. Thus a subordinate officer in Bengal submits a report which to me is quite a curiosity. He allows two days only to respectable gentlemen in his subdivision to submit their opinions. His own report is simply ludicrous. He ha gone through the Bill, which, he says, provides necessary safeguards agains the zamíndárs; he ventures to remark that more than sufficient privileges have been granted to the tenants; he would rather have seen a simple speedy mode of recovery of arrears and protection of tenants from illegal exactions and harassing enhancements. When saying this he forgets tha he has already considered the Bill sufficient in these respects. As if, however, thinking he had been doing too much, he again condemns the Bill as tending to create multiplicity of intermediate tenures detrimental to actual cultivators of the soil, and as likely to prove of doubtful expediency and productive of litigation. Then comes the final touch. He says:—'*The Bill is a very complete one, and I am unable to offer any suggestion.*' The fact seems to be that the writer has no confidence in himself; how can he expect that others should confide in him?

"I am unable, my Lord, to say how the multiplication of such evidence will be of any value, and there are some more specimens of it on both sides. In fact, some raiyati petitioners in Orissa have already picked up a kind of phraseology which is scarcely parliamentary. I would, therefore, not be a party to ask for further evidence on this occasion. We cannot artificially isolate the subjects of our inquiry; and there have been no violent social or economic changes which can have altered the social and economical institutions of Bengal or the character of its people since the last district reports were framed within one year. If there were any such changes, the Local Government would doubtless have sent up all the materials to this Council.

"Pursuing the same subject and working at it from another point of view, we must see what we have really to do. The legislation of 1859, as amended in 1869, the proceedings of the Commission of 1881, and the discussions that have been now going on for three years, are all before us. And it seems to me the point that is being lost sight of is this. Are we now going to construe for the first time the Regulations of 1793, or those Regulations along with all amendments up to this date as viewed by the conduct of all the parties concerned, namely, the Government, the landed proprietors and the tenants? A good deal has been said on both sides in regard to customs, but I take it, as a rule sanctioned by high authority, that a custom cannot be acknowledged as a basis of legislative action unless it has been consciously acted upon by the people as a rule of their conduct in the practices of every-day life. Unless it is so, I fail to see on what foundation it is to stand, and unless it has a foundation I should be chary of accepting it as a guide. Mr. Longfield, in his paper on 'The Revenue of Land in Ireland,' printed in the collection of essays published under the sanction of the Cobden Club, gives the following criterion for judging

of property in land, and this I think may be safely taken as a guide in this discussion. He says:—

'The rights of the present owners do not depend upon the truth of any theory respecting the origin of proprietorial rights. It is a rule of natural justice that says that, if I encourage a stranger to buy from a wrongful owner property that is really mine, I cannot justly press my own claims against the purchaser. This is the case with land in every settled country. The present owners either themselves purchased the land or derived their rights under those who purchased it with the sanction of the community represented by the authority of the State. In many cases the State itself received part of the purchase-money from stamp-duties on the purchase-deeds.'

"Again, a high authority has laid down (Kent on American Law) that to complete the right to property the right to the thing and the possession of the thing must be united.

"What, then, are we now to do? I have tried to give a brief view of the Bill of 1883 taken by some of the leading officers who are in the same position as I am now, but who have the actual work of the administration on their hands, but I fear I have not done them justice for want of time. If we examine the Bill, we have to see what mischiefs it will suppress, and what remedies will be advanced by it. Viewed in this light, it seems to me that the *khudkásht* raiyat should have been allowed to remain undisturbed. *Khudkásht* is a well-known term, and, if necessary, its equivalent might have been simultaneously given, but neither the 'settled raiyat' nor the 'resident raiyat' supplies its place. *Khudkásht* contains its own definition, and its attributes have a well-known history of their own.

"In respect to another subject I have a few words for this occasion. Though the present is not, strictly speaking, a revenue law, it will indirectly affect the revenue administration of the country, and it occurs to me that now that the subject has been exhausted threadbare, there ought to be no artificial restrictions on the quantity of zamíndári or raiyatwári holdings. If nine-tenths of Bengal are now under cultivation, and the remaining tenth is waste, it cannot affect any tenant if the proprietors of that waste land were allowed to work it, or to sell it or to contract with lease-hold tenants so as to reduce it into cultivation. That they have allowed it to remain uncultivated is a circumstance that has contributed to their own loss. That it has not been put on their rent-roll is, I conceive, because no rent has been derived by letting it, either by *batai* or cash rates. It therefore could not appear as cultivated land, either in their own or the Government registers, but why should there be a legislative prohibition to the proprietor making it his *khás* land, which it substantially is, and still more why its reclamation should be clogged with unnecessary restrictions is what I cannot see. When this and such like arguments are urged, one is referred by the Bengal Government to customs of former Governments for power to do so. On proper occasion, nobody advocates the non-exercise of superintending powers by our own Government within constitutional limits. But I am supported by high authority in protesting against an improper application of such examples. A constitutional and well-administered Government like our own can hardly set up the effete administration of Bengal in the 18th century as a model before us to copy. The provisions which are themselves cited in another part of the paper in connection with a similar example were repealed as being *obsolete* so long ago as 1876. The process of comparison is therefore, I must say with great deference, logically vicious.

"If there was any fair scheme applicable to both sides allowing such land to be converted into raiyatwári holdings on a graduated scale to be agreed to on both sides, I should have been prepared to take such improvement as a good start and some tangible good might have been attempted. This portion of the Bill is not favourably reported upon in the district papers before us.

"In regard to homestead lands, I think, unless such lands are connected with the raiyat's agricultural land of the village, mere outsiders should not be allowed to hold them. This is, I believe, the customary law, and as the native community is situated, it is, I think, a salutary provision. Neither the landlord nor the cultivating raiyat should be permitted to dissociate the one from the other. Neighbours' quarrels in matters of adjoining lands are the worst

in any country, but when to other difficulties social and religious ones are added, the cup overflows to the detriment of the whole village community. I trust, therefore, that this subject, along with others, will be duly considered. The papers referring to Behar on this subject are important and deserve careful consideration.

"Another subject on which I am bound to express my opinion in this place is the restriction on the freedom of contracts generally. Over a wide country, containing 68 millions of inhabitants, the Government of India has doubtless had before it cases of localities or of a class or classes from which this liberty may, on due cause being shown, be sometimes withdrawn; and when we remember that under the infancy of the land law (and in several parts of the country the law as it stands now), does not permit of transfer of occupancy-holdings by contract, I may accept the present measure as a tentative solution of the difficulty so far as the tenants are concerned. But, on the other hand, with regard to waste lands on which nobody has settled, I should prefer all contracts being left free as heretofore, subject to the equitable jurisdiction of Courts of law. This view is also supported by the evidence of the district authorities. It occurs to me that while one side to this controversy would deny anything which will affect their rent-roll, the other cannot make up their minds to distinguish what is well known throughout India as *swámitwa* or right of dominion and tenancy. I am bound to say here at once that I agree with neither. The Bengal Revenue-officers do not support such a contention. Why is the legislature to attempt to square the zamíndár to fit into some new imaginary official circle?

"There are some other matters of which proper notice may be taken when they come up for discussion. While the Bill enacts several new provisions of law of questionable utility, and which will increase not only the work of district officers, but introduce a larger interference of State agency into the private affairs of the people than is either necessary or desirable, no positive provision, as its seems to me, has been made for relieving large classes both of tenants and landholders, who I think ought to be relieved. It appears clear from the papers before us that sub-letting is the standing evil to which a large amount of the sufferings of the Bengal raiyat may fairly be attributed. This may be seen particularly by referring to paragraphs 14 to 17 of Mr. Cotton's memorandum, prepared for the President of the Select Committee on the Tenancy Bill, which, according to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, merits every attention, Mr. Cotton says:—

'In one respect, however, the cultivators of the soil undeniably are placed at a disadvantage by the practice of sub-letting, for it is a peculiarity of the system, although these tenures and under-tenures often comprise defined tracts of land, a common custom is to sublet certain aliquot shares of the whole superior tenure, and in consequence the tenants in any particular village of an estate are often required to pay their rents to two, or more than two, and often to many different, landlords.'

"Although, as Mr. Cotton remarks, following the historian Hallam, that such a result is by no means unnatural, still that it is not a necessary result may I think be safely inferred from the papers before us. Thus the report of the Officiating Collector of Shahabad in regard to *guzáshta* holdings is in this connection valuable as showing that in places like Bhojpur those who cultivate their own lands on these tenures are very well off. I know that it is not correct to generalise from limited data, because property both acts and is acted upon by those who hold it; but if it is intended, on proper occasions, to help the creation of small properties with distinct responsibilities and with provisions for actual sub-divisions amongst the sharers, I think opportunity may now be taken to enact some provisions which would be an improvement on the present state of things.

"As regards our present course I would have voted for temporary relief being given to places like Mymensingh and Dacca by passing special measures to meet their cases. There is enough of material before us to support such a course. But this I fear would now be impracticable. It is now nearly six or seven years that the subject has been before either the Government of Bengal or the Government of India, including the deliberations of this Council, and we

are given to understand that it will not conduce to the cause of good government if the matter be left in this state till the Council meets again here in December next. The Bengal Government as represented in this Council does not ask for delay in the minutes now before us, although those minutes do not accept the present Bill as a final settlement. The proprietory interest, as represented by the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga and Hon'ble Bábú Peárí Mohan, request re-publication, and if this were not a virtual postponement for a whole year I should have voted for that course. As it is, any extension of time which can conveniently be allowed to them may, I think, be granted; but if that cannot be, then I hope the Council will consider and discuss all that has to be said *pro* and *con.* for all the interests concerned are equal objects of conservation to the British Government. While I have given my reasons for the course I am going to adopt, I regret I am not disposed to concur in the remarks either here or outside in regard to the opposition of our zamíndár colleagues. The case of the Mahárájá of Durbhunga is as good as proved. If it were not, I still think both he and the Hon'ble Bábú Peárí Mohan are bound to state all their objections. The district authorities show what they will suffer, and it is quite natural they should feel it; and if they do, I think we ought to be glad to hear them. They are representatives of a very large and important class. I do not think that it will be just to tax the present landed proprietors of Bengal with the shortcomings, if any, of their predecessors, because I think the progress of legislation as well as the papers now before us make it pretty clear that on the whole they have done their work well. But now comes another agency into greater prominence, and with the light which is thrown on their condition from both sides, it is clear that neither has arrived at its goal.

"What then are we to do? The Bengal Government calls for immediate action. This is supported by the hon'ble member in charge, who I feel sure will not rush into any extreme course. A few of the district papers move on the same lines. Though not inclined in favour of the Bill of 1883, they counsel legislation under some of the heads laid down in the Bill on which they favour us with their remarks. My duty therefore is clear; that is to make the most of what we have and not to postpone for another year.

"My Lord, I have already taken more time than I had proposed to myself. I am quite sensible of the imperfections which there may be in my work, but I can assure Your Lordship and my colleagues that I have devoted more hours to it than one is usually credited with doing in this climate. If there are any sides of the question on which light can be thrown, nobody would be more glad to learn than myself, but I have a right to say that I have done my best under the circumstances, and having made these remarks I beg to say that I shall vote with the hon'ble member in charge for the further consideration of the Bill in detail."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"I desire to support the motion that the Council should now proceed to take this Bill into consideration. I do not mean by this to express my approval of all the provisions of the Bill. The dissent which I have recorded from the Report of the Select Committee is sufficient to show that in some particulars of great importance the Bill seems to me to fall far short of being an adequate or a satisfactory measure. But, in my opinion, the faults of the Bill lie mainly on the side of defect. It fails to supply any sufficient check on the improper exercise of the extensive powers which it puts into the hands of the landlords. It must be supplemented by further legislation for the protection and security of the tenant, and I have little doubt that the experience of a few years will show the necessity for such legislation to be imperative. Till that protection is afforded, I can only regard the Bill as a well-intended, but incomplete, measure; a measure to be praised rather for what it aims at, than for what it effects; a measure marking, it may be, a stage upon the journey, but leaving the country still a long distance from the desired goal. Holding these views, I still think that I can consistently vote in favour of the motion before the Council. If the principles which the Bill as originally introduced was intended to establish had been repudiated, or its objects had been formally abandoned, I should look upon the question in a very different light. In that case, instead of

voting to take the Bill into consideration, I might have been more disposed to vote for dropping it altogether. But the difference between myself and the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill is not of this serious character. It is a difference of degree, not a difference of kind. I do not understand that the hon'ble member has, in any way, receded from the position which he took up in his speech on the 13th of March, 1883, when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee. He apparently believes that the Bill in its present form redeems the pledges which were given when it was introduced, or at least that it goes as far in that direction as is justified by the evidence laid before the Select Committee. In this belief I do not agree, but this need not prevent my consenting to discuss the details of the Bill as an instalment of the legislation necessary to a final settlement of the question. An affirmative vote on this motion seems to me to imply that it is desirable to legislate upon the subject, and that the provisions of the amended Bill do not go beyond the limits of the power of interference which the Government reserved to itself at the settlement of 1793; and further, that the general lines upon which the Bill is drawn, and the objects at which it aims, are just and reasonable, and in accordance with the wants of the country. It seems to me that the Bill, insufficient as I consider it to be, does satisfy these conditions, and I am, therefore, prepared to assent to its being taken into consideration by the Council.

"I willingly and thankfully acknowledge that the Bill contains many valuable improvements upon the present law. It lays down principles to guide the Courts in determining whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat: it provides a simple procedure for the registration of the transfer of tenures: it does something towards strengthening the position of the occupancy-raiyat: it simplifies and facilitates suits for the enhancement of rent: it establishes an admirable system for the commutation of rents payable in kind: it prescribes excellent rules for instalments, receipts and interest on arrears: it encourages improvements: and it protects the interests, both of the parties and the general public, in cases of disputes between co-sharers. The chapter on the preparation of a record-of-rights contains provisions which will be equally useful to landlords and to tenants. The sections on the record of private lands will put a stop to that illegal misappropriation of village lands as khámár which has been too often practised in Behar. The rules for the protection of sub-tenants when the interest of the superior holder is relinquished or transferred, the restrictions upon such contracts as are opposed to the objects of the law, the power given to apply for a judicial determination of the incidents of a tenancy—all these are, in my opinion, points in which the Bill applies useful and equitable remedies to evils for which the existing law does not adequately provide.

"It is therefore the more to be regretted that a measure which contains so much that is good should be marred by defects which not merely detract from its usefulness, but which may result in aggravating the mischief which the Bill is intended to counteract, and in turning what should be the raiyat's protecting shield into an instrument of exaction and oppression. The opportunity has again been afforded us which was neglected in 1793 and misused in 1859, the opportunity of placing the relations of landlord and tenant on a secure and permanent basis; of defining the rights and obligations of each; of ensuring, in accordance with immemorial usage, fixity of tenure at fair rents to all cultivators of the village lands; and of facilitating the landlord's recovery of his dues so long as he restricts his demands upon the tenant within equitable limits. It is to be feared that, once more, the opportunity will be suffered to pass by. This Bill, by confining the right of occupancy to the village in which the tenant has held land for 12 continuous years, fails to give the occupancy-raiyat that fixity of tenure to which he is justly entitled. The sections relating to the enhancement of an occupancy-raiyat's rent give the landlords a sure and speedy means of enhancing rents, without providing any sufficient check on the levy of further enhancements in those areas in which rents are already as high as the land can properly bear.

"If the protection given to the occupancy-raiyat is thus insufficient, the defects of the Bill, as regards the non-occupancy-raiyat, are still more conspicuous, and are likely to lead to results still more deplorable. The non-occu-

pancy-raiyat is entitled to full consideration at our hands, for he is really the offspring of our own legislation. We have been told time after time, by the landlords and their advocates, that the occupancy-raiyat is the creature of Act X of 1859. Never was a statement more inaccurate, or indeed more directly opposed to the fact. The occupancy-raiyat dates from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. But never till 1859 was it the law in Bengal, that a resident raiyat cultivating village lands to which he had been duly admitted, which he had held for ten or eleven years, and for which he was willing to pay the established rent, could be ejected from his holding at the pleasure of his landlord by a mere notice to quit. It is the non-occupancy-raiyat who is really the creature of Act X of 1859.

"The Bill not only does practically nothing for this class of tenants, but in some respects it puts them in a worse position than they occupy now. It was left to the Courts to deduce from Act X of 1859 the doctrine of the landlord's power to eject, and the deduction seems to have been made for the first time in 1874, but it is now proposed to embody in the Statute-book a distinct recognition of this power. Under the present law, the zamíndár can prevent the accrual of the right of occupancy by merely shifting the raiyat from one field to another: under the Bill, he will be tempted to evict him from the village altogether. A tenant so completely at the mercy of his landlord, must evidently submit to any demand of rent which the latter may think fit to make. Even if he is allowed to acquire a right of occupancy, he will only be permitted to do so on payment of an excessive rental: and, under the operation of the rule regarding the prevailing rate, this excessive rental will be used as a lever to raise the rents of all occupancy-raiyats in the village. The evil consequences of leaving the class of non-occupancy-raiyats unprotected were clearly foreseen and forcibly pointed out by the Government of India in its despatch of the 17th October, 1882, to the Secretary of State: and it is, therefore, a matter for surprise as well as for regret that the amended Bill leaves such raiyats practically without any protection either as to the amount of their rent or as to the security of their tenure of the land. The established principle referred to by the Court of Directors in 1792, as the maxim alike of the Moghul and of the British Governments, that 'the cultivator of the soil duly paying his rent should not be dispossessed of the land he occupies,' seems to have been lost sight of. In a previous passage of the same letter, the Court of Directors had plainly declared that the object of legislative interference by the Government between landlord and tenant should be 'to prevent the raiyats being improperly disturbed in their possession, or loaded with unwarrantable exactions.' But this Bill allows the raiyat to be ejected at the mere caprice of his landlord and it gives him no adequate security against the most exorbitant demands of rent. The extension of the right of occupancy to the great mass of settled cultivators has been put forward, time after time, by successive authorities as one of the principal objects at which legislation on the rent-question should aim. The Famine Commission and the Government of Bengal have urged, in language as strong as it is possible to use, the great importance of this extension: the Rent Commission proposed to give a qualified right after only three years' occupation: the Government of India, in 1882, went even further than this, and recommended that the right of occupancy should be declared inherent in the status of every cultivator of raiyati land. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill is still prepared, I imagine, to maintain the principles laid down in that despatch to the Secretary of State. But I would ask him to consider what extension of the right of occupancy is to be looked for from a measure which leaves the landlords the fullest power to prevent its accrual over all lands in which it has not already been acquired, and over lands in which it now exists, but which may hereafter revert to the landlords by purchase, by death without heirs, or by abandonment by the occupancy-tenant. I would ask him to ponder the serious warning with which the 8th paragraph of that despatch concludes, that 'the old series of litigation, enhancement, and ejection will recommence; and in the course of another generation the percentage of land thus acquired will be sufficient to render necessary a re-opening of the whole question, and will inevitably involve fresh interference on the part of Government.' I would ask him to reflect that out of 67,578 occupancy-holdings

transferred by private sale during the past year, no less than 16.500, or about 25 per cent., were purchased by zamíndárs or traders: and then to say whether the warning conveyed in that paragraph is not likely to be more than justified by the working of this Bill.

"These, then, are the faults I find in the Bill: first, that though it puts the occupancy-raiyat in a stronger position than he now holds, it does not give him complete security of tenure: secondly, that it greatly increases the facilities for the enhancement of his rent, without laying down any ultimate limit beyond which enhancement is in no case to go: and thirdly, that the protection it gives the non-occupancy-raiyat is altogether inadequate. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, to whom I listened with the greatest admiration, and whose speech was equally distinguished by the lucidity of its statements and the fairness of its arguments, will not deny that in all these three particulars the Bill in its present form is a far weaker measure than the Bill which was referred to the Select Committee. He has contended, it is true, that the Bill is a much better measure than I have represented it to be. He noticed, in particular, the points of the settled raiyat, the prevailing rate, the gross-produce limit, and the position of the non-occupancy-raiyat; and on all these points I am willing to admit that he adduced reasons of considerable force in favour of those conclusions of the Select Committee which are embodied in the Bill. As the motion actually before us is merely the preliminary motion that the Bill should be taken into consideration, I do not desire to discuss these questions in detail on the present occasion. Each of them will come before the Council in connexion with amendments, of which notice has already been given. I will only say now that, whatever may be urged in support of the Select Committee's decision upon each of these points, what the Council has to look at is the effect of the Bill as a whole. There may have been unanswerable reasons for maintaining the prevailing rate, or for striking out the gross-produce limit, but the general result of the rejection of the proposals of the Bengal Government on these and other cognate matters has been, in my opinion, to leave the raiyat without adequate protection for his rights. And when the hon'ble member quotes me as an authority for the abandonment of the provisions for compensation for disturbance, I think it only fair to myself to point out that I objected to those provisions, because I thought compensation for disturbance an insufficient check. I thought it probable that the raiyat would not take his compensation and go, but would submit to the enhancement and remain. My objections are not disposed of by the removal of the check, without the substitution of anything more effective in its place. On the whole, I am not prepared to withdraw the opinion I have already expressed in my recorded dissent, that the Bill gives the landlords a power which is not sufficiently controlled or limited, and that the exercise of this power will naturally lead to results inconsistent with those rights of the tenants which the Bill was designed to maintain, and disastrous to the agricultural interests of the country.

"The nature of the further legislation, which will be necessary to supplement and complete this Bill, is a point upon which I do not propose to touch to-day. I shall have an opportunity of noticing it hereafter, when the motion for the passing of the Bill is submitted to the Council. At present, I desire only to make it clear that my assent to the proposal to take the Bill into consideration does not imply my acceptance of the Bill as containing any measure of completeness or finality. With this understanding, I am prepared to vote for the motion, and I would add that I see no advantage in the proposal that the discussion should be deferred, or the Bill re-published. The Bill, as published 12 months ago, is substantially the same measure as that which comes before the Council to-day. It has been subjected to the fullest criticism, and those who think it goes too far, equally with those who think it does not go far enough, are not in the least likely to modify their views by putting off the debate for a few weeks or months. Experience alone will show how the measure will work, and in what direction its amendment will be necessary. To the results of that experience I am content to appeal. No one, indeed, would rejoice more than myself if my apprehensions should prove to be unfounded. But it is my earnest conviction that this Bill will not prove a final or a satis-

factory measure; and, as the Select Committee have not consented to introduce the safeguards which I believe essential to its success, I think it better for the country that the question should not remain in its present state of debate and suspense, but that the measure which commends itself to the majority of the Council should come into early operation, and should be tried by the logic of facts and by the test of results."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I am one of the members of the Select Committee who have not been able to give an unqualified support to this measure. On the second reading of the Bill, two years ago, I felt it my duty to take exception to three of its main proposals. I objected, in the first place, to interfering by statute with the landlord's right to make his own bargain with a new tenant: in the second place, to the produce limit on rent: and in the third place, to the excessive compensation for disturbance. During the passage of the Bill through the Select Committee, these provisions have been expunged, new proposals which seemed to me equally objectionable have been rejected, and it is with much regret that I find myself still compelled to dissent from the report of a body, whose fairness I recognise, and one which has, in my opinion, fought a good fight against extreme proposals from both sides. My regret has been increased by hearing an hon'ble member make use of my dissent in support of a motion which raises the general issue as to the necessity of legislation, and which would postpone legislation for the present. I myself do not understand how any one who listened to the statements made in this Council on the 12th of March, 1883, on behalf of the Government of Bengal and on behalf of the Government of India, can think it either right or expedient that that general issue should now be raised. The Bill came before the Council with the assurances of three Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal that a legislative adjustment of the land question had become necessary for the tranquility and good government of these provinces. These assurances were supported by the opinion of the most experienced district officers and by a great body of information collected by a special Commission. The Government of India had, after further inquiry, given its deliberate assent to the necessity for legislation—an assent which carried with it the sanction of the Secretary of State. But if doubts still remained in the mind of any member as to the sufficiency of the grounds on which the necessity for legislation had been admitted, I think that the papers placed before us in the Select Committee must have completely removed those doubts. I will refer to only one such paper. Mr. Finucane shows that in a tract in which the rents were excessive, over one-fifth of the cultivators absconded into Nepaul in the course of two years; and that nearly fifth of the arable land went out of cultivation. From another tract, in which the rents were still more excessive, one-third of the population absconded, and an almost similar proportion of the land became waste. Why did these British subjects, some 30,000 in number I am told, fly across our frontier to Native territory? Mr. Finucane's report supplies an answer. 'I noticed people,' he says—'by hundreds, sometimes digging in the field for roots which they gathered for the purpose of eating them. Every year people eke out the scanty meals that their means allow them to provide for themselves by digging for roots. The circumstance attracts no special attention. It is not necessarily a sign that the poorer classes are in distress. And yet I can vouch for the fact from personal experience that the bread or cake made of this root (*chechaur*) is the most disgusting compound a man can put into his mouth: and medical officers have pronounced it to be most indigestible, utterly devoid of any nourishment, and provocative of the most irritating bowel complaints.' My Lord, this description, I am thankful to say, applies only to particular tracts. I do not wish to generalise from it: still less do I desire to infer from it that the Bill now before the Council provides the only or the best remedies for the agricultural distress which Mr. Finucane's report reveals. But I do say that even if we were to reject the repeated assurances by the Government responsible for the tranquility of the country, and if we were to question its assertion that legislation is now necessary for the preservation of peace, yet these and similar statements before the Council most clearly show that legislative interference is necessary in the

transferred by private sale during the past year, no less than 16.500, or about 25 per cent., were purchased by zamíndárs or traders: and then to say whether the warning conveyed in that paragraph is not likely to be more than justified by the working of this Bill.

"These, then, are the faults I find in the Bill: first, that though it puts the occupancy-raiyat in a stronger position than he now holds, it does not give him complete security of tenure: secondly, that it greatly increases the facilities for the enhancement of his rent, without laying down any ultimate limit beyond which enhancement is in no case to go: and thirdly, that the protection it gives the non-occupancy-raiyat is altogether inadequate. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, to whom I listened with the greatest admiration, and whose speech was equally distinguished by the lucidity of its statements and the fairness of its arguments, will not deny that in all these three particulars the Bill in its present form is a far weaker measure than the Bill which was referred to the Select Committee. He has contended, it is true, that the Bill is a much better measure than I have represented it to be. He noticed, in particular, the points of the settled raiyat, the prevailing rate, the gross-produce limit, and the position of the non-occupancy-raiyat; and on all these points I am willing to admit that he adduced reasons of considerable force in favour of those conclusions of the Select Committee which are embodied in the Bill. As the motion actually before us is merely the preliminary motion that the Bill should be taken into consideration, I do not desire to discuss these questions in detail on the present occasion. Each of them will come before the Council in connexion with amendments, of which notice has already been given. I will only say now that, whatever may be urged in support of the Select Committee's decision upon each of these points, what the Council has to look at is the effect of the Bill as a whole. There may have been unanswerable reasons for maintaining the prevailing rate, or for striking out the gross-produce limit, but the general result of the rejection of the proposals of the Bengal Government on these and other cognate matters has been, in my opinion, to leave the raiyat without adequate protection for his rights. And when the hon'ble member quotes me as an authority for the abandonment of the provisions for compensation for disturbance, I think it only fair to myself to point out that I objected to those provisions, because I thought compensation for disturbance an insufficient check. I thought it probable that the raiyat would not take his compensation and go, but would submit to the enhancement and remain. My objections are not disposed of by the removal of the check, without the substitution of anything more effective in its place. On the whole, I am not prepared to withdraw the opinion I have already expressed in my recorded dissent, that the Bill gives the landlords a power which is not sufficiently controlled or limited, and that the exercise of this power will naturally lead to results inconsistent with those rights of the tenants which the Bill was designed to maintain, and disastrous to the agricultural interests of the country.

"The nature of the further legislation, which will be necessary to supplement and complete this Bill, is a point upon which I do not propose to touch to-day. I shall have an opportunity of noticing it hereafter, when the motion for the passing of the Bill is submitted to the Council. At present, I desire only to make it clear that my assent to the proposal to take the Bill into consideration does not imply my acceptance of the Bill as containing any measure of completeness or finality. With this understanding, I am prepared to vote for the motion, and I would add that I see no advantage in the proposal that the discussion should be deferred, or the Bill re-published. The Bill, as published 12 months ago, is substantially the same measure as that which comes before the Council to-day. It has been subjected to the fullest criticism, and those who think it goes too far, equally with those who think it does not go far enough, are not in the least likely to modify their views by putting off the debate for a few weeks or months. Experience alone will show how the measure will work, and in what direction its amendment will be necessary. To the results of that experience I am content to appeal. No one, indeed, would rejoice more than myself if my apprehensions should prove to be unfounded. But it is my earnest conviction that this Bill will not prove a final or a satis-

factory measure; and, as the Select Committee have not consented to introduce the safeguards which I believe essential to its success, I think it better for the country that the question should not remain in its present state of debate and suspense, but that the measure which commends itself to the majority of the Council should come into early operation, and should be tried by the logic of facts and by the test of results."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I am one of the members of the Select Committee who have not been able to give an unqualified support to this measure. On the second reading of the Bill, two years ago, I felt it my duty to take exception to three of its main proposals. I objected, in the first place, to interfering by statute with the landlord's right to make his own bargain with a new tenant: in the second place, to the produce limit on rent: and in the third place, to the excessive compensation for disturbance. During the passage of the Bill through the Select Committee, these provisions have been expunged, new proposals which seemed to me equally objectionable have been rejected, and it is with much regret that I find myself still compelled to dissent from the report of a body, whose fairness I recognise, and one which has, in my opinion, fought a good fight against extreme proposals from both sides. My regret has been increased by hearing an hon'ble member make use of my dissent in support of a motion which raises the general issue as to the necessity of legislation, and which would postpone legislation for the present. I myself do not understand how any one who listened to the statements made in this Council on the 12th of March, 1883, on behalf of the Government of Bengal and on behalf of the Government of India, can think it either right or expedient that that general issue should now be raised. The Bill came before the Council with the assurances of three Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal that a legislative adjustment of the land question had become necessary for the tranquility and good government of these provinces. These assurances were supported by the opinion of the most experienced district officers and by a great body of information collected by a special Commission. The Government of India had, after further inquiry, given its deliberate assent to the necessity for legislation—an assent which carried with it the sanction of the Secretary of State. But if doubts still remained in the mind of any member as to the sufficiency of the grounds on which the necessity for legislation had been admitted, I think that the papers placed before us in the Select Committee must have completely removed those doubts. I will refer to only one such paper. Mr. Finucane shows that in a tract in which the rents were excessive, over one-fifth of the cultivators absconded into Nepaul in the course of two years; and that nearly fifth of the arable land went out of cultivation. From another tract, in which the rents were still more excessive, one-third of the population absconded, and an almost similar proportion of the land became waste. Why did these British subjects, some 30,000 in number I am told, fly across our frontier to Native territory? Mr. Finucane's report supplies an answer. 'I noticed people,' he says—'by hundreds, sometimes digging in the field for roots which they gathered for the purpose of eating them. Every year people eke out the scanty meals that their means allow them to provide for themselves by digging for roots. The circumstance attracts no special attention. It is not necessarily a sign that the poorer classes are in distress. And yet I can vouch for the fact from personal experience that the bread or cake made of this root (*chechaur*) is the most disgusting compound a man can put into his mouth: and medical officers have pronounced it to be most indigestible, utterly devoid of any nourishment, and provocative of the most irritating bowel complaints.' My Lord, this description, I am thankful to say, applies only to particular tracts. I do not wish to generalise from it: still less do I desire to infer from it that the Bill now before the Council provides the only or the best remedies for the agricultural distress which Mr. Finucane's report reveals. But I do say that even if we were to reject the repeated assurances by the Government responsible for the tranquility of the country, and if we were to question its assertion that legislation is now necessary for the preservation of peace, yet these and similar statements before the Council most clearly show that legislative interference is necessary in the

interests of humanity. Whatever may be my differences in points of detail in regard to the particular remedies proposed, and steady as my opposition has been to what I considered extreme proposals for curtailing the landlord's rights, I think that the native landholders in now raising the general issue as to the necessity for legislation, have adopted a course indefensible in itself, and calculated to do a moral injury to their cause.

"As regards their specific contention for the republication of the Bill, I would ask them what new points are there in the revised measure, which have not already been submitted during a full year to public discussion by the preliminary report of the Select Committee, or by the letter of the Government of Bengal six months ago? I have listened carefully to the speeches of the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji and the Mahárájá of Durbhunga—in the expectation that some such points would be specified. I have heard that 13 out of the 196 sections did not appear in the Draft Bill. But I have not heard any really new point specified. The truth is that the work of the Select Committee during its second session has chiefly been to reject the extreme proposals, after those proposals had been duly submitted to public discussion by its preliminary Report; and not to insert new provisions of its own. Where a new provision has found entrance into the Bill, it has almost invariably been framed upon old lines. The result of the republication of the Bill, would now be, not to submit new points to public discussion, but to resubmit to public discussion the decisions of the Select Committee upon the old points which have during the past year been amply and publicly discussed.

"My Lord, I have thought it right to state at some length my objections to raising afresh the general issue as to the necessity for legislation, because I shall have to raise several particular issues in regard to the exact form of legislation now proposed. First of all, while I believe that some legislation has become necessary, I do not think that the Council has been placed in the best position to effectively legislate. For, as I have urged in my written dissent, the legislature is asked to deal with the entire relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal, without being furnished with any body of cross-examined evidence to guide its deliberations. I agree with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that the process of hearing and cross-examining witnesses in the various districts might have led to agitation. But the absence of cross-examined evidence has, in my opinion, intensified and prolonged the present far more serious agitation. In a country where the expression of opinion is unrestrained, and where each of the great interests is powerfully represented in the Press, it is impossible to enter on a measure affecting the rights of large and influential classes without exciting opposition and agitation of a most determined character. The best way to encounter such an agitation is to meet it with facts, and the examination of witnesses is the ordinary and only practicable procedure for collecting a body of facts which can be relied on in a conflict of interests, such as is involved in this Bill. I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, however, that when the measure reached the Select Committee, the time had gone past for a peripatetic Commission to take evidence; and I also think that, with the agitation now at full flood, such a Commision would find it very difficult to arrive at the truth.

"If I believed it likely that a delay would enable the Government to collect really important information, or would add materially to the data now before the Council, I should vote for the postponement. But whence is such information to come? If one thing has been made clear by the labours of the Select Committee, it is the extremely meagre and uncertain character of rural statistics in these provinces. The Bengal Government is endeavouring by legislation in its own Council to provide machinery for increasing its knowledge, and for dealing with the administrative difficulties to what insufficient knowledge has given rise. But several years must elapse before the machinery can be brought into working order and produce practical results. Meanwhile we have exhausted all the sources of information which are at present available to the Bengal Government. It has been my business, during the past fifteen years, to acquaint myself with the statistics of each province of India, and to study the sources from which they are derived. More than any other officer of Your Lordship's Government I have had to deplore the inadequacy of the information which we possess for

Bengal. I may, therefore, be permitted to say that all the classes of really ascertained facts known to me in regard to Bengal have been fairly used and are now exhausted. I hope that before many years elapse, those facts will have been supplemented by a mass of new information obtained under the Acts now passing through the Bengal Council. But I see no possibility of obtaining that new information within any period, say of six months, during which this Bill could be postponed. Statistics cannot be run up in a night, unless indeed they are to tumble down next morning. If the Bengal Government were to attempt, in the midst of the present agitation, to institute a statistical enquiry on a large scale throughout Bengal, it would merely be deceiving itself and misleading the public. We have not only exhausted all sources of information now available, but we have heard the views of every class and interest which claims to be affected by the measure. A further postponement would prolong the rural agitation in a most undesirable manner: but it would yield no compensating body of new facts.

"The Select Committee has with much patience threaded its way through the conflicting statements submitted to it. The result has in some cases been the rejection of what seemed to me useful proposals. For example, the sale of the occupancy-tenure, which had at one time the approval of the Select Committee, no longer finds a place in the Bill. It appeared expedient to legalise such sales, not on theoretical grounds, much less from an abstract love of any three letters of the alphabet, but simply because such sales had grown into an established custom in Bengal, and because it would save litigation and prevent extortion, if we gave to such transactions the express recognition of the law. But when the incidents to which the custom was subject came to be discussed, there was no evidence to guide the Committee. Some members maintained that the custom of sale was subject to a fee to the landlord for registering the transfer. Others contested this position; one member thought the fee should be as high as 25 per cent., another thought that there should be no fee at all. In the end the right of sale was dropped out of the Bill, chiefly because no agreement could be come to in respect to the conditions to which the sale should be subject. I regret this result, and I shall give my support to the Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali's amendment for re-introducing the provision, if he sees his way to attach a substantial fee for the landlord to the exercise of the right by tenant. The position of the hon'ble gentleman and myself in this matter affords a good illustration of our position and that of several other dissenting members in regard to many provisions in the Bill. We dissent not because we disapprove of the measure as a whole, but because each of us wanted to get a little more of his own way in the Bill than he has been able to get. If any one infers from the number of dissents that a majority of the Select Committee is opposed to the Bill as a whole, he will be very completely undeceived when the votes on the motion at present before the Council are recorded.

"I regret, however, to have to call attention to what I conceive to be a fundamental source of weakness in the Bill, arising from its attempt to apply one set of minute provisions for the regulation of rent to two provinces in which the relations of landlord and tenant are so widely dissimilar as in Bengal and Behar. In Behar, owing to over-population and to the consequent competition for land, the difficulty is to secure a sufficient share of the crop to the cultivator. Throughout large areas in Bengal the difficulty is for the landlord to realise his rent. Yet the profound economic differences between agricultural relations in Bengal and in Behar find no recognition in the Bill. Throughout the two years' labour of the Select Committee we were perpetually struggling in the meshes of this fundamental error. In my opinion, the result has been to tie our hands in providing perfectly effective remedies for the tenant in Behar, and for the landlord in parts of Bengal. The Bill has accomplished something for both, but not enough for either.

"It is also, I think, defective in another important respect. The root of the agrarian difficulty in Bengal is over-population. 'I consider,' says Mr. Finucane, in describing the wretched condition of the Behar peasantry, 'that it is only the redundant population of Behar which has brought things to this pass,' and the minute sub-division of estates 'creating a number of proprie-

tors whose name is legion.' The Bill attempts to alleviate the evils arising to the peasantry from a too keen competition for the land by placing restrictions on the enhancement of rent. Such restrictions, when effective, are necessarily made by curtailing the rights of the landlords. But there are two other means of dealing with over-population, namely, the reclamation of waste lands, and the shifting of the people to unoccupied tracts With regard to reclamation of waste lands, I shall, in submitting an amendment to the Council, shew that the Bill not only gives no new encouragement for such undertakings, but that it places the proprietor, who himself reclaims waste lands, in a worse position than before. With regard to assisted migrations or shifting of the people to unoccupied tracts, I acknowledge that it would be unreasonable to expect any specific provisions in the present Bill. But I hope that the Government may see its way to reconsider this aspect of the question. The waste land uncultivated but capable of cultivation in Bengal and the two provinces immediately adjoining on the east and west is equal to the whole land under crops in Great Britain and Ireland, and large areas of this waste land are to be found close on the outskirts of some of the most overcrowded tracts, especially Behar. The experiment which the Government has hitherto made to promote and assist the migration of the people to unoccupied or sparsely inhabited tracts have been few in number and inconclusive as to their results. But such enterprises have been conducted on a considerable scale by private enterprise in several parts of the country. I shall cite only two such undertakings. In Birdpur, in the Gorakhpur District, over 23,000 persons have been settled on 250 reclaimed villages, on a tract which forty years ago was swamped and heavy jungle; while the success of the new Sonthal colonies in Assam shows how much can be effected by State aid combined with private organisation. The Government has rendered migration possible by opening up railways, but experience shows that the mere possibility of transport does not suffice to make the people move on. This Bill, in attempting to mitigate the evils of over-population by placing restrictions on the enhancement of rents, tries to remedy what is really a national difficulty at the cost of a particular class. I admit that the legislature is justified in regulating the monopoly in land which over-crowding and over-competition for holdings create in favour of the landlords. The permanent remedy for over-population is not, however, to be found in artificial restrictions upon rent, but in adding to the cultivated area, by encouraging the reclamation of waste lands, and by assisting the people to migrate to unoccupied tracts.

" While, however, I believe that the Bill fails to do all that it might have accomplished, owing to the absence of properly-sifted evidence, and to the fundamental error of attempting to prescribe one set of regulations for two altogether dissimilar provinces, I acknowledge that it does much towards the solution of the questions with which it deals. In the first place, it makes the old law a reality—a reality for the tenants as regards the enforcement of their occupancy-rights within the entire village; a reality for the landlords as regards the enhancement of rent, when such an enhancement can be equitably claimed; and a reality for both landlord and tenant as regards the ascertainment of rent actually due. I am no unqualified admirer of the Bill; but if it had done nothing more than give reality to the uncertain and unworkable provisions of the old law, I should consider myself bound to give it, as a whole, my support. It has been able, however, to do much more than this. It has developed the occupancy-cultivator with all his old uncertainties as to the maintenance of his rights into the settled raiyat. It has given to the settled raiyat a clearly-defined area within which no man can defeat his right to hold his land as long as he pays a fair rent. It has placed a limit to the enhancement of his rent out of Court, and it has given him what amounts to a statutory lease for fifteen years if his rent is enhanced by a suit in Court. Of not less importance are the provisions which render null and void any contract which would prevent the growth of the right of occupancy, or interfere with the enjoyment of the incidents of that right. To the ordinary cultivator it has also secured advantages of great value. In the first place, it gives to every cultivator the presumption that he possesses the right of occupancy in his holding, until the contrary is shown. This presumption is in

strict accordance with the facts, if, as has been stated and not contested, that something like nine-tenths of the cultivators of Bengal are at present entitled to claim those rights. The importance of this presumption has been well shown by the hon'ble Mr. Evans in the present debate: and so far as the ordinary cultivator is concerned, the Bill would, in my opinion, have justified its existence, if it had done nothing more than create this presumption in his favour. It has also, however, provided safeguards against his sudden ejectment from his holding, and against the unreasonable enhancement of his rent. Unless the ordinary cultivator himself consents to an enhancement, his rent can only be raised by a suit in which the Court shall determine what is a fair and equitable rent. The rent thus determined cannot be again enhanced for a term of five years; so that, while the Bill practically secures judicial leases for fifteen years to the occupancy-tenant, it also provides what amounts to a judicial lease for five years for the ordinary cultivator.

"My Lord, these are substantial changes in the existing law in favour of the cultivator. We may regret that these changes afford no general protection to the under-tenant, and no special remedy for the particular circumstances of Behar. But we have the satisfaction of knowing that every one of the changes in favour of the cultivator which the present Bill makes in the old law is justified by the facts, and that the Bill, as revised by the Select Committee, errs by defect rather than by excess. The Hon'ble Sir Stewart Bayley has very fully shown what the measure effects for the other great class affected by it, namely, the landholders. I acknowledge the increased facilities which the Bill provides for the realisation of rent by extending the system of registration, and by creating a new procedure for the record of rights and settlement of rents. But just as I regret that the Bill fails to make adequate provisions for the special needs of the cultivator in Behar, so I regret that it fails to give an adequate response to the demands of the landholders in Eastern Bengal. I do not think that the Bill can be accepted as a final settlement of the land difficulty in either province. I hope that amendments will be carried in this Council which will render the Bill more effective in the hands of both the landholders and the cultivator. But I accept the measure as an important and a valuable instalment towards the adjustment of land rights in Bengal, and I believe that, on the whole, it advances as far towards a final settlement of those rights as we are at present justified in going either by the condition of the country or by the ascertained facts."

The Hon'ble Mr. AMÍR ALÍ said:—"My Lord,—My views respecting this Bill are sufficiently indicated in the dissent which I have recorded, and were it not for a feeling that I am bound to lay before this Council at some length the reasons which induce me to support the present motion I should have abstained from trespassing on the time of this Council. If I prove too lengthy, my apology will be the proverbial long-windedness of the profession to which I belong.

"I had hoped that we had by this time passed out of the region of discussions concerning abstract principles and intangible theories. I had hoped that the question of the necessity for some legislation of this character had been sufficiently demonstrated by stern facts. The only subject which remained for determination at this stage was whether the Bill in its present form sufficiently covered the ground which it was intended to traverse—whether it fulfilled thoroughly the objects for which it was introduced? I do not propose to enter here into an examination of that somewhat abstruse question—given the necessity for legislation to regulate the relation of landlords and tenants in this country—whether the State has the power to do so or not; in other words, whether the State, by ensuring the zamíndárs against enhancement or variation of its own demands (and that in effect is the meaning of the Permanent Settlement), had abdicated in perpetuity its legislative functions to protect and safeguard the interests of another class—a much larger and more permanent class. If the contention of the landlords on this head is correct, the result necessarily follows that the Government of this country is an incomplete Government, that it has in fact established an *imperium in*

imperio, and that, so far as the raiyats are concerned, it has delegated all its powers to the ever-shifting body of zamíndárs.

"The zamíndári argument reduced thus into plain language sounds somewhat absurd, and one can hardly suppose that the zamíndárs, or rather their advocates, mean seriously all that they have urged against the power of legislation possessed by the State. Assuming, however, that the Permanent Settlement was a bar to the State ever interfering between the raiyats and the zamíndárs, the fact that in 1859 the legislature did interfere with the acquiescence or consent of the landlords of that time has, I would contend, removed the bar. It is unnecessary for me to dwell much longer on this branch of the question, for my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans has completely demolished that preposterous argument. However, one observation I would make. Whatever may have been the position of the zamíndár under the Moghuls, whether he was merely a rent-receiver of the territorial revenue of the State from the raiyats, as described by Mr. Harrington, or something more, the legislature, whilst settling the revenue payable to the State in perpetuity, expressly reserved to itself the right, which belonged to it as sovereign, of interposing its authority in making from time to time all such regulations as might be necessary to prevent the raiyats being improperly disturbed in their possession or loaded with unwarrantable exactions. That power, expressly reserved on that occasion, has been exercised repeatedly, and it is trifling to contend that because the State a hundred years ago settled in permanency the revenue payable by the zamíndárs, therefore, it abandoned all its duties and responsibilities towards millions of its subjects.

"The question of necessity is one which is certainly deserving of great consideration. With reference to this point I desire to say a few words. Since the year 1870, the necessity for a thorough revision of the land-law has been forcing itself upon the minds of all thoughtful observers. The tension of feeling which had sprung up about that time between the zamíndárs and raiyats had occasioned considerable administrative difficulties. The zamíndárs themselves had commenced to demand some change in the existing law, in order to give them facilities for the realization of their legitimate rents, while the raiyats complained of the arbitrary exercise of the powers of enhancement and eviction. These difficulties were accentuated on one side by the confusion of ideas relating to the subject of tenant-right, on the other by the extravagant claims put forward by the new landlords, who were most tenacious of their rights to enhance the rents of their raiyats. It will be remembered that Act X of 1859 had been passed with the object of providing some efficient safeguards against the exercise of arbitrary power on the part of the landlords. From 1799 to 1859, as His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor remarked in his speech on the introduction of the Bill in Council, 'feudalism on the one hand, serfdom on the other, were the principal characteristics of the land system of Bengal.' The legislature no doubt endeavoured to maintain intact 'the constitutional claims of the peasantry,' but 'practically,' His Honour said, 'they were submerged in the usurpations and encroachments of the zamíndárs.' Act X of 1859 undoubtedly effected some improvement in the position of the raiyats, but the rule for the acquisition of prescriptive occupancy-right by a twelve years' occupation of particular plots of land did more harm than good. And the rule of enhancement based on the productiveness of the soil eventually became a fruitful source of difficulty and trouble.

"In 1873, the Government for the first time awakened to the gravity of the situation. The famous Pubna riots broke out in that year, and since then there have been periodical collisions between raiyat and landlord in different parts of the province. In 1873, Sir George Campbell spoke thus about a definitive settlement of the land question :—

'If the settlement is to be effective, it must not only get the zamíndárs out of their present difficulties, it must bind them for the future. It must settle all questions of possession, measurement and rates, it must decide who is and who is not liable to enhancement, and it must have power to prescribe a term—a good long term—for which its adjustment is to be binding, and the zamíndárs are not to be allowed to disturb the rates and arrangements made. No doubt this will be a serious undertaking, but it would be an effectual and

beneficial settlement if fairly and thoroughly carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor would not advocate interference unless it is carried to this point.'

"In 1875, Sir Richard Temple, who had taken the place of Sir George Campbell, again brought forward the proposal regarding the amendment of the substantive law, and invited the opinion of the British Indian Association on the subject. In a letter dated 10th of March, 1876, the Honorary Secretary of that body pointed out the defective character of Act X of 1859 in essential particulars, and the necessity for a radical amendment. Before this, in June, 1875, the British Indian Association had already represented that the struggle between zamíndárs and raiyats, due to the indefiniteness of their relations and the readiness of the raiyats to combine in withholding rent, could only be ended by a general revision of the rent law. In March, 1876, whilst the Agrarian Disputes Act was pending before the Bengal Council, our lamented colleague, Rai Kristodás Pál, urged that the indefiniteness of the principles of Act X of 1859 had brought suits for the adjustment of rents to a deadlock. It was in consequence of these repeated representations, and the urgency of the difficulties which had arisen both in Eastern Bengal and Behar, that Sir Richard Temple asked for leave to introduce a measure into the local Council; but before he could get a reply he was sent to Southern India to look after the relief measures. When Sir Ashley Eden assumed charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, he found affairs in this position. The zamíndárs, on one side, were calling out for facilities for the recovery and enhancement of rents; the raiyats, on the other hand, were asking for protection against illegitimate enhancement and eviction; whilst the officers of Government charged with executive administration were of opinion that some measure by which the existing tension of feeling could be removed should be taken in hand at once.

"It was in view of these signs and shadows of coming events that Sir Ashley Eden strongly urged upon the Government of India the advisability of settling the rent question definitely while the country was tranquil, while seasons were favourable and the people well off, and reason could make its voice easily heard, instead of allowing things to drift on until another famine or a second outbreak of the Pubna riots compelled the Government to take up the subject with all the haste and incompleteness that too frequently affect measures devised under circumstances of State trouble and emergency.

"This Bill, I mean the *original* Bill, was introduced with the object of definitely placing, so far as was possible, the relation of landlords and tenants on a satisfactory basis. The objects were distinctly defined in the speech of the hon'ble the Law Member—

"(1) To give reasonable security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land, and (2) to give reasonable facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent.

"In order to attain the first object, it was proposed to make the following changes in the existing system :—

"(1) to extend the occupancy-right to all resident raiyats holding lands in a particular village or estate for more than twelve years;

(2) to make occupancy-rights transferable;

(3) to introduce a fixed maximum standard for the enhancement of rents.

"The disastrous and demoralising consequences resulting from the twelve years' rule of prescription are now recognised by all. It did away with the long-established distinction which had existed from the earliest times between the resident and non-resident raiyats, reducing them all to a dead level of uniformity; the raiyats claiming rights of occupancy being required under the existing law to prove that they have held for twelve years not merely in the village lands, but in everyone of the particular field or plots in respect of which the right was claimed. When it is borne in mind how frequently the twelve years' prescription is interrupted by a mere shifting of the fields, sometimes by eviction within the term, in other cases by the grant of terminable leases for short periods with the option of renewal, it will become apparent how difficult it is in

general for the raiyat to acquire a right of occupancy, or to prove it when it is questioned. Considering the testimony which has been borne from all sides of India to the prosperity of raiyats possessing occupancy-tenure, to their ability to withstand and make head against droughts and scarcities, to tide over in general more successfully such disasters as were caused by the cyclones and the great tidal wave in Deltaic Bengal, it is unjust to charge us with being doctrinaires and theorists in coming to the conclusion that a measure simplifying and facilitating the proof of occupancy-rights is essential to the well-being of the agricultural population of Bengal; in fact, in endeavouring to restore the occupancy-raiyats to their old position.

"The same fatality which overtook Act X of 1859 in Committee has befallen this measure. Owing to the same spirit of compromise which wrecked that Act, most of the alterations which have been effected in the present measure at its latest stage have been made, as admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, in favour of the zamíndárs, and some of the most important provisions for the security of the raiyat and the improvement of his condition have been abandoned, or so modified as to be of little advantage to him. We had expected that the measure now under discussion would give a legal validity and statutory sanction to the custom of transferability of occupancy-holdings; we had hoped that the law relating to the enhancement of rents would be so modified that, supplying to the landlord a more workable method of enhancement, it would protect the raiyats from incessant harassment and perennial destitution; we had hoped that there would be a practical check imposed on rackrenting that some substantial guarantee would be given against the ejectment of non-occupancy-raiyats, simply with the object of preventing their obtaining that interest in the soil which would induce them to improve their husbandry and their condition in life.

"The amended Bill falls far short of the just expectations of those who, after all this agitation, would have liked to see a definitive settlement of the land question in Bengal.

"I shall have to say something with reference to each of these points when I move the amendments which stand in my name. I desire, however, to remark in passing that I cannot help regarding the abandonment of the transferability clauses as a serious misfortune. The custom of transferability had grown up in many districts of Bengal and Behar, and was gradually extending itself throughout the province. It had also been conclusively proved that those raiyats who had a permanent alienable interest in all their holdings were more prosperous than those who had no such interest, that their cultivation was better, and that they were more capable of making head against scarcities and famines. In the face of this evidence, to forego all the advantages gained after so much discussion, to leave the right of transferability to custom in the present tension of feeling between landlords and tenants, is to invite the zamíndár to contest the right every time the opportunity occurs. The result of all this will be, firstly, to place a large proportion of the purchase-money in the pockets of the zamíndárs, and, in the second place, materially to retard the extension and growth of the custom of transferability even where it has taken root. I am glad that my hon'ble friend, Dr. Hunter, is willing to give his valuable support to my proposal for the re-insertion of the transferability clauses, and I think I shall be able, when I bring forward my amendment, to meet his views regarding the amount of fee which ought to be paid by the raiyat. Probably my hon'ble friend will not object to exempt those *guzáshtadárs* whose right is protected by long-established custom from the payment of any fee.

"The objection against a gross-produce limit proceeds mainly on theoretical and *á priori* grounds. It has been said that if such a limit is adopted, in every case of enhancement by contract, the registering officer will have to enter into a minute and difficult enquiry, and that the same will be the case in Court. I maintain that this argument assumes two points. In the first place, it presupposes an insuperable difficulty in making a fair rough average estimate of the yield of land and its value. Now, I venture to say there is no villager with any knowledge of cultivation who

has not a rough conception of the yield of produce and the value of the crop. In the second place, the argument against the gross-produce limit assumes that in the registered agreements to pay enhanced rents the parties do not or will not enter the quantities of land, its nature, capacity, &c. If the statement of these facts will not enable the registering officers to form some rough estimate of the produce limit, I am afraid the Local Government will have to improve its staff of registering officers.

"I may observe here that in the Punjab the land-revenue assessment is limited to the equivalent of one-sixth of the gross produce, and the system has been found to be extremely practicable. If it is practicable in the Punjab, why should it not be workable in Bengal?

"As regards the non-occupancy-raiyat, our contention that the protection which has been given to him by this Bill is utterly inadequate, is borne out by the frank avowal of the zamíndárs' representative that henceforth no non-occupancy-raiyat will be allowed to acquire the status of an occupancy-raiyat; such an avowal would hardly have been made if the guarantee given to the non-occupancy-raiyat against eviction had been adequate.

"If the extension of occupancy-rights among the raiyats be conducive to the general welfare of the community, then there can be little doubt that any loophole for perpetuating tenancies-at-will, for continuing the vicious system of shifting and eviction would be disastrous to the public weal. As population increases, as the demand for land becomes greater, the effort to exclude the possibility of acquiring occupancy-rights will be redoubled. At the same time I desire it to be distinctly understood, that I do not advocate the promiscuous extension of the occupancy-right to non-occupancy-raiyats. What I want to see is that the latter should be reasonably protected from perpetual harassment. This I submit has not been done efficiently by the Bill. At the same time I admit that the present measure is an improvement on the existing law. The acquisition of a right of occupancy by residence; the prohibition of contracts precluding the accrual of the right of occupancy; the restriction on enhancement out of Court; the validation of the raiyat's right to make improvements, constitute the most commendable features of the present Bill, and I accept it as the first instalment of the inevitable legislation which *must* follow sooner or later to settle the relations of the cultivating classes with their landlords more satisfactorily. My Lord, the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has referred in kind terms to the services of the non-official members on the Committee. As far as I am concerned, it was a labour of love, for I cannot help taking a keen interest in this measure. The bulk of the peasantry in Eastern Bengal, numbering several millions of souls, belong to my faith, and naturally have a claim upon the Muhammadan member for the time being in Your Excellency's Council. In Eastern Bengal, the agrarian troubles are aggravated by religious differences and the fact that many of the zamíndárs are new-comers. The new landlords, generally speaking, have little or no sympathy with their peasantry, most of whom are Mussulmans. If the law gives them power, say, of enhancement or ejectment, it is worked without compunction and without mercy. I say this advisedly. The causes and character of the Pubna outbreak must be familiar to this Council, though apparently they have been forgotten outside this Council Chamber. They illustrate most strikingly the general nature of rent-disputes in Bengal. I will take the liberty to quote here a passage with reference to the outbreak from the Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 21st March, 1882:—

'The affair originated in the Isafshahi pafganá, formerly owned by the Rájás of Nattore. In the decay of that ancient family a part of its possessions was purchased by new-comers, whose relations with their raiyats and with each other appear to have been unfriendly from the first. Collections were raised by decreasing the standard of measurement and by imposing illegal cesses which were afterwards more or less consolidated with the rent. The raiyats never gave any written or formal consent to the conversion of these voluntary abwábs or cesses into dues which could be realised according to law. In time the rent-rates of Isafshahi came greatly to exceed those of neighbouring tracts.

'Two causes of the dispute were thus a high rate of collection compared with other parganás, and an uncertainty as to how far the amount claimed was due A third cause was the violent and lawless character of some of the zamíndárs, and of the agents of others. There had been affrays in which men were killed by spear-wounds. Swordsmen had been sent to make collections, and cases of attack by clubmen and of kidnapping are mentioned in the report.'

"It has been stated in this Council that the reasons for interfering in Behar with the status of occupancy-raiyats are non-existent; that the practice of shifting is not resorted to there for the purpose of avoiding the accrual of the right. This statement may be true in the case of considerate zamíndárs like the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga, who, whilst tenacious of their ancient rights, respect and value the constitutional rights of the peasantry. But by way of answer to his criticism on that portion of the Bill which aims at giving a certain degree of security to the occupancy-raiyat and towards facilitating the proof of his right, I would recall to his mind what the zamíndars of Shahabad, at a meeting held on the 31st October 1880, at Arrah, said on the subject:—

'At present landowners prevent the growth of occupancy-rights by granting leases for five years only, or by changing the lands, or by managing so that a raiyat shall never hold at the same rent for 12 years. In practice the last expedient is found sufficient, as the Courts find claims to occupancy-right not proved unless the raiyat can show that he held the same land for 12 years, by proving that he paid the same rent. Under the proposed law zamíndárs would not suffer raiyats to remain for three years.'

"The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has urged that, if the circumstances of Behar were so exceptional as they were represented to be by the officers of Government who had reported on the subject, there ought to have been two Bills, one for Behar, another for Bengal. I admit that, if we had adopted this course, we would have been better able to deal with details; but on that principle there ought not to be two Bills, but four Bills—one for Eastern Bengal, another for Central Bengal, a third for Northern Bengal, and a fourth for Behar; for the conditions of rural economy in each of these tracts are dissimilar to each other. I doubt, however, whether the public or the people would have thanked the legislature for such a course. Besides, the evils which the legislature desires to remedy, the circumstances which it desires to direct and control are not after all very different in either of these parts. The landlord everywhere desires to recover his rent easily; the raiyat everywhere wants to be allowed to live in peace; and the legislature has before this dealt with the province as a whole. The limit of two annas on enhancement by private contract has been strongly objected to. It is said that such a restriction is not only opposed to all the principles of freedom of contract, but that it will prove practically mischievous, as it will always drive the parties into Court for obtaining a higher enhancement. My Lord, how far the rules of political economy are applicable to a country where the mass of the people live from hand to mouth is a question which was answered effectually, though at the cost of a million of lives, during the Orissa famine. The Bengal Government on the occasion attempted to deal with the calamity which had overtaken the country in strict accordance with the rules of political economy, but the results completely falsified the expectations entertained at the time from the application of the economic nostrum. 'When political economy speaks of freedom of contract,' were the memorable words of Sir Evelyn Baring used in this very hall, 'it means that free choice, dictated by intelligent self-interest, is the most efficient agent in the production of wealth.' Can any one who is acquainted with the condition of the millions of raiyats, whose holdings do not average more than two or three acres, and who pay a rent of less than five rupees a year; can any one who knows the circumstances under which this vast mass of pauperised cottiers, living always on the verge of starvation, till the soil, say that these men can exercise a free and intelligent choice in their contracts?

"My Lord, I am afraid I am encroaching too much on the indulgence of the Council. But I cannot help being somewhat long, in spite of the charge of prolixity that may be brought against me. Political economy is thrust down one's throat at every turn of the question; indeed, so often, that I am tempted to quote a passage from the master of political economists, which I hope will be taken to heart by the warmest upholders of zamíndári rights.

'Rent,' says Mill, 'paid by a capitalist who farms for profit and not for bread may safely be abandoned to competition; rent paid by labourers cannot, unless the labourers were in a state of civilisation and improvement, which labourers have nowhere yet reached and cannot easily reach under such a tenure. Peasant rents ought never to be arbitrary,—never at the discretion of the landlord; either by custom or law it is imperatively necessary that they should be fixed, and, where no mutually advantageous custom has established itself, reason and experience recommend that they should be fixed by authority.'

"My own view is that it is not only necessary to impose a limit upon private contracts, but that, in order to be efficacious, a similar limit should be introduced upon enhancements in Court; otherwise I believe the wholesome provision will become practically valueless.

"The remarks of the Hon'ble Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji, that there is practically no non-judicial power of distraint given by the Bill for the realisation of rents, are perfectly true. Undoubtedly in the despatch to which both the hon'ble member and I myself have referred it was proposed 'to provide for the more speedy realisation of arrears of rents, *when the rates are undisputed*, by a modified method of distraint.' It must have escaped the notice of my hon'ble friend the importance to be attached to the expression 'when the rates are undisputed.' Is there any case in which the rates are not disputed? Probably, in some districts, or rather estates, bordering on Nepal and other frontier tracts, which give the raiyats a facility to disappear after raising their crops, a modified power of distraint might prove useful; but when the Committee came to consider the abuses to which this power is open and the oppressions practised under its guise, it was thought advisable not to leave to the zamíndár the power of distraint at his own free will and according to his own method. The provisions of Chapter XII are, I think, in accord with the Government of India's proposal in the despatch referred to.

"It has been contended that we have no cross-examined evidence furnishing, as it were, the groundwork over which the legislative structure has been built. A great deal of money has already been spent in various quarters in the course of these discussions, and probably, if the Select Committee had decided to hear cross-examined evidence, a little more would have been put into the pockets of lawyers. But whether evidence so collected would have been one iota more valuable than the testimony of competent officers and thoughtful observers is a question which I cannot answer. I have pointed out the features in the Bill which stand out as marked improvements over the existing law. I have also pointed out the features where it falls short—miserably short—of the just requirements of the present situation. I trust that, before the final vote is taken, the objectionable features in the Bill will be removed, the most important of them—the most dangerous—being the ground of enhancement based on increase in the prices of food-crops.

"This ground of enhancement, besides being open to various economical objections, furnishes the landlords with a most formidable and trenchant weapon for enhancement of rents, the use of which in many parts of Bengal and throughout Behar must prove ruinous at no distant date to those raiyats whose rents are already high enough. In defence of this proposal it has been put forward that enhancement on the ground of increase in prices does not take more of the crop from the raiyat; in other words, that it is the value of the crop expressed in larger terms owing to the diminished value of silver. This is undoubtedly a very specious argument, but in spite of its speciousness I maintain that it is extremely unfair to the raiyats. On examining the argument even on the basis of political economy, it is seen that it leaves out of consideration an increase in the necessities of a raiyat, and a larger expenditure on account of what he has to buy. Furthermore, it is clear that the allowance for cost of production may often prove totally insufficient. For these and other reasons, which I shall mention more particularly when I move my specific amendments, it seems to me that the effects of this ground of enhancement have hardly yet been realised to their fullest extent.

"As the question stands at present, I accept the Bill as a step in the right direction, and in looking at it in that light, and approving entirely of the

principles which it embodies, I vote for the motion that the consideration of the Bill should be proceeded with without delay.

"With reference to the motion for the re-publication of the Bill, I desire to mention that, had I believed any possible object would be gained by such a course, that the zamíndárs or raiyats would become by delay more willing to make concessions to each other, I might have been inclined to vote for the postponement of the consideration of the Bill until next session. As it is, I believe a postponement will keep the country in a state of feverish excitement, intensify still further the bitter feelings existing between the two classes, and prove of no avail to anybody."

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON said:—"My Lord, with reference to the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji, that the Bill be re-published, and that the consideration of the measure be deferred for at least three months, I must, I am sorry to say, oppose the amendment. The state of the country is such, the agitation for and against the measure is becoming so widespread, I am convinced that it leaves only two courses open to Your Excellency's Government—either to proceed with the measure, or to abandon it for ever; any third course will be fraught with danger to the public peace, as well as ruinous to the interests of both landlords and tenants. For six years the provisions of the Bill have been in some shape or another subjected to public criticism; every alternative proposal, every impossible crotchet, has been discussed and threshed out; and, although the Bill may contain a few sections that were not contained in the draft Bill submitted to the Committee, it contains no provisions that have not already been subjected to public criticism.

"I am sure no arguments could be adduced for or against any of its provisions that are not contained in the mass of correspondence already submitted.

"Believing such to be the case, I cannot realize what good purpose is to be served by the delay asked for. On the contrary, in the interests of the landlords more so than in the interests of the tenants, delay is to be deplored. We have nothing to gain by the delay, much to lose. Judging from what I see and hear around me and in my work, I believe further delay, more indecision, means ruin.

"The fears of the zamíndárs have been excited fully as much by the many crude proposals from time to time submitted as from anything contained in the Bill. Their fears of the measure, their public utterances, are having their effect on the minds of their tenants, and we must not be surprised if their tenants measure their own gains by the estimate placed by the zamíndárs on their own losses.

"The raiyats believe that the Bill will give them fixity of tenure without any reference to the means by which they may acquire possession of the land; a right to sub-divide and transfer their holdings piecemeal; freedom from enhancement; freedom from payment of rents; a general right to appropriate other peoples' property. We now require something definite, something final, to recall us to our senses. If the proposal of the hon'ble member is carried, we may expect to see the tenants acting up to the tenor of their convictions, defying all law, following the bent of their inclination.

"The Courts are at present blocked with litigants, but unless something is decided upon quickly the work the Government officials are now required to do will be child's play in comparison with the work that would be cast upon them.

"If the Bill is not proceeded with or abandoned, Your Excellency's Government must be prepared to substitute one of a very summary nature. Your Excellency's Government must be prepared to manage half the zamíndáris of the country, for I am quite sure that if the present agitation is allowed to proceed unchecked we will not be able to manage them for ourselves.

"The only means of checking this agitation is to let us know at once the best and worst we have to expect under the Bill.

"If I understood the Hon'ble Mahárájá Bahádur correctly, he would even at this stage of our proceedings delay the progress of the measure until a Commission of Enquiry has been held. A Commission issued now with the declared intention of basing legislation on its report would have a most demoralizing effect on the country; it would divide the country into two hostile camps, bespattering each other with mud; few among us would see the end of it; all would regret the result.

"My Lord, with reference to the subject-matter of the Bill, so much has been said on almost every one of its provisions that little is left for me to say. For me to attempt to improve on the many admirable arguments adduced in support of the views I hold I conceive to be an impossible task—also a needless one to attempt to refute, in one set speech, the many arguments with which I differ—a waste of time—with so many amendments on the notice-paper,—an amendment, sometimes two or three, on every important section in the Bill. I may hope that ample opportunity will be afforded us of discussing our respective differences to some better purpose hereafter.

"With reference to the much-disputed point as to whether the Bill in any manner infringes the terms of the Permanent Settlement, or whether the Government, in now legislating as it is about to do, only acts up to the powers it reserved to itself in the Regulations, I have no wish to enter at any length. I would only say that, in my opinion, with the exception of section 18, which does to all intents and purposes transfer the proprietary right in the soil from one class of persons to another, the Select Committee, and through it the Government, have carefully kept within its powers. The Bill, with the exception of this one section, does nothing to interfere with the proprietary right in the land, but it does overmuch to regulate the landlord's dealings with his tenants.

"I will now try to confine the few remarks I wish to make to those portions of the Bill which are to regulate our business transactions, which instruct us in the manner we are to conduct ourselves towards our tenants, and the difficulties we shall have to contend against in following its instructions—points which it appears to me have been lightly passed over or not gauged at their true significance. The Bill as it stands will do all the hon'ble member in charge of it has declared it will do to secure to the tenant the uninterrupted enjoyment of his legitimate rights; it has made the position of the raiyat, both occupancy and non-occupancy, impregnable; and in one most important respect it will effect more for them than the hon'ble member has taken credit for; by a small and as yet little noticed change made in the procedure free the country from wholesale enhancement under pressure.

"The alteration I refer to is the substitution of immediate suit for the present practice of issuing 'notices of enhancement through the Courts months previous to the introduction of the suit.' The practice of issuing notice of enhancement through the Courts has done more to facilitate wholesale enhancement of rents of estates than any other provisions of the present law. Notice of enhancement has necessitated present legislation and made this Bill possible. This change about to be made in the procedure will, I am sure, be beneficial; its effects will, I hope, be far-reaching; it will, I hope, make the restrictions placed on voluntary enhancement under section 29 unnecessary.

"That legislation is to a certain extent, as provided by the Bill, necessary, there can, I think, be no doubt; but whether in the early stages of the controversy the alteration of a few sections in the present law would not have proved sufficient may, I think, be allowed to be an open question. We will admit that you have gone too far to recede: you must proceed, and we, both landlords and tenants, are wise if we accept the inevitable with a good grace. But with reference to this Bill many hon'ble members, many persons who have taken part in this controversy, when they fail to meet the argument that it is not suited for Bengal, fall back upon the argument that it is required in Behar. Nothing is too bad to say of Behar; no restriction is too severe to be placed on our actions. If the measure is required for Behar and is not required for Bengal, we should withdraw that Province from the sphere of its operations. If the Council are of opinion that the Bill is required in Behar and not in

Bengal, we should drop it for Bengal and proceed with it only with reference to Behar. For my part I am happy in believing that we in Behar are no better, no worse, than our brethren in Bengal; that our tenants are not the down-trodden, poverty-stricken men they are often depicted; and I would fain hope that, when some among us set aside the spectacles through which we are looking, and judge with our own eyes, our tenants will be found in every way as well off and as independent a class as any in Bengal. For my part I am convinced that, if any portion of this Bill is unsuited for Bengal, it is equally unsuited for my province. That the rents of whole estates have been unduly enhanced I admit, but that my province is rackrented as a province I deny. I deny also that there is any necessity for the severe restrictions to be placed on voluntary adjustment of rents under section 29, and in placing such restrictions on it we are acting contrary to the declared principles of the Bill.

"Although I am strongly opposed to indiscriminate enhancement of rents, I am equally opposed to severe restrictions being placed on the landlord's right to enhance where enhancement is fairly due. I am still more opposed to unnecessary obstacles being placed in the way of a mutual adjustment of rents, or, for that matter, in the way of voluntary enhancement out of Court.

"All such unnecessary restrictions only hamper the good men among us; they will be evaded by the worldly-wise.

"My Lord, three more gaps must be filled up before the restriction in this section will be effectual, and to stop these gaps some of the best portions of the Bill must be revised.

"With reference to section 29, the Hon'ble Mr. Evans has shown the Council more clearly than I am able to do the difference between adjustment of rents and enhancement of rents. He has quoted the Malynuggur case as a case in point. If I understood him correctly, he submitted it in support of the planters' contention 'that an adjustment of rents should be allowed when one party to the agreement declines to continue to fulfil the conditions under which the tenancy was previously held.'

"If I understand the case correctly, it was hardly a case to the point; it was a case in which it suited one party to the agreement to set aside the conditions under which the tenancy was held, and the party who found it convenient to set aside the conditions of the tenancy claimed an enhancement of rents on the ground that he had cancelled a condition of the tenancy which he no longer found it convenient his tenants should fulfil.

"As to the rights of the different parties under the present law I have no concern. I would only point out that this case in no way represents our claim: our claim is represented better under section 51, which says:

'If a question arises as to the amount of a tenant's rent or the conditions under which he holds in any agricultural year, he shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to hold at the same rent and under the same conditions as in the last preceding agricultural year.'

"The practical effect of this will be that the Courts will find the conditions of a tenancy are equally binding on both parties, and that the person who sets aside the conditions without consent shall make good the other's loss by a re-adjustment. All we claim is that the party who finds it convenient to set aside the conditions of a tenancy shall not be placed in a position to retain all the advantages minus any onerous or compensating conditions.

"Section 29 will have the mischievous effect attributed to it by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans; its effects could only be redeemed by the Government declaring that all suits for enhancement may be brought free of cost. This I deem to be impossible. Many urgent representations have been made in Committee and out of it to cheapen costs of suits.

"It has been recommended to reduce court-fees and to expedite the hearing of suits—both very necessary. At present we are put to great expense and needless loss of time by the delays in the hearing of our suits; our witnesses are obliged to travel long distances only to be sent back. The lessening of court-fees is not sufficient; it is necessary to reduce process-fees also.

"I do not know how many of the hon'ble members here present are aware that if I procure a decree against a tenant for arrears of rent, if his holding consists of ten pieces of land, he must pay an attachment fee of Rs. 2 for each piece and also a further fee of Rs. 2 on each piece as a fee on sale. Such fees are exorbitant, and they fall on the judgment-debtor. Unless such are remedied, the provision of the Bill which substitutes sale of holding for ejectment after decree will be cruel.

"For all sums under Rs. 100 the judgment-debtor has to refund 65 per cent. of the principal as costs of the plaintiff; he has to stand all his own costs plus sale-fees if the holding is sold.

"The changes the Bill will necessitate in our modes of transacting business are very great. Receipts must be kept in counterfoil, with severe penalties attached for neglect to deliver; agreements must be registered; all accounts must be kept in bound books; a suit for pattá and kabúliyat has been set aside and an application for a declaration of conditions under section 158 substituted; the landlord must no longer neglect to deliver a receipt; and other changes too numerous to mention have been made—all improvements in a way; but the penalties for omission and commission are so severe, so many opportunities will be afforded for worrying the landlords, that the Bill if hastily or harshly administered may be turned into an engine of oppression. It must be remembered that to carry out the instructions of the Bill in their entirety the habits of a lifetime must be discarded. In attempting to follow your rules we shall require all your sympathy—much forbearance. Throughout the discussion much stress has been laid upon the necessity of compelling the landlords to keep their accounts in bound books, much discredit has been cast upon their mode of keeping accounts, but no one has thought it necessary to enquire if it has even been made possible to do otherwise than as we now do. When we keep our accounts in bound books they are called for in evidence not only in our own cases but in the interests of others; our servants have to take them to Court half a dozen times before their evidence is taken; our books are detained in or out of Court for days together; some of my books are detained for months; we are at the mercy of our opponents and of the Courts.

"I will leave the Hon'ble Council to judge of what use such books are to us when returned.

"The remedy we must leave to others to provide. All I can say is that, as the accuracy of the landlords' accounts will depend upon the punctuality with which they are written, it becomes a matter of the first importance that the present state of affairs be not allowed to continue; if it does, our second state will be worst than our first; the landlord will be compelled to keep two sets of books, one for himself and one for the Courts.

"Under the Bill a registered document is in many instances absolutely necessary; in all instances it will carry greater value than an unregistered one. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has quoted the authority of the Board of Revenue to prove how difficult it is to induce tenants to register. I myself am a strong advocate of registration; registration should be encouraged in every way possible, but it remains for the Government to make registration possible. The Select Committee has called the attention of the Government to the necessity of expediting and cheapening registration: at present registration is in some cases almost prohibitory, in some cases quite so; at present every tenant must waste at least 48 hours of his time besides having to travel long distances; documents are impounded or returned for the most trivial errors; and if such is the case when registration is the exception and not the rule, what will it be when registration is made compulsory? Under the Bill there is no enhancement of the rents of a bhaoli tenure, and rightly so; the initial rent will be the rent for all time to come; but under the law a bhaoli agreement cannot be registered; should a dispute arise as to the rate of the tenant's rents, he must prove his right to hold under section 51 or pay at the rate others are paying. Another change is about to be made in the procedure, and I hope it will prove itself to be a beneficial one, but again all will depend upon the cost of the application.

"An application under section 158 to declare the terms and nature of a tenancy is to be substituted for the time-honoured but cumbersome practice of a suit for the interchange of documents. There is nothing in the Bill to prohibit their interchange; on the contrary, they are made necessary at every step, but they cannot be sued for. The change is a good one and practical, but it will take us some time to understand. If the cost is not made prohibitory, it should benefit both parties: as it is to be a simpler mode of proceeding I hope it will be a cheaper one. Under the Record-of-rights and Settlement chapter much good will, I hope, be effected; vast and exceptional powers are given to the Government under it; but those powers, as they are intended to meet exceptional cases, we may, I think, trust the Government to exercise them only in cases of grave necessity. I believe this chapter, as it stood in the draft Bill, created more uneasiness, greater consternation, among the landlords than any other portion of the Bill. I hope when they fully realize the great changes that have been made in this chapter by the Select Committee they will be re-assured.

"Much as the Bill will do for the position of the raiyat in respect to the position he will stand in to his landlord, it does nothing for him with respect to his credit with his banker. It omits transferability from among the incidents attached to an occupancy-holding; on this point it leaves the law as it stands.

"I regret that the Government does not see its way to legalizing and controlling transfers of holdings. I do not now intend to re-open the question. I believe it would be a hopeless task to attempt to carry such an amendment to the Bill against the solid vote of the Government. I believe the measure will soon force itself on the attention of the Government, when they will have to review their present decision. By forcing on a discussion now I should weaken my case. I am strongly of opinion that legalized transferability of the whole holding is the only valid restriction that can be effectually put on the subdivision of holdings which is now going on all over the country, which the landlords are in some instances encouraging, in others are powerless to prevent.

"There is only one other subject that I would wish to refer to. I will then cease from monopolizing the time of this Hon'ble Council. I refer to the matter of contracts. A great outcry has been raised against the Government for prohibiting a tenant from contracting himself out of certain rights attached to a tenancy. Although it is to my interest as a trader to support free contract, in this matter I have voted with the majority of the Select Committee.

"Under the Contract Law a contract to be valid must be made with the free consent of parties, for a lawful consideration and for a lawful object.

"As well as I am able to remember, their representatives in or out of Council have never claimed a right to make a contract with their tenants for lawful consideration; all they have ever claimed is a right to induce their tenants to sign away acquired rights under the shadow of a renewal of leases, or to debar them from acquiring prescriptive rights in the future. With reference to the other important and equally weighty matters contained in the Bill, such as prevailing rates, under-raiyats, non-occupancy-raiyats, settled raiyats, presumptions, proprietors' zirát land, merger, &c., and with reference to the gross-produce limit which has been omitted from among its provisions, I will reserve what I have to say until the specific amendments come under the discussion of Your Excellency's Council.

"Before I cease, I would refer to a remark which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Goodrich, that no provision has been made for the acquisition of land for charitable purposes. I think, if, the Bill is seen to, it will be found that section 84 provides for this; but I am sorry the majority of the Committee did not see their way to adopting my suggestion to include the acquisition of land for irrigation-purposes in the section. If it is possible to acquire land for the one purpose, it is possible to acquire it for the other."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"My Lord, I do not think I should have attempted to say anything at the present stage of the discussion had it not been that I have been referred to by very many speakers who have

preceded me. We have had very appropriately an exhaustive statement from the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, who has given us a full history of the proceedings since this Bill was last before the Council. We have had speeches also from most of the members of the Council—certainly from all on the Select Committee—dealing at length with the details and principles of the measure; and in these speeches we have had laid bare, at least I trust so, the thoughts and intents of the heart of each speaker as to the main issues with which we shall have to deal in the further consideration of the Bill. I think I shall best consult the wishes of my hon'ble colleagues in Council, and certainly my own convenience, if I limit what remarks I have to make upon the present occasion to the practical issues which have been raised by the speech of the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga, and by the speech of my hon'ble friend to the left who ably represents the British Indian Association and the zamíndárs of Bengal. All or most of the other points to which allusion has been made in the course of this debate will arise on a consideration of the various amendments which are upon the notice paper; and for myself I would prefer to deal with these in detail as they arise rather than by the running commentary of a general statement.

"Now the definite questions which are immediately before the Council are contained in the addresses of the Hon'ble the Mahárájá of Durbhunga and the Hon'ble Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji. The Mahárájá says the Bill should be abandoned because it is a bad one; and the latter contends that the Bill has been imperfectly and insufficiently considered, and that therefore it should be postponed for re-publication. Anticipating the formal notice which stands in his name on the paper, he wishes that the postponement should be for three months, but we are all aware that that practically means a postponement for nine months or one year.

"The Mahárájá condemns the Bill, because, to use his own words, it was 'discredited and disowned by the Select Committee' on account of their want of unanimity as shown by the many dissents; and secondly, that the zamíndárs and raiyats are not agreed in regard to it; and lastly, that it is, of course, a gross breach of the solemn promises made by the Government in the Permanent Settlement. Now I do not think that the absence of union in the views of the Select Committee need distress the Mahárájá so much as it appears to do. We are dealing here with a very large measure; indeed, we may say that no larger measure has been under the consideration of the Government since the days of the Permanent Settlement. It is a measure also involving very deep and abstruse questions—questions which go back to a period even before the time of the Permanent Settlement; and it is complicated with innumerable details in all the relations between the landlord and tenant. It seems to me, having regard to the character of the legislation contemplated, impossible to have expected that union and unanimity in the opinions of the Committee which the Mahárájá so strongly desires. For, if we look at the composition of that Committee, we see at once what a variety of different local experience and interests they represent. You have the representatives of landlords of both sections of this great province of Bengal, of the landlords who have and own property both in Bengal Proper and in Behar, the circumstances and conditions of which vary in many important particulars. Then you have the hon'ble member from the North-Western Provinces, who brings to the consideration of the problem a very practical knowledge of the land system which exists in those provinces. We have also traditions of the Board of Revenue influentially represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds; the statistical research and information which have affected so many of our decisions in the person of Dr. Hunter; and the special usages and customs in which the Muhammadan community are interested; and lastly, not least, the influential opinion and support which my hon'ble friend Mr. Gibbon has brought to bear upon the whole subject, speaking in the interests of European planters, and as himself the manager of extensive landed properties.

"Having regard, then, to the constitution of the Committee, and to the well-known and admitted fact that there are wide differences in the circumstances of different parts of the province, the demands for a complete unanimity in the Report seem to me unreasonable.

"Then, as to the dissents themselves, I think an examination of them will tend to show that there is no such force in the expression of their differences as is sought to be attributed to them. I will take my own first, though I do not put it forward from any idea of its special importance, nor from any sense of its claim to priority having regard to my position as the head of this Administration. But it will perhaps best illustrate what I mean. The nature of my objection is that there are certain mattters, such as the abolition of the 'prevailing rate' as a ground of enhancement, the adoption of a gross-produce limit of rent, and some plan for the better security of the non-occupancy-raiyat, which, if included in the Bill, would have greatly improved it. The majority of the Select Committee thought otherwise; but this is no reason why I should reject the Bill as it is submitted to the Council. I think there is a great deal in the Bill as it comes before us which is in advance of the legislation of 1859. There have been considerable improvements in many respects which I gladly accept. If I cannot have my own way in everything, still I am not going to reject what the Bill contains because I cannot have my own way altogether. I take it that this is very much the view of Mr. Reynolds, who regards the Bill as an instalment of a more complete measure. So, if regard is had to the dissents of the Hon'ble Members Mr. Hunter and Mr. Amír Alí and Mr. Gibbon, though they severally raise points of considerable importance, I think you will find that they are more or less upon matters of detail, which will be fully dealt with under the amendments to be considered in Council; but whether they were rejected or accepted, they are not of that vital character which would justify us now in endorsing the Mahárájá's recommendation to abandon the Bill. Of course, I am aware from the dissents of the two hon'ble Native members that they go to a greater length than the others, and will concede to no compromise. They seem now to say 'We do not want a Bill of this kind at all; we live under the best possible of all Governments, and we have the best possible of all rent laws, and we do not want any modification of them. We very much prefer the existing state of things to any change which goes in the direction of this Bill.' This seems to me the attitude of the zamíndárs represented by the two hon'ble members at the present moment; but after ten years of labour devoted to the subject, and the general agreement to which the majority of the Select Committee have come in favour of the kind of legislation which the Bill contains, any idea of abandonment seems out of the question. I think it will be clear to any one who will take the pains to analyse the several dissents, that, with the exception of the zamíndári members who stand out, notwithstanding the numerous concessions which have been made to their views, for an absolute concession to all their claims, that, admitting a variety of opinion upon particular points (and they chiefly refer to points expunged from the Bill in deference to the views of the majority of the Committee, and the removal of which should rather conciliate the extreme section on the side of the zamíndárs), there is a general concurrence in favour of the Bill; that it is considered to be a great improvement upon the Bill which was presented to the Council last year; and that they are quite willing to accept it, though it does not contain all that they wanted.

"I would now allude to the argument of the Mahárájá of Durbhunga that the zamíndárs and raiyats do not agree upon the matter. He says that the Bill neither satisfies the zamíndár nor the raiyat; and he implies rather than declares that an absolute Government and a packed Council were forcing an obnoxious piece of legislation upon all the landed classes in Bengal. Evidently what the Mahárájá wishes us to infer is that the zamíndár and the raiyat are at one in the matter and want one and the same Bill. Nothing, however, can be more certain than the fact that the zamíndárs look upon the Bill from one extreme, and the raiyats from the opposite extreme; and there can be no doubt that, if the Government had to wait till the raiyat and the zamíndár were agreed in a common view upon the character of the legislation upon such a wide subject, we should have to wait for that prophetic period when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and the millennium shall have dawned in which it may be hoped that there will be no need for legislators nor land bills. Will not the Mahárájá accept the fact that where the zamíndárs assert an extreme position on one side and the raiyats on the other to such an extent that I have, within the last few hours, received telegrams from

a large body of them urging me to sign no Bill which will not grant their full demands, the only right way is to accept as a settlement that which has been adopted upon the recommendations of the majority of the Select Committee? For my own part I am prepared to surrender my predilections in deference to the results of the Committee's deliberations and decisions, in respectful submission to the views of the Government of India, who, it seems to me, must by necessity be the final arbiter of the questions which arise in a matter involving such large issues, and especially in consideration of the position of the eminent statesman, His Excellency the present Viceroy, upon whom has devolved, within a few weeks of his assumption of the administration of this great Empire, the very difficult task of disposing of a question of such magnitude.

"I must now refer to the contention of the hon'ble member who has urged that the Bill has been insufficiently considered, and who in support of that contention has brought forward arguments which I think we have often heard before; and I have little doubt that, if we yielded to his wish for a postponement, we should have just as great difficulties a year hence in reconciling the interests and claims of differing sections as we have had in the past and as we have at the present moment. The truth is that the hon'ble member wants to impose upon us the labours of Sisyphus. We have no sooner rolled the heavy block to the top of the hill than we are asked to roll it down again; only in our case, unlike that of the unfortunate king upon whom this penalty was inflicted, each year adds to the weight of the burden and enhances the difficulty of the task. The request of the hon'ble member cannot be justified; certainly not on the ground of insufficient consideration. Upon this point I don't know that I can add anything to the force of the statements made by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, who has shown that this Bill has undergone longer and more thorough consideration than any measure of the kind which has ever been placed before the Council. If any one doubts this, I would refer him to the first thirty-five paragraphs of a despatch which the Government of India sent home on the 21st March, 1882, to the Secretary of State. Although that paper is now only three years old, it is an almost forgotten part of the extensive literature of the Bill; but if any one wishes to learn the facts he will find in the passages to which I have referred a full history of the origin and progress of the measure. The fact is that very soon after the law of 1859 was passed it devolved on the administration of Sir William Muir, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, to recommend an amendment of it. It has since then been before four successive Lieutenant-Governors of these Provinces, and that represents a considerable period of time, perhaps not less than 15 years. Sir George Campbell especially took up the matter with the view of checking the illegal exactions going on in Orissa and the very serious complaints of oppression in Behar. Sir Richard Temple had to deal with grave agrarian riots in Central and Eastern Bengal; so serious were they that an Act of the legislature was passed to control and suppress them, and to prevent their recurrence in future. From that time excitement on the subject became so intensified that Sir Ashley Eden had to appoint two Commissions to consider the whole subject of the revision of the law of landlord and tenant. The Bill submitted by the united Rent Commission of both Bengal and Behar was subjected to further revision by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds in conference with different local authorities, and the Bengal Government under Sir Ashley Eden eventually submitted their proposals to the Government of India. I can speak with personal knowledge when I say that these proposals underwent a detailed and thorough criticism at the hands of His Excellency the late Viceroy in Council, whose final conclusions were forwarded to the Secretary of State in a historical despatch of March, 1882. Those who contend that this Bill has not had the same time and care bestowed upon it as the Penal Code and the Permanent Settlement Regulations are quite mistaken. It may be the case that the Penal Code was under consideration for many years before it was passed, but it should be remembered that after its first introduction it was left in abeyance for a long period, and moreover the codification of the criminal law was a new subject in this country; while, as regards the Permanent Settlement, the period during which it was under

enquiry was, I believe, not nearly so long as the time which has been given to this Bill. It is clear from the records of the day that Lord Cornwallis intended at first to make a decennial settlement as an experimental measure on which a permanent settlement might be based; but so impatient was he to secure the enactment of the measure before his period of office expired, that he passed it before even the assent of the Court of Directors had been obtained to his proposals; so that what was intended in the first instance to be only a decennial settlement came into operation as a permanent settlement. I am, however, attacked by the hon'ble member (Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji) as to what took place in my own Council with regard to a Bill for the appointment of kanungos and patwárís, in the course of the discussion upon which I expressed the opinion that great darkness prevailed with regard to all the relations of landlords and tenants; and he asks, with reference to this, how can I press forward a Bill of this character, while I plead the existence of such gross general ignorance upon all material facts bearing upon the subject? I need not enter here into a discussion of the merits of that Bill. It is acknowledged to be a measure subsidiary to this Bill. If the chapter in this Bill which relates to the survey and record of rights falls through, the Patwárí Bill in the Bengal Council will not be proceeded with. But it must be obvious to every one that if a cadastral survey and preparation of a record of rights is to form a material part of the present legislation,—and I would sooner abandon many parts of the Bill than that,—there must be some recognised agency to record the changes which take place from time to time, or else the results of that survey and record will be thrown away in a few months. Now, when I complain of the darkness and ignorance which prevail as to the relations between landlords and tenants, I allude to those kinds of facts of which no one has given us a more direct and practical illustration than the hon'ble member himself. The members of the Select Committee will remember that when we were dealing with some questions as to providing a form of receipts for rent in connection with this Bill—a form which was to show the name of the tenant, the quantity of land he held, and possibly the boundaries of it, the rent he paid, and simple details of that nature—the hon'ble member opposed the proposal on the ground that not one zamíndár in a hundred would be able to give such information. I say that if the zamíndárs do not know the names of their tenants, and the land they hold, and what rent they pay, we are in grosser darkness than I could have conceived possible. Now a survey and record of rights would give authoritative information on all such points as these. But the possession or non-possession of that knowledge certainly does not affect the merits of a measure like this, whose primary object is to declare and establish the rights of tenants in their relations to the zamíndár, and to try and secure to them greater fixity of tenure, and to afford them some protection against continuous and unlimited enhancements. The issue here which the hon'ble member raises, and which he has a perfect right to raise, is that the Government has no business to attempt any such thing; but the right or wrong of Government intervention depends altogether on the interpretation of the Regulations on which the Permanent Settlement was framed. We all know that there is a great deal of difference in opinion regarding that important settlement. The zamíndárs contend that in dealing with this Bill as we are doing we are depriving them of those rights which were guaranteed to them by the British Government in the beginning of this century; and the argument is used that, as the claim of the zamíndár to do just as he likes with his own is indefeasible, they will accept nothing else and nothing less. I never could admit the validity of such a plea. The contention is a very one-sided view of the Permanent Settlement, for I think that, if you examine Regulations I to VIII of 1793, you will find that there is nowhere throughout them anything more in the way of a promise than the single promise that the public demand on the land should be limited in perpetuity. The reasons for adopting that principle we know, because they are recorded in the Regulations. That promise, notwithstanding grievous provocations, has been kept for all these 90 years, and it will remain inviolate. But I assert most strongly that to urge that the whole Permanent Settlement was passed in the interests of the zamíndárs is a very one-sided aspect of the case. For, apart from the very strong reservation which the Government recorded at

the time that it would, whenever it thought fit, legislate for the protection of the cultivator, we have express mention in those Regulations of the positive rights of the raiyats. It may be true, as the hon'ble and learned member (Mr. Evans) said the other day, that the settlement of rents between the raiyats and zamíndárs was, in 1793, a matter to some extent of contract. But two things in this connection have to be borne in mind—that the competition in those days was for raiyats to clear and cultivate the land, and the zamíndárs naturally had a motive for leniency; and secondly, there was, as found in the Regulations, the absolute barrier against undue exactions of the parganá rate which was known and respected in every district.

"I know that the zamíndárs in dealing with interpretations regarding the Permanent Settlement are very unwilling that any reference should be made to contemporary history. They have openly said so in a public document. For my own part I do not see how we can avoid a reference to contemporary opinion when we have to interpret an important Act like the one under notice; and we are justified in looking to what eminent men of the time said on this point. There is valuable evidence on the subject scattered among the pages of contemporary writings, and I will read to the Council some extracts bearing upon the issue to which I have referred:—

'Sir Philip Francis, in a Minute written in 1776, considered that the rate of assessment per bíghá should be fixed for ever upon the land, no matter who might be the occupant.

'Warren Hastings wrote in the same strain on 1st November 1776—"Many other points of enquiry will also be useful to secure to the raiyats the permanent and undisputed possession of their lands, and to guard them against arbitrary exactions,"—the term "exactions" from raiyats signifying in that day the levy of more than the established parganá rate of rent.

'Sir John Shore, in the same spirit, was not content that the Permanent Settlement should be with the zamíndár alone. He observed: "And at present we must give every possible security to the raiyats as well as, or not merely, to the zamíndár. This is so essential a point that it ought not to be conceded to any plan." The Court of Directors on 19th September, 1792, approving of these views, recognised it as an object of the Perpetual Settlement that it should secure to the great body of the raiyats the same equity and certainty as to the amount of their rents, and the same undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of their industry, which we mean to give to the zamíndárs themselves. Twenty-seven years later, the Court, on 15th January, 1819, deliberately re-affirmed:—"We fully subscribe to the truth of Mr. Sisson's declaration that the faith of the State is to the full as solemnly pledged to uphold the cultivator of the soil in the unmolested enjoyment of his long-established rights, as it is to maintain the zamíndár in the possession of his estate, or to abstain from increasing the public revenue permanently assessed upon him."'

"Nothing, it seems to me, could be more conclusive of the privileges and position of the raiyats than these statements. They indicate at least the intentions of those in authority when the Permanent Settlement was made, and it was a misfortune for the country that they were not carried out at the time. The agitation which has been going on now for several years brings the case to a climax, and demands a final settlement on the lines of this Bill. I shall certainly support the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration, and shall oppose most strongly any motion for postponement. I am quite certain that we incur a risk in putting off the final settlement of this question; and I trust the zamíndárs will understand that it is the settled policy of the Government that the right of the raiyat to hold his land is as clear and undisputable so long as he pays a fair and reasonable rent, as is the right of the zamíndár to hold his estate so long as he pays his revenue."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert said:—

"My Lord,—I do not propose at this stage of the debate to discuss point by point the objections which have been brought against the particular provisions of this measure. But there are two criticisms of a general character about which I should like to make some remarks, and I shall have a few words to say on the question of urgency, which, though it is raised more directly by the motion which stands in the name of my hon'ble friend Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji, has been discussed in connection with the motion now technically before the Council. Of the two criticisms to which I have referred, one is that the Bill has been so changed by the Select Committee as to have lost its fundamental characteristics, and the other is that the Bill

as now revised does not possess those qualities of completeness and finality which are essential to good legislation.

"I do not wish to minimize or underrate the importance of the changes which this measure has undergone, not merely since the date of its first preparation by the Rent Commission, but since the date of its introduction into this Council; but I do undertake to say that those changes are fully explained and justified by the circumstances under which the Bill was prepared and introduced, and by the nature of the subject-matter with which it deals, and that they do not in any way warrant the charge that the Bill in its present form involves a departure from the principles on which it was originally based, or that the Select Committee have lost sight of or abandoned the objects which the Government of India had in view.

"This Bill, as we all know, took its origin in a draft which was framed by the Bengal Rent Commission. Now, what was the nature and scope of the task which the Rent Commission undertook? It was a task of no ordinary magnitude. It was a task singularly arduous, ambitious and comprehensive. They undertook to frame a law of landlord and tenant which should be applicable to the whole of Bengal and Behar, with certain exceptions. They proposed to make important alterations in that law. They undertook, in so doing, not merely to amend the existing Acts and Regulations, but to repeal them and to re-enact them in a consolidated form with the necessary modifications. And last, but not least, they proposed to codify the whole of the judge-made law on the relations of landlord and tenant in the Lower Provinces. In short they undertook, at one and the same time, to amend, to consolidate and to codify. Now, in dealing with so difficult and delicate a subject as the law of landlord and tenant an ordinary legislator thinks himself fortunate if he achieves with some degree of success any one of these three objects: that he should be able to achieve them all is more than any mortal is entitled to expect. Accordingly, when the Government of India came to consider from the point of view of practical legislation the Bill submitted to them by the Bengal Government,—which was in fact the Rent Commission Bill with sundry modifications,—one of the first conclusions at which they arrived was that it would be desirable to drop so much of it as merely codified existing law, and to leave the measure one of amendment and consolidation. I will not trouble you at length with the reasons which led me among others to this conclusion—a conclusion about the soundness of which I have never had any doubt. They were reasons which did not involve the slightest disparagement of the admirable work which had been done by the learned author of the Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal, and did not imply any scepticism as to the value of codification, or as to the importance of continuing the great work which has been commenced for India by the framers of our codifying Acts. Shortly stated, the reasons were these. Apart from any doubt which we might feel as to the expediency or possibility of attempting to present in a code the effect of judicial decisions on subordinate rules or propositions of law, it was clear that up to this time the process of codification had only been applied with success to those portions of the English common law which are suitable to the circumstances of India; the general principles of the English law of landlord and tenant had quite recently been codified by my learned predecessor Mr. Whitley Stokes in that chapter of the Transfer of Property Act which relates to leases; and the legislature on passing that measure into law had expressly declared that this chapter—the chapter relating to leases—is not suitable to the relations which exist between landlord and tenant in the Mufassal. Furthermore, we held that, even if the law with which we had to deal admitted of codification, it was of the first importance to simplify and reduce in bulk as much as possible the long and complicated measure which had been laid before us by the Government of Bengal. Accordingly, as I have said, the merely codifying portions of the Bill were dropped, and, as I hold, wisely dropped; but the mere fact that this measure once professed to be a Code has given it an appearance of completeness and finality which was always illusory, and which has had an unfortunate effect.

"Even in its reduced form the Bill was sufficintly long and complicated, and was in a shape—I am speaking merely of form and not of substance—was in

a shape which would have made an English Minister reluctant to submit it to Parliament. For it is a received maxim of English legislation that when you have important changes to make in the law—changes which are likely to encounter much opposition or to invite much discussion—you should not attempt to combine the two processes of amendment and consolidation, because by so doing you divert the attention of Parliament and the public from the real issues before them. You raise questions which have been already settled or are of minor importance, and you thus materially impede and embarrass the passage of the measure through the House.

"In this country, where the machinery of legislation works more easily and smoothly, it has always been held—whether it will continue to be so held if we have many more such notice-papers as that which has been laid on the table with reference to this Bill I cannot say, but at all events it has always been held—up to this time that the advantages to the public of consolidation outweigh what may be called the tactical disadvantages of presenting a too widely extended front for opposition and criticism; and accordingly we have, as a general rule, whenever we have had to make extensive changes in the law, applied the process of repeal and re-enactment. The Government of India did not think that they would be justified in the present instance in departing from this practice, but at the same time I am bound to confess that in the course of the discussion of this measure I have found abundant reason for appreciating the practical wisdom of the English rule. For there can be no doubt that the form in which this Bill has come before the public has tended to obscure the main issues which are raised by the present legislation, and has roused many of those ghosts of buried controversies which still hover and shriek round the Permanent Settlement Regulations and Act X of 1859. Let us endeavour to abstract our minds from those parts of the Bill which merely reproduce existing law, and those parts which embody miscellaneous amendments of minor importance, and consider what were the main defects in the existing law which the Rent Commission proposed to remedy, and what were the main remedies which they proposed to apply for the removal of these defects. The main defects were two: first, that the existing law gave, or appeared to give, to the raiyat rights which he could not prove; and secondly, that the law gave, or professed to give, to the zamíndár remedies which he could not enforce. Whether, by reason of any deliberate policy of shifting tenants' holdings, or by reason of local customs of cultivation, or by reason of the absence of proper landmarks, but at all events in fact the raiyat was unable to prove that kind of twelve years' occupation which was necessary to give him occupancy-rights under Act X of 1859. And the zamíndárs found the process of recovering their rents through the Courts tedious, and the process of enhancement through the Courts unworkable. Want of adequate legal security for the raiyat, want of adequate legal facilities for the landlord—those were two substantial defects which were made the subject of repeated complaints before the Commission. And at the same time that the Rent Commission admitted that there were in the existing law these defects, which impaired its efficiency as a law and prevented it from achieving the objects which it was intended and expected to achieve, the Famine Commission, looking at the subject from a somewhat different point of view, came to much the same conclusion with respect to one of these defects, and pointed out that the absence of adequate legal security for the tenant had produced and was producing disastrous economical effects.

"These, then, were the practical problems which the Rent Commission—sitting, not as codifiers or as consolidators, but as amenders of the law—had to solve:—whether they could devise in the interest of the tenants more effectual checks against liability to capricious eviction and excessive rackrenting; whether they could devise in the interest of the landlords more effectual facilities for the ascertainment and recovery of their just dues. Reasonable security for the tenant, reasonable facilities for the landlord—these were the two things which they had to endeavour to provide. Suggestions for attaining these objects poured in upon them in great abundance, and from very different quarters. It was their duty to consider these suggestions; to sift

them carefully; to view them in the light of different interests and different experiences; to recommend them for adoption if they appeared to be reasonable and practicable; to reject them if they appeared to be unreasonable or impracticable. And that, Sir, is the history of this measure from its first inception to the present time. The process which has been continuously applied to it has been a careful sifting of numerous suggestions which have been put forward with the view of meeting certain specific evils. The Government of Bengal took up the suggestions of the Rent Commission, made them the subject of a very careful examination, and then transmitted them with modifications to the Government of India. The Government of India examined with equal care the suggestions laid before them by the Government of Bengal, and, with the approval of the Secretary of State, embodied in the Bill which was introduced into this Council such of them as appeared to afford a reasonable prospect of working with success. That in the course of this process the measure should have undergone considerable modification is no matter for surprise, but at the same time is no ground of blame to the Rent Commission, no cause for imputation against the Government of India or the Select Committee of this Council. The Rent Commission would have been much to blame if, in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them, they had rejected any suggestion which appeared on the face of it to be reasonable: the Government of India would have been equally to blame if they had not incorporated in their original Bill such of the proposals laid before them, as, with the information then at their disposal, seemed to offer a fair prospect of meeting the requirements of the case; the Select Committee would have been still more to blame if they had obstinately stuck to these proposals, or had adopted any alternative suggestions which might be subsequently made by the Bengal Government, after further inquiry and examination had thrown grave doubts on their fairness or feasibility.

"There is another circumstance which has not a little obscured the real nature of the changes which have from time to time been made. In the course of the discussions which take place on a measure of this nature, ranging as it does over a considerable ground, and affecting a great variety and number of interests, it always happens that some particular proposal assumes a factitious importance, and comes to be described, in varying metaphors, as the keystone or core or kernel of the Bill. I always distrust these phrases. They usually mean that some particular feature of a measure has happened to strike the imagination of some particular writer or set of writers, to coincide specially with his or their sympathies or prepossessions, or to assume exceptional prominence from some one point of view, and when it disappears or assumes a less prominent position a cry is raised that the measure is irretrievably ruined, and that it is no longer of any value.

"There have been a good many keystones and cores and kernels of the Rent Bill. There was a time, in the earlier discussions of this measure, when the proposal most in vogue was a proposal which not unnaturally found favour in zamíndári quarters, a proposal to devise some kind of summary procedure for the recovery of rents. This was to be the be-all and end-all of legislation on the subject of landlord and tenant. 'Give us back our Huftum and our Punchum,' said the zamíndars, 'and all will be well. Or, at all events, if you cannot do that, put the raiyat who is sued for rent in the same position as if he had signed a bill of exchange, that is to say, had agreed in writing to pay a specified sum of money to a specified person at a specified time.' This was a form of 'facility' which was much discussed by the Rent Commission, and the conclusion to which they came about it was substantially the same as that which was subsequently arrived at by the Government of India. I spoke at such length on this topic in obtaining leave to introduce the Bill that I may be pardoned for not dwelling on it at any length on the present occasion. The conclusions to which we came were in short these; not that the difficulties complained of by the landlords were non-existent, but that the remedies suggested were superficial; that where the rights involved are obscure and uncertain, and the facts difficult to ascertain, no mere tinkering of procedure would provide a method of judicial de-

termination which should be at once speedy and just. But at the same time I expressed a hope that when the measure came to be fully discussed other expedients for simplifying the procedure might be devised. In the course of the long discussions which have since taken place sundry suggestions for that purpose have been made; some of these were brought before the Select Committee by my lamented friend the late Rai Kristodás Pál; others have been embodied in a paper written by Bábú Mohini Mohan Roy, who was himself a Member of the Rent Commission; others again have been communicated to me privately by my friend the Mahárájá Sir Jotíndra Mohan Tagore. The Select Committee have not overlooked or disregarded any of these suggestions. On the contrary, they have given them their most careful attention. We invited judicial officers to examine them and express their opinions upon them, and we specially referred them for the consideration and opinion of the Calcutta High Court. But the replies which we have received have been unfavourable to these suggestions. We have been told, and told on the highest authority, that they could not be adopted without serious risk of failure of justice. Under these circumstances it was impossible for us to endorse recommendations which had by the authority most competent to express an opinion upon them—I mean the Judges of the Calcutta High Court—been unanimously and decisively condemned. It would have been a satisfaction to the Members of the Select Committee, as it would have been a satisfaction to the Hon'ble Judges, if we had been able to accept any of the suggestions put forward for the simplification of procedure and the removal of the means too often employed by raiyats to harass their zamíndárs. But in the face of such strong and authoritative expressions of opinion that these suggestions were dangerous or impracticable, we could not take upon ourselves the responsibility of recommending their adoption Some minor amendments of procedure we have indeed proposed, and I believe that they will be found useful as far as they go. But I fully agree with the deliberate opinion of the Rent Commission and of the High Court that it is in other quarters than the amendment of procedure that the true remedy for difficulties in the realization of rents is to be found. Some of these remedies can, as the Judges point out, be provided by executive action; means of providing others are supplied by this Bill; and it is to the machinery that we propose to provide for the ascertainment and recording of obscure and disputed facts and rights that the zamíndárs, if they are properly advised, should, I believe, look for a removal of the difficulties which they now experience in enforcing their rights.

"On this point, then, the views of the Select Committee are in complete accordance with those of the Rent Commission and with those which the Government of India entertained and expressed on the introduction of this Bill.

"But with respect to other matters I freely admit that, in the course of the deliberations which have taken place on this measure, the Select Committee have found themselves compelled to drop certain proposals to which at one time considerable importance was attached by their authors, and from which considerable advantages were expected to accrue. Take, for instance, the proposals as to the preparation of tables of rates. These proposals formed a very prominent feature of the Bill which was submitted to the Government of India by the Bengal Government, and they were incorporated by the Government of India in their original Bill, though not without expressions of great doubt as to their feasibility. There was a great deal to be said for these proposals, and, if they had proved capable of being carried out, they would have simplified many questions and removed many difficulties. Therefore, I think the Government was fully justified in inserting them in the Bill which was laid before this Council two years ago, and that they were entitled to a fair trial before being rejected as unworkable. The Bengal Government did give them a fair trial; they deputed special officers to try and prepare tables of rates on the lines indicated in the Bill; and the result of their inquiries and experiments was to satisfy both the Bengal Government and the Select Committee that the expectations once based on this particular scheme were not likely to be realized. Very similar has been

the fate of the gross-produce limit. This particular proposal did not, if my memory serves me rightly, figure very largely in the earlier discussions on this measure; it was adopted by the Rent Commission, but without, as it appears to me, any adequate examination or consideration of the difficulties by which it was attended; it formed also part of the proposals embodied in the Bill introduced by the Government of India; but whilst I do find in the papers and speeches relating to the Bill indications of doubt as to the possibility of imposing any such general limit, or as to the propriety of the particular limit proposed, I do not find anything to show that it was regarded two years ago as being an essential feature of the measure. It was not until a comparatively late epoch that it attained the dignity of being described as the 'core' of the Rent Bill. Now, it must be admitted that it would be eminently satisfactory if we could devise some form of ultimate barrier against which the waves of rackrenting should ineffectually dash; and when the subject was discussed in the Select Committee—and it underwent a very full and thorough discussion before the Committee—there was a strong feeling on the part of the majority of the members in favour of imposing such a limit, if only a fair and workable limit could be devised. But when we proceeded to examine the facts and figures on which the particular fractional limit proposed in the Bill was based, we considered them insufficient to warrant the inferences drawn from them, and at the same time we were informed by the Bengal Government that to fix the limit at any other fraction would be to provide an ineffectual protection against that form of rackrenting which it was the object of the limit to counteract. Under these circumstances we reluctantly came to the conclusion that this was a form of check which we were not in a position to impose.

"Take, again, those provisions of the Bill which have been the subject of more and hotter controversy than, perhaps, any other of its provisions. I mean those which relate to the transferability of the occupancy-right. The object of the Rent Commission, the object of the Bengal Government in the earlier drafts of the Bill, the object of the Government of India in the Bill of two years ago, was to recognize and legalize a practice which, whether for good or for evil, either had grown up or was fast growing up in all parts of these Provinces, but to surround it with such checks and limitations as might be considered necessary or advisable for the purpose of preventing it from being used to the detriment either of the zamíndár or of the raiyat. That, I repeat, was the object which we all had in view: we wished to recognize and confirm existing customs, to give them the express sanction of the law, but at the same time to give them a reasonable shape. We found, however, that the existing customs were so multiform that it would be impossible to devise any one general form of legal check on the right of alienation which might not reasonably be charged with causing hardship to the zamíndár in one part of the country, and hardship to the raiyat in another; and, this being so, the conclusion at which the majority of the Committee, after many intermediate experiments and suggestions, ultimately arrived was that, if varieties of custom were to be recognized at all, they had better be recognized in their entirety, and that the balance of advantages was in favour of leaving the custom, at all events for the present, unregulated by any express provision of law. In arriving at this conclusion individual members of the Committee, as would naturally be the case, reached the same goal by different paths. The question was an eminently arguable one, and was one as to which both the advocates of the zamíndárs and the advocates of the raiyat were much divided in their views,—I know for instance that the view taken of it by my hon'ble friend the Mahárájá of Durbhunga differed materially from that taken by my hon'ble friend Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji,—and it had to be determined with reference not only to the consideration whether the right of transfer was in itself a good thing or a bad thing, but with reference also to such considerations as whether the advantages of having a positive and definite but inelastic rule outweighed the disadvantages incidental to an elastic but uncertain custom, whether the mahájan purchaser of whom so much has been heard was a reality or a bugbear, and last, but not least, whether any discouragement which might be imposed on the practice of sale would not operate as an encouragement of the practice of sub-letting. It was under the influence of all these different considerations that we came to the conclusion that with

regard to this particular matter the natural check imposed by custom and usage would probably operate better than any artificial checks which could, under existing circumstances, be imposed by law, and that the safer and more prudent course would be to abstain, at all events for the present, from positive legislation.

"There is no foundation for the suggestion that such a change as this involves a radical departure from the principles of the original Bill. Nor is there any foundation for the suggestion that we have by any of the provisions of the Bill as now revised violated any pledges which we gave on the introduction of this measure. We have been told that the power given to reduce rents in cases where a special settlement is made is inconsistent with the assurance that was given that there would be no reduction of existing rents. Now it is important to be accurate about what was actually said and written with reference to this point. On looking at our despatch of 17th October, 1882 (paragraph 17), I find that we explained our intention to be that a raiyat should not be at liberty to sue for a reduction of rent on the *sole* ground that it exceeds that indicated by the table of rates. The assurance was that rents were not to be reduced solely on the ground of their being above those shewn in the table of rates, and I need hardly point out that the Bill contains no provision inconsistent with this assurance.

"In my own speech on obtaining leave to introduce the Bill I referred specially to this point. What I said was this :—

'On a comparison of the provisions for enhancement with the provisions for reduction, it might be said that they have a somewhat one-sided appearance. The landlord can use the table of rates for the purpose of levelling up; the tenant cannot use it for the purpose of levelling down. But it must be remembered that the principle on which the Bill is framed is to proceed as far as practicable on the basis of existing rents, and that nothing is further from our intention than to bring about a general reduction of rents. Whether under exceptional circumstances and in special areas—such, for instance, as the area in Behar, where we learn from recent reports that the average rates all round have been enhanced by 500 per cent. in the last 43 years, whilst the area under cultivation has actually decreased, and the rise in prices during the same period has been at most 73 per cent.—it may not be necessary to take steps, if not for a reduction, at least for a re-adjustment of the rates of rent, is a separate and difficult question on which I will not enter now. But I repeat that proposals for a general reduction of rents form no part of the Bill.'

"I fail to discover in the Bill as now amended anything which is in the slightest degree inconsistent with any of the statements which I have just quoted. What we intend by the section to which reference has been made is that in very special and exceptional cases special and exceptional powers should be exercised.

"My Lord, I will not go through the other changes which have been made in this Bill since its introduction. The changes themselves, and the reasons for making them, have been fully and completely explained by my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley, and I have nothing to add to his exposition. I have listened sympathetically to the expressions of regret which have fallen from the lips of several hon'ble members for some of those changes; but I have heard nothing which has satisfied me that the grounds on which they were made were not good and sufficient, or that the arguments which have weighed with the majority of us in the Select Committee are likely to produce a different effect when brought forward in Council. What I wish specially to guard against is any confusion between means and ends, between matters of principle and matters of detail. Where we have seen fit to modify our views we have modified them not with respect to the general principles by which our legislation should be guided, not with respect to the objects at which we ought to aim, but with respect to the particular means which it may be necessary, expedient or advisable to adopt for the purpose of attaining those objects. The objects which we had in view in introducing this legislation were the objects which we have in view now, namely, the provision of reasonable security for the tenant, of reasonable facilities for the landlord. As to the particular form and degree of the securities or facilities which the circumstances of the case justify or require, that is a question with respect to which we may justifiably modify our views in the light of further experience and inquiry. We have given a little more in one direction, a little less in another; but the

general scope and tendency of our proposals remains what it was. Thus in dealing with the occupancy-raiyat we have lessened the area over which his rights may be acquired, but we have, at the same time, facilitated the proof of the rights to which he is entitled within that area. We have removed some of the checks to which enhancement of his rent was subjected, but at the same time we have tightened others, and have extended the period during which he is to have absolute immunity from all enhancement. Again, in dealing with the landlord, we have declined to adopt suggestions which have been made to us for taking away from him any ground of enhancement through the Courts to which, from long usage or otherwise, he may reasonably claim to be entitled. We have declined to adopt any suggestion which would have had the effect of making any of those grounds unworkable, and thus of perpetuating what has been justly described as a public scandal; we have endeavoured to give the landlord a right which could be honestly enforced through the machinery of the Courts and not dishonestly abused as an engine of oppression out of Court; and we have endeavoured to assist the Courts by indicating somewhat more clearly than under the present law the circumstances under which, and the limitations subject to which, the landlord's remedy is to be applied.

"With reference to these and several other provisions of the Bill, the question has usually been a question not of principle but of degree—a question where we should draw the line between conflicting claims, and, as is usual with boundary disputes, our decision has not been accepted with satisfaction by either party. The question which you are entitled to ask is, 'What is the net result of our proposals?' Do they give too much or leave too much to one side or to the other? The question is *not* 'Does the Bill satisfy the expectations, reasonable or unreasonable, of one party or of the other party?' but does it—to use a phrase to which some of our critics appear to entertain an insuperable objection—does it afford a fair and equitable solution of an exceptionally difficult problem, a fair and equitable compromise between claims which are conflicting and irreconcileable? What we have endeavoured to frame has been not a landlord's Bill, nor a tenant's Bill, but a just Bill. We have endeavoured to give substantial security to the tenant without restricting more than is necessary the powers of the landlord. We have endeavoured to give reasonable facilities to the landlord without weakening more than is inevitable the customary privileges of the tenant. Whether and how far we have succeeded in our endeavour is a question which I leave to persons of cool and dispassionate judgment to determine. After hearing the vehement and angry denunciations by which we have been assailed on either side, they will, I am disposed to think, come to the conclusion that the Government of India has not ill discharged the duty which was imposed upon it of acting as a just and impartial arbiter between conflicting claims.

"I deny, then, that the Bill which is now laid before you involves a departure from the principles by which the Government of India was guided in its introduction. What foundation is there for the other charge to which I have referred, that it is wanting in completeness and finality? 'I had hoped,' says His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in his minute of dissent, 'that the legislation now in hand would have carried with it some measure of finality'; 'but,' he goes on, 'in its present outcome there is scarcely the assurance which had been expected of a final settlement of many important principles connected with a Tenancy Bill in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.' 'I am unable,' says my hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds, 'to regard the Bill in the form which it has now assumed as an adequate and final settlement of the question raised in this great controversy.'

"Sir, in one sense I admit the charge. That the Bill is one-sided, I deny: that it is not complete or final I will admit. But I will go further and say that any Bill of this kind which claimed for itself the characteristics of completeness and finality would carry its condemnation on its face. Look at the social and economical condition of Bengal at the present day. What are its most striking features? Are they not transformation, transition, growth and change? Here, as elsewhere in India, and here perhaps, more than anywhere else in India, you find the past and the present, old

things and new, brought into sudden and violent contact with each other, with results which are often unexpected, and which, unless there is some intervention to temper the shock, may be disastrous. You have been told with truth—and the truth is one which cannot be too often repeated or too strongly insisted on—that the Bengali raiyat is not the same thing as the English farmer, that the Bengali zamíndár is not the same thing as the modern English landlord, that the rules which govern, and should govern, the relations of zamíndár and raiyat are not those rules of the law of landlord and tenant with which the modern English lawyer is most familiar.

"The Bengali raiyat is not the same thing as the English farmer; he is something widely different from him. But he presents many curious and instructive points of resemblance to the English customary tenant of some six or seven centuries ago. The rights and powers claimed by the zamíndár are not unlike those once claimed by the feudal lord of the manor; the privileges, duties and liabilities of the raiyat resemble in some important particulars those which once belonged to the English customary tenant, and which were gradually developed into the status either of the free-holder or of the copy-holder. In the phrase which is still technically applied to the English copy-holder, namely, that he holds 'at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor,' we discern echoes of the controversies which once raged round the customary tenant of the English manor, and which still rage round the position of the Bengali raiyat—controversies in which the assertion of high proprietary rights on the part of the landlord is set against the assertion of strong customary privileges on the part of the tenant. If we were to pursue the investigation further we should find equally suggestive analogies. The bewildering multitude of tenures with local variations of nomenclature and incidents finds its parallel in the multitude of subordinate interests in land which are recorded on the Domesday survey, the English record of rights of the eleventh century. Again, it is well known that there is no point in English legal history which is more obscure than the question of the extent to which, and the circumstances under which, alienation of land was legally recognised and actually took place before the 13th century. But in the midst of this obscurity one fact is clearly established, namely, that such alienation as took place assumed the form not of sale but of sub-infeudation or sub-letting, and that the extent to which this sub-letting was carried was distasteful to the superior landlords. We know that at the instance of the great lords a famous statute was passed to stop sub-letting; we know that while the intention of the statute was to stop sub-letting its effect was to legalize free sale, that it enabled the fee-simple tenant to alienate his interest without consulting his lord, and that it has since become the foundation of the modern English law of the sale of land. If there had been a Hansard in the days when the Statute 'Quia Emptores' became law, he might perhaps have supplied us with an additional arsenal of arguments for and against the comparative merits and demerits of sub-letting and free sale.

"However, I do not intend to weary the Council with any elaborate historical disquisition. My object in touching on these analogies between the past and the present is not to demonstrate—what has been demonstrated to satiety—that the application of the modern English landlord and tenant law to the relations of zamíndár and raiyat would be both an anachronism and a political blunder, but also to illustrate some of the exceptional difficulties which surround any attempt either to declare or to amend the law bearing on those relations. For to say that the Bengali raiyat is still living in an age which to us Englishmen has become an age of the past, is to present only one side of the picture. There is another side to it. Side by side with the landlord who exercises, and is content to exercise, his old customary seignorial rights so far as they are compatible with the modern system of Government, we have the auction-purchaser who has bought his rights as a commercial speculation, and thinks only how he can turn them to the best advantage. Side by side with the hereditary tenant, cultivating and living on his land in the old traditional fashion, we have the enterprising planter, who has got his lease and wishes to work it so as to extract from the

land the greatest possible profit in the smallest possible time. The modern theory of competition rents is jostling the old practice of customary rates; the new fashion of terminable leases is threatening to displace ancient occupancy-rights. The thirteenth century is being brought face to face with the nineteenth century, and is striving with more or less success to understand and accommodate itself to its ways. The cultivator for subsistence is giving way before, or developing into, the cultivator for profit; those who have hitherto walked in the dim twilight of custom are emerging into the hard and fierce glare of law as administered by the Courts. The ideas, habits and customs of widely different ages and widely different civilization are being thrown into a common crucible, and are assuming new and strange forms. We cannot arrest this process of change; we cannot predict with certainty the rate at which it will progress or the direction which it will take if left to itself. All that we can do is to endeavour by such means as are at our disposal to guide it in the right direction; to ease off the abruptness of the transition from the old to the new, from an age of feudalism to an age of industrialism; to bridge over the interval between status and contract; to prevent custom from being ousted too violently by competition; to see that rules of law based on commercial transactions between hard and keen men of business are not applied to the ignorant and unlettered peasant before he is able to understand them or to use them.

"Can we afford to stand aside and let things drift, trusting that they may somehow come out right in the end? Such may be a policy which would commend itself to some of the influential classes in this country, to men of the strong hand and the long purse; such is not a policy which the British Government of India has ever ventured, or can ever venture, to adopt; such is not our conception of the duty which we owe to the millions whom Providence has confided to our care. We are responsible for the introduction into this country of forces which threaten to revolutionize and disintegrate its social and economical system; we cannot fold our hands and let them work in accordance with nature's blind laws. We must, to the best of our ability, endeavour to regulate and control their operations, and in so doing it is inevitable that we should occasionally interfere in a manner and to an extent which, to those whose institutions have not, for long ages, undergone the strain imposed by foreign conquest or foreign immigration, may not unnaturally appear difficult to justify or explain.

"That in so doing we should be charged with ignoring or violating the laws of political economy is a matter of course. We do not ignore or violate those laws. On the contrary, the whole of our action as a State in legislation of this kind is based on a recognition and appreciation of the laws which regulate the production and distribution of wealth, just as the whole of our action as a State in dealing with famine is based on the recognition and appreciation of the laws, so far as they are discoverable, which regulate the recurrence of famines. We do not ignore these laws, but we proceed on the view that their operation is capable of being modified and controlled by human action.

"Assuming, then, that interference is justifiable and necessary, what kind of interference is possible and expedient, what kind of legislation is suitable to the circumstances with which we have to deal? Must we not admit, are we not always being compelled to admit, that it is a legislation of opportunism? For a transitional period final legislation is neither appropriate nor possible. What we have to do is to establish a *modus vivendi*, a working arrangement, not merely between conflicting interests, but between the customs, habits, ideas and ways of different ages and different forms of civilization. Our legislation must contain much that is in the nature of expedients, adjustments, compromises; it will inevitably contain provisions which will be to political economists a stumbling-block, and to lawyers—I will say even to law-lords—foolishness, but which, for all that, may be based on good sound common sense.

"Again, whilst fully acknowledging the necessity—the urgent necessity—of interference on some points, we can afford to admit the wisdom of non-

interference on others. There are some proposals about the expediency and suitability of which we can make up our minds with reasonable certainty; there are others about which we do not see our way so clearly, and with respect to which we should prefer to wait a while. There may be points—I frankly admit that there are points—with respect to which the provisions of this Bill are imperfect and incomplete, and with respect to which we are leaving our successors to supplement our task. But the fact that we are unable to do all that we might have wished to do is no reason why we should not do what we can; the fact that there are evils for which no suitable remedy has yet been found is no reason for delaying to apply to other evils such remedies as may appear to be suitable; to admit that the range of human prevision is limited is no unmanly confession of impotence; to acknowledge that the morrow will have its task is no ground for putting off the task of the day.

"What the Council have to consider as practical men is, not whether this is an ideally perfect measure, not whether it is a final settlement of questions between landlord and tenant in Bengal, not whether it is likely to usher in a millennium either for the zamíndár or for the raiyat, but whether it represents a step in advance, whether it does anything substantial towards removing admitted defects in the existing law, whether it does not give some substantial form of security to the tenant, some reasonable facilities to the landlord. It is because I believe that the measure, however it may fall short of ideal perfection, does embody substantial improvements in the existing law, that I commend it to the favourable consideration of the Council.

"One word in conclusion on the question which, though it is not technically raised by the present motion, has been appropriately discussed upon it—the question whether we should now proceed with the consideration of this measure or should defer its consideration until the expiration of a certain interval after the Bill has been re-published. The period of delay for which Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji asks is a period of three months, but we all know that this practically means a delay of not less than a year, and therefore the question before the Council will be whether they will hang up the measure for another year, and thereby, amongst other things, condemn the officers of the Bengal Government and their own Committee to a re-commencement of what my friend the Lieutenant-Governor has properly described as their Sisyphean tasks; the former of piling up reports which are written in the summer, edited and annotated in the autumn, discussed in the winter, and shelved in the spring; the latter of renewing, under circumstances which involve a lamentable sacrifice of valuable time, discussions, the renewal of which is only rendered possible by the fact that the human memory is incapable of retaining, for more than a very limited time, the vast store of facts and arguments which have accumulated round this Bill.

"Now on what ground is this motion based? Is it on the ground that the public have not had sufficient time to consider the points of difference between the Bill which was published with the Preliminary Report, and the Bill which has now been laid on the table. My hon'ble friend Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji has referred to the Resolution which was issued rather more than two years ago with reference to the desirability of giving greater publicity to legislative measures. That Resolution issued from my Department, and therefore I am in a special manner responsible for it. I concur entirely in every word that it contains, and I have done, and shall continue to do, all in my power to give effect to the principles on which it insists. If, therefore, the procedure which we now propose to adopt were in any manner inconsistent with that Resolution, I should be justly chargeable with inconsistency. But it is not inconsistent with that Resolution. The answer to the suggestion that no sufficient time has been given for the consideration of the Bill as now amended has been supplied by my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley, and it is this, that the alterations which have been made in the Bill since the date of its last publication are almost entirely in the nature of excision and reduction, and that we have not added any new matter of such importance as to require the opinion of the public upon it. Or is the motion before the Council based on

the wider ground that the information laid before the Select Committee is not sufficient to justify their recommending the adoption of any such proposals as those embodied in the Bill? On this point, again, I need only refer to what has been said by my hon'ble friend Sir Steuart Bayley as to the exceptionally searching and exhaustive nature of the inquiries and reports on which our conclusions are based, and express in the most emphatic manner my concurrence with his opinion that the constitution and procedure of the Select Committees of this Council are entirely unsuitable for that kind of examination of witnesses which has been suggested. That there are depths of this vast subject which we have not fathomed to the bottom, that there are tracts which we have left unexplored, nobody denies; what we do say is that the information before us was sufficient, and sufficiently tested, to enable us to come to certain definite conclusions on certain important points, and that it is upon those conclusions that our recommendations are based. My hon'ble friend the Mahárájá of Durbhunga claims the support of the majority of the Select Committee for the motion for delay, and says that the majority of them signed dissents from certain more or less important recommendations of the Report, and therefore must be taken to have dissented from the specific recommendation that the Bill be passed as now amended. The fallacy is obvious, and the accuracy of the assertion is easily put to the test. It will be tested shortly by the vote which is to be given on Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji's motion. I am one of those members of the Select Committee whose signature to the Report is conspicuous by the absence of a decorating star, but on the question whether there should or should not be further delay in the prosecution of this measure I appeal with confidence to the majority of the Select Committee. To the unflagging assiduity with which the members of that Committee have devoted themselves to their arduous labours no one is more willing to testify and render grateful acknowledgment than their chairman. That they should respond with alacrity to an invitation to a renewal of their labours one could hardly expect, unless indeed they belong to that exceptional class of mortals whose conception of Heaven is that of a place where congregations ne'er break up, and the sittings of Select Committees never end. But in all seriousness I apprehend that their reply would be that the information laid before them, though not complete, was sufficient for the practical purposes they had in view; that further information would not be likely to bring more united counsels; that they had completed their task, whether well or ill, at all events to the best of their ability; and that another year's delay would not be likely either materially to enlarge their knowledge, or materially to modify their conclusions.

"As for those hon'ble members to whom the privilege or penance of sharing in the deliberations of the Committee has not been extended, and who must therefore content themselves with a broad and general view of the measure which is laid before them, I would ask them merely to consider whether the measure may not, in its present shape, be fairly regarded as a substantial and honest piece of work, and whether the advantages which might possibly arise from further enquiry and discussion are not far outweighed by the disadvantages necessarily incidental to the prolongation for an indefinite period of a state of uncertainty, tension and irritation which is in the highest degree prejudicial to the interests of landlord and tenant alike."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I do not think it necessary that I should trouble the Council with any observations of my own at this stage of our proceedings. I shall have ample opportunity, when we come to discuss the several points in this Bill with respect to which amendments are to be moved, of expressing my opinion in regard to them. I will therefore content myself by saying that, although it is likely that during the course of our deliberations this Bill will be considerably improved in many of its particulars, I have no hesitation whatever in giving to its general features my cordial and sincere support. I have convinced myself that it is, as my hon'ble colleague has just said, a very honest and conscientious piece of work. I am quite certain that those who have engaged in advancing it to its present stage have been actuated by the sole desire of doing equal justice to all those interests which are dealt with under the Bill. It cannot be seriously

urged that this Council has not a right to legislate in the direction proposed. It so happens that I became Under-Secretary of State for India while the legislation which resulted in Act X of 1859 was still under discussion, and I then came to the conclusion, which further examination has only confirmed, that it would be idle to contend that legislation of this description is any invasion whatever of the rights accorded to the zamíndárs under the Permanent Settlement. If I thought that any clause of the Bill interfered with rights which have been granted to any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India by the Imperial Government, I certainly would not be found among its supporters; but, on the contrary, I believe that this Bill is in perfect harmony with those principles which inspired the authors of the Permanent Settlement; and I am quite certain that hereafter, when the present controversies have subsided, even those who consider their interests most injuriously affected by what it is proposed to do will acknowledge that this legislation has benefitted the agricultural interests of the country. With regard to the special point which is before us, namely, whether or not the present Bill should be hung up for another year, I can only say that, in the presence of the all but unanimous opinion which has been delivered by my colleagues in favor of proceeding at once to the immediate consideration of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, it would be impossible for me, even if I myself did not share that opinion, to undertake the responsibility of delaying a measure, the postponement of which, I am told by so many persons competent to speak with authority on the subject, would be so disastrous. In conclusion I may observe that I for one have listened with the greatest interest and pleasure to the discussion which has taken place. Although I have certainly done my best to acquaint myself with all the facts and arguments bearing on this question as far as they are contained in the voluminous literature connected with the subject, this is the first occasion on which I have had the advantage of hearing it discussed by persons so capable of handling it. I have been specially struck with the moderation, the ability, the temper and with the eloquence with which my several colleagues have placed us in possession of their respective views, and I may be permitted to add that the Native members of this Council were certainly not those who have shown the least ability in dealing with the question."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU PEARI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee to which it was referred be re-published, and that the consideration of the measure by the Council be deferred for at least three months from the date of its re-publication.

He said the hon'ble members of the Council were already in possession of the reasons why he considered such a course desirable. If the opinion of hon'ble members was that the republication of the Bill at that stage was inexpedient, he would ask whether His Excellency the President could not see his way to put off the consideration of the amendments on the provisions of the Bill for two or three weeks, with a view to enable hon'ble members who were not members of the Select Committee to study the amended Bill, and to enable English-knowing landlords and tenants to give their opinions on the subject.

The Hon'ble Sir STEUART BAYLEY pointed out that the proposition of the hon'ble mover of the amendment simply amounted to this, that the postponement of the Bill for two or three weeks meant its postponement for one year. This, he presumed, was open to the same objection as the first amendment. As had also been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon, any postponement of the measure would lead to the continuance of the agitation against the Bill. For these reasons he would ask the Council to reject the amendment.

The amendment was put and negatived.

The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, 4th March.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 13th March, 1885.

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Summary of Financial Statement, 1885-86.

THE Financial Statement for the year 1885-86 is published in the *Gazette* in the form of a Minute by Sir Auckland Colvin. The Minute commences by stating that the three years 1882-83, 1883-84, and 1884-85 have, between them, given a surplus of revenue over expenditure of about £1,378,000, and that, exceptional circumstances apart, the normal increase of revenues has been found to balance the ordinary expenditure, and has justified the abolition of the import duties and the lowering of the salt tax. On the other hand, attention has of late been drawn, even more seriously than in former years, to the consequences of a further depreciation in the value of silver. For the first time a rate of exchange no higher than 1*s.* 7*d.* has been taken, and the prospects of exchange for the future are by no means encouraging; hence, the question arises, whether the status established by the reforms above alluded to will prove sufficient in view of these, and of difficulties, which can be foreseen, connected not only with the state of the currency, but also with the measures necessary for the development and protection of the country. The Minute says—

"The experience which we shall gain during the ensuing year as to the effect upon our estimates of the several considerations I have indicated will, probably, be invaluable in adding to the means at our disposal for forming a final opinion upon this point; a point which obviously depends, not in the least on the adequacy or otherwise of the financial resources provided us in their relation to the state of affairs which existed at the commencement of the decade, but on the consideration whether affairs are not passing into a new phase which was then, though not unforeseen, less imminent; which could not therefore be taken into immediate consideration; but which, should it now arrive, must be met on the lines of the policy then adopted, and in conformity with the principles by which it was inspired."

The Accounts for 1883-84 show a surplus of £1,387,496. It is briefly explained that this surplus is partly due to increase of revenue over expenditure, but in considerable part to the collection of more than half a million of land revenue in 1883-84 which ordinarily would have fallen to 1884-85, and to the removal of £325,000 from the revenue accounts, under the orders of the Secretary of State, in connection with the Indus Flotilla and the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

The Revised Estimates for 1884-85 show a deficit of £716,200. This deficit is attributed in part to the accelerated payment of land revenue above mentioned, and in part to the fact that land revenue amounting to £343,900 which should have been ordinarily collected in 1884-85 has been suspended until the ensuing year on accouut of partial failure of the monsoon and consequent damage to the crops in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. For the rest the deficit on the Revised Estimates is partly due to the great falling off, during the year, in Railway receipts, especially those of the East Indian Railway, in consequence of the stagnation of the wheat trade. The East Indian Railway receipts were £418,800 less than were estimated. Customs also have fallen off by £259,500 owing to the depression in the rice trade. On the other hand, a sum of £593,600 larger than that which was estimated on account of opium expenditure, had to be provided during the current year, in consequence of the extraordinary yield of opium. Finally, there was provided from revenue during the year on account of capital expenditure on frontier railways the sum of £118,500. Attention is drawn to the fact that exchange, which had been taken at £3,538,100, is shown in the Revised Estimates at £3,252,900, or £285,200 less than the estimated figure, as the Secre-

tary of State was enabled to supplement his bills by drawing on the resources at his disposal in England.

The Minute enters at considerable length into the course of trade during 1884-85, and illustrates the decline in the quantity and value of exports of most of the principal articles of Indian produce, especially drawing attention to the depression of the wheat and the rice trade. After furnishing figures illustrating the abnormal quantity of the opium crop in 1884-85, and calling attention to the progressive increase in the consumption of salt, in deposits in Savings Banks, and the imports of gold, it passes on to an analysis of the detailed figures of the Revised Estimates of 1884-85 and thence to the Budget Estimates of 1885-86.

The Budget Estimates of 1885-86 are as follows :—

	£
Revenue	72,090,400
Expenditure	71,582,300
Surplus	508,100

The Minute explains that a sum of £585,000 has been allotted from revenue for capital expenditure on railways and for Harbour Defence Works, in the ensuing year, and that this sum would otherwise have formed part of the surplus of revenue over expenditure.

On the other hand, it points out that the figure of £585,000 has been omitted from the Estimates, as the drawings of the Secretary of State will be reduced this year by a sum yielding a saving of exchange to the above amount. This saving, however, is apparent only, arising from the fact that expenditure, so far as it is effected in pounds sterling in England by means of sums made available there to the Secretary of State, is not represented at its true exchange value in the year's accounts.

The Minute then goes on to say that the main features of the coming year are four :—

"*First,* that it will give an effect, in the Budget, to the measures recommended, at the instance of the Government of India, by the Parliamentary Committee, for the construction of railways, with such further development as the circumstances of the time render imperative.

"*Secondly,* that it compels us, owing to the temporary stagnation of the wheat and rice trade, to take estimates for our railway and customs receipts at a considerably lower figure than those which in a normal year we should look for.

"*Thirdly,* that we have been compelled, owing to the fall in the value of silver, to take so low a rate as 1*s.* 7*d.* for our exchange.

"*Finally,* that we have devoted the sum of £500,000 above mentioned from our revenues for the improvement of our railway communications, besides certain further subsidiary sums for frontier roads and the defences of Aden and of certain harbours in India."

It deals at considerable length with the four points above noticed, and then proceeds to an analysis of the detailed estimates of 1885-86.

The Railway and Customs Estimates have been framed with due regard to the present depression in trade. The number of chests of opium to be sold in 1886 will be announced hereafter. The prospects of the crop in the ground are good. The average price of Bengal opium has been taken at under R1,250 per chest. The opium reserve on the 31st December 1885 is estimated to be 18,297 chests.

The rate of exchange for 1885-86 has been taken at 1*s.* 7*d.* Provision is made for the remittance of £13,773,700 to the Secretary of State in 1885-86. The annual loan for Public Works will be raised in England, though no pledge is given.

It is stated that all expenditure connected with the expedition to Suakim, other than ordinary expenditure such as would have been borne had the troops remained in India, will be defrayed by the English Government.

The cash balance, including India and England, on March 31st, 1885, is estimated at £14,133,147, and on the 31st March 1886 at £12,900,647.

The Statement concludes its analysis of the financial situation in the following words :—

"The year commences with a surplus which is more or less considerable according as the grants for capital expenditure are included in or excluded from our calculations. If during the ensuing year we are not called upon to submit to any material increase of expenditure, the estimates, based as they are on a very low rate of exchange and a very moderate calculation as to the revival of our trade, may, I think, be trusted to bear the test of trial. Should trade revive or exchange become more favourable, we shall have resources ample to meet our estimated expenditure. On the other hand, it is impossible to say whether additional expenditure may not in the course of the year have to be provided for, exceeding the limits of any addition which our revenues may reasonably hope to derive from the strengthening of our railway receipts or from improvement in our exchange. To put it in other words, heavily as we are weighted from the two causes above indicated, there is no reason why our resources should not fully suffice to meet all normal expenditure during 1885-86. But if abnormal expenditure, whether of a temporary or permanent kind, is forced upon us, our estimates, even should they be strengthened by a more favourable combination of exchange and trade, may very probably prove unequal to meet it. It is to be hoped that the financial prosperity, the good harvests, and the undisturbed peace, which have of late years been accorded to us will continue. But it is necessary to state clearly the position in which, owing to the concurrence of a variety of unfavourable conditions, we find ourselves placed, in order that considerations which inevitably presented themselves when the estimates were being famed may be fully explained to the public, and that we may not be charged, should difficulties increase upon us, with having taken too sanguine a view of our position."

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

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CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1885.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1885-86.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1885-86.

Preliminary.

1. The Financial Statement for the ensuing year will present but little of special attraction so far as any new development of our fiscal system is concerned. But on the other hand, to those who have followed with attention the course of Indian finance during the last few years, the year 1885-86 will prove of much interest. As being the fourth year in which a Budget has been framed on the basis of the anticipations embodied in the reforms which culminated in 1882-83, it enables us, when viewed with the three years preceding it, to judge what, in the presence of considerable difficulties and apart from extraordinary emergencies, the outcome of the measures taken in 1882-83 may, on the whole, be said to have been. In a later part of this Statement I shall have occasion to go at greater length into this subject; but this much may be said in these preliminary remarks, that, in my judgment, we now may assume that, very exceptional circumstances apart, the expectations of my predecessors, who believed that the normal and healthy increase of revenues would be found to balance the ordinary expenditure, and in that confidence abolished the import duties and lowered the salt tax, have been fulfilled. In the course of this Statement we shall find that the three years 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85 have between them, if we take in the case of the two former years the Accounts, and, in the latter year, the Revised Estimates, given us a surplus of revenue over expenditure of about £1,378,000; that although in any one year its surplus may be abnormally large, or in the succeeding year there may be even some apparent deficit, these are variations largely attributable to irregularities of Land Revenue collection incidental to our fiscal administration, which in no way necessarily indicate uncertainty or irregularity in our sources of receipt, when viewed as a whole; that we can sustain such severe losses as a partial failure of the opium crop, a temporary stagnation of the railway traffic, arising from dullness in our wheat trade, or a serious falling off in our Customs duties, or that we can provide for unforeseen expenditure, such as payments necessitated on an excessive opium crop may produce, but that these losses or requirements leave us, as they found us, with our resources unimpaired, and without any causes of anxiety as to our capability in the future of meeting similar emergent demands. This much will be seen on the brighter side of the subject. On the other, however, attention will be drawn to the consequences of depression in trade, and of a further depreciation in the value of silver. It will be noted that for the first time in our financial history we have been compelled to adopt a rate of exchange no higher than 1*s.* 7*d.*, and if we have not had to add to our estimates the corresponding sum of £440,000 as a gross increase to our loss by exchange, it is only because there will be, for reasons to be presently explained, a very considerable decrease this year in the Secretary of State's Bills, which enables us to shew in 1885-86 an apparent economy under the head of exchange; an economy, however, which must not be taken as indicating any real corresponding improvement. As far as the future is concerned, little or no ground will be found to exist for allaying our apprehensions: and this at a time when we have embarked upon extensive and costly measures for the improvement and development of our communications, and when the course of events beyond our frontiers is raising questions which seem likely

Preliminary.

Sufficiency of revenues provided by the reforms of 1882-83 and preceding years, effect of recent circumstances on those reforms

to disturb, more or less seriously, the calculations of those who are charged with the financial administration of this country. While, therefore, it will probably be conceded that the measures of reform which I have alluded to have been fully justified by the experience acquired since their introduction, it will possibly be questioned whether the *status* which they established will prove sufficient in view of the further trials which seem to be awaiting us, and of the necessities of our situation, whether connected with the state of our currency, or with the measures necessary for the development and protection of the country. The experience which we shall gain during the ensuing year as to the effect upon our estimates of the several considerations I have indicated will, probably, be invaluable in adding to the means at our disposal for forming a final opinion upon this point; a point which obviously depends, not in the least on the adequacy or otherwise of the financial resources provided us in their relation to the state of affairs which existed at the commencement of the decade, but on the consideration whether affairs are not passing into a new phase which was then, though not unforeseen, less imminent; which could not therefore be taken into immediate consideration; but which, should it now arrive, must be met on the lines of the policy then adopted, and in conformity with the principles by which it was inspired. I hope, in the course of this Statement, so to handle the material before me as to illustrate and to demonstrate the appositeness of the preceding remarks, and to make clear to any one who reads it with moderate attention, what our resources during the three years which it treats of have been, or are likely to be; how far they are capable of meeting the calls which in ordinary course experience shews we must expect; and whether, in view of the further obligations we have undertaken, or which the fall in silver or other circumstances are forcing upon us, our resources may be expected to prove as sufficient in the years immediately ensuing, as in the three years which it will be the business of this Statement to review.

The Accounts of 1883-84.

	£
Revenue	71,727,421
Expenditure	70,339,925
Surplus	1,387,496

2. The appropriation audit report, published in the *Gazette of India* of 14th March 1885, gives in great detail the explanations necessary to arrive at a full understanding of the surplus here exhibited; but as the surplus of the Budget Estimate for that year was taken at £457,000 and that of the Revised Estimate at £271,400 only, it is desirable to add a few remarks explanatory of the great difference between the actual surplus and the several forecasts above enumerated. There was an increase of £1,595,300 under the principal heads of revenue, of which the main item was Land Revenue, about £569,200. This sum was collected in Burmah, Madras, and Bombay in 1883-84, greatly in advance even of the estimates of January and February 1884, at the end of the year, and in ordinary course would have fallen into 1884-85, (an incident, as will be presently seen, which, however favourable to the surplus of 1883-84, has mainly contributed to bring about a deficit in the Revised Estimates of 1884-85). The Opium revenue was £356,500 better than the estimate, and owing to the very short crop of the year, there was a decrease of £310,600 on Expenditure. Excise, Stamps, and Forest revenue, between them, were better by £439,000 than the estimates. Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint gave an improvement of £58,500 owing to short expenditure on capital account of telegraphs, and the absorp-

Large exhibited surplus partly due to collection of land revenue ordinarily falling due in 1885-86; partly to method of accounting for certain sums connected with the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway

tion of copper coin bringing a large gain to the Treasury. Under Miscellaneous an arrear of £130,000 was paid on account of interest from the Bombay Port Trust. Productive Public Works shewed a better revenue account by £687,400, due to the prosperous trade of the year, which, however favourable circumstances may have been, it would have been obviously imprudent fully to take credit for in the estimates. Under Public Works not classed as Productive there was a gain of £362,500, arising from the transfer of certain Provincial Railways in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces from Ordinary to Productive, and the per contra transfer of Madras Harbour Works from Productive to Ordinary. The sum of £325,000, which in the Revised Estimates, as explained in my Budget Statement for last year, was written off against revenue by a credit to capital, being the loss in past years on the Indus Flotilla of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and which balanced the gain above mentioned, has been since removed from the Revenue Account under instructions from the Secretary of State, thereby relieving the estimates of 1883-84 of that charge. Under Military Estimates there was a saving of £178,600; but, as a million sterling was paid to the English War Office on account of arrears of non-effective charges, the real saving was converted into an excess charge of £821,400, while the exchange rose to £290,700 above the estimates, as the Secretary of State took the occasion of a favourable market to increase the number of bills drawn by him. These explanations cover, generally, the increase of the surplus shewn in the Accounts over that exhibited in the Budget and the Revised Estimates. The difference between the Budget Estimate and the Accounts requires perhaps less explanation; but if it is asked why the Revised Estimates, made at a date comparatively late, and but shortly before the close of the year, were so wide of the mark, the answer is to be found in the accelerated payment of £569,200 Land Revenue above mentioned, and in the orders of the Secretary of State under which, after the close of 1884-85, £325,000 on account of the Indus Flotilla were removed from the debit to Revenue.

Revised Estimates, 1884-85.

3. The Budget and Revised Estimates for 1884-85 are as follows :—

Budget and Revised Estimates, 1884-85:

Budget Estimates.

	£
Total Revenue	70,560,400
Total Expenditure	70,241,100
Surplus	319,300

Revised Estimates.

	£
Total Revenue	69,991,200
Total Expenditure	70,707,400
Deficit	716,200

Deficit of.

4. The past year, so far as can be seen on the Revised Estimates and until its accounts are finally closed, has presented us, not with the surplus of £319,300, but with a deficit of £716,200.

Effect of inclusion in 1883-84 of sums ordinarily payable in 1884-85.

5. It has been already mentioned that the unexpected payment in March 1884 of Land Revenue amounting to £569,200 swelled the surplus of 1883-84 to the prejudice of the ensuing year, and that the calculations on which the estimates of 1884-85 were framed have been thrown out to this extent; an extent, approximating to the deficit on the Revised Estimates of that year.

Before the year closes considerable further expenditure will have to be incurred on account of the proposed Camp to be formed at Rawal Pindi for the reception of the Amir of Kabul; and we have provided for this in our Revised Estimates.

Exceptional difficulties in 1884-85

6. Apart from this, however, to those who have watched the course of trade during the past year, it will be matter of little surprise that the small surplus of the Budget was not realised. There have been several causes contributant towards this result. They may be grouped under the two main heads of "Trade" and "Revenue and Expenditure." Under the first fall the exports of wheat, and consequently the railway earnings; and the exports of rice, and consequently the Customs duties. Under the latter fall Land Revenue and Opium. The combination of a good harvest in England, and of large stocks in America, depressed the price of wheat during the later part of the year 1884; and early in the second half of the calender year it became obvious that the export trade in wheat, which during the last two years had been continually increasing, must suffer a temporary re-action. The rice trade had begun to shew signs of depression since the commencement of 1884, and never recovered itself during the financial year. I have given, in a later part of this Statement, figures indicating the comparative fall in prices and in the export of wheat and rice, but at present I confine myself to dealing with the financial results which have been brought about by these causes. They may be briefly summed up as follows in a comparative form:—

I.—CUSTOMS.

	£
Budget Estimate	1,289,500
Revised Estimate	1,030,000
Less	259,500

II.—PRODUCTIVE RAILWAYS.

Financial effects of the loss in Customs and Railway Revenues.

	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.
State Railways.	£	£	£
Net Revenue	1,454,200	1,383,300	1,571,200
Interest	1,425,500	1,409,400	1,515,300
Net Gain	28,700	—26,100	55,900
East Indian Railway.			
Net Revenue less Surplus Profits	2,797,700	2,378,900	2,723,700
Interest and Annuity	1,718,100	1,716,800	1,729,200
Net Gain	1,079,600	662,100	994,500
Eastern Bengal Railway.			
Net Revenue	230,000	260,000	317,500
Interest and Annuity	101,800	99,700	234,300
Net Gain	128,200	160,300	83,200
Guaranteed Railways.			
Net Revenue	3,613,000	3,374,000	3,360,000
Interest and Profits	3,770,260	3,717,500	3,725,400
Net Loss	157,260	343,500	365,400
Net Gain to State	1,079,240	452,800	768,200

7. We have here a total decrease in the Revised, as compared with the Budget Estimate, of £885,940. This loss is wholly derived from the depression

in trade, which could not be foreseen at the time of the Budget. The East Indian Railway gross earnings were £580,000 short of the Budget; those of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, £47,500; of the guaranteed lines the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Revised Estimate of net receipts is £175,000, against a Budget Estimate of £250,000; the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi gives £390,000 Revised Estimate, against an estimate on the Budget of £480,000. To the direct losses on the State Railways must be added a temporary decrease in Land Revenue in Madras and in Bombay, brought about by suspension of revenue in certain districts of those Provinces, owing to partial failure of the rains in 1884. These sums are severally estimated at £271,600 for Madras, and £72,300 for Bombay. Credit has been taken for them in 1885-86; but as, on the one hand, the year 1884-85 was mulcted of about £569,200, by which, as above explained, the year antecedent benefited, so, on the other, it has been obliged to resign to the succeeding year, 1885-86, the above amount of £343,900, which ordinarily would have been collected within its term, and placed to the credit of its receipts. Finally, we were called upon to meet the largest expenditure on account of payment for opium which has ever, so far as I know, been incurred in India. The outturn of the crop was large beyond all experience, and we found ourselves compelled to add, in the course of the year, no less than £593,600 to our Budget Estimate on this account. Although, eventually, by the great increase to our opium reserves, which threatened in the commencement of 1884-85 to fall abnormally low, we shall benefit by this extraordinary stock, the benefit will be for future years; the burden is thrown on 1884-85. Adding together the several losses under the several heads above enumerated of Customs, Railways, Land Revenue, and opium, we have a total of £1,823,440. To this, again, must be added the sum of £118,500 which we contributed from revenue towards capital expenditure on account of the construction of the Sindh-Pishin-Sibi Railway. I shall have more to say presently regarding the assignment of grants from revenue for capital expenditure on railways; but I draw attention to this grant here, because the active resumption of work on that Railway had not been proposed, and could not be foreseen at the time the estimates of 1884-85 were framed. If it is permissible in any way to congratulate oneself over the figures of a deficit, we have ground for satisfaction that in spite of these abnormal losses and charges the constant and steady increase in other branches of our revenue has enabled us to compensate in large measure for the disagreeable results which awaited us on the estimates made under the several heads I have specified. Taking, moreover, the years 1883-84 and 1884-85 together, we find, as explained in my 2nd paragraph, that, whatever the one year may have gained at the expense of the other, the revenues proper to either, looked at as a whole, suffice to meet the expenditure. The results of the financial administration have continued, in effect, to justify the conclusions indicated in the opening sentences of my Financial Statement for 1884-85. I have to return to this matter; but enough has been stated already, I think, to make it obvious that, unforeseen difficulties notwithstanding, the normal receipts have been equal to the normal expenditure Presently, when I take up in detail the results under the minor heads of the estimates, it will be seen where normal growth of revenue has assisted us in meeting abnormal losses, and I reserve any further remarks I have to make on the subject, until I come to deal with those figures. It need only be added here, in general terms, that, on the whole, the season having been a good one, the increase in our Salt, Stamp, and Excise revenues has continued to give the results anticipated; State Railways have done well; there have been considerable economies under "Army" and other heads. On the other hand, it should not escape notice that exchange, which we had taken at £3,538,100, is shewn in the Revised Estimates at £3,253,900, or £285,200 less than

Further effects of suspensions of Land Revenue, and abnormal Opium expenditure

Compensating effects of increase of revenue under other heads.

Secretary of State's drawings exceptionally small in 1884-85.

the estimated figure. The Secretary of State was enabled to supplement his bills by drawing on resources at his disposal in England. In judging not merely of the budgetary surplus or deficit of any particular year, but of the aspect, in a larger view, of our financial condition during the past year, of the claims which we have to meet, and of the resources which are at our disposal, this fact must be borne in mind; especially at a time when, as we shall presently see, the exchange is assuming proportions which threaten to interfere seriously with the arrangements by which we had secured our equilibrium.

Course of trade during 1884-85.

8. Passing from the financial effect of the depression in the wheat and rice trade, and the excessive expenditure in opium, I think it is desirable to gather together here the main figures which illustrate the course of trade during the year, and its present prospects, as well as those indicating the large increase in our opium stores and the cost at which it has been acquired.

Growing importance to India, from a financial point of view, of its trade viewed in connection with its railway receipts. Some analysis of its trade returns necessarily forms part of this Financial Statement.

9. With the growth of its railway enterprise the Government of India is becoming more and more deeply interested in the progress of Indian trade, and it is not without good reason that the departments of Commerce and of Finance have been linked together in Indian administration. So large a proportion of our revenue is derived from railways, and if the estimates and forecasts which have been framed for the future should be verified, so large an increase from the same source may in the course of time be looked for, while, on the other hand, our obligations in regard to the cost of construction are assuming such grave proportions, that the direct interest of this Government in the development of its export trade, from the point of view of the resources which it derives immediately therefrom, is, to say the least of it, no less than that which it has in the other main branches of its revenue. For this, if for no other reason, some analysis of the returns of trade during the preceding year seems necessarily to form part of a Financial Statement, indicating as they do not only the causes which may have led to any increase or falling off in the estimates of that year, but assisting us in forming a forecast as to what are the probabilities of the year about to ensue. I have given above a résumé of the financial effect produced by the stagnation in trade under which we are now suffering; and the figures which I am about to tabulate, and for which I am indebted to Mr. O'Conor, the Assistant Secretary in the Department of Commerce, whose excellent reports on Indian trade place annually before the public in the clearest form all possible information on the subject, will show how those effects have been brought about; and, I am afraid, will yield for the moment but little ground for hoping that we may expect any speedy return of the period of prosperity with which we were favoured in the years 1882 and 1883, and more especially in the latter year. The annexed table shows for the years 1882-83, 1883-84, and ten months of 1884-85 the quantity and value of exports of some of the principal articles of Indian merchandise.

Comparative annual tables of exports, 1882-83, 1883-84, ten months, 1884-85.

Exports of certain Indian Products by sea to other countries for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 and for the ten months (April to January) of 1884-85.

Articles.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85 (Ten months).	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			R		R		R
Cotton, Raw	Cwt.	6,168,278	16,04,90,174	5,979,494	14,38,37,278	4,112,165	10,81,31,383
Tea	lbs.	57,766,225	3,69,94,965	59,911,703	4,08,38,805	58,361,667	3,69,98,351
Hides and Skins	Cwt.	866,164	4,44,37,703	915,450	4,66,37,363	774,187	3,82,73,292
Jute, Raw	"	10,348,909	5,84,69,259	7,017,985	4,59,26,353	7,070,275	3,97,67,110
Jute, manufactured (gunny bags)	No.	60,737,651	1,43,15,841	63,645,984	1,25,62,589	77,475,612	1,31,89,225
Seeds	Cwt.	13,139,206	7,20,03,365	17,355,588	10,08,37,583	15,196,009	8,88,32,424
Rice	"	31,258,288	8,47,63,272	27,039,859	8,36,20,798	12,883,218	4,48,60,144
Wheat	"	14,144,407	6,06,89,341	20,956,495	8,87,75,610	13,100,578	5,27,24,349
Sugar	"	1,318,698	80,87,759	1,630,520	94,32,185	1,051,236	53,14,120

10. A second table shows, for these articles, a comparative quarterly return for so much of the same years as admits of quarterly comparison.

Exports of certain Indian Products by sea to other countries for the first three quarters of 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85.

Comparative quarterly returns for the first three quarters of the above years.

Articles.	Official years.	Quantity. 1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	Total of the three quarters.	Value in Rupees. 1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	Total of the three quarters.
Cotton, raw . Cwt.	1882-83	2,806,584	742,869	612,351	4,161,804	7,60,41,663	1,91,19,427	1,52,57,506	11,04,18,596
	1883-84	2,581,983	589,43	833,898	4,005,312	6,37,09,292	1,33,37,965	1,92,73,030	9,63,20,287
	1884-85	2,734,509	602,245	481,305	3,818,059	7,42,05,478	1,48,51,589	1,18,41,493	10,08,98,560
Tea . . . lbs.	1882-83	2,688,307	21,199,570	21,962,774	45,850,651	17,83,207	1,39,34,783	1,38,58,176	2,95,76,166
	1883-84	3,378,351	22,798,175	22,829,819	49,006,345	22,86,272	1,58,91,247	1,52,45,285	3,34,22,804
	1884-85	2,647,498	23,964,781	26,019,701	52,631,980	16,87,561	1,56,43,340	1,61,44,825	3,34,75,726
Hides and skins Cwt.	1882-83	200,900	199,486	212,027	612,413	1,01,66,096	1,01,04,155	1,08,85,657	3,11,55,908
	1883-84	249,727	187,618	191,036	628,381	1,23,84,266	1,03,99,213	99,03,309	3,26,86,788
	1884-85	225,751	202,922	231,763	660,436	1,10,04,699	1,06,73,211	1,13,36,346	3,30,14,256
Jute, raw . „	1882-83	1,048,884	1,678,649	4,167,676	6,895,209	59,69,645	99,01,146	2,35,88,059	3,94,58,850
	1883-84	1,642,411	860,630	2,589,591	5,092,632	89,45,794	47,98,724	1,81,12,547	3,18,57,065
	1884-85	637,797	1,031,415	4,638,248	6,307,460	42,99,126	58,59,194	2,52,87,318	3,54,45,638
„ manufactured (gunny bags) . No.	1882-83	12,283,744	13,217,704	15,253,697	40,755,145	28,41,434	35,95,355	38,73,711	1,03,10,500
	1883-84	13,061,938	10,187,474	22,614,313	45,863,725	24,52,553	25,13,939	39,63,053	89,29,545
	1884-85	17,288,363	19,181,128	25,530,756	62,000,247	31,66,313	37,92,344	42,29,309	1,11,87,966
Seeds . . Cwt.	1882-83	3,873,291	3,280,348	3,258,663	10,412,302	2,08,32,706	1,73,66,706	1,79,96,380	5,61,95,792
	1883-84	6,325,951	4,556,066	2,812,783	13,694,800	3,61,63,096	2,57,50,678	1,64,89,741	7,84,03,515
	1884-85	6,535,685	4,232,682	3,249,654	14,018,021	3,73,30,796	2,41,31,007	1,97,62,893	8,12,24,696
Rice . . „	1882-83	9,344,285	4,827,982	3,472,567	17,644,834	2,40,05,294	1,33,31,194	1,01,63,458	4,74,99,946
	1883-84	8,549,537	3,713,440	3,158,232	15,421,209	2,45,28,242	1,16,90,349	99,18,329	4,61,36,920
	1884-85	6,192,477	2,823,250	2,381,224	11,396,951	2,02,34,932	1,01,76,409	88,46,075	3,92,57,416
Wheat . . „	1882-83	4,263,170	2,651,270	3,922,265	10,836,705	1,84,65,361	1,13,89,086	1,68,61,418	4,67,15,865
	1883-84	7,682,417	7,952,414	3,285,953	18,920,784	3,23,59,202	3,33,76,020	1,40,77,661	7,98,12,883
	1884-85	3,912,386	5,000,052	3,052,998	11,965,436	1,57,69,368	2,03,95,026	1,23,09,457	4,84,73,851
Sugar . . „	1882-83	724,480	300,952	100,082	1,125,514	46,59,513	17,62,702	6,83,816	71,06,031
	1883-84	1,092,246	335,392	117,641	1,545,279	61,43,516	20,07,864	6,77,531	88,28,911
	1884-85	627,492	380,425	39,025	1,046,942	30,84,471	19,55,585	2,35,095	52,75,151

Decline of trade indicated in above tables.

11. It will be seen that while in tea, hides, skins, jute goods (bags), and seeds, there has been improvement, on the other hand, in most of our important exports, in raw cotton, rice, wheat, sugar, raw jute, the decrease has been steady and serious, and the decline has, in most cases, been coincident with the marked decline in prices in the English markets which commenced in the third quarter of 1884. Prices, indeed, for most of our large staples commenced to shew symptoms of decline from the beginning of 1882, but the decline was interrupted from time to time by temporary upward movements, which gave an immediate impetus to trade, and it is only since the middle of last year that the downward movement has been accelerated, and has continued without interruption to the present time. There seems some indication, however, that the decline in prices has reached its lowest limit. There are some grounds for hoping that for many of the articles enumerated in these tables prices will presently reach a level which may favour a more active resumption of trade. It will be seen that in the several quarters of which a comparative table is given, tea has risen in quantity and in value from 45,850,651lbs., of the value of ₹2,95,76,166, to 52,631,980lbs., of the value of ₹3,34,75,726; hides and skins

from 612,413 cwt. to 660,436 cwt., and from ₹3,11,55,908 to ₹3,30,14,256; raw jute has fallen from 6,895,209 cwt. to 6,307,460 cwt., and from ₹3,94,58,850 to ₹3,54,45,638; jute bags have risen from ₹1,03,10,500, through a year of great depression, to ₹1,11,87,966; seeds from 10,412,302 cwt. to 14,018,021 cwt., and from ₹5,61,95,792 to ₹8,12,24,696; while raw cotton has fallen from 4,161,804 cwt. to 3,818,059 cwt., and from ₹11,04,18,596 to ₹10,08,98,560; and rice has fallen from 17,644,834 cwt. to 11,396,951 cwt. and from ₹4,74,99,946 to ₹3,92,57,416; wheat has risen, though in contrast with the trade of 1883-84 the rise indicates anything but prosperity, from 10,856,705 cwt. to 11,965,436 cwt. and from ₹4,67,15,865 to ₹4,84,73,851; sugar, finally, has fallen from 1,125,514 cwt. to 1,046,942 cwt. and from ₹71,06,031 to ₹52,75 151.

Wheat, sugar, jute, indigo.

Since January there has been some revival in wheat; but supplies are still large, and so long as the prospects of further supplies are fair, it would be, to say the least, sanguine to hope that trade will resume its former activity At the present price in Calcutta, ₹2-6-6 per maund, with a freight of 35*s.* a ton through the Canal, wheat can be landed in England at about 34*s.* per quarter, exchange being taken at 1*s.* 7*d.* London prices for Indian wheat are about 35*s.* per quarter. But as exports increase freight advances, and prices in England have a tendency to fall; so that although, in fact, a difference of a farthing in exchange makes a difference of a little over 1 per cent. in the prices laid down, these other elements have always to be taken into consideration. The fall in the price of sugar has been due to the enormous extension of the beet crops in Germany and in Austria, caused by the protective laws enforced in those countries; prices have been gradually declining for some considerable time, but the fall was very rapid after the middle of 1884. Exports from Bengal, which had been increasing largely, fell almost to nothing, and large consignments of cane sugar came to the Province from Java, while even some beet sugar was imported. The fact of imports of sugar into Bengal from Java, Austria, and the United Kingdom, illustrates the condition of our sugar market. Jute has reached the lowest price touched during the period for which the tables have been made out. With the diminution in the wheat and rice trade there is a diminished demand for local manufacture, and a larger surplus of jute to export. The great decline in price commenced in the middle of 1884 and has continued steadily down to the present. Jute goods have fallen in value with a diminished local demand for them and surplus stocks remaining over from the heavy outturn of the mills in 1883 have been exported in greatly increased quantities for speculative markets. The price of gunny bags is regulated by the general condition of trade, especially of the grain trade, and these will not give better values until other articles revive. The price of indigo depends mainly upon the quantity and quality of the crop in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and fluctuates from year to year with little reference to other considerations; hence indigo has been omitted from these tables.

Comparative table of prices of wheat, rates of exchange on Secretary of State's Bills, and Canal freights from Calcutta.

From the subjoined table of prices will be gathered the great fall in present prices, as compared with 1882, in wheat. The rates of exchange and the freights ruling in the several months specified are added; and viewed in conjunction with the increasing stagnation of trade during that period, they throw some light on the contention of which a good deal has been lately heard that a fall in exchange, inasmuch as it stimulates trade, is in itself a source of increased revenue to the Government of India. It may be, no doubt, in favourable markets, but it certainly does not of itself suffice to sustain trade as against the competition of crowded markets, and in the presence of low prices. Comparing the exchange ruling in 1884 with that of 1883, when the trade was in its greatest activity, we find that for the first 8 months of the former year, when the

decline in exports first made itself felt, exchange was decidedly more favourable. It is, to say the least, very questionable whether, other things remaining equal, for the £440,000 which the loss of ½*d.* in exchange will cost us, we shall derive at present any adequate return in the stimulus of increased exports, and the revival of more active railway traffic.

	Gazette average prices of wheat in London.		Rates of exchange on Secretary of State's Bills.		Freights from Calcutta (*viâ* Canal) for wheat per ton.						
	Per Qr.										
1882.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
January	44	9	1	8·01	2	10	0	to	2	12	6
February	46	1	1	8 05	2	2	6	to	2	5	0
March	44	9	1	8 07	2	7	6	to	2	10	0
April	45	1	1	8·15	2	12	6	to	2	15	0
May	47	2	1	8 07	2	6	3	to	2	7	6
June	47	7	1	8·02	2	0	0	to	2	2	6
July	46	11	1	7 91	2	5	0	to	2	7	6
August	51	3	1	8 01	2	0	0	to	2	1	3
September	47	3	1	8 00	1	17	6	to	2	0	0
October	39	6	1	7 87	1	10	0	to	1	12	6
November	40	11	1	7 63	1	10	0	to	1	12	6
December	41	5	1	7·14	2	0	0	to	2	2	6
1883.											
January	40	11	1	7·26	2	5	0	to	2	7	6
February	40	4	1	7·43	2	7	6	to	2	10	0
March	41	9	1	7·57	2	8	9	to	2	12	6
April	42	0	1	7·45	2	7	6	to	2	10	0
May	42	10	1	7·38	1	17	6	to	2	0	0
June	43	5	1	7·42	1	15	0	to	1	17	6
July	42	3	1	7·44	1	13	9	to	1	15	0
August	43	3	1	7·48	1	17	6	to	2	0	0
September	43	2	1	7·56	1	10	0	to	1	12	6
October	40	2	1	7·61	1	11	3	to	1	12	6
November	40	3	1	7·48	1	10	0	to	1	11	3
December	40	0	1	7·51	1	5	0	to	1	6	3
1884.											
January	39	0	1	7·59	1	0	0	to	1	2	6
February	37	9	1	7·76	1	0	0	to	1	2	6
March	37	3	1	7·66	1	3	9	to	1	5	0
April	37	7	1	7·78	1	5	0				
May	37	4	1	7·85	1	6	3	to	1	7	6
June	37	0	1	7·66	1	7	6		...		
July	37	4	1	7·54	1	10	0		.		
August	37	6	1	7·52	1	5	0		...		
September	34	3	1	7·50	1	0	0	to	1	2	6
October	32	4	1	7·40	0	17	6	to	1	0	0
November	32	0	1	7·12	0	17	6	to	1	0	0
December	30	10	1	7·04	1	10	0		...		
1885.											
January	31	5	1	7·08	1	10	0	to	1	12	6
Difference per cent. in each year as compared with January 1882—											
1883	—8·57										
1884	—12·85										
1885	—29·80										

12. The following table shews the imports of wheat and wheat-meal and flour into England for the last three calendar years :—

Quantity of Wheat and Wheat-meal and Flour imported into England from Foreign countries in the calendar years 1882, 1883, and 1884.

Comparative table of imports of wheat, wheat-meal, and flour into England during 1882, 1883, 1884.

	Wheat. Quantity.			Wheat-meal and Flour. Quantity.			Total. Quantity.		
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Russia . . .	9,571,021	13,293,358	5,401,964	...	...	...	9,571,02	13,293,358	5,401,964
Germany . . .	3,083,921	2,871,095	1,090,368	1,990,403	1,928,769	1,746,514	5,074,324	4,799,864	2,836,882
France . . .	7,379	9,498	19,023	220,269	163,898	154,349	227,648	173,396	173,372
Austrian Territories .	...	...	...	1,559,621	1,736,900	1,562,379	1,559,621	1,736,900	1,562,379
Turkey . . .	526,439	1,128,074	503,926	...	...	...	526,439	1,128,074	503,926
Roumania . .	194,591	403,937	687	...	...	...	194,591	403,937	687
Egypt . . .	174,862	1,174,391	999,578	...	...	...	174,86.	1,174,391	999,578
United States :—									
On the Atlantic .	20,347,230	14,259,195	14,321,320	7,777,262	11,270,918	10,340,567	42,836,885	37,336,750	32,946,697
On the Pacific .	14,712,393	11,806,637	8,284,810						
Chili . . .	1,656,361	2,310,126	1,055,964	...	...	...	1,656,361	2,310,126	1,055,964
British East Indies .	8,477,479	11,243,497	8,009,909	...	...	...	8,477,479	11,243,497	8,009,909
Australasia . .	2,475,127	2,691,614	4,897,766	...	...	...	2,475,127	2,691,614	4,897,766
British North America	2,684,828	1,798,056	1,757,406	339,305	469,460	688,925	3,024,133	2,267,516	2,446,331
Other Countries .	259,991	1,090,966	771,277	...	...	...	259,991	1,090,966	771,277
Ditto . .	...	...	...	1,141,845	723,584	610,784	1,141,845	723,584	610,784
Total . .	64,171,622	64,080,444	47,113,998	13,028,705	16,293,529	15,103,518	77,200,327	80,373,973	62,217,516

Great as the falling off has been, the Indian imports into England amounted to 12·8 per cent. of the whole quantity imported, against 10·9 per cent. in 1882 and 13·9 in 1883. Compared with the Russian trade of last year, the Indian imports contrast favourably.

13. The prospects of the rice trade continue to be doubtful; the stocks on hand in London were estimated (*Economist* of January 3, 1885) in the five years closing with 1884 as follows :—

Rice trade; stocks in hand.

	Tons.
December 1880	29,730
" 1881	52,800
" 1882	24,840
" 1883	54,900
" 1884	33,900

Prices of Rice in Europe; competition of Saigon; comparative figures of Saigon exports to Europe.

14. Prices have continuously fallen, and were very lately lower than at any former period, prices for Rangoon rice to arrive being quoted in London on February 7 :—

		s.	d.		s.	d.
1882	per cwt.	8	9	to	9	1½
1883	"	7	9	to	8	3
1884	"	7	3	to	7	9
1885	"	7	3	to	7	4½

The effect on rice of the excessively low price of maize, potatoes, and sugar, has been aggravated by the relations at present existing between the Governments of France and of China. Saigon rice, instead of looking for its

market in China, is now diverted to Europe, and the following table shews the increase of exports of Saigon rice to Europe during the last two years. The figures are taken from returns furnished by Her Majesty's Consul at Saigon :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1st Quarter	2,628,900	3,299,100	3,414,520
2nd "	1,405,560	2,095,600	2,579,280
3rd "	1,965,740	(Not received)	837,140
4th "	2,832,760	3,344,400	...

Competition of Siam and Japan. Prospects of improvement in rice trade.

15. Siam and Japan are also entering the European market and exporting increasing quantities of rice. The temporary depression of the Burmah rice trade is due, unquestionably, however, not to competition, partial failure of corps, or low prices in Europe only, but in a great measure to over-speculation and excessive competition in 1883-84. With a revival of trade in Europe, and with a more sound and less speculative conduct of trade operations, we may hope for material improvement in the rice trade, which, for the moment, however, continues in a state of depression only too faithfully reflected in our returns of Customs duties.

Opium crop of 1883-84. Comparison of outturn with that of previous years.

16. Turning from the interest which the Government of India in its capacity of an extensive owner of railways, or as the guarantor of the main Indian lines, is compelled in an extraordinary degree to feel in the development of the trade of the country, I proceed to give a view of another of those relations which, as I pointed out in paragraph 120 of my last year's Statement, it occupies outside the sphere of the ordinary operations of Governments. The following few facts shew how it was that we were called upon to meet the heavy excess expenditure, the figures of which have been given in my paragraph 7 in relation to our opium monopoly. The area under opium in 1883-84 was not, I believe, exceptionally large, but from causes connected with the atmospheric peculiarities of the season, the outturn was quite exceptional. The average yield per beegah in the Behar Agency was 5 seers 15½ chittacks, against 2 seers 12 chittacks in the preceding year, which, however, was a year exceptionally bad, while in the Benares Agency it was 6 seers 7½ chittacks against 4 seers 1½ chittacks. The last estimate of the Behar Agency produce was 47,766 maunds, the gross weight of opium received, at 80-tola weight, was 55,379 maunds. In the Benares Agency, from figures furnished by the Opium Agent, it would seem that the outturn compared with that of the preceding ten years, was as follows :—

	Maunds.
1873-74	43,000
1874-75	39,201
1875-76	60,113
1876-77	61,561
1877-78	45,380
1878-79	56,636
1879-80	45,475
1880-81	45,505
1881-82	51,449
1882-83	42,213
1883-84	67,037

We had estimated, on account of Opium expenditure, for a sum of £2,352,900, we actually have had to pay a sum of £2,946,500. The storing of this largely increased quantity of opium led to no little difficulty in the Benares Agency,

and after the closing of the season's factory weighments, additional accommodation had to be furnished. The result, however prejudicial to our estimates of 1884-85, will enable us materially to increase our opium reserve. The prospects of the season now drawing to a close are again reported good, but there is no reason to suppose that the return will be equal to that of the preceding year.

Salt, progressive consumption steady but moderate.

17. In paragraph 16 of last year's Financial Statement is given a comparative table of the consumption of salt for the 11 corresponding months of each year from 1874-75 as compared with the previous year, and it was shewn that in the 11 months from 1st March 1882 to 31st January 1883, and from the 1st March 1883 to 31st January 1884 the increased consumption as compared with the corresponding months of 1881-82 amounted to 2,576,000 maunds. The consumption for the corresponding months of last year, namely, from 1st March 1884 to 31st January 1885 is 27 792,000 maunds, or 718,000 maunds in excess of the corresponding period of the preceding year. We have taken for our estimates a figure £72,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate of last year and £61,700 in excess of the Revised Estimates. The increase of consumption continues to be steady, but not excessively large.

Savings Banks; increase in Depositors.

18. On the 31st March 1884 the number of depositors in District and Presidency Savings Banks was 91,981 against 88,836 on the same date of the previous year, or shewing an increase of 3,145 depositors. The increase occurred among the natives :—

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Total
	No.	No.	No.
31st March 1883 . . .	20,232	68,604	88 836
" *1884* . . .	20,037	71,944	91,981
	— 195	+ 3,340	+ 3 145

These figures indicate a growth of the provident habits of the people of this country.

The balance at the credit of the depositors on the 31st March 1884 was £3,028,200 against £3,113,700 on the corresponding date of the previous year, or shewing a decrease of £85,500. This decrease is due, no doubt, to the opening of the Post Office Savings Banks.

Success of Post Office Savings Banks.

19. The Post Office Savings Bank system continues to be a marked success. At the end of March 1883 the total number of Savings Bank Accounts was 39,121, by the end of March 1884 it had risen to 84,848, and now at the close of January 1885 it stands at 116,528. The balance at the credit of depositors at the end of March 1883 was ₹27,96,796; by the end of March 1884 it had risen to ₹75,14,454, and now, at the end of January 1885, it stands at ₹1,26,10,610. Of the 84,848 accounts open at the end of March 1884, 8,410 were accounts in the names of Europeans and Eurasians, while 76,438 were accounts in the names of natives of India. Of the total number of accounts open at the end of January 1885, 12,617 stand in the names of Europeans and Eurasians, and 1,03,911 in the names of natives of India.

Post Office Savings Banks (within the limits of the Presidency towns) were opened at Madras on 1st April 1883, and at Calcutta and Bombay on the 1st May 1883. At the close of March 1884 the number of accounts standing in the books of these Banks was 6,361, and the balance at the credit of depositors ₹4,95,277. At the close of January 1885 the number of accounts is 10,786 and the balance at the credit of depositors ₹10,10,028. There is every reason, therefore, to be satisfied with the results. Out of the total number of depositors

at the end of March 1884, 1,191 were Europeans or Eurasians and 5,170 natives of India. Of the total number now shewn, 1,972 are Europeans and Eurasians and 8,814 natives of India.

The Presidency Savings Banks comprise a certain number of Sub-Savings Banks at small offices in the vicinity of Presidency towns as well as at the various town Sub-Offices, and the figures now given include the accounts at all these Sub-Offices.

Post Office Life Insurance in experimental stage.

20. The Life Insurance scheme for persons in the employ of the Post Office was introduced on the 1st February 1884, and has therefore been in force for a year up to the end of January 1885. The number of such persons who have insured their lives during this period is 339, and the total amount for which their lives have been insured is ₹4,89,675. Of these, 37 were Europeans and Eurasians and 302 natives of India.

During the first year of the scheme only about 3 per cent. of Post Office servants above the grade of postmen have taken advantage of it, and the scheme cannot therefore be said to have been an unqualified success hitherto. But in Madras, Bombay, and especially in Bengal, where English ideas and education are more wide-spread than in the rest of India, there is reason to believe that it is being appreciated. In Bengal 134 natives insured their lives, and in Madras 54. On the other hand, in the whole of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab there were only 28 natives of the country willing to make use of the scheme.

Imports of gold and silver.

21. The net imports of gold and silver during ten months of 1884-85 and for each year since 1880-81 are given below. Attention was drawn in last year's Financial Statement to the annual absorption of gold by India. The year 1883-84 is the highest point reached since 1869-70.

Year.	Gold.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	₹	₹	₹
1880-81	3,68,10,576	1,68,586	3,66,41,990
1881-82	4,85,63,920	1,24,078	4,84,39,842
1882-83	5,09,51,324	16,42,639	4,93,08,685
1883-84	5,46,94,568	61,412	5,46,33,156
1884-85 (10 months)	4,57,55,811	7,29,476	4,50,26,335

Years.	Silver.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	₹	₹	₹
1880-81	5,31,61,563	1,42,35,822	3,89,25,741
1881-82	6,46,63,884	1,08,73,390	5,37,90,494
1882-83	8,35,82,318	87,75,849	7,48,06,469
1883-84	7,40,85,065	1,00,23,525	6,40,61,540
1884-85 (10 months)	7,21,77,086	1,59,86,152	5,61,90,934

No improvement in Stock Notes.

22. Stock Notes have shewn no sign of improvement. Up to the end of December 1883 £190,400 worth of Stock Notes had been issued; at the close of 1884 the figure stood at £200,113. The subject has been under the consideration of the Government of India, who are about to address the Secretary of State upon it with a view of taking such measures as may possibly facilitate the use of the notes. It would be premature at present, until we know what the views of the Secretary of State are, to enter into any detailed discussion of this subject, which must be reserved for the ensuing year.

Detailed notes as to difference, above £10,000, in the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1884-85.

23. I proceed now to give the customary explanations under those heads where the receipts and the expenditure of the Revised Estimates shew considerable difference from the estimates taken in the Budget. Where the difference, whether increase or decrease, is not more than £10,000, I think it unnecessary to record here any explanation.

24. *Land Revenue* (*I*); Decrease, £341,900. This is a net decrease, due mainly to Madras (£271,600) and Bombay (£72,300). The large reduction under Madras was owing to the exceptional character of the rainy season in 1884-85. Not only had the south-west monsoon in certain districts failed, but the north-east monsoon was very deficient in the northern part of the Presidency, while, on the other hand, it was accompanied in the south by serious floods. Hence considerable remissions and suspensions of land revenue have been brought about. In Bombay a similar failure of the monsoon in the Southern Mahratta country has led to postponement, in part, of the demand. These are the suspensions of land revenue spoken of in paragraph 7.

25. *Opium* (*II*); Increase, £255,800. This is due in part to the fact that the opium sales having produced an average of ₹1,295-15-11 per chest, against ₹1,250, the figure taken in the estimates; and secondly, to a sale of 198 chests more than it was originally proposed to place on the market. The increased ratio of sales took place from the 1st January in the present year. There were delivered by Mr. Rivett-Carnac's Agency 2,268 maunds of Malwa opium, at a consistence of 90 per cent., being equivalent to the setting free of 1,712 chests of provision opium at 70 per cent. consistence. The amount of reserve at the close of 1885 is estimated at 18,297 chests.

Principal heads of Revenue.

26. *Salt* (*III*); Increase, £21,100. This is mainly due to an increase of £85,300 in Bengal, and £20,000 in Bombay, against which, however, has to be put a decrease of £93,200 in Madras. The decrease in Madras is attributed to diminished consumption of east coast salt; secondly, the large extension of sales under the credit system, of which the effect will be to transfer to 1885-86 revenues which would otherwise have been collected in 1884-85; thirdly, the substitution of excise salt for monopolv salt, and the consequent omission from both the expenditure and revenue sides of the accounts, of the cost of manufacture, which under the monopoly system the Government used to pay to manufacturers, recovering it subsequently with the duty; hence the only real decrease is that arising from decrease of consumption of East Coast salt.

27. *Stamps* (*IV*); Increase, £45,000. *Excise* (*V*); Increase, £216,600. The increase under these heads is general and normal, in years of average prosperity, and calls for no particular remarks.

28. *Provincial Rates* (*VI*); Increase, £53,600. This increase is the net result of increases and decreases in the several Provinces. The principal of these are, first, an increase of £66,000 in the Punjab, due to the circumstance that the assets of the Patwari's Fee Fund, (an incorporated Local Fund) have been transferred from under Land Revenue to this head; and, secondly, to a decrease of £22,400 in Madras due to postponement of collection of cesses to that amount till the ensuing year 1885-86.

29. *Customs* (*VII*); Decrease, £259,500. This is the net result of a decrease of £194,500 in British Burmah, £75,000 in Bengal, and an increase of £10,000 in Bombay. The cause of this decrease has been sufficiently explained in previous paragraphs of this Statement.

30. *Registration* (*X*); Increase, £15,200. This is due to the same cause as *Stamps* and *Excise*, namely, to general prosperity throughout the country during the year, and calls for no particular remark.

31. *Mint* (*XIV*); Increase, £61,800, due to coinage of a larger quantity of silver than was anticipated, and to a gain arising out of a greater quantity of copper passing into circulation than was expected at the time the Budget was framed. *Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.*

32. *Law and Justice* (*XV*); Decrease, £53,800, being mainly due to diminished receipts from the sale of jail manufactures, and from Magisterial fees and fines.

33. *Marine* (*XVII*); Decrease, £28,000. Of this, £20,000 is due to the falling off in Dockyard services and supplies to other Departments. A reduction of £3,700 is also made in the Burma Estimates, owing to short receipts from sale of vessels and stores, freight, passage, tonnage, &c. Under Bengal a reduction of £5,000 is made owing to short pilotage receipts, arising from the slackness of trade. *Receipts by Civil Departments.*

34. *Scientific and other Minor Departments* (*XX*). The increase is £12,100; it is general and represents larger receipts than originally anticipated under Botanical gardens, experimental farms, sales of cinchona, and the other remaining subordinate heads of revenue.

35. *Interest* (*XXI*); Increase, £47,300. Of this £23,100 occurs in England and £24,200 in India. The increase in England is due to the temporary investment at favourable rates of the surplus cash balances owing to the loan of three millions which was issued in May 1884 not being required for the discharge of debentures till August. The increase in India is due to interest on over-drawals of capital by guaranteed railways.

36. *Miscellaneous* (*XXIV*); Increase, £63,300. This is always an uncertain figure, and the above increase is mainly due to the receipts from lapsed deposits being expected to reach a higher figure than was foreseen in the Budget. *Miscellaneous.*

37. *State Railways, Gross earnings* (*XXV*); Decrease, exclusive of the East Indian Railway, £7,300. This is the net result of a series of figures of which the chief are, an increase of £10,000 in the Burma State Railways, £10,000 in the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and £97,500 in the Indus Valley State Railway, against a decrease of £47,500 in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, £7,500 in the Nagpore and Chhatisgarh State Railway, £23,500 in the Northern Bengal State Railway, and £22,600 in the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway. The increase in Burma is due to additional mileage opened on the Sittang Railway, on which the receipts also have proved better than was expected. On the Eastern Bengal State Railway the improvement is due to the following causes. After the preparation of the original estimate it was resolved to amalgamate the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway and the Poradaha-Damukdia Section of the Northern Bengal State Railway with the Eastern Bengal State Railway; the figures of the Revised Estimates, therefore, represent the transactions of the combined undertakings. This estimate also includes a special credit of £29,500 on account of the estimated share of the assets of the Fire Insurance and Flotilla Reserve fund of the late Eastern Bengal Guaranteed Railway, credited to the Imperial Government. The increase in the Indus Valley State Railway is owing to the development of the wheat and seed traffic on that line. With regard to the decreases, that of the Rajputana Railway is due to loss of traffic in consequence of breaches on the line and on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway during the monsoon; to slackness of the wheat trade; and to a reduction of the rate of charge against the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway for hire of rolling-stock. The decrease on the Nagpore-Chhatisgarh Railway is ascribed chiefly to the slackness of the grain market, and to reduction in the rates for carriage of grain and salt. The decrease in the Northern Bengal State Railway is due to the transfer of the Poradaha Section of the line, as already explained, and to the reduction of the charge levied for crossing the Ganges on the opening of the extension of the *Revenue from Productive Public Works.*

same section to the new Ghat at Golabnagar. The decrease in the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway is due to its amalgamation with the Eastern Bengal State Railway from the 1st July 1884, and while the Revised Estimate represents receipts only up to the 30th June, the Budget Estimate of 1884-85 was based on a whole year's transactions. On the East Indian Railway there is a decrease of £580,000. This formidable decrease is due to the stagnation in the wheat trade which has formed the subject of preceding remarks.

38. *Guaranteed Railways, Net traffic receipts (XXVI)*; Decrease, £239,000. This is the net outcome of the following figures :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
(1) Eastern Bengal Railway	...	73,000
(2) Madras Railway	45,000	...
(3) South Indian Railway	...	6,000
(4) Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway .	...	10,000
(5) Great Indian Peninsula Railway . . .	...	30,000
(6) Oudh and Rohilkund Railway . . .	...	75,000
(7) Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway . .	...	90,000

(*1*) *Eastern Bengal Railway.*—The figures are for the three months April to June 1884-85, the line having been taken over by Government from 1st July. The decrease on the Budget resulted from a decline in traffic, and from heavy outlay in excess of Budget provision on establishment and other charges, found necessary in connection with closing the Company's accounts and transactions.

(*2*) *Madras Railway.*—The improvement is due to the traffic being fairly good, and to an expected reduction of £25,000 on account of expenses.

(*3*) *South Indian Railway.*—Disastrous floods along this line caused several breaks in it, and interrupted the traffic for a comparatively long period. The disappointment of Budget expectations is due to these causes.

(*4*) *Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.*—Breaks in the line during the last monsoon have brought about a reduction compared with the Budget Estimate.

(*5*) *Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*—The decrease is due to the Budget provision for expenses being insufficient by £50,000.

(*6*) *Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.*—The traffic not having proved as good as it was expected it would prove, combined with the circumstance of the line being extended at a later date than was anticipated, has resulted in the Revised Estimates taking a lower figure than the Budget of 1884-85.

(*7*) *Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.*—The Revised Estimate of receipts is £80,000 worse than the Original Estimate of the year. The goods traffic fell off considerably from June to September 1884, owing chiefly to the low price of wheat in Europe. Of the decrease of £80,000 the major part of £50,000 is, however, nominal, and is thus explainable—

1st,—£30,000 is due to a change in the system of accounting for receipts and charges on account of mileage and demurrage by which the *net result* is now shewn on the receipt or charge side of the Account, as the case may be, instead of the gross amounts being shewn on both sides of the Account, as formerly.

2nd,—£15,000 is due to a reduction in the rates for carriage of revenue stores. These changes have led to a corresponding reduction in charges. In the Revised Estimate of expenses £10,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate of 1884-85 have had to be provided to meet the cost of carrying out extensive renewals of permanent way and carriage and wagon stock. These renewals are expected to cost over £80,000, and but for this special and unforeseen expenditure

there would have been a satisfactory reduction over and above the nominal reduction due to the change in system already referred to.

39. *Irrigation and Navigation (direct receipts) (XXVII)*; Increase £105,500. Compared with the Original Estimate the Revised shews an improvement of £105,500, being the net result of the following differences :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Bengal	...	5,000
N.-W. P. and Oudh	76,400	...
Punjab	36,100	...
Madras	...	2,300
Bombay	300	...

The decrease in Bengal is ascribable to a falling off in the water-rates and Navigation receipts on the Orissa and Midnapur Canals. The increase in the N.-W. P. and Oudh is due to the exceptionally favourable rabbi season of 1883-84 and a good kharif season in 1884-85.

In the case of the Punjab the increase represents the net balance of an increase on the Western Jumna Canal, and of a falling off on the Bari Doab and Sirhind Canal. The increase on the Western Jumna Canal is due to the area of irrigation being increased because of scanty rainfall during the rabbi season of 1883-84, and the early part of the kharif season of 1884; while the falling off on the Bari Doab and Sirhind Canals is the result of irrigation being less than was anticipated. The decrease in Madras is due chiefly to the falling off of Navigation receipts from tolls and license fees. The increase in Bombay is trifling and does not call for any special remarks.

40. *Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation (XXVIII)*; Increase £13,600: being the net outcome of figures in which the only notable increase is £16,600 in Madras, caused first by the completed channels of the Sangam Anicut project having been brought into operation for the first time, during the year; secondly, to the extension of irrigation in the Godavery and Kistna Delta systems; and thirdly, to the rate of calculation of charges in the Civil Department having been reduced from 7·2 to 5 per cent.

Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive.

41. *State Railways (XXIX)*; Increase £38,200: mainly due to £17,500 under the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway, arising from the extension of the line to Ferozepore, and to the fact of the Fazilka branch having been opened earlier than was expected; and to £22,500 on the Sind-Peshin State Railway, due to the conveyance of labourers and large quantities of material for the northern section of this line, formerly known as the Candahar State Railway.

42. *Southern Mahratta Railway (XXX)*; Increase £32,500, due to an extension of traffic.

Expenditure.

Interest.

43. *Interest on Ordinary Debt*; (1) Increase, £241,100. Of this increase £199,400 occurs in England, and is due chiefly to the payment of £184,200 on account of discount on the issue in 1884-85 of India 3 per cent. stock of 3 millions, and to the charge for interest on this loan (estimated at £67,500 in 1884-85). On the other hand, there is (1) a decrease of £31,500 in interest on Debentures, owing to £5,000,000 only having been renewed instead of £6,906,500, as provided in the original estimate; (2) a decrease of £15,000 on temporary loans; and a decrease of £4,000 in the payments of outstanding dividends. The small difference under India calls for no special remark.

Direct demands on the Revenue.

44. *Opium (6)*; Increase, £593,600. This occurs principally in Bengal, and is due to the exceptionally large crop of 1883-84. Explanation has already been given in the body of the Statement in regard to this increase.

45. *Salt* (7); Decrease £62,100. The saving is due to a reduction in salary, establishment and contingent charges, and in charges for manufacture, purchase, and freight. In Madras the gradual supersession of the monopoly by the Excise system has also resulted in diminished expenditure. In Bombay the saving occurs chiefly in the salt establishment for Portuguese India.

46. *Provincial Rates* (10); Increase £58,400. This arises almost wholly in the Punjab, and is due to the transfer from "5. Land Revenue" to this head of the charges debitable to the Patwaris Fees Fund.

Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.

47. *Telegraph* (16); Decrease £33,500. The saving occurs in the Indian Telegraph Department, and is due chiefly to restricted outlay on works, and to savings in establishments.

48. *Law and Justice* (19); Decrease £84,900. The decrease occurs in almost all the provinces, and is due principally to cheapness of grain and to limited expenditure on jail manufactures followed by diminished receipts.

Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.

49. *Police* (20); Increase £11,900. The Central Provinces, Burma, and Madras shew a saving. The other provinces provide for small increases to meet the growing requirements of the Department. The decrease in the Central Provinces amounts to £17,000, and is chiefly due to the revised scale of salaries sanctioned in re-organising the Police establishment not having been introduced as early as was expected.

50. *Marine* (21); Decrease £29,700. This is made up of decreases in India and increase in England. The decrease in India amounts to £42,700 and occurs chiefly in expenditure on account of dockyard services and supplies, followed by diminished receipts. The increase in England is due to charges on account of repairs of the steamer "Tenasserim."

51. *Education* (22); Decrease £26,400. This occurs in small amounts in almost all the provinces, and is due to excessive provision in the original estimate.

52. *Political* (25); Increase £167,800. The increase is mainly due to the following items:—

	£
Arrear payment of Amir's subsidy	29,800
Afghan Delimitation Commission	120,000

Miscellaneous Civil Charges.

53. *Territorial and Political Pensions* (27); Decrease £26,600. The variations occur in small amounts in all the provinces except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there is a decrease of £10,000 due to the original estimate of the year having been taken at too high a figure.

54. *Stationery and Printing* (30); Decrease £37,100. The charges under this head are expected to fall short of the amount they were originally expected to reach, by £37,100. Of this amount a saving of £14,300 occurs in India, the saving under England being £22,800. In England the saving is due to less outlay on stores.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

55. *Famine Relief* (32); Increase £12,000. This figure is thus distributed—

	£
Bengal	5,000
Madras	2,000
Bombay	5,000
	12,000

No provision was made in the original estimates. But in Bengal, the prevalence of scarcity in the western districts; in Madras, devastating floods in South Arcot and some of the southern districts; and in Bombay expected distress in the Kaladgi district, render the small assignments made, necessary.

56. *Protective Works, Railways* (*33*); Decrease, £240,500. The decrease is due to the refund to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of the contribution of £250,000 made from Provincial balances towards the construction of the Jhansi-Manickpur Railway, and the consequent curtailment of expenditure to that extent.

57. *Protective Works, Irrigation* (*34*); Decrease £39,500. This figure is made up thus :—

		£
Bengal, Increase		40,000
India (General and Political)	Decrease	55,200
Madras	ditto	7,200
Bombay	ditto	17,100
	Net	39,500

The increase under Bengal is due to an additional grant sanctioned during the year for expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal. The decrease under India (General and Political) represents the unutilised portion of the reserve held by the Department of Public Works to meet any applications for additional grants that might be made during the course of the year. The decrease in Madras is due to slow progress of work, for want of labour, on the Rushikulya project. The decrease in Bombay is due to short expenditure on the Nira Canal and the Mhaswad Tank, owing partly to the scarcity of labour and partly to the question of the waste weir of the Mhaswad Tank remaining unsettled till late in the year.

58. *Reduction of Debt* (*35*); Increase, £18,000. This is due to a re-adjustment of the grants under the several heads subordinate to the major head "Famine Relief and Insurance" in order to make up the total grant to £1,500,000.

Expenditure on Productive P. W. (Revenue Account.)

59. *State Railways* (*working expenses*) (*36*); Increase, £33,600. The increase is due to the following causes: in the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway to the heavy renewals, to repairing the breaches on the line, and to charges now made under contract with the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway for working this line; in the Nagpur-Chatisgarh Railway, to heavy expenditure incurred in repairing flood damages; in the Burma State Railways, to the transfer to the Revenue Account of the maintenance charges of the new lengths of the Sittang Valley Railway originally included in the Capital Accounts, in the Tirhoot State Railway, to extensive renewals of sleepers and permanent-way; in the Northern Bengal State Railway to extensive renewals of sleepers and ballast and repairs of vessels. There is, however, a large decrease of £17,500 in the working expenses of the Indus Valley State Railway owing to a reduction in the expenditure of the Locomotive Department chiefly under fuel.

60. *East Indian Railway* (*Working expenses*); Decrease, £161,200:—

	£
Working expenses	120,000
Surplus profits, and contribution to the provident fund	41,200
TOTAL	161,200

The reduction in the working expenses is due to reduced traffic and to a curtailment of outlay on renewals, &c., and that in surplus profits to a reduction in the net profits of the line.

61. *Guaranteed Railways* (*Surplus profits, Land and Supervision*) (*37*); Decrease, £34,900. The decrease occurs principally in Bombay and Bengal (£10,800) owing to a larger credit expected from the Southern Mahratta Railway

Company on account of Supervision, and £13,600 to the payment of surplus profits, as the Eastern Bengal Railway did not earn a surplus during the half-year ending 30th June 1884.

62. *Irrigation and Navigation; working expenses* (*38*); Increase £19,700. This occurs as follows:—

	£	£
Imperial Decrease	5,100	
Provincial Increase	24,800	
Net increase .		19,700

The decrease under Imperial is the net result of savings in establishment charges in the Punjab and increases in Madras, where additional expenditure has been incurred for repairing the flood damages on the Godavary and the Cauvery Delta systems.

The increase under Provincial occurs principally in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where additional outlay has been necessary for repairing the damages done by heavy floods to the Nadrai Aqueduct on the Lower Ganges Canal.

63. *Charges in respect of Capital* (*39*); (*a*) Interest on debt. Increase £10,400. The increase here is chiefly due to provision on account of interest on the debentures and debenture stock of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

(*b*) *Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways* (*including Sinking Funds.*)—Decrease £34,500. This decrease is nominal, as it is due to the issue of India Stock in redemption of a further portion of the Annuity of the East Indian Railway not provided for in the original estimate, and to change in the date of the payment of the Annuity of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

(*c*) *Guaranteed Railways Interest.*—Decrease, £17,800. This occurs in England, and is due to capital subscribed not having been paid up as early as was expected.

Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.

64. *State Railways* (*Capital Account*) (*40*); Increase, £24,400. This is composed of a decrease of £17,500 under Imperial, and of an increase of £41,950 under Provincial. The saving in Imperial is due to transfer of grant from this head to "43. Frontier Railways" to meet outlay on the Northern Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway. The excess under Provincial is due to transfers sanctioned during the year from "46. Civil Buildings, Roads and Services," to this head.

65. *Southern Mahratta Railway* (*42*). The increase is £58,800, of which £27,800 falls under interest payments and £31,000 under working expenses.

66. *Frontier Railways* (*43*); Increase £211,700. During the year additional grants amounting to £450,000 and transfers from other grants were sanctioned for the vigorous prosecution of these Railways. From the consolidated grant thus arrived at a portion has been transferred to "Expenditure on Productive Public Works, Capital Account."

67. *Irrigation and Navigation* (*44*); Increase £29,900. This occurs principally in the Provincial Section of the estimates, and is due to additional grants having been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and by the Government of Madras during the year.

68. *Military Works* (*45*); Increase £50,400. The increase is chiefly due to additional grants sanctioned for the Aden defences, and to the refund of an excess payment on account of the Army Head Quarter Offices, Simla.

69. *Civil Buildings, Roads and Service* (*46*); Increase £103,700. The increase occurs in all the provinces in the Provincial section of the estimates, and is due to additional grants sanctioned during the year.

70. *Army.*—Decrease £128,400. The gross Budget figures were £16,098,600. The Revised Estimate is £15,970,200. The decrease is £128,400. This is due in part to the actual strength of British troops having been below the established strength; to the withdrawal, early in the season, of two regiments of British infantry for service in Egypt, in anticipation of their transfer to England in the ordinary course of relief; to favourable prices; to continued savings in medical supplies and services; and to reduced charges for railway and other transport, the estimate for which was too high. On the other hand the Zhob Valley expedition is estimated to cost £60,000. *Army services.*

71. *Exchange on transactions with London* (*49*). The amount provided in the Revised Estimate of 1884-85 is below that assigned in the Budget Estimate of 1884-85 by £285,200. The following table compares the original and present figures. The + entries represent gain, and the — entries loss by exchange:— *Exchange on transactions with London.*

	Budget, 1884-85.	Revised, 1884-85.
	£	£
Secretary of State's Bills . . .	—3,807,700	—3,337,100
Advances for Suakim Expedition .	...	—75,000
Hong-Kong Bills	—30,000	—50,600
Guaranteed Railways . . .	+147,200	+150,200
East Indian Railway . . .	+135,100	+98,100
Rajputana-Malwa Railway . .	...	+16,800
Southern Mahratta Railway . .	—93,000	—136,700
Military, Public Works, and Civil .	+110,300	+81,400
TOTAL	—3,538,100	—3,252,900

The reduction of exchange under the Secretary of State's Bills is due to the following cause. When the Budget of 1884-85 was framed, the Secretary of State fixed his drawings at £16,500,000 true sterling, the rate of exchange adopted being 1*s.* 7½*d.* the rupee. During the course of the year, however, owing to an unexpected receipt of £1,704,400 on account of capital of Southern Mahratta Railway, and owing to the expected recovery of £325,000 true sterling on account of advances now being made in India towards the Suakim expedition, as well as to other causes, the Secretary of State has been able to relieve his drawings on India by £2,704,700. The present estimate of Council Bill drawings is £13,795,300 true sterling, and the rate of exchange at which these drawings have been taken is 1*s.* 7·3*d.* The provision on account of advances towards the Egyptian expedition is the exchange at 1*s.* 7·5*d.* the rupee on the expected recovery in England of 40 lakhs of rupees advanced from the Indian treasuries. *Budget Estimate, 1885-86.*

Budget Estimates, 1885-86.

72. The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 is as follows:—

	£
Revenue	72,090,400
Expenditure	71,582,300
Surplus	508,100

The surplus presented for 1885-86 is, it will be seen, £508,100. To estimate, however, the real significance of this surplus attention must be directed to two points, which are material to a proper comprehension of the significance of the figures here presented.

In paragraph 58 of his Financial Statement for 1880-81, Sir John Strachey spoke as follows:—

"When the serious character of the financial obligations of the State in times of famine had been recognised, it became the duty of the Government of India to make sure that the public resources were adequate to meet the fresh strain imposed upon them. Upon careful enquiry we came to the conclusion that we must contemplate a liability from famine amounting, in loss of revenue and actual expenditure, to, on an average, £15,000,000 in ten years. It was clear that this liability must be included among our ordinary obligations, and that it would have been a fatal error to go on increasing the public debt to meet charges which must periodically occur. To enable us to discharge the liability thus estimated, we determined to aim constantly at a surplus of £1,500,000, supplemented by a further surplus of £500,000 to provide for extraordinary and abnormal demands other than famine, as, for example—to name the most serious of such demands—for war."

Remarks on the nature of the surplus above exhibited.

Happily the most serious of such demands has not been made upon us, but in connection with our military position in India we decided, in the course of last year, to improve our communications, whether by railway or by road, upon our North-Western frontier; and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, we have determined to devote annually to capital expenditure a certain amount from our revenues until such time as our railway communications are completed. This year we have so devoted in all, inclusive of £85,000 for harbour defences, a sum of £585,000, besides an addition of £100,000 to the ordinary grant for roads, to be expended on certain frontier roads. This sum we may claim to look upon as equivalent, in its nature, to the surplus indicated in Sir John Strachey's remarks as desirable to have at our disposal for extraordinary and abnormal purposes such as those to which this sum is to be now applied. I mention this here, as it were *in limine,* because otherwise, in exhibiting the estimated surplus, the nature of our proposed transactions during the ensuing year may be misunderstood, and the conclusion may be formed that our revenues have been confined to normal expenditure unconnected with capital charges, such as those I am describing. It appears to me a matter for very great satisfaction that we have been enabled to devote a portion of our revenues to the execution of the policy indicated in the paragraph I have above quoted. All difficulties notwithstanding, we have been enabled to look to our revenue resources to meet demands which are extraordinary and abnormal, and to enable us to devote to them funds which were designed especially for emergencies of this nature. I shall enter presently more into detail on this matter, for it is closely connected with the main feature of the year which I am about to explain; but, for the reasons I have given, I deem it necessary to place these remarks in juxtaposition, as it were, to the balance above indicated. The second point to which attention must be directed is that, if we are to exclude from our surplus the grant from revenue for capital purposes, the surplus actually exhibited does not arise from an increase of revenue over expenditure; but from the fact that our expenditure, so far as it is effected in pounds sterling in England by means of sums made available there to the Secretary of State, is not represented at its exchange value in our accounts. In other words, the loss by exchange on £2,225,000 sterling is not entered in the accounts presented with these statements; and as that figure amounts to £585,000, by this amount are we, in effect, understating what should be regarded as our liabilities of expenditure. If we include on the one hand £585,000, the grant for railways and certain harbour defences, being capital expenditure, in our revenue expenditure, and exclude £585,000 from our surplus as representing the unexhibited loss on exchange, we arrive at about an equilibrium of revenue and expenditure. This much premised, I may go on to examine the nature of the provisions for the coming year.

Four main features of the coming year

73. The main features of the coming year are four: *first*, that it will give an effect, in the Budget, to the measures recommended, at the instance of the Government of India, by the Parliamentary Committee, for the construction of railways, with such further development as the circumstances of the time render imperative. *Secondly*, that it compels us, owing to the temporary stagnation of the wheat and rice trade, to take estimates for our railway and customs receipts at a considerably lower figure than those which in a normal year we should look for. *Thirdly*, that we have been compelled, owing to the fall in the value of silver, to take so low a rate of exchange as 1*s.* 7*d.* for our exchange. *Finally*, that we have devoted the sum of £500,000 above mentioned from our revenues for the improvement of our railway communications, besides certain further subsidiary sums for frontier roads and the defences of Aden and of certain harbours in India.

Railways.

The Parliamentary Committee's recommendations.

74. The report of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways has been long since published, and contains a great deal of matter which has no direct bearing upon the financial questions discussed in this Statement. But the Committee have made certain recommendations, which are in part still under the consideration of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, and which, whatever may be the decision finally arrived at in regard to them, will have a very considerable effect upon our finances. I propose to summarise the recommendations to which I allude, and to point out, so far as can at present be seen, in what direction they will modify the arrangements hitherto existing, and what are the means which we possess to enable us to meet them from our resources. Briefly, the arrangements hitherto existing were these. Railways were divided into two classes, Productive and Protective; capital expenditure on the former, which were of a remunerative character, was from loan; on the latter, which were for protection against famine, and not necessarily remunerative, expenditure was from what is known as the Famine Insurance grant. The annual limit to loan expenditure of all kinds was £2,500,000, fixed by a Parliamentary Committee in 1879, in which was included expenditure on canals; the annual expenditure on Protective lines was £500,000. There was no formally sanctioned programme, whether as to works, or the time within which works were to be executed. These were the arrangements existing when the Parliamentary Committee of 1884 met; it remains to indicate the points on which that Committee proposed modifications. *Firstly*, the Committee recommended that the technical distinction which has been hitherto made between Protective and Productive lines should not be maintained. They proposed, therefore, that railways needed for protection from famine, or for the development of the country, be made as required, whether they be technically considered Protective or Productive. But they were strongly of opinion that the bulk of the lines made should be self-supporting. *Secondly*, they were of opinion that a careful forecast having been made of future requirements for Public Works over a considerable term of years, such a scale of expenditure upon railways should be adopted as could reasonably be maintained. *Thirdly*, they were of opinion that the amount proposed to be spent in railways by the Government of India during the next six years was moderate, and that, looking to the experience of past years and to present prospects there is very fair ground for expecting that an extension of the railway system in India on the scale proposed would have most beneficial effects. *Fourthly*, with regard to the recommendation of the Government of India that interest on the sum of £11,250,000 to be spent on Productive and Protective Railways should be partly provided by hypothecating £200,000 of the annual Famine grant above specified, they were of opinion that any such application of any portion of that grant would be entirely contrary to the purposes for which the fund was created, and they could not

concur in this suggestion. *Finally*, while expressing an opinion that the present limit of borrowing fixed by the Committee of 1878-79 at £2,500,000 might safely be enlarged, they thought the full responsibility of deciding upon the amounts to be borrowed from year to year, should rest with the Secretary of State in Council. They wished, in conclusion, most emphatically to endorse the declaration of the Government of India that the proposed extension of railways should not involve additional taxation.

Effect of their recommendations.

75. The practical effect of these conclusions will be somewhat as follows. Railways, whether Protective or Productive, whether, that is to say, railways solely designed as safeguards against the effect of famines, or whether partly or in whole projected with the view of opening up or connecting the centres of production or of trade, will alike be charged, so far as is necessary, to loan expenditure. Hitherto the latter only have been so charged, expenditure on Protective railways having been limited to the £500,000 annually available from the Famine Insurance grant, and to such small sums as could be spared from Revenue. The forecast having been made, it will be necessary to provide funds for its execution; but, so far as concerns capitalising from the Famine grant any portion of the funds necessary for payment of interest to the Companies to whom it was proposed to confide, under a guarantee, certain important railways, the proposal must be abandoned, and the sum of £500,000 hitherto spent in construction of Protective railways, will continue to be contributed from Revenue to Capital expenditure. The interest to be paid on account of the new guaranteed railways, therefore, as well as any additional interest to be paid in consequence of extension of the limits of our annual loans, will be furnished from the general resources at the disposal of the Government of India. The resources to which we had hoped to turn to assist us in part in this obligation, have been, so far as they depended on the partial capitalisation of the Famine Insurance grant, denied us; while, on the other hand, the Parliamentary Committee have endorsed the declaration of the Government of India that the development of its railways is not to be carried out at the expense of further taxation. Apart, however, from the scheme of railways which was laid before the Parliamentary Committee, the Government of India has since thought it necessary to propose, and the Secretary of State has approved, the carrying out of a scheme to strengthen our Railway communications on our North-Western frontier, the cost of which, inclusive of the Sibi-Quetta Railway, will amount to not less than £5,200,000. The cost of the railways remaining at the commencement of 1885-86 to be constructed during the ensuing five years by Government as distinct from those which it is desired to make over to Companies, is estimated, inclusive of extra capital for open lines, at about £19,000,000, the total of the two classes of communications thus amounting to £30,250,000.

To assist us in carrying out our proposed increased Railway expenditure, the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee that the limit of annual loan should be raised above the limit hitherto prescribed, has, of course, received the attention which it deserved, and the matter is still under reference to the Secretary of State, who has not as yet given a final decision as to the amount which, in the discretion left him, he desires to fix. Besides the sum to be so raised by loan, in respect of capital expenditure, which from its magnitude we may put in the first line, we have further, in the second place, the annual grant of £500,000 above alluded to as hitherto devoted from the Famine Insurance Fund to Protective railways; and in the third place, we are desired by the Secretary of State to estimate in our Budget for such available surplus as it may be possible annually to provide. On this point, again, it has been found necessary to make a further reference to the Secretary of State; and it will be sufficient

for the present to say that in the ensuing year the sum of £500,000, as stated in paragraph 74 of this Statement, has been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for Railway capital expenditure. As to the liabilities which these three combined sources of expenditure will throw upon our Budget Estimates, we cannot speak with certainty until the decision of the Secretary of State is received, as to the limit within which the annual loan is to be fixed during the term of the execution of the proposed works. Until that sum is known, it is obviously useless to hazard any forecast as to the annual amount which we shall be called upon to set aside on our estimates to meet the interest on our own loans. Then there will be the annual grant of £500,000 to be provided from the Famine Insurance Fund. Next will come an annual grant from our revenues of such amount as they can provide. Finally, there will still remain, in the fourth line, to be met from our revenues, the interest required on the guarantee to be given to the Companies through whose agency it has been proposed to construct certain important lines. The net interest to be so paid has been calculated by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, as follows:—

	£
1st year	85,000
2nd "	157,500
3rd "	210,000
4th "	250,000
5th "	255,000
6th "	160,000

In his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. Westland, Comptroller-General of Accounts, whose judgment on matters connected with Indian finance merits the most respectful attention, estimated that the Government of India, after providing for the interest on its own proposed loans and for the projected guarantees, and for the grant from the Famine Insurance Fund, but exclusive of any other regular grants from revenue for capital expenditure, could estimate for a surplus of £480,000 on a safe calculation of the Revenue and Expenditure, and at a low forecast of opium. He left out of his calculation arrangements with the Civil Funds which might be expected to have the immediate effect of relieving the Revenue Account for many years to come of about £200,000 or £250,000, and arrangements for the payment of non-effective charges to the War Office which would relieve the Revenue Account, for a few years at least, of £400,000 or £500,000. Mr. Westland, as above stated, included in his figures the entire reservation (since endorsed by the Parliamentary Committee) of the £1,500,000 Famine Insurance; and he finally explained that the surplus of £480,000 above stated might be reasonably expected to increase by about £414,000 every year; but he added that every farthing fall of exchange cost Government directly about £220,000, so that if exchange were to fall a farthing every year, the annual amount on the present financial position would be reduced from £414,000 to £194,000. It should be remembered, he added, that a fall of exchange tends in itself to increase revenue, presumably by stimulating the export of our Indian produce, and therefore the receipts of our railways.

76. Since Mr. Westland gave his evidence, the estimate of the exchange has fallen, not one, but two farthings, a sum equivalent, at his calculation, to £440,000, or more than the first year's annual increase which he estimated. There has also been added, as above explained, to the original scheme of the Government of India, an estimate of £5,200,000 for frontier railways, necessitating large grants from revenue; so that on the one hand our requirements have considerably increased, while, on the other, the annual estimated increase of surplus has, for the present year, been absorbed. Should exchange remain stationary, and by the revival of trade and the normal expansion of our revenues, should the annual increment

Effect on Indian revenues of railway proposals subsequent to those submitted to the Parliamentary Committee, and of the fall in exchange.

of the surplus which in the calculation above referred to was anticipated, be realised, our position at the commencement of the ensuing year will be certainly stronger than at present; but if we are further to obtain the indirect benefit from the late fall of exchange which is shadowed in Mr. Westland's remarks, it will be necessary that the price of wheat should so far rise in Europe as to stimulate a return of activity in the export of our wheat, and in the operations of our railways. Should we, on the other hand, be compelled to take, on our estimates, a lower rate of exchange than 1*s.* 7*d.*, and should the stagnation of our export and our rice trade continue, the normal surplus indicated in Mr. Westland's calculations, let alone any possible annual increase thereto, will be matter of extreme doubtfulness. The above calculations, moreover, assume that in other respects the administration of the country will call for no considerably greater expenditure than that which at present is regarded as our normal expenditure. How far this assumption may be verified it is at present impossible to conjecture. We have since judged it necessary, for example, to add to our revenue grants for railway and other capital expenditure. To the criticism that will naturally be made that if, in one direction, increased expenditure is forced upon the Government of India, it should seek to restore the balance by economies in other quarters, the answer must be made that, in urging upon the authorities in England the economies resulting from a study of the Report of the Army Commission, the Government of India, though unhappily with but little success, did, in fact, adopt the course above indicated. The reasonableness and the expediency of its recommendations become more evident at a time when, in regard to the very Military estimates which already weigh so heavily on our resources, there are grounds for apprehending fresh demands for further increase. Apart from this, however, it requires perhaps to be again pointed out that under the system of Provincial contracts in which the several provinces have assigned to them for a term fixed charges and corresponding revenue, there are but few branches of expenditure reserved to the Government of India over which it exercises undivided control. It may, in a time of calamity, insist on temporary reductions; but it would be against the whole spirit of its arrangements, if it sought to acquire for itself increased resources during the term of contract at the expense of the revenues assigned to the Provinces, unless in case of pressing necessity. Such as are the sources of expenditure within the Government of India's direct control, they are of a nature which renders reduction peculiarly difficult; as, like the Post Office and the Telegraphs, they grow with the growth of the necessary requirements of the country, or with the extension of our Railway system; or, like the Mint, are almost beyond the power of Government to check, depending as they do on the ebb and flow of the precious metals; or are, finally, as in the case of works of irrigation or Protective Railways, essential to success in that vital struggle against famine and the financial losses which famine entail to which the Government of India is deliberately committed. What I have now said will, I think, be sufficient to shew that while in circumstances such as those which at this moment exist, and in spite of the recent heavy fall in exchange, there may be no reason to apprehend in the immediate future any insufficiency of our resources as estimated on the basis of the reforms introduced by Sir John Strachey and Sir Evelyn Baring, it would be more than hazardous to affirm that, in view of the possibilities threatening us at the commencement of 1885-86, there is at present no cause for anxiety. The Government of India is constantly called upon to entertain projects of various kinds, tending to reduction of taxation. No one is more anxious than I am to equalise the burden of taxation, and especially to lighten it on the classes—unhappily the large majority in this country—to whom taxation, however light, is necessarily onerous; but we are compelled, both from the necessities and the advantages of our position, to take in the whole financial

horizon, and if difficulties present themselves to us which are invisible to a more restricted survey, we can but deplore, while admitting in the abstract the cogency of much that is urged upon us, our inability to meet the views pressed upon our consideration. We have, indeed, during the present year, as in paragraph 2 of my last year's Statement I promised, taken the question of Court-fees into consideration, and we have consulted the several Local Governments as to modification in the Court-fee duties. We are not yet in possession of all their replies, but it is obvious that when, in the course of the ensuing year, we take up the subject for disposal, we shall have to give weight not only to the merits of this particular question, but to its relation to taxation of other kinds. We shall have, moreover, to consider this, and kindred proposals, in their relation to the necessities of our position, should there be reason to apprehend that we may be called upon to provide upon our estimates for considerably reduced assets resulting from further loss by exchange, or for consideraby increased expenditure. I can at present in no way indicate what our position on this important point is likely to be; it is one of the objects of this Statement to place before the public the materials for forming such an opinion as can be at present formed, so that it may frame its own conclusions; but I think it will at least be apparent, from what I have said, that when we are simultaneously called upon by one to lower the scale of our Court-fees, by another to abolish the License Tax, by a third to abolish the Export Duties upon rice, we cannot but feel that these representations are made without adequate information as to their probable effect on the budgetary equilibrium of the country. I hope that the remarks which I have recorded above, and those which in the course of this Statement I shall have to make, will in some degree assist the public to understand what are the difficulties which await us in dealing with suggestions for reduction of taxation, or even for such redistribution of taxation as sacrifices on the whole any proportion of the resources now at our command. In the course of the ensuing year the final conclusions to be adopted on the Report of the Parliamentary Committee will have been settled. During the course of 1885-86 it may be expected that on the one hand we shall be in a better position to judge as to the prospects of a return of our hitherto active export trade, and of our position in regard to exchange, and on the other, to estimate the full amount of the liabilities which are likely to be entailed by the prosecution of our Railway schemes, as well as to gauge the pressure of exigencies, the final outcome of which it is not at present possible correctly to estimate.

Financial relations of the Government of India with the Provincial Governments and Administrations.

77. While treating of the subject which has been dealt with in the above remarks, it is desirable that I should add a few words in regard to the financial relations of the Government of India with the several Local Governments and Administrations, as regulated by the terms of the Provincial contracts. It was not to be expected that a series of arrangements based, at the best, on the experience of comparatively few years, and on conditions on the whole so uncertain as those which surround the financial administration of India, should have presented no points to criticism, or offered no unforeseen difficulties. All allowance made, however, it may be confidently stated that the several Provincial contracts which are now entering on the fourth year of their quinquennial term, have proved to be equitable, and to have been founded upon calculations which leave the Governments severally concerned a margin of revenue over expenditure sufficient for their wants. The balances temporarily held by the Local Governments during the Afghan War were repaid them, in the course of the year 1881-82, to the amount of £670,000, as explained in my last Financial Statement. In some cases the existence of these balances has led the local authorities to embark upon a scale of expenditure which, as the balances approached exhaustion, it has been found impossible to maintain; and it is conceivable that the

Provincial finances would have been, on the whole, conducted with greater economy had there not occurred to them this windfall, bringing with it almost inevitably an inducement to increased expenditure in view of the various wants and necessities which never fail to be urged on the several Governments and Administrations. It was mainly with the object of guarding against the possible effects of too sanguine a view of its resources, which the existence of these balances was likely to encourage, that the Government of India, under instructions from the Secretary of State, fixed the minimum of balances for each province indicated in paragraph 109 of last year's Financial Statement. This element of risk notwithstanding, however, the system inaugurated by Lord Mayo, which has now fully taken root and become part of our system of local administration in India, has continued during the last three years to work greatly to the advantage of the several Governments who share in it. Friction has been reduced to a minimum; and if, as was inevitable, questions have from time to time arisen regarding the amount of assistance to be afforded by the Government of India to this or that Local Government in regard to some particular project or some reform involving an increased outlay of funds, they have given evidence of the existence of a spirit of mutual concession, which is in marked contrast to the relations existing in former times between the Supreme and the Provincial Governments under the centralised system of finance. In a few instances the Government of India, in view of its inability to concede all the assistance asked for, or to approve of the reduction of the balances to a sum lower than the amount settled in 1883, has found itself compelled, however reluctantly, to desire that the scale of expenditure should be reduced below the limits which in the opinion of the Local Government or Administration, although inconsistent with the maintenance of its balances, were advisable; or although not wholly refusing to contribute from our own resources to the urgent necessities placed before us, we have been unable to assent to the arguments presented for our consideration,—arguments having for their object such addition to the revenues placed at the disposal of the local authorities as must virtually have led to a revision of the terms of the contract into which, on behalf of their administration, they had entered. The considerations which I have exposed in the preceding pages will, I think, be held to have justified the rule of conduct adopted in these circumstances by the Government of India. They will show that if local authorities find themselves pressed occasionally to meet the expenditure which, in their reasonable desire for improvement, they consider essential, the Government of India has also burdens of its own to bear, which compel it to insist jealously on the maintenance of the relations into which it has entered with them, and which forbid it, even were such a course desirable, to entertain proposals having for their aim a review or revision of the arrangements completed in 1882-83. Nothing can be more true than what my predecessor in his Financial Statement for 1883-84 wrote—

"The contracts have not been made in any illiberal spirit. . . . . Under these circumstances the Provincial Government must look solely to the gradual development of their own resources, and to economy in their own administration, to provide whatever further funds may be required for services classed as Provincial. . . . It may be, and probably is, the case that in almost every Province of India the funds available are not commensurate with the work which sooner or later will require to be done. This is the normal condition of a country whose necessities are great, while the tax-paying power of its population is small. Under these circumstances, progress in many directions will possibly be comparatively slow; and it is inevitable, under all the conditions of Indian Government, that it should be slow. But what I particularly wish to point out is that the Government of India cannot at present make any further grants from Imperial funds in order to ensure more rapid progress. Indeed in some respects it may be said that the Provincial Governments are in a better position to provide whatever funds may be required than is the case with the

Imperial Government. For the reasons which I have already given an element of stability is imported into Provincial Finance which Imperial Finance cannot at present possess. Not only do the three* points to which I have alluded constitute dangers which are wholly borne by the Imperial Government of India—not only does the fourth danger (famine) materially affect Imperial as well as Provincial Finance, but if any further fiscal reforms are to be made—and there are several which it would be very desirable to make—any loss of money which may accrue from their execution must be borne by the Imperial Treasury.

78. In the economies which the Government of India is itself compelled to exercise will be found, in fact, the justification of its insistence on an economical administration elsewhere; while the uncertainty to which its own sources of supply are subject, no less than its liability to be called upon at one and the same time for increased expenditure in various different directions, compel it to entertain with the utmost reluctance proposals having for their object any further alienation, during the term of the contracts or afterwards, of however small a portion of its own revenues. In my opinion this necessity is not without its advantages; for so long as it may be hoped that the Government of India is in a position to offer further resources, the expectation that it will do so when a sufficient case is put before it, will continue to be entertained. Nothing is more likely to encourage a prudent and economical treatment of their finances by the Provincial Governments than a clear understanding, such as I have endeavoured to convey, as to the position of the central Government itself. As I have already indicated, these remarks, so far as they refer to applications for assistance, must not be held to have any general application to the provincial authorities viewed as a whole; for the Government of India has, on the contrary, just cause to be grateful to them for the judgment with which they have husbanded their resources, and the economy with which their affairs are conducted. Nor, even in the instances which I have more specially in mind in making these remarks, have I the desire to convey the idea that there has been, in the management of local finances, any but the most loyal wish to improve the position of the Province, or to make any criticism other than that this wish has in those cases led to an inclination to work on the lines of the contract with a degree of energy which was beyond the bounds of prudence. My object is rather to explain that, while I am aware that in one or two instances the revenues assigned to the local authorities may have been found to have been less favourable than in the majority of cases, this fact alone, when the circumstances of the Government of India itself are taken, as they must be, into consideration, is not sufficient ground to justify us in acceding to the grant of increased revenues, or in admitting further liability which in truth we are not in a position to assume. If there is one thing more important than another in the conduct of Indian finance, it is that the Government of India, which is always at the best surrounded by uncertainties, should at least have the certainty that for a term of years it has settled its relations with the Local Governments. That is the only condition on which it can with confidence examine its own position, and ascertain the adequacy or otherwise of the resources at its own disposal. This consideration (which I may take this opportunity of saying is, to my mind, all important) must especially be adopted as the guiding principle of our financial administration at a moment when the difficulties which I have been treating of are assuming greater proportions; and when a fall in the exchange, which a few years ago would have been looked upon as absolute ruin to our finances, and which, in truth, is a burden greater than they can continue to bear, is to be met and provided for, concurrently with a stagnation in trade, and the necessities imposed on us by the deliberate resolve to incur, for the protection of our people from famine, and for the greater security of our frontiers, very considerably increased expenditure.

The Government of India compelled to adhere strictly to the terms of the Provincial contracts.

* NOTE—War—Opium—Exchange.

Decrease in Customs duties in 1885-86

79. I pass now to the second of the three heads which I have indicated in paragraph 73, namely, the effect upon our estimates of the present stagnation in the rice trade. As I have already dwelt at some length on the prospect of this trade so far as they are at present known to me, I think it will be sufficient to give here a few figures which will show at a glance what is the sacrifice of revenue to which, until that trade returns, we must be content to submit The receipts from our customs in the Budget Estimates, the Accounts, and the Revised Estimates of the years 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, and 1885-86, have been severally as follows :—

	Budget Estimates.	Accounts.	Revised Estimates.
	£	£	£
1882-83 . . .	1,181,000	1,296,119	
1883-84 . . .	1,255,100	1,187,266	
1884-85 . . .	1,289,500	———	1,030,000
1885-86 . . .	1,175,000		

It will be seen from these figures that in the 1884-85 Revised Estimates there has been taken a figure lower by £151,500 than any hitherto shewn, whether in the Budget or in the Accounts; while, although in the estimate of the ensuing year we have thought ourselves justified in adding considerably to the Revised Estimates of 1884-85, believing the depression of the rice trade to be at its lowest, the figure we have taken is below any which, whether in the Budget or the Accounts of previous years, has hitherto been shewn.

80. I come now to the third of the four points indicated in paragraph 73 as constituting the main features of the coming year, namely *Exchange*. A glance at the following figures, which give the annual result of exchange in transactions with London during the years 1871-72 to 1883-84, with the Revised Estimate of 1884-85 and the estimates of 1885-86, will convey some notion of the burden imposed on our finances by this growing difficulty, and will show what a monstrous cautle exchange cuts out from the resources at our command.

Loss by exchange.

Year.	Loss by exchange.	Average rate of Secretary of State's Bills.
	£	s. d.
1871-72	428,920	1—11·12
1872-73	691,287	1—10·81
1873-74	879,411	1—10·35
1874-75	785,820	1—10·22
1875-76	1,355,861	1— 9·64
1876-77	2,059,311	1— 8 49
1877-78	1,554,922	1— 8·79
1878-79	3,225,831	1— 7·76
1879 80	2,926,403	1— 8·
1880-81	2,716,809	1— 7 95
1881-82	3,556,700	1— 7 89
1882-83	3,081,433	1— 7 52
1883-84	3,838,756	1— 7·54
1884-85 Revised Estimate	3,252,900	1— 7·3
1885-86 Budget ,, ...	3,573,600	1— 7·

81. It is explained, in the course of this Statement, why the loss by exchange in 1884-85 and again in 1885-86 is apparently less than in some of the previous years, namely, that the Secretary of State has been able to furnish himself with funds in England which assisted in keeping down the total amount of his bills. But for this, in the ensuing year 1885-86, we should have had to estimate for loss by exchange at a figure certainly not less than £4,000,000. Unless exchange improves during ensuing years, we must regard ourselves as liable to have to

make provision upon our Budgets for an item of little less than four millions in excess of that which at the commencement of the last decade we were called upon to meet. The highest point reached by the Secretary of State's bills and telegraphic transfers during 1884-85 has been 19·85 in May last, and the lowest 18·92 in February. I append a table shewing the bills drawn each month, with the concurrent produce in sterling, and the rate of exchange, as well as the amount drawn on telegraphic transfers, the sterling equivalent, and the rate at which they were obtained.

Result of Secretary of State's drawings during 1884-85.

	1884-85.					
	Bills.	Produce in sterling.	Rate of exchange.	Telegraphic Transfers.	Produce in sterling.	Rate of exchange.
	R	£	d.	R	£	d.
April	4,79,000	39,234	19·65	2,04,60,000	1,686,946	19·78
May	10,59,000	87,004	19·71	1,44,41,500	1,195,370	19·86
June	16,95,500	138,070	19·54	88,14,000	723,080	19·68
July	68,99,000	560,991	19·51	97,95,000	798,625	19·56
August	33,82,500	274,844	19·50	24,25,000	197,559	19·55
September	21,46,000	174,363	19·50	15,00,000	121,880	19·50
October	34,56,000	278,671	19·35	41,00,000	332,109	19·44
November	92,25,000	734,332	19·10	45,75,000	365,078	19·15
December	1,09,00,000	855,237	18·85	32,75,000	260,511	19·09
January	1,39,96,000	1,112,948	19·08	54,70,000	435,205	19·09
February	1,51,31,000	1,191,116	18·89	40,90,000	324,383	19·03
		(11 months.)				
TOTAL	6,83,78,000	5,456,816	19·15	7,89,45,500	6,440,754	19·58

Critical position of silver.

82. Since June last, when the rate began to decline, there has been no prospect of recovery. The time is probably approaching when this question of the fall in the value of silver will come more prominently before public attention. The policy of the President of the United States in favour of a temporary suspension of the coinage of silver has been unequivocably pronounced; and although there exists considerable doubt as to how far that policy will be endorsed by the American Legislature, the uncertainty which for the present must continue to hang over the question will maintain the depression of exchange. In the next place, the Conference of the Latin Convention is about to meet, and on the measures taken in consequence of the deliberations of the Conference, the immediate future of silver must greatly depend. Speculation on the subject in a Statement of this nature would be idle; but there seems no reason to hope that we have as yet seen the worst of our difficulties under the head of exchange; and if causes which are operating unfavourably to it, whether connected with trade or with the decision which may be taken by the Latin Convention or the American Legislature, are accentuated, it seems clear that the Government of India, unless it is able to obtain the attention of other Governments to its own views upon the question, may be called upon shortly to choose between deficit, or measures involving some degree of increase in taxation.

Grant from Revenues for railways.

83 The fourth and last item to which I have drawn attention in paragraph 73 is the grant of £500,000 for our railways, provided especially with a view to assistance in so much of our contemplated expenditure as is connected with the improvement of our frontier communications. It has always been hitherto the policy of the Government of India to meet demands of this nature, so far as they can be met, from its revenue: revenue failing, the Government of India is prepared to have recourse to borrowing. The remarks made by Sir John Strachey in paragraph 49 of his Financial Statement for 1880-81, express so entirely and succinctly my own opinion on this subject, that I may be allowed to quote them here. He says,—

"The reasons for which it is right to provide for the charges of the war out of current income apply equally, and indeed with greater force, to the charges for the frontier railways.

Although they will permanently benefit the country, it is plain that we could not construct them with borrowed money on the grounds on which we borrow for productive public works, and that their cost must be included among our ordinary charges. If, however, we could not have paid for them out of our ordinary revenue, it would have been quite right to borrow for their construction. I should have said this because the works are absolutely necessary, and because the political and financial evils of borrowing would be less serious than those involved by fresh taxation. I should not have defended borrowing for these railways on the ground that they will benefit posterity as well as the present generation. That is a matter about which I know nothing; but I know that posterity will have quite enough to do in bearing its own burdens."

Grants from Revenue for Harbour Defences.

84. The amount of the annual grant from revenue must in future obviously depend on the annual condition of our finances. All that I can say at present is that for my own part I am extremely desirous to devote as much as possible from revenue to the construction of railways, of which the portion which concerns our frontier communications must remain in great part unproductive. To the same class of grants belongs the item of £15,000, which we have devoted to the improvement of the defences of Aden; and a further item of £70,000 which we have placed at the disposal of the Military Department as a first instalment to be expended in the defence of our harbours. That we should have been able, in spite of the second and third of the four considerations which I have enumerated in paragraph 74, to make these additional grants, is evidence of the elastic nature of our revenues; but in view to all that has been said as to our financial prospects, I should be sorry to commit myself to an assurance that our revenues will continue to permit us to devote as much annually to the completion of the several works indicated, although no effort will be spared to enable this to be done. Meanwhile the following figures shew what has been the State or Guaranteed expenditure under the Revised Estimate in 1884-85, and what are our estimates for 1885-86. The Budget Estimate for 1884-85 was ₹6,59,19,000 only; being ₹73,44,100 less than the Revised Estimate of that year, which, again, is ₹1,96,87,100 in excess of the Revised Estimate of 1883-84. The difference between the Revised Estimates of 1883-84 and the Budget Estimate of 1885-86 is therefore no less than £2,701,100 conventional sterling.

Expenditure on Railways during 1884-85 and 1885-86 on State responsibility.

	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.
(1) *Directly expended by Government*—	₹	₹
Charged to Loan	3,08,06,000	2,76,62,000
Ordinary State Railways	*8,05,000	†29,38,000
Charged to Protective Grant	89,81,000	50,00,000
East Indian Railway (excluding converted annuities)	29,50,000	34,00,000
Eastern Bengal Railway (excluding debentures)	9,30,000	28,00,000
Charged under Frontier Railways	13,87,000	50,00,000
TOTAL	4,58,59,000	4,68,00,000
(2) *Expenditure by Companies on the responsibility of Government*—		
Guaranteed Railways	1,31,11,000	1,73,19,000
Southern Mahratta Railway	1,19,87,600	1,64,68,000
TOTAL	2,50,98,600	3,37,87,000
GRAND TOTAL	7,09,57,600	8,05,87,000

* Excluding expenditure on Surveys and miscellaneous charges, amounting to ₹11,06,500.
† Ditto Ditto Ditto ₹10,42,000.

Explanation of details of difference between Revised Estimate, 1884-85, and Budget Estimate, 1885-86.

85. I think I have given now such a general view of the situation as it presents itself to us in making our estimates for the ensuing year, that it will be unnecessary to dwell further on the subject taken as a whole, and I may pass to the detailed explanations which it is usual to embody in the Budget Statement with regard to the increases and decreases under specific heads. I shall endeavour to make these as short as possible, and indeed, it seems to me that the custom of marshalling these figures in the body of this Statement, is one which, with exception, perhaps, as to figures treating of subjects of unusual interest, will in future be more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Where the amount of increase or decrease is less than £10,000, no explanation will be offered in the following remarks.

Principal Heads of Revenue

86. *Land Revenue* (*I*); Increase, £787,900. Compared with the Revised, the Budget Estimate for 1885-86 shews an increase of £787,900, made up chiefly of £25,400 under British Burmah, £76,900 Punjab, £407,700 Madras, and £270,000 Bombay.

In the case of Burmah increased revenue is expected from capitation tax and from other miscellaneous sources. In the Punjab the increase is due to collection of revenue in suspense, and to revision of settlements. In Bombay and Madras the increase arises to a considerable extent from arrears of collections, suspended owing to the partial failure of crops in 1884-85.

87. *Opium* (*II*); Increase, £175,500; due to the expected recovery of our opium revenue from the depression of 1884-85. Of this net difference, an increase of £236,800 occurs under Bengal, and a decrease of £59,400 under Bombay. The number of chests to be sold in the calendar year 1885 is 49,992; due notice will be given of the amount which it is proposed to sell in the year 1886 The price taken for 1885-86 is rather less than 1,250 per chest, the average of the year 1884-85 having been 1,296. The Malwa opium scheme introduced, as explained in last year's Statement, by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, continues to work satisfactorily; 2,500 maunds at 90° consistence will be bought this year, against 2,268 in 1884-85.

88. *Salt* (*III*); Increase, £50,000.—The Budget for 1885-86 shews an improvement over the Revised of 1884-85 of £50,000. This difference is arrived at as shewn below :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Burmah	...	8,500
Bengal	...	30,000
Madras	88,500	...
	88,500	38,500
Net increase .	50,000	

With regard to Burmah it is expected that the large stock that will be laid in, in 1884-85, will render replenishment on an extensive scale unnecessary in 1885-86, and that in that year local manufacture will remain stationary. Hence the reduction in revenue.

In the case of Bengal it is thought better not to place the Budget at as high a figure as the Revised Estimate.

With regard to Madras the larger estimate for 1885-86 is based principally on an anticipated increase of sales of East Coast salt, and on an anticipated increase of consumption generally.

89. *Stamps* (*IV*); Increase, £55,400. The increase occurs chiefly in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bengal it is due to an

expected increase in revenue resulting from the passing of the Bill for the registration of permanent tenures. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it is due to the transfer to this head from Land Revenue and Law and Justice of Revenue Record Fund and Criminal Record Fund receipts, which used to be received in cash, but which are now recovered in stamps. In the Punjab, allowance has been made for the further progress in revenue of which the actuals of past years justify the expectation in 1885-86.

90. *Excise* (*V*); Increase, £56,500. This occurs mainly in Madras, where it is anticipated that Toddy farms and Arrack farms in rented districts will yield an augmented revenue.

91. *Provincial Rates* (*VI*); Increase, £62,900.

In the Central Provinces an improvement of £6,800 is expected from the Patwari cess, being the result of administrative reforms that are in progress. In Assam the revenue will, it is anticipated, yield £13,000 more, because of the rates being doubled in Sylhet. Slight increases are also expected in districts where there are waste land grants.

In the North-Western Provinces, owing to a re-arrangement in the Village Watch circles, and to an increase in the number of watchmen in Oudh, higher revenue is expected in 1885-86. Madras and Bombay shew an improvement of £22,500 and £14,200, respectively. As these rates are raised from land, they are affected in the same way, and, generally, to the same extent, as receipts under Land Revenue. The remarks made under "I. Land Revenue" at paragraph 86 against Madras and Bombay apply also to the head Provincial rates.

92. *Customs* (*VII*); An improvement in trade is expected to yield an increase of £145,000, compared with the Revised Estimate. The Revised Estimate of 1884-85 was however taken at a figure considerably below the Budget of that year.

93. *Forest* (*IX*); Increase, £78,700. The increase may be ascribed generally to expected increased demand for timber, and to the development of timber operations.

Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.

94. *Post Office* (*XII*); Increase, £41,300. This is due to an anticipated increase in the sale of ordinary postage stamps, and to an expected increase in receipts on account of Money Orders, the growth of the revenue under both heads justifying the advance in the estimates.

95. *Mint* (*XIV*); Decrease, £39,000. This is a very uncertain head, and difficult to estimate. A reduction of £39,000 is made because it is not considered safe to expect that silver to the same extent will be coined in 1885-86 as in 1884-85.

Receipts by Civil Departments.

96. *Law and Justice* (*XV*); Increase, £31,200. This head shews an improvement of £31,200 compared with the Revised. Nearly the whole of the increase occurs under Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where larger receipts are expected from sale of Jail manufactures and from the hire of convicts.

97. *Interest* (*XXI*); Decrease, £31,000. Of this £23,100 occurs in England and £7,900 in India. In 1884-85, owing to the favourable state of the money market, the loan of £3,000,000 required for the discharge of debentures in August was issued in England in May, and during the interval the available portion of the abnormally swollen cash balance was invested on terms which were at the time unusually favourable. For 1885-86 only normal receipts have been estimated for. The decrease in India occurs in interest on overdrawals of Railway capital.

98. *Receipts in aid of superannuations, &c.* (*XXII*). The increase is £51,000, and is almost entirely due to credits of subscriptions towards the Bengal

Civil Fund. No final arrangement for the taking over of this Fund has yet been made, but the question is being considered, and the contingency is provided for in the Estimates.

99. *Miscellaneous (XXIV)*; Decrease, £48,900. This is an uncertain head, and one for which it is difficult to make an estimate a year in advance. In preparing the Revised Estimate of 1884-85 it was found that certain receipts which were expected to fall in would justify the Budget of that year being raised by £63,300. It is not considered safe at present, however, to put the Budget figure of 1885-86 at more than £14,400 above the Budget figure of 1884-85. *Miscellaneous.*

100 *State Railways (Gross Earnings) XXV.* The Budget Estimate of 1885-86 provides for an improvemet of £682,100 compared with the Revised Estimate of 1884-85. This improvement is in large part nominal, being indebted for £300,000 to the inclusion of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi under State Railways for the last quarter of the year. The main results are :— *Revenue from Productive Public Works*

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Rajputana-Malwa	172,500	...
Umeria Colliery	13,700	...
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	10,000	...
Burma	60,000	...
Eastern Bengal	110,000	...
Tirhoot	12,000	...
Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensingh	18,500	...
Cawnpore-Achneyra	25,000	...
Indus Valley	...	45,000
Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	300,000	...

Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86, £1,475,000, includes the estimated earnings of the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway, hitherto shewn under the non-productive head of Account, XXIX. State Railways. The inclusion in the present estimate of the transactions of this line explains the large difference between the Revised Estimate for 1884-85 and Budget Estimate for 1885-86. A small improvement in the traffic has also been allowed for

Umeria Colliery.—No provision was made in 1884-85. But it is expected that the colliery will earn £13,700 during 1885-86.

Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.—An increase of £12,500 is allowed for during 1885-86, owing to the better prospects of the grain traffic.

Burma State Railways.—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 is placed at £60,000 higher than the Revised Estimate for 1884-85, owing to an additional length of 81 miles on the Sittang Railway expected to be opened for traffic on the 1st April next, as well as to provide for development of traffic generally.

Eastern Bengal State Railway.—An increase of £110,000 is provided for during 1885-86. A full year's earnings will accrue instead of the transactions of nine months only. The prospects of the traffic next year are good, and it is hoped that the estimate will be fully realised.

Tirhoot State Railway.—The Budget Estimate provides for an increase of £12,000 during 1885-86, which, it is believed, will be realised, as the Hajeepore extension will be opened for the whole twelve months, against five months in 1884-85. Moreover a further short length of line is likely to be opened during the year.

Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensingh Railway.—An improvement of £18,500 is provided for during 1885-86 owing to an additional length of 75·62 miles expected to be opened about 1st August next.

Cawnpore-Achneyra State Railway.—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 provides for an increase of £25,000. This will, in all probability, be realised, as in the previous year the Farakhabad-Hathras and Jumna Bridge sections were only opened from the 1st July 1884, or for nine months of the year only, while in 1885-86 a whole year's earnings of these sections are provided for.

Indus Valley State Railway.—The line altogether is doing remarkable well, and judging from present prospects, the Revised Estimate is placed at £705,000. This figure, it is believed, will be fully realized. It is not considered advisable, at present, owing to the uncertainty of the wheat traffic, to place the receipts of 1885-86 at a higher figure than £660,000.

Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 provides for the estimated earnings of the last quarter of that official year under *State Railways.*

East Indian Railway (gross earnings). The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 provides for an improvement of £280,000 on the Revised Estimates. It is believed that to this extent trade will revive during next year. The estimate, it will be observed, is £300,000 less than the Budget Estimate of 1884-85.

101. *Guaranteed Railways (net traffic receipts) (XXVI).* This head shows a decrease of £14,000. Excluding the Eastern Bengal Railway, which became a State Railway from the 1st July 1884, and under which a net issue of £1,300 was provided in the Revised Estimate of 1884-85, the rest of the differences are given below :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Madras Railway	...	25,000
South Indian Railway	25,000	...
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway .	30,000	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway . . .	45,000	...
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway . . .	...	70,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . . .	...	20,000

Madras Railway.—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 is £25,000 worse than the Revised Estimate for 1884-85. The receipts during 1885-86 are entered at the same figure as the Revised Estimate. The expenses, however, are placed at £25,000 more than in the Revised Estimate.

South Indian Railway.—An improvement of £30,000 has been provided for in the Budget Estimate. The estimates for 1885-86 place the gross revenue at £20,000 more than the Revised Estimate which, there is every reason to believe, will be realised, as the traffic is steadily improving. Heavy expenditure in connection with the restoration of the bridges and works damaged by the floods of this year will have to be met in 1885-86.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.—In the Budget Estimate for 1885-86, an increase of £30,000 is provided for, as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1884-85. This is due to the additional traffic expected.

Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.—An improvement in the traffic may reasonably be looked for during 1885-86, and an additional length of line will, it is expected, be opened for traffic during the year. The Budget Estimate shews a net improvement of £45,000 compared with the Revised Estimate of 1884-85.

Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.—The Budget Estimate provides for the transactions of the first nine months of the official year only, *viz.*, from 1st April to 31st December 1885. As the line will very probably be taken up by Government on the 1st January 1886, the transactions for the remainder of the year are allowed for under *State Railways;* and hence a decrease £70,000 compared with the Revised Estimate for 1884-85. The figures entered in the Budget are normal, and do not call for any special remark.

102. *Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts) (XXXI).* The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 shews a decrease of £173,400 compared with the Revised Estimate for 1884-85 :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Punjab	...	13,100
Madras	300	...
Bombay	1,300	...
Bengal	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	161,900
Total	1,600	175,000
	173,400	

The decrease in the Punjab is the net result of a reduction in the estimated receipts by Civil Officers on account of owner's rates on the Western Jumna Canal, counterbalanced to some extent by increase in revenue due to the opening of the Chenab Canal, and of increased irrigation and better rabbi crops expected from the operations of the Bari Doab and Sirhind Canals.

The small increase of £300 in Madras is due chiefly to the increased revenue expected from the Kurnool Canal.

The expected increase in Bombay is due chiefly to anticipated realisation of arrears of previous years on account of certain Canals; to expectation of a sufficient supply of water in the Hathmati Canal; and to extension as well as to the probable increase in the water-supply from the canal furnishing the town of Poona.

The decrease of £161,900 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is the result of the failure of the Nadrai Aqueduct, Lower Ganges Canal, as until such time as the new works are completed, only about half the required supply can be passed down from the head works at Narora.

Public Works not classed as Productive.

103. *State Railways (XXIX).* The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 shews a decrease of £85,900 as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1884-85, and consists mainly of an item of £87,500, decrease in the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway. No provision has been made in 1885-86 for this railway, because the estimated earnings of the line for that year are included in those of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, under "XXV. State Railways."

104. *Subsidised Railways (XXX)* Southern Mahratta Railway. The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 provides for an improvement of £67,500, because the line now open will be worked for 12 months, and an additional length of 103 miles will, it is expected, be opened early in April.

105. *Civil Buildings, Roads and Services (XXXIII).* The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 shews a decrease of £68,600. Nearly the whole of the decrease occurs under India, General, and under Bengal. In the case of the former the Revised Estimate of 1884-85 contains an abnormal receipt of £23,100 on account of arrears of previous year's contributions for roads in Scindia's territory realised in 1884-85. With regard to Bengal, where the decrease is £41,300, the Revised Estimate for 1884-85 provides for an abnormal receipt of £46,000 realised from the East Indian Railway Company on account of the value of Railway Offices in Fairlie Place, Calcutta. The remainder of the decrease in Bengal is due to an expected decline in ferry receipts.

Expenditure.

Interest

106. *Interest on ordinary debt, 1885-86*; (1) Decrease, £388,200. This arises as follows :—

	£
England	166,000
India	222,200
TOTAL	388,200

The saving in England would have been more but for a provision of £60,000 on account of interest on the loan to be raised in England in 1885-86. The decrease in England is accounted for by the absence of provision on account

of discount which had to be paid in 1884-85 on the three million 3 per cent. stock raised in that year. In 1885-86 £90,000 have been provided representing interest on the 3 per cent. India stock issued in 1884-85 and for which only £67,500 were provided in that year. On the other hand decreases occur under interest on Temporary Loans and Debentures, the former owing to repayment of the loan, and the latter to the conversion of the 4 per cent. Debentures, amounting to 5 millions, into 3½ per cent. Debentures.

The decrease in India amounts to £222,200, and is due principally to the transfer of capital from the ordinary to the productive portion of the Account, on account of the capital expenditure on State Railways and Irrigation.

107. *Interest on other obligations*; Decrease £63,400. Of this £62,600 occur in India and £800 in England. In India a saving £84,000 arises out of new arrangements with the Bengal Civil Fund, and an increased charge of over £20,000 for interest on Savings Bank Balances.

108. *Assignments and Compensations* (*4*); Increase, £16,400. This occurs principally in Bombay, where provision has been made for the award of compensation to be paid for the closing of salt works in Goa.

Direct demands on the Revenues.

109. *Opium* (*6*); Decrease, £468,300. The Revised Estimate for 1884-85 includes a provision of £593,600 in excess of the Original Estimate chiefly because of the exceptionally heavy outturn of the opium crop of 1883-84. The estimate of 1885-86 has been fixed for a smaller outturn.

110. *Salt* (*7*); Increase, £32,700. The increase occurs chiefly under India (General), and Bombay and is due to increased provision on account of establishments, salt purchase, and freight.

111. *Excise* (*9*); Increase, £20,100. The increase is general, but in Bengal an excess of £10,300 has been provided to give effect to the recommendations of the Excise Commission.

112. *Forest* (*13*); Increase, £28,100. The increase is general and occurs in all but the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there is a decrease of £21,900 on account of charges for the Collection of Timber.

Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.

113. *Post Office* (*15*); Increase, £35,100. The increase occurs chiefly in the "conveyance of mails" and is partly due to larger provision on account of the pay of overseers, runners, &c., for the Road establishments.

114. *Telegraph* (*16*); Increase, £51,300. The increase occurs principally in England, £33,900. The increase is due to a larger amount of stores being necessary to meet the growing requirements of the Department.

Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.

115. *Law and Justice* (*19*); Increase, £145,600. The increase is general, and occurs in all the provinces of British India. The increase in Bengal amounts to £49,300, and is chiefly due to the appointment of three new Judges to the High Court and to expected increased outlay on raw material, &c., for Jail manufactures. The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, amounting to £22,100, is chiefly due to the formation of a separate office for the Legal Remembrancer; to the transfer of Distrainers (Kurk Amins) charges to this head from the head Personal Deposits; to the transfer of Criminal Court Record Fund Charges from 5 Land Revenue; and to full provision for Jail supplies and services, and for Jail manufactures. In the Punjab the increase is £33,600, and is provided to meet the salaries of the newly appointed Divisional and District Judges with their establishments, and to cover the higher rates of salary to Deputy and Assistant Commissioners under the re-organisation scheme of the Punjab Commission.

116. *Police* (*20*); Increase, £49,900. The increase is distributed over most of the Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the increase amounts to £15,100, and is due chiefly to extra provision for Clothing and for Village Police.

117. *Marine* (*21*); Increase, £35,300. This arises chiefly under India, General, and is due to the addition of the *Canning* to the Marine establishment preparatory to its being fitted up as a troopship; to increased work in the

Bombay Dockyard, and repairs to the Hydraulic Lift preparatory to its being made over to a private Company.

118. *Education* (*22*); Increase £81,300. The increase is general, and is due to the spread of education. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh an increase of £14,800 is provided to meet additional expenditure on Inspection, Normal and Local Schools, Grants-in-aid, &c. In Bombay the increase amounts to £35,000, and for the most part represents new grants to Primary Schools within municipal limits.

119. *Medical* (*24*); Increase £30,100. The increase is general, and is due to the growing requirements of the Department.

120 *Political* (*25*); Decrease £84,200. The decrease is chiefly due to a reduction of £60,000 in the provision for the Afghan Delimitation Commission, and to the absence of arrear payments on account of the Amir's subsidy.

121. *Scientific and other Minor Departments* (*26*); Increase, £45,500. The increase occurs chiefly under India (General), and Bombay. Under India (General) the increase amounts to £20,800, and is due to larger provision for survey charges. Under Bombay the increase of £10,500 is on account of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of London and the Fine Arts Universal Exhibition of Antwerp.

Miscellaneous Civil Charges.

122. *Superannuations, Allowances and Pensions* (*29*); Increase £106,000. In India a decrease of £23,000 is expected. In England larger payments to the extent of £129,000 are anticipated on account of annuities due to Government taking over the Bengal Civil Fund in 1885-86.

123. *Miscellaneous* (*31*); Decrease £15,000. This occurs chiefly in India, (General) and is due mainly to the absence of provision for special payments made in 1884-85 on account of compensation for damage and detention of Petroleum in Calcutta.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

124. *Protective Works, Railways* (*33*); Decrease £398,100. The Revised Estimate for 1884-85 included £388,100 unappropriated in 1883-84 and re-allotted in 1884-85. No such re-allotment occurs in 1865-66, for which year only the fixed portion of the annual grant has been assigned.

125. *Reduction of Debt* (*35*). The increase of £360,400 is due to the reduction in the grant for Railways, which sets free a corresponding sum for reduction of debt.

Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account).

126. *State Railways* (*Working Expenses*) (*36*); Increase £436,700. The increase is the result of a series of figures, of which the following are the principal items :—

	Increase. £
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	147,500
Burma Railway	38,000
Eastern Bengal Railway	52,500
Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensing Railway	18,500
Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway	12,500
Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	180,000

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.—The increase is partly nominal, representing the expenses on account of the Rewari-Ferozepore line hitherto shewn under the non-productive head of account, *viz.*, 41. State Railways Revenue Account. An increase of £17,500 occurs on account of the surplus profits for the half-year ending 30th June 1885, payable to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway for the working of the line. The additional expenditure provided under this Railway will be set off to some extent by credits in the Civil Accounts under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, Stationery and Printing, Miscellaneous and Police. The credits on these accounts are roughly estimated at £40,000.

Burma Railway.—The additional assignment is due to an additional mileage of 81 miles being expected to be opened on the Sittang Railway from 1st April 1885, and to an anticipated expansion of traffic.

The increase under *Eastern Bengal Railway* amounts to £52,500, and is due to the amalgamation with this line of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway and of the Poradaha-Damukdia section of the Northern Bengal State Railway. Increased provision has also been made for expenditure owing to larger estimated traffic.

Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensing Railway.—An additional length of 75·62 miles is expected to be opened about 1st August next, and the increase in the Budget is to meet outlay on this extension.

Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.—The increase provides for increased mileage; for sleeper renewals; and for improving the assignment of certain portions of the Cawnpore-Farakhabad section of the line.

Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.—This line will probably be taken over by Government on the 1st January 1886. The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 provides for the estimated expenses of the last quarter of that year.

East Indian Railway Working expenses.—Decrease, £64,800. The decrease is due to a reduction of expenditure on account of renewals, and to a falling off in the payment on account of surplus profits, due to the falling off in the revenue of the 2nd half of 1884 and the 1st half of 1885.

127. *Guaranteed Railways (Surplus profits, Land and Supervision)* (37); Increase, £20,900. The increase is brought about by the necessity for provision in Madras of £15,300 on account of land required for the Beypore-Calicut Extension.

128. *Irrigation and Navigation.*—Increase, £11,300. The increase is due to additional capital outlay on the several projects.

129. *Charges in respect of Capital (39); (a) Interest on Debt; State Railways;* Increase, £137,300. The increase is chiefly due to gradual increase in the capital expenditure on State Railways.

East Indian Railway.—Increase, £18,900. An increased provision is made to cover the charge on account of interest on India stock and interest on Capital, Capital advance, and Stores suspense accounts.

(*b*) *Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways* (including Sinking Funds).—Increase, £96,700. The increase is due to a full year's provision having been made in 1885-86 on account of the annuity for the Eastern Bengal Railway, against provision in the Revised Budget of 1884-85 for only the payment of the proportion of the annuity due on the three months ending 31st October.

130. *State Railways, Capital Account (40)*; Increase, £206,900. The increase is due to provision being made on account of the Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri Line, the construction of which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.

131. *State Railways (working and maintenance) (41)*; Decrease, £56,000. The decrease is chiefly due to the expenses of the Rewari-Ferozepur Line having been transferred to 36. State Railways, and included under Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

132. *Subsidised Railways (42)*; Decrease, £51,200. This is the net result of the following changes:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Guaranteed Interest	..	36,400
Subsidy	6,500	...
Payments for Land	...	21,300

Under guaranteed interest the decrease is due to the cessation of payments on this account to the Bengal Central Railway and to the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway from 1st January 1885. The increase under "Subsidy" represents the payments to the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway and to the Assam Railway. The decrease under payments for land is the amount by which the requirements under this head in 1885-86 are expected to fall short of the payments in 1884-85.

Southern Mahratta Railway.—Increase, £73,000. Of this £24,000 occurs in interest charges and £49,000 in working expenses. The former is due to additional provision being made to cover the interest on the additional capital raised by debentures, and the latter to provision being made for an additional length of 103 miles which it is expected will be opened for traffic early in April.

133. *Irrigation and Navigation* (*44*). The decrease amounts to £75,000, and occurs as follows:—

	£
Imperial	30,500
Provincial	45,600
	76,100
Local (increase)	1,100
Net decrease	75,000

The decrease is due to the Government of India not being able to provide a larger sum than £525,000 for total outlay in 1885-86, from imperial resources and to a heavy reduction in the grant for Provincial Public Works in Burma. There is an increase of £9,900 in Bengal, due chiefly to an increase of expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal which is approaching completion.

134. *Military Works.*—Increase, £117,100. The Budget for 1885-86 provides (1) fixed annual grant of one crore of rupees; (2) one and half lakhs in addition for the Aden defences; (3) seven lakhs for Bombay Defences; and (4) the lapse of the current year's grant, R55,000.

135. *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services* (*46*). This is a net increase of £47,500 due to the addition of £100,000 to the estimates, being the grant for frontier roads.

136. *Army* (*47*); Decrease, £204,800.

Army Services.

The net estimated cost of the army in India for the financial year 1885-86 (excluding war charges and receipts) is £14,881,000, or a little below £15,000,000, which may be considered to be about the normal military expenditure in India and in England. The above sum provides for the estimated cost of the British army serving in India, the sanctioned number at the present time being more nearly complete than it was at any time during the five years immediately preceding the Afghan War. Dealing alone with army expenditure in India, there is a net increase of £36,200, which is explained by the fact that under the grant for regimental pay, allowances, and charges there is an increase of £48,600, due to the rate of exchange for the pay of British troops in 1885-86 having been fixed at 1*s.* 7½*d.*, the rate for 1884-85 being 1*s.* 8*d.* There is also a large increase in the purchase of country-brewed beer, which will be supplied to all but three stations in Bengal, and which is slowly superseding English beer in the Madras and Bombay presidencies. The increase is counterbalanced by a corresponding reduction in the Home charges. Under the head of "ordnance establishments, stores, and camp equipage" there is an increase of £22,115, consequent on the outturn of small-arms ammunition at the factories having to be largely increased to replace reserves which it was found necessary to condemn.

There is an increase of £36,169 "miscellaneous services," chiefly consequent on the provision of £20,000 for land required in connection with the new redoubts in course of construction at Lucknow. The grant for volunteers, consequent on the growth of the movement, and revised rates of pay for sergeant instructors, shows an increase of £13,975, while on the other hand there is a reduction under the head of commissariat establishments, supplies, and services of £28,532, which is due to favourable prices of supplies, and anticipated saving in railway and transport charges owing to reduced rates and a small relief. As regards the home charges, the gross estimate for 1885-86 is lower than that of any year since 1873-74. This is due partly to a reduction in the pension charges for British troops, and partly to reduced demands for stores. The charges for the Indian troop service are also very low. The estimated charge for stores is lower than it has been for nineteen years. The decrease is due partly to the economical administration of the several departments, and partly to the substitution of country products and manufactures and malt-liquor for stores hitherto imported from England. From both points of view the reduction is satisfactory.

Whatever may be the case in the future, at the close of 1884-85 the total net military charges in India and England were lower than they have been at any time during the past ten years, and this has been effected without prejudice to efficiency or any reduction in the authorised aggregate strength of the army, and notwithstanding that the non-effective and superannuation charges have in recent years largely increased. But for these and additional expenditure caused by changes of organisation in the British army the Government of India are in no way responsible. This fact, however, does not lessen the uncertainty which prevails with regard to what the demands on the above account may amount to, and they are, in consequence, a source of considerable anxiety to those who are responsible for army expenditure in India.

Cost of Indian troops employed in the expedition to Suakim

137. The Indian Government will continue to bear the ordinary charges of the troops who have been or who may be sent to the Suakim expedition. All extraordinary charges—all charges, that is to say, other than those which would have been, in ordinary course, incurred had these troops remained in India—will be defrayed by the English Government.

138. *Exchange on Transactions with London* (*49*). Compared with the Revised Estimate of 1884-85, the Budget Estimate of 1885-86 shews an increase of £320,700. The figures of both years are compared below. The entries with + against them represent Gain, and those with — represent Loss.

	Revised Estimates, 1884-85.	Budget Estimates, 1885-86.
	£	£
Secretary of State's Bills	—3,337,100	—3,624,700
Expedition to Suakim	—75,000	—118,800
Hong-Kong Bills	—50,600	—41,900
Guaranteed Railways	+150,200	+136,300
East Indian Railway	+08,100	+121,800
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	+16,800	+25,000
Southern Mahratta Railway	—136,700	—158,600
Military	+7,000	+13,900
Public Works and Civil	+74,400	+73,400
TOTAL	—3,252,900	—3,573,600

The Secretary of State's drawings have been fixed at £13,773,700 against £13,795,300 in the Revised, the rate of exchange adopted for 1885-86 being 1*s.* 7*d.* against 1*s.* 7·3*d.*, the rate taken in the Revised. The Secretary of State's

drawings have been taken at the figure quoted above on the assumption that £2,225,000 true sterling will be raised in England by way of loan, and that £481,200 (the equivalent of 60 lakhs of rupees at 1*s.* 7·25*d.* the rupee) will be recovered in England on account of sums advanced in India towards the expedition to Suakim.

Concluding remarks on estimates.

139. Having brought the analysis of the financial situation, such as it presents itself, and of the detailed figures explaining variations between the Revised Estimates and Budget Estimates for 1884-85 and the Revised Estimates for 1884-85 and Budget Estimates for 1885-86, to a close, it remains only briefly to sum up our situation. The remarks made in the Preliminary paragraph have been, I trust, sufficiently illustrated in the course of this Statement. The prospects of our revenues, the heavy demands which they have been called upon to bear, and the liabilities to which we may yet be exposed, require no further explanation. The year commences with a surplus which is more less considerable according as the grants for capital expenditure are included in or excluded from our calculations. If during the ensuing year we are not called upon to submit to any material increase of expenditure, the estimates, based as they are on a very low rate of exchange and a very moderate calculation as to the revival of our trade, may, I think, be trusted to bear the test of trial. Should trade revive or exchange become more favourable, we shall have resources ample to meet our estimated expenditure. On the other hand, it is impossible to say whether additional expenditure may not in the course of the year have to be provided for, exceeding the limits of any addition which our revenues may reasonably hope to derive from the strengthening of our railway receipts or from the improvement in our exchange. To put it in other words, heavily as we are weighted from the two causes above indicated, there is no reason why our resources should not fully suffice to meet all normal expenditure during 1885-86. But if abnormal expenditure, whether of a temporary or permanent kind, is forced upon us, our estimates, even should they be strengthened by a more favourable combination of exchange and trade, may very probably prove unequal to meet it. It is to be hoped that the financial prosperity, the good harvests, and the undisturbed peace, which have of late years been accorded to us will continue. But it is necessary to state clearly the position in which, owing to the concurrence of a variety of unfavourable conditions, we find ourselves placed, in order that considerations which inevitably presented themselves when the estimates were being framed may be fully explained to the public, and that we may not be charged, should difficulties increase upon us, with having taken too sanguine a view of our position.

Ways and Means.

140. In the Financial Statement for 1884-85 it was anticipated that the Secretary of State would draw during 1883-84 £17,800,000 true sterling; that the balance in Indian Treasuries on 31st March 1884 would be £12,440,000; that the Secretary of State would draw during 1884-85 £16,500,000 true sterling; that assistance must be obtained during the year to the extent of £2,500,000, either by loan raised in India or by reduction of the drawings of the Secretary of State; and that the year would close on 31st March 1885 with a balance in the Indian Treasury of £11,010,850.

The Secretary of State actually drew in 1883-84 £17,599,805 true sterling, and the year 1884-85 opened with a balance in Indian Treasuries of £13,199,926, being £759,926 in excess of the estimate.

No loan was raised in India during the year, and the Secretary of State reduced the estimated amount of his drawings, so that his total drawings for the year 1884-85 are now taken at £13,795,300 true sterling.

It is expected, if the Secretary of State should draw the amount he proposes to draw, that the year 1885-86 will open with a balance in Indian Treasuries of £11,920,000; that the Secretary of State will require during the year £16,804,900 true sterling; and that if he were to draw the whole amount from India during the year, the amount in the Indian Treasuries would require to be supplemented by a loan of £3,500,000 (350 Lakhs of Rupees). The amount available for reduction of debt under the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance in 1885-86 is, however, in round numbers £680,000, (68 Lakhs of Rupees) and it will obviously be best to take this amount to reduce borrowing, rather than in actual reduction of debt previously incurred. The total amount to be borrowed has for the purposes of the estimates been taken at 282 lakhs of rupees, equivalent to about £2,225,000 true sterling. The Government of India has urged on the Secretary of State the inexpediency of attempting to borrow 282 lakhs of rupees in India this year, and the Secretary of State has accepted this opinion and agreed to find the equivalent sum of £2,225,000 true sterling in England during 1885-86. But while the Government now announces its intention of borrowing in England, and of not borrowing in India this year, it must be distinctly understood that no pledge is given, and that the Government of India does not hold itself precluded by anything now said from borrowing, in case of necessity, in India, or partly in India and partly in England, whatever sums of money may hereafter be found necessary for the service of the year.

The total requirements of the Secretary of State in 1885-86 being £16,804,900 true sterling, and it being anticipated that of this amount £2,225,000 true sterling will be obtained by loan or otherwise in England, there will remain £14,579,900 true sterling to be remitted from India. Of this sum it is estimated that the Secretary of State will receive £806,200 true sterling on account of repayments by Home Government of advances made in 1884-85 and 1885-86 for the Suakim expedition, leaving £13,773,700 true sterling to be drawn by bills and telegraphic transfers during the year. The closing balance of the year in Indian Treasuries on 31st March 1886 is estimated at £10,204,526.

Summary.

141. The following is a summary of the chief points in the foregoing Statement:—

1. The Accounts of 1883-84 shew a surplus of £1,387,496. An analysis of the surplus shews it to be partly due to revenues collected in anticipation of the following year, 1884-85.

2. The Revised Estimate of 1884-85 shews a deficit of £716,200.

3. The causes of this deficit are, the stagnation of the export wheat and rice trade, the heavy expenditure connected with the extraordinary opium crop of 1883-84, the collection, in anticipation, of Land Revenue, above alluded to, the suspension of a considerable amount of Land Revenue in Bombay and Madras, until the year 1885-86, in consequence of the partial failure of the rains in the year 1883-84, and the grant of a considerable sum from revenue for capital expenditure on frontier Railways.

4 Statistics are given illustrating the great fall in exports in most of the Indian products during the year, and the abnormal expenditure on account of the opium crop.

5. The consumption of salt and progress of Savings Banks continue satisfactory, but Stock Notes shew no sign of improvement.

6. The net import of gold during 1883-84 was ₹5,46,33,156, being the largest import since the year 1869-70. In 10 months of 1884-85 the net import of gold has been ₹4,50,26,000.

7. The Revised Estimates of 1884-85 provided for drawings by the Secretary of State to the amount of £13,795,300, being £2,704,700 true sterling less than the Original Estimates of the year.

8. The surplus of 1885-86 is estimated at £508,100, but the estimates on which this surplus is framed include, on the one hand, a grant of £585,000 from Revenue for Capital Railway Expenditure and for Harbour Defences, and, on the other, they take credit for £585,000, being the nominal saving in exchange on estimated short drawings by the Secretary of State.

9. The net Opium Revenue for 1885-86 has been taken at £6,547,300.

10. The opium crop of 1885 promises well: the reserve on the 31st December 1884 was 2,296 chests. The probable reserve on December 31st, 1885, will be 18,297 chests.

11. Due notice will be given of the amount of opium to be sold during 1886.

12. In the Estimates of 1885-86 the rate of exchange has been taken at 1*s.* 7*d.*, and provision made for drawings by the Secretary of State to the amount of £13,773,700.

13. It is intended that the usual Public Works loan should be raised in England this year, but no pledge on the subject is given.

A. COLVIN.

March 17th, 1885.

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1883-84.
Revised Estimates	1884-85.
Budget Estimates . . .	1885-86.

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General Statement of

RECEIPTS.	For details, *vide* Abstract.	ACCOUNTS, 1883-84.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1884-85.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1884-85.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue . .	...	22,361,899	21,888,200	21,546,300	22,334,200
Opium	...	9,556,501	8,594,200	8,850,000	9,025,500
Salt	...	6,145,413	6,328,900	6,350,000	6,400,000
Stamps	...	3,513,201	3,533,000	3,578,000	3,633,400
Excise	...	3,836,961	3,796,900	4,013,500	4,070,000
Other Heads . . .	A	6,623,716	6,562,800	6,294,000	6,580,800
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS .	A	52,037,691	50,704,000	50,631,800	52,043,900
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint .	"	1,672,761	1,734,700	1,789,200	1,792,900
Receipts by Civil Departments . .	"	1,427,729	1,455,600	1,402,100	1,426,300
Miscellaneous	"	1,512,604	1,256,100	1,369,400	1,346,500
Revenue from Productive Public Works	"	13,240,507	13,631,100	12,923,900	13,707,000
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive . .	"	879,897	917,700	1,008,700	920,400
Receipts by Military Departments .	"	956,232	861,200	866,100	853,400
TOTAL REVENUE .	...	71,727,421	70,560,400	69,991,200	72,090,400
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred) .	C	3,062,953	2,221,100	1,155,400	2,205,000
Unfunded Debt (net incurred) . .	"	352,480	763,800	855,000	648,400
Deposits and Advances . . .	"	...	376,200	725,300	236,100
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries) . . .	"	171,960	115,400	12,700	308,100
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Receipts) . .	"	...	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	"	10,120	...	301,100	170,300
Secretary of State's Bills drawn .	"	17,599,805	16,500,000	13,795,300	13,773,700
TOTAL RECEIPTS .	...	92,924,739	90,536,900	86,836,000	89,432,000
Balance on April 1st—India . .	...	14,821,550	12,440,050	13,199,926	11,920,026
England .	...	3,429,874	3,606,174	4,113,221	2,213,121
GRAND TOTAL .	...	111,176,163	106,583,124	104,149,147	103,565,147

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 17th March 1885.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

Accounts and Estimates.

Rs10 = £1

Disbursements.	For details, *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Interest	B	4,276,266	4,162,200	4,404,900	3,953,000
Direct demands on the Revenues	,,	8,482,613	9,016,600	9,571,100	9,311,500
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	1,984,058	2,158,400	2,131,300	2,216,400
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Depts.	,,	11,250,038	11,426,100	11,472,400	11,778,200
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	,,	3,882,529	3,973,800	3,909,500	4,012,500
Famine Relief and Insurance	,,	1,500,000	1,750,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)	,,	12,033,873	12,542,800	12,358,000	13,033,600
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive	,,	6,580,721	6,089,000	6,569,700	7,193,300
Army Services	,,	16,975,750	16,098,600	15,970,200	15,734,400
Exchange on Transactions with London	,,	3,838,756	3,538,100	3,252,900	3,573,600
Total	...	70,804,604	70,755,600	71,140,000	72,306,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments, unspent by them	End of B	123,501	120,100	119,200	28,900
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	,,	—588,180	—634,600	—551,800	—753,100
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	...	70,339,925	70,241,100	70,707,400	71,582,300
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)	End of B	3,992,029	4,764,400	5,732,400	4,405,400
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net discharged)	C	...	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net discharged)	,,	...	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	690,233	...	...	...
Loans to Municipalities and Native States, &c. (net advanced)	,,	...	...	...	...
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net withdrawals)	,,	843,589	1,753,000	552,700	903,100
Remittances (net)	,,	...	251,500	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	...	17,997,240	16,500,000	13,023,500	13,773,700
Total Disbursements	...	93,863,016	93,510,000	90,016,000	90,664,500
Balances on March 31st—India	...	13,199,926	11,010,850	11,920,026	10,204,526
England	...	4,113,221	2,062,274	2,213,121	2,696,121
GRAND TOTAL	...	111,176,163	106,583,124	104,149,147	103,565,147
Revenue		71,727,421	70,560,400	69,091,200	72,090,400
Expenditure chargeable thereon		70,339,025	70,241,100	70,707,400	71,582,300
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)		+1,387,496	+319,300	—7 6,200	+508,100

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Abstract A.—*Details*

The figures in thick type are those which

	ACCOUNTS, 1883-84.				REVISED
	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.	IMPE
	England.	India.	India.		England.
	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
I.—Land Revenue	...	14,424,845	7,937,054	22,361,899	...
II.—Opium	...	9,556,501	...	9,556,501	...
III.—Salt	...	6,118,285	27,128	6,145,413	...
IV.—Stamps	...	1,771,495	1,741,706	3,513,201	...
V.—Excise	...	1,930,636	1,906,325	3,836,961	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	553	2,878,178	2,878,731	...
VII.—Customs	...	1,023,857	163,409	1,187,266	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	...	263,045	263,042	526,087	...
IX.—Forest	3,109	481,986	567,095	1,052,190	2,800
X.—Registration	...	129,942	129,013	258,955	...
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	720,487		720,487	...
TOTAL	3,109	36,421,632	15,612,950	**52,037,691**	2,800
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—					
XII.—Post Office	...	1,014,199	4,544	1,018,743	...
XIII.—Telegraph	51,424	470,793	353	522,570	34,200
XIV.—Mint	35	131,413	...	131,448	...
TOTAL	51,459	1,616,405	4,897	**1,672,761**	34,200
Receipts by Civil Departments—					
XV.—Law and Justice	...	46,837	527,022	573,859	...
XVI.—Police	...	346	311,528	311,874	...
XVII.—Marine	...	75,982	116,885	192,867	...
XVIII.—Education	...	1,229	203,198	204,427	...
XIX.—Medical	2,413	2	52,556	54,971	2,300
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,038	18,574	70,119	89,731	600
TOTAL	3,451	142,970	1,281,308	**1,427,729**	2,900
Miscellaneous—					
XXI.—Interest	29,722	784,680	35,061	849,463	33,100
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	101,255	172,545	28,637	302,437	97,800
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	7,264	43,331	50,595	...
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	4,881	42,553	262,675	310,109	8,000
TOTAL	135,858	1,007,042	369,704	**1,512,604**	138,900
Revenue from Productive Public Works—					
XXV.—State Railways (gross earnings)	...	2,325,422	756,826	3,082,248	...
East Indian Railway (gross earnings)	230	4,999,179	...	4,999,409	200
Eastern Bengal (gross earnings)	...	...	...	...	...
XXVI.—Guaranteed Railways (net Traffic Receipts)	...	3,688,143	...	3,688,143	...
XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts)	...	284,634	651,947	936,581	...
XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	534,126	...	534,126	...
TOTAL	230	11,831,504	1,408,773	**13,240,507**	200
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—					
XXIX.—State Railways	...	172,899	14,079	186,978	...
XXX.—Subsidized Railways	2,645	...	...	2,645	500
Southern Mahratta	...	77	...	77	...
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	30,886	110,986	141,872	...
XXXII.—Military Works	...	44,062	...	44,062	...
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	16,575	7,044	480,644	504,263	18,300
TOTAL	19,220	254,968	605,709	**879,897**	18,8[illegible]
Receipts by Military Departments—					
XXXIV.—Army	52,458	900,066	...	952,524	69,[illegible]
XXXV.—Military Operations in Egypt	...	3,708	...	3,708	[illegible]
TOTAL	52,458	903,774	...	**956,232**	[illegible]
Total Revenues	265,785	52,178,295	19,283,341	71,727,421	[illegible],00
	52,444,080				

of Revenue.

appear in the General Account. R10 = £1

ESTIMATE, 1884-85.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1884-85.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.				Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1885-86, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1884-85.
RIAL.	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.		IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.	
India.	India.			England.	India.	India.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
13,001,200	8,545,100	21,546,300	—341,900	...	13,493,800	8,840,400	22,334,200	+787,900
8,850,000	...	8,850,000	+255,800	...	9,025,500	...	9,025,500	+175,500
6,319 300	30,700	6,350,000	+21,100	...	6,367,200	32,800	6,400,000	+50,000
1,807,700	1,770,300	3,578,000	+45,000	...	1,835,100	1,798,300	3,633,400	+55,400
2,032,100	1,981,400	4,013,500	+216,600	...	2,060,100	2,009,900	4,070,000	+56,500
2,100	2,791,800	2,793,900	+53,600	...	2,200	2,854,600	2,856,800	+62,900
895,700	134,300	1,030,000	—259,500	...	996,800	178,200	1,175,000	+145,000
255,900	255,900	511,800	—6,300	...	257,400	257,500	514,900	+3,100
439,700	539,800	982,300	—71,100	900	475,300	584,800	1,061,000	+78,700
141,200	139,600	280,800	+15,200	...	141,600	140,200	281,800	+1,000
695,200	..	695,200	—700	...	691,300	...	691,300	—3,900
34,440,100	16,188,900	50,631,800	—72,200	900	35,346,300	16,696,700	52,043,900	+1,412,100
1,056,200	4,200	1,060,400	+1,400	...	1,097,700	4,000	1,101,700	+41,300
530,300	300	564,800	—8,700	26,100	539,700	400	566,200	+1,400
164,000	...	164,000	+61,800	...	125,000	...	125,000	—39,000
1,750,500	4,500	1,789,200	+54,500	26,100	1,762,400	4,400	1,792,900	+3,700
36,100	528,000	564,100	—53,800	...	42,800	552,500	595,300	+31,200
4,300	311,700	316,000	+7,200	...	7,800	303,800	311,600	—4,400
65,400	112,500	177,900	—28,000	...	60,700	115,700	176,400	—1,500
1,200	199,300	200,500	+1,800	...	1,100	200,700	201,800	+1,300
100	52,900	55,300	+7,200	2,000	100	52,500	54,600	—700
22,200	65,500	88,300	+12,100	500	20,300	65,800	86,600	—1,700
129,300	1,269,900	1,402,100	—53,500	2,500	132,800	1,291,000	1,426,300	+24,200
637,700	29,600	700,400	+47,300	10,000	627,700	31,700	669,400	—31,000
177,900	25,600	301,300	+7,600	94,600	232,000	25,700	352,300	+51,000
9,100	39,000	48,100	—4,900	...	13,500	40,600	54,100	+6,000
64,000	247,600	319,600	+63,300	3,000	38,800	228,900	270,700	—48,900
888,700	341,800	1,369,400	+113,300	107,600	912,000	326,900	1,346,500	—22,900
2,394,800	874,800	3,269,600	—17,300	...	2,841,700	1,000,000	3,841,700	+572,100
4,270,000	...	4,270,200	—580,000	200	4,550,000	...	4,550,200	+280,000
440,000	...	440,000	+10,000	...	550,000	...	550,000	+110,000
3,374,000	...	3,374,000	—239,000	...	3,360,000	...	3,360,000	—14,000
314,100	734,000	1,048,100	+105,500	...	302,600	572,100	874,700	—173,400
522,000	...	522,000	+13,600	...	530,400	...	530,400	+ 8,400
11,314,900	1,608,800	12,923,900	—707,200	200	12,134,700	1,572,100	13,707,000	+783,100
218,200	16,100	234,300	+38,200	...	127,900	20,500	148,400	— 85,900
...	...	500	+500	...	...	..	...	— 500
32,500	...	32,500	+32,500	...	100,000	...	100,000	+ 67,500
28,700	108,800	137,500	—3,200	...	29,900	105,500	135,400	— 2,100
39,500	...	39,500	+1,800	...	40,800	..	40,800	+ 1,300
30,500	515,600	564,400	+21,200	21,200	7,700	466,900	495,800	— 58,600
349,400	640,500	1,008,700	+91,000	21,200	306,300	592,900	920,400	—88,300
796,400	...	866,100	+4,900	39,400	814,000	...	853,400	—12,700
796,400		866,100	+4,900	39,400	814,000	...	853,400	—12,700
49,669,300	20,054,400	69,991,200	—569,200	197,900	51,408,500	20,484,000	72,090,400	+2,099,200
49,936,800				51,606,400				

Abstract B.—*Details*

The figures in thick type are those which

	ACCOUNTS, 1883-84.				REVISED
	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.	IMPE
	England.	India.	India.		England.
	£	£	£	£	£
Interest—					
1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works)	2,442,210	1,376,821	...	3,819,031	2,610,100
2.—Interest on other obligations	5 123	447,354	4,758	457,235	3,100
TOTAL	2,447,333	1,824,175	4,758	4,276,266	2,613,200
Direct Demands on the Revenues—					
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	...	150,949	237,321	388,270	...
4.—Assignments and Compensations	...	543,467	695,373	1,238,840	...
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—					
5.—Land Revenue	260	281,769	3,047,118	3,329,147	400
6.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,280	1,853,410	.	1,854,690	3,500
7.—Salt (including cost of Production)	4,085	377,995	64,561	446,641	...
8.—Stamps	27,815	24,146	57,133	109,094	45,100
9.—Excise	...	46,030	46,329	92,359	100
10.—Provincial Rates	...	...	54,547	54,547	...
11.—Customs	...	...	139,345	139,345	...
12.—Assessed Taxes	...	6,607	6,607	13,214	...
13.—Forest	5,864	291,325	352,186	649,375	4,100
14.—Registration	...	83,760	83,331	167,091	...
TOTAL	39,304	3,659,458	4,783,851	8,482,613	53,200
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—					
15.—Post Office	106,487	1,024,491	103,503	1,234,481	118,100
16.—Telegraph	156,277	507,203	5,759	669,239	198,200
17.—Mint	4,428	75,910	...	80,338	10,100
TOTAL	267,192	1,607,604	109,262	1,984,058	326,400
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—					
18.—General Administration	239,354	582,823	776,202	1,598,379	236,500
19.—Law and Justice	374	159 735	3,078,702	3,238,811	1,200
20.—Police	...	68 901	2,692,153	2,761,054	...
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	196,787	246,934	145,847	589,568	150,900
22.—Education	145	11,487	1,172,562	1,184,194	300
23.—Ecclesiastical	310	158,802	—	159,112	500
24.—Medical	7,472	17,150	692,203	716,825	8,100
25.—Political	26,041	505,971	653	532,665	32,400
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	20,896	248,813	199,721	469,430	15,500
TOTAL	491,379	2,000,616	8,758,043	11,250,038	445,400
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—					
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	79,776	670,476	—	750,252	28,900
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	216,916	3,431	—	220,347	200,000
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,416,978	212,325	526,975	2,156 278	1,420,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	112,518	6,907	366,232	485,657	133,700
31.—Miscellaneous	20,123	35,078	214,794	269 995	25,000
TOTAL	1,846,311	928,217	1,108,001	3,882,529	1,807,600
Famine Relief and Insurance—					
32.—Famine Relief	89	1,485	7,611	9,185	...
33.—Protective Works, Railways	...	626,461	—	626,461	...
34.—Protective Works, Irrigation	26	283,191	—	283,217	...
35.—Reduction of Debt	...	581,137	—	581,137	...
TOTAL	115	1,492,274	7,611	1,500,000	...
Expenditure on Productive P. W. (Revenue Account)—					
36.—State Railways (Working Expenses)	...	1,261,037	444,618	1,705,655	...
East Indian Railway (Working expenses)	..	1,996,842	—	1,996,842	...
Eastern Bengal Railway (ditto)	..	—	—	—	—
37.—Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision)	...	637,272	—	637,272	...
38.—Irrign. and Navign. (Working expenses)	43	213,482	301,312	514,837	...
39.—Charges in respect of Capital					
(*a*) Interest on Debt—					
State Railways	...	1,027,074	302,697	1,329,771	...
East Indian Railway	311,593	191,580	—	503 173	326,800
Eastern Bengal Railway	...	1,119	—	1,119	26,500
Irrigation and Navigation	...	382,143	463,181	845,324	...
(*b*) Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds)	1,203,118	—	—	1,203,118	1,220,600
(*c*) Guaranteed Railways Interest	3,284,241	12,521	—	3 296,762	3,217,300
TOTAL	4,798,995	5,723,070	1,511,808	12,033,873	4,791,200
Carried over	9,890,629	17,235,414	16,283,334	43,409,377	10,037,000

of Expenditure.

appear in the General Account.

R10 = £1

ESTIMATE, 1884-85.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1884-85.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.				Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1885-86, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1884-85.
RIAL.	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.		IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.	
India.	India.			England.	India.	India.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,317,800	...	3,927,900	+241,100	2,444,100	1,095,600	...	3,539,700	−388,200
470,800	3,100	477,000	+1,600	2,300	408,000	3,000	413,300	−63,700
1,788,600	3,100	4,404,900	+242,700	2,446,400	1,503,600	3,000	3,953,000	−451,900
133,400	80,500	213,900	−6,500	...	145,500	78,900	224,400	+10,500
545,400	686,700	1,232,100	−8,000	...	564,300	684,200	1,248,500	+16,400
294,500	3,051,700	3,346,600	+5,900	500	299,100	3,144,700	3,444,300	+97,700
2,943,000		2,946,500	+593,600	4,500	2,473,700		2,478,200	−468,300
383,600	76,000	459,600	−62,100		398,400	93,900	492,300	+32,700
24,800	59,500	129,400	−300	44,700	24,200	60,600	129,500	+100
51,600	51,700	103,400	+4,800	...	61,800	61,700	123,500	+20,100
—	111,400	111,400	+58,400	...	...	113,500	113,500	+2,100
—	136,800	136,800	−5,200	...	...	133,200	133,200	−3,600
6,400	6,800	13,200	−600	...	6,500	6,900	13,400	+200
306,700	390,700	701,500	−25,700	4,300	316,900	408,400	729,600	+28,100
88,700	88,000	176,700	+200	...	90,900	90,200	181,100	+4,400
4,778,100	4,739,800	9,571,100	+554,500	54,000	4,381,300	4,876,200	9,311,500	−259,600
1,031,000	105,300	1,254,400	+6,900	127,300	1,054,300	107,000	1,288,600	+34,200
589,800	700	788,700	−33,500	232,100	607,300	600	840,000	+51,300
78,100	...	88,200	−500	10,300	77,500	...	87,800	−400
1,698,900	106,000	2,131,300	−27,100	369,700	1,739,100	107,600	2,216,400	+85,100
594,900	743,900	1,575,300	−1,200	237,100	601,000	734,700	1,572,800	−2,500
165,000	3,128,000	3,294,200	−84,900	2,300	167,100	3,270,400	3,439,800	+145,600
80,500	2,725,300	2,805,800	+11,900	...	85,500	2,770,200	2,855,700	+49,900
193,700	143,300	487,900	−29,700	157,400	225,600	140,200	523,200	+35,300
15,900	1,194,600	1,210,800	−26,400	200	14,900	1,277,000	1,292,100	+81,300
164,700	...	165,200	−2,200	300	169,700	...	170,000	+4,800
15,000	714,800	737,900	+7,400	7,600	16,400	744,000	768,000	+30,100
710,300	600	743,300	+167,800	29,300	629,200	600	659,100	−84,200
253,000	183,500	452,000	+3,600	19,600	269,600	208,300	497,500	+45,500
2,193,000	8,834,000	11,472,400	+46,300	453,800	2,179,000	9,145,400	11,778,200	+305,800
651,100	...	680,000	−26,600	21,300	654,900	...	676,200	−3,800
15,700	...	215,700	−5,200	220,000	5,200	...	225,200	+9,500
232,500	553,900	2,206,400	+500	1,549,000	192,700	570,700	2,312,400	+106,000
−6,100	375,100	502,700	−37,100	135,000	−9,900	383,900	509,000	+6,300
85,900	193,800	304,700	+4,100	26,000	67,500	196,200	289,700	−15,000
979,100	1,122,800	3,909,500	−64,300	1,951,300	910,400	1,150,800	4,012,500	+103,000
...	12,000	12,000	+12,000	...	...	33,000	33,000	+21,000
898,100	...	898,100	−240,500	...	500,000	...	500,000	−398,100
270,600	...	270,600	−39,500	...	287,300	...	287,300	+16,700
319,300	...	319,300	+18,000	...	679,700	...	679,700	+360,400
1,488,000	12,000	1,500,000	−250,000	...	1,467,000	33,000	1,500,000	...
1,287,000	599,300	1,886,300	+53,600	...	1,629,900	640,600	2,270,500	+384,200
1,891,300	...	1,891,300	−16,200	...	1,826,500	...	1,826,500	−64,800
180,000	...	180,000	−20,000	...	232,500		232,500	+52,500
495,100	...	495,100	−34,900	...	516,000	...	516,000	+20,900
237,900	343,900	581,800	+19,700	...	251,100	342,000	593,100	+11,300
1,069,800	339,600	1,409,400	−16,100	...	1,145,400	369,900	1,515,300	+105,900
205,800	...	531,800	+700	330,700	220,000	...	550,700	+18,900
37,600	...	64,100	+30,400	33,200	62,300	...	95,500	+31,400
404,300	470,900	875,200	−4,600	...	426,000	480,800	906,800	+31,600
...	...	1,220,600	−34,500	1,317,300	...	...	1,317,300	+96,700
5,100	...	3,222,400	−17,900	3,205,000	4,400	...	3,209,400	−13,000
5,813,100	1,753,700	12,358,000	−184,800	4,886,200	6,314,100	1,833,300	13,033,600	+675,600
18,738,800	16,571,400	45,347,200	+317,300	10,161,400	18,494,500	17,149,300	45,805,200	+458,000

Abstract B.—*Details*

	ACCOUNTS, 1883-84.				REVISED
	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL[1]	TOTAL.	IMPE
	England.	India.	India.		England.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	9,890,629	17,235,414	16,283,334	43,409,377	10,037,000
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—					
40.—State Railways (Capital Account)	...	79,040	—473,367	—394,327	...
41.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	...	147,626	10,075	157,701	...
42.—Subsidised Railways	27,801	47,616	6,957	82,374	36,400
Southern Mahratta Railway	...	85,568	...	85,568	...
43.—Frontier Railways	97	102,832	...	102,929	138,700
44.—Irrigation and Navigation	1,591	513,861	235,452	750,904	200
45.—Military Works	5,825	1,012,303	...	1,018,128	3,800
46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	86,515	1,005,360	3,685,569	4,777,444	67,300
TOTAL	121,829	2,994,206	3,464,686	6,580,721	246,400
Army Services—					
47.—Army	5,017,422	11,904,292	...	16,921,714	3,975,000
48.—Military Operations in Egypt	6,162	47,874	...	54,036	...
TOTAL	5,023,584	11,952,166	...	16,975,750	3,975,000
49.—Exchange on Transactions with London	...	3,838,756	...	3,838,756	...
TOTAL	15,036,042	36,020,542	19,748,020	70,804,604	14,258,400
	51,056,584				
Surpluses	+1,387,496		+123,501	...	...
Deficits	...		—588,180	...	...
TOTAL AS PER ABSTRACT A	52,444,080		19,283,341	...	...
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—					
50.—State Railways	769,728	2,233,343	...	3,003,071	901,300
East Indian Railway	510,319	233,298	...	743,617	324,000
Eastern Bengal Railway	55,942	...	...	55,942	1,001,200
51.—Irrigation and Navigation	8,573	701,111	...	709,684	5,000
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertakings	12,785	...	...	12,785	...
52.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	—533,070	...	—533,070	...
TOTAL	1,357,347	2,634,682	...	3,992,029	2,231,500

of Expenditure—continued.

R10=£1

ESTIMATE, 1884-85.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1884-85.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.				Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1885-86, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1884-85.
RIAL.	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.		IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL	
India.	India.			England.	India.	India.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
18,738,800	16,571,400	45,347,200	+317,300	10,161,400	18,494,500	17,149,300	45,805,200	+458,000
93,500	97,600	191,100	+24,400	...	86,400	311,600	398,000	+206,900
163,200	12,700	175,900	—800	...	104,900	15,000	119 900	-56,000
40,700	13,900	91,000	+2,600	...	27,500	12,300	39,800	-51,200
148,300	...	148,300	+58,800	141,000	80,300	..	221,300	+73,000
...	...	138,700	+211,700	400,000	100,000	...	500,000	+361,300
555,300	226,800	782,300	+29,900	1,200	523,800	182,300	707,300	-75,000
969,600	...	973,400	+50,400	2,200	1,088,300	..	1,090,500	+117,100
437,100	3,564,600	4,069,000	+103,700	75,900	502,900	3,537,700	4,116,500	+47,500
2,407,700	3,915,600	6,569,700	+480,700	620,300	2,514,100	4,058,900	7,193,300	+623,600
11,995,200	...	15,970,200	—128,400	3,572,900	12,161,500	...	15,734,400	—235,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,995,200	...	15,970,200	-128,400	3,572,900	12,161,500	...	15,734,400	-235,800
3,252,900	...	3,252,900	-285,200	...	3,573,600	...	3,573,600	+320,700
36,394,600	20,487,000	71,140,000	+384,400	14,354,600	36,743,700	21,208,200	72,306,500	+1,166,500
50,653,000				51,098,300				
...	+119,200			+508,100		+28,900		
—716,200	-551,800			...		-753,100		
49,936,800	20,054,400			51,606,400		20,484,000		
2,179,300	...	3,080,600	—195,000	862,100	1,900,600	...	2,762,700	-317,900
295,000	...	619,000	+79,000	...	340,000	...	340,000	-279,000
270,000	...	1,271,200	+1,271,200	350,900	132,100	...	483,000	—788,200
756,600	..	761,600	-187,200	6,000	813,700	...	819,700	+58,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,500,900	...	5,732,400	+968,000	1,219,000	3,186,400	...	4,405,400	-1,327,000

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements*

The figures in thick type are those

	Accounts, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1884-85.			Budget Estimate, 1885-86.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Abstract A)	265,785	71,461,636	71,727,421	267,500	69,723,700	69,991,200	197,900	71,892,500	72,090,400
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
(a) E. I. R. and E. B. R. Debt—									
3½ p. c. Redemption Stock	591,001	...		144,800	...		...	...	
3 p. c. Redemption Stock	...	...		222,000	...		...	...	
Debenture and Debenture Stock	...	...		811,600	...		...	...	
(b) Other Debt—									
3½ p. c. Stock	...	...		95,000	...		...	...	
3 p. c. Stock	...	...		3,000,000	...		...	...	
Proposed Loan	...	...		...	...		2,225,000	...	
Rupee Debt—									
4 p. c. Loans	...	2,500,019		...	8,200		...	...	
4 p. c. Stock Notes	...	24,713		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	51		...	...		...	...	
Total	591,001	2,524,783	3,115,784	4,273,400	8,200	4,281,600	2,225,000	...	2,225,000
Net	...	...	3,062,953	...	...	1,155,400	...	...	2,205,000
Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	1,250,000	...		750,000					
Special Loans	...	...		...			...		
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	4,339	901,258		4,600	1,048,600		...	940,200	
Savings Bank Deposits		2,479,837			3,020,700		4,800	3,402,200	
Total	1,254,339	3,381,115	4,635,454	754,600	4,069,300	4,823,900	4,800	4,342,400	4,347,200
Net	...	...	352,480	...	...	855,000	...	...	648,400
Deposits and Advances—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	123,501		...	119,200		...	28,900	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt	...	581,137		...	319,300		...	679,700	
Excluded Local Funds	...	763,554		...	584,000		...	569,300	
Political, Railway, and Military Prize Funds	...	25,112		...	39,400		...	31,300	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	...	14,447,224		...	15,951,100		...	15,726,900	
Advances	6,802	5,828,645		3,200	9,605,700		2,000	9,939,500	
Suspense Accounts	...	47,828		...	5,000		...	13,000	
Miscellaneous	1,004,594	642,966		250,000	617,100		250,000	38,300	
Total	1,011,396	22,459,967	23,471,363	253,200	27,240,800	27,494,000	252,000	27,026,900	27,278,900
Net	...	...	0	...	...	725,300	...	...	236,100
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	278,702	278,702	...	261,600	261,600	...	376,900	376,900
Net	...	...	171,960	...	...	12,700	...	...	308,100
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies	1,752,221	1,732,940		1,148,500	1,715,900		3,464,800	1,612,900	
Capital of Southern Mahratta Railway	151,480	300		1,704,500	3,200		...	2,300	
Western Deccan Railway	...	3,958			...		...	...	
Total	1,903,701	1,737,198	3,640,899	2,853,000	1,719,100	4,572,100	3,464,800	1,615,200	5,080,000
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Carried over	5,026,222	101,843,401		8,401,700	103,022,700		6,144,500	105,253,900	

Other than Revenue and Expenditure.

which appear in the General Account.

₹10 = £1

	Accounts, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1884-85.			Budget Estimate, 1885-86.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure (from Abstract B)	15,036,042	55,768,562	70,804,604	14,258,400	56,881,600	71,140,000	14,354,600	57,951,900	72,306,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	...	+123,501	+123,501	...	+119,200	+119,200	...	+28,900	+28,900
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged against "Deposits"	...	—588,180	—588,180	...	—551,800	—551,800	...	—753,100	—753,100
Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure	1,357,347	2,634,682	3,992,029	2,231,500	3,500,900	5,732,400	1,219,000	3,186,400	4,405,400
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
(*a*) E. I. R. & E. B. R. Debt—									
3½ p. c. Redemption Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
3 p. c. Redemption Stock	...	...		...	...		.	...	
Debenture and Debenture Stock	35,140	..		84,300	...		...	...	
(*b*) Other Debt—									
India Debentures	...	...		3,006,500	...		...	...	
East India Bonds	1,400	...		1,200	...		...	...	
5 p. c. Stock	3,491	...		1,000	...		...	...	
3½ p. c. Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
3 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Proposed Loan	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
4 p. c. Loans	...	1,301		...	...		...	...	
4 p. c. Stock Notes	..	..		...	4,200		...	...	
Loans under discharge	...	10,976		...	29,000		...	20,000	
Miscellaneous	...	523		...	...		...	...	
Total	40,031	12,800	52,831	3,093,000	33,200	3,126,200	...	20,000	20,000
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	1,250,000	...		750,000	...		...	...	
Special Loans	...	144,000		...	24,000		...	...	
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	835	681,374		800	796,700		1,000	759,700	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	2,206,765		...	2,397,400		...	2,938,100	
Total	1,250,835	3,032,139	4,282,974	750,800	3,218,100	3,968,900	1,000	3,697,800	3,698,800
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Deposits and Advances—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	588,180		...	551,800		...	753,100	
Commission for the reduction of Debt	1,001,393	756,065		...	3,000		...	2,000	
Excluded Local Funds	...	784,176		...	574,400		...	535,300	
Political, Railway, and Military Prize Funds	...	43,020		...	36,200		...	34,900	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	...	14,462,132		...	15,914,700		...	15,683,900	
Advances	183	5,692,645		3,200	9,547,800		2,000	9,963,500	
Suspense Accounts	...	231,389		...	39,300		...	30,100	
Miscellaneous	1,294	601,119		...	98,300		...	38,000	
Total	1,002,870	23,158,726	24,161,596	3,200	26,765,500	26,768,700	2,000	27,040,800	27,042,800
Net	...	...	690,233	...	...	0	...	...	0
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	106,742	106,742	...	248,900	248,900	...	68,800	68,800
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies	2,077,266	1,734,585		2,559,500	1,570,800		2,972,600	1,638,200	
Capital of Southern Mahratta Railway	235,205	408,116		294,800	725,000		500,000	872,300	
Capital of Western Deccan Railway	...	29,316			—25,300			...	
Total	2,312,471	2,172,017	4,484,488	2,854,300	2,270,500	5,124,800	3,472,600	2,510,500	5,983,100
Net	...	...	843,589	...	...	552,700	...	...	903,100
Carried over	20,999,596	86,420,989		23,191,200	92,486,100		9,049,200	93,752,000	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1884-85.			Budget Estimate, 1885-86.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	5,026,222	101,843,401		8,401,700	103,022,700		6,144,500	105,253,900	
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	...	7,313,417		...	8,101,800		...	9,000,000	
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	...		...	28,900		...	14,000	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	998,291		...	874,100		...	1,004,400	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	...	464,517		...	605,200		...	462,600	
Guaranteed Railways	...	4,274,510		...	4,218,900		...	3,987,300	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph	...	91,027		...	92,300		...	120,000	
Marine	...	225,222		...	171,500		...	211,600	
Military	...	10,786,933		...	11,333,700		...	11,629,600	
Public Works	...	4,547,752		...	5,796,600		...	5,238,300	
Remittance Account between England and India	429,719	1,389,298		423,500	1,307,700		1,088,700	1,400,500	
Total	429,719	30,090,967	30,520,686	423,500	32,530,700	32,954,200	1,088,700	33,068,300	34,157,000
Net	...	...	10,120	...	...	301,100	...	...	170,300
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	17,599,805	...	17,599,805	13,795,300	...	13,795,300	13,773,700	...	13,773,700
Total Receipts	23,055,746	131,934,368		22,620,500	135,553,400		21,006,900	138,322,200	
Opening Balance	3,429,874	14,821,550		4,113,221	13,199,926		2,213,121	11,920,026	
Grand Total £	26,485,620	146,755,918		26,733,721	148,753,326		23,220,021	150,242,226	

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 17th March 1885.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

other than Revenue and Expenditure—continued.

R10 = £1

	Accounts, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1884-85.			Budget Estimate, 1885-86.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	20,999,596	86,420,989		23,191,200	92,486,100		19,049,200	93,752,000	
Remittances –									
Inland Money Orders	...	7,288,981		...	8,101,800		...	9,000,000	
Other Local Remittances	(Net)	26,441		...	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	1,015,644		...	875,000		...	1,003,500	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	...	470,026		...	605,200		...	462,600	
Guaranteed Railways	...	4,274,510		...	4,118,900		...	3,987,300	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	...	92,583		...	92,300		...	120,000	
Marine	...	227,487		...	171,500		...	211,600	
Military	...	10,779,291		...	11,333,700		...	11,629,600	
Public Works	...	4,571,315		...	5,312,100		...	5,238,300	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,372,803	391,485		1,329,400	713,200		1,474,700	859,100	
Total	1,372,803	29,137,763	30,510,566	1,329,400	31,323,700	32,653,100	1,474,700	32,512,000	33,986,700
Net	...	...	0	...		0	...		0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	...	17,997,240	17,997,240	...	13,023,500	13,023,500	...	13,773,700	13,773,700
Total Disbursements	22,372,399	133,555,992		24,520,600	136,833,300		20,523,900	140,037,700	
Closing Balance	4,113,221	13,199,926		2,213,121	11,920,026		2,696,121	10,204,526	
Grand Total	26,485,620	146,755,918		26,733,721	148,753,326		23,220,021	150,242,226	

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial contracts.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accounts, 1883 84.										
Balance at end of 1882-83(*a*) .	9,535	231,818	223,577	117,541	386,226	1,075,960	305,854	710,437	552,947	3,613,895
Added in 1883-84 . . .	...	82,108	...	...	...	...	16,205	25,188	...	123,501
Spent in 1883-84 . . .	28	...	95,020	5,271	123,533	354,946	...	...	9,382	588,180
Balance at end of 1883-84 .	9,507	313,926	128,557	112,270	262,693	721,014	322,059	735,625	543,565	3,149,216
Revised Estimate, 1884-85.										
Balance at end of 1883-84 (by Accounts).	9,507	313,926	128,557	112,270	262,693	721,014	322,059	735,625	543,565	3,149,216
Added in 1884-85 . . .	...	1,400	...	...	117,800	...	...	...	...	119,200
Spent in 1884-85 . . .	2,100	...	105,700	49,700	...	107,800	38,600	140,700	107,200	551,800
Balance at end of 1884-85 .	7,407	315,326	22,857	62,570	380,493	613,214	283,459	594,925	436,365	2,716,616
Budget Estimate, 1885-86.										
Balance at end of 1884-85 (by Revised Estimate.)	7,407	315,326	22,857	62,570	380,493	613,214	283,459	594,925	436,365	2,716,616
Added in 1885-86 . . .	...	...	28,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,900
Spent in 1885-86 . . .	3,300	64,700	...	13,300	51,000	501,800	57,300	56,400	5,300	753,100
Balance at end of 1885-86 .	4,107	250,626	51,757	49,270	329,493	111,414	226,159	538,525	431,065	1,992,416

(*a*) See Appropriation Report, Abstract D.

E. W. KELLNER, *Deputy Comptroller General.*

J. WESTLAND, *Comptroller and Auditor General.*

D. BARBOUR, *Secretary to the Government of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 17th March 1885.

ABSTRACT E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure.*

Net Revenue.

	Accounts, 1883-84.					Revised Estimate, 1884-85.					Budget Estimate, 1885-86.				
	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	22,361,899	221,589	22,140,310	3,329,147	18,811,163	21,546,300	62,300	21,484,000	3,346,600	18,137,400	22,334,200	59,300	22,274,900	3,444,300	18,830,600
Opium	9,556,501	711	9,555,790	1,854,690	7,701,100	8,850,000	700	8,849,300	2,946,500	5,902,800	9,025,500	1,000	9,024,500	2,478,200	6,546,300
Salt	6,145,413	34,597	6,110,816	446,641	5,664,175	6,350,000	28,100	6,321,900	459,600	5,862,300	6,400,000	37,600	6,362,400	492,300	5,870,100
Stamps	3,513,201	39,272	3,473,929	109,094	3,364,835	3,578,000	41,700	3,536,300	129,400	3,406,900	3,63[illegible],400	44,200	3,589,200	129,500	3,459,700
Excise	3,836,961	30,478	3,806,483	92,359	3,714,124	4,013,500	23,200	3,990,300	103,400	3,886,900	4,070,000	21,800	4,048,200	123,500	3,924,700
Provincial Rates	2,878,731	10,687	2,868,044	54,547	2,813,497	2,793,900	7,200	2,786,700	111,400	2,675,300	2,856,800	7,800	2,849,000	113,500	2,735,500
Customs	1,187,266	31,163	1,156,103	139,345	1,016,758	1,030,000	31,900	998,100	136,800	861,300	1,175,000	33,500	1,141,500	133,200	1,008,300
Assessed Taxes	526,087	15,968	510,119	13,214	496,905	511,800	15,100	496,700	13,200	483,500	514,900	15,300	499,600	13,400	486,200
Forest	1,052,190	2,913	1,049,277	649,375	399,902	982,300	2,600	979,700	701,500	278,200	1,061,000	2,700	1,058,300	729,600	328,700
Registration	258,955	892	258,063	167,091	90,972	280,800	1,100	279,700	176,700	103,000	281,800	1,200	280,600	181,100	99,500
Tributes from Native States	720,487	...	720,487	...	720,487	695,200	...	695,200	...	695,200	691,300	...	691,300	...	691,300
	52,037,691	388,270	51,649,421	6,855,503	44,793,918	50,631,800	213,900	50,417,900	8,125,100	42,292,800	52,043,900	224,400	51,819,500	7,838,600	43,980,900
DEDUCT—Assignments and Compensations					1,238,840					1,232,100					1,248,500
					43,555,078					41,060,700					42,732,400
Productive Public Works			13,240,507	12,033,873	1,206,634			12,923,900	12,358,000	565,900			13,707,000	13,033,600	673,400
TOTAL NET REVENUE					44,761,712					41,626,600					43,405,800

Net Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1884-85.			Budget Estimate, 1885-86.		
	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest	4,276,266	...	4,276,266	4,404,900	...	4,404,900	3,953,000	...	3,953,000
Post Office, Telegraph & Mint	1,984,058	1,672,761	311,297	2,131,300	1,789,200	342,100	2,216,400	1,792,900	423,500
Civil Departments	11,250,038	1,427,729	9,822,309	11,472,400	1,402,100	10,070,300	11,778,200	1,426,300	10,351,900
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,882,529	1,512,604	2,369,925	3,909,500	1,369,400	2,540,100	4,012,500	1,346,500	2,666,000
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,500,000	...	1,500,000	1,500,000	..	1,500,000	1,500,000	...	1,500,000
Public Works not classed as Productive	6,580,721	879,897	5,700,824	6,569,700	1,008,700	5,561,000	7,193,300	920,400	6,272,900
Army Services	16,975,750	956,232	16,019,518	15,970,200	866,100	15,104,100	15,734,400	853,400	14,881,000
Exchange on Transactions with London	3,838,756	...	3,838,756	3,252,900	...	3,252,900	3,573,600	...	3,573,600
	50,288,118	6,449,223	43,838,895	49,210,900	6,435,500	42,775,400	49,961,400	6,339,500	43,621,900
Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits	Surplus. +123,501	Deficit. —588,180	—464,679	+119,200	—551,800	—432,600	+28,900	—753,100	—724,200
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE			43,374,216			42,342,800			42,897,700
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)			+1,387,496			—716,200			+508,100
			44,761,712			41,626,600			43,405,800

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 17th March 1885.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed & published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, *166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Nº 12. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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SUPPLEMENT No. 21.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1885.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on Monday, the 23rd March 1885, and will probably arrive at Rawalpindi on Friday evening, March 27th.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on Monday, the 23rd March 1885, and will probably arrive at Rawalpindi on the 27th, halting *en route* at Allahabad for twenty-four hours on the 25th.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and Party* during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Governor General's Camp" without the addition of any Post Town.

* H. M. Durand, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Foreign Department.
D. Mackenzie Wallace, Esq., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Captain Lord William Beresford, V.C., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. Harbord, A.-D.-C.
Lieutenant A. G. Balfour, A.-D.-C.
Surgeon J. Findlay, M.B., Surgeon to the Viceroy
J. McFerran, Esq

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent as usual to the head-quarters of the several Departments.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levée at Rawalpindi on the 27th March 1885 at 9-30 P.M.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Native Regiments at Rawalpindi are invited to attend.

His Excellency will also be glad to receive other Gentlemen, who should submit their names to the Commissioner of Rawalpindi, who will issue cards of admission which should be shewn to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levée, if required.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards with their names very legibly written upon them.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress; Gentlemen not wearing uniform in evening dress.

By Command,
WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Captain,*
Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1885.

No. 444.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Rawalpindi in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th March 1885.

No. 86.—The services of Mr. S. J. Douglas, C.S., Assistant Commissioner in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 31st March 1885.

The 20th March 1885.

No. 91.—Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S.I., C.S., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 27th January 1885.

No. 95.—Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S., Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 27th January 1885.

No. 100.—ERRATUM.—In Home Department Notification No. 159, dated the 17th June 1884, regarding the retirement of Mr. D. M. Gardner, late of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, for "7th June 1884" read "10th June 1884."

MEDICAL.

The 20th March 1885.

No. 99.—On the retirement of Surgeon-General J. M. Cuningham, Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, the Governor General in Council desires to place upon public record his high appreciation of the eminent services rendered to the State by that officer.

In the Sanitary Department Dr. Cuningham's services extend over a period of 20 years, during fifteen of which he has been the Head of the Department. When the scheme for the re-organization of the Medical Services in India came into operation in March 1880, Dr. Cuningham was selected to fill the combined office of Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, the very onerous and responsible duties of which have been discharged to the entire satisfaction of the Government of India. During Dr. Cuningham's incumbency the Indian Medical Department has been remodelled in all its branches, with the result that departmental efficiency has been considerably increased, while a saving of expense to the State has at the same time been effected.

In his capacity as Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Cuningham has also been instrumental in introducing many measures of great importance to the well-being of the people, and has afforded material assistance to the Government of India in dealing with many difficult questions which have from time to time come before it in connection with sanitary matters.

In his retirement Dr. Cuningham carries with him the warmest thanks of the Government of India for his long and distinguished services.

No. 101.—Deputy Surgeon-General B. Simpson, M.D., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, to be Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, with effect from the 29th instant, *vice* Surgeon-General J. M. Cuningham, M.D., who completes five years' tour of office on that date.

No. 103.—Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Cowie to be Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General B. Simpson, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th March 1885.

No. 339.—The Honorable G. C. Paul, B.A., C.I.E., resumed charge of the Office of Advocate General for Bengal from the Honorable A. Phillips, on the forenoon of this day.

The 18th March 1885.

No. 350.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act XVIII of 1884 (The Punjab Courts Act, 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab Chief Court, consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. T. Burney, C.S. :—

Mr. J. D. Tremlett, M.A., C.S., an Additional Judge of the Court, to officiate as Judge, *vice* Mr. Burney.

Mr. C. A. Roe, B.A., C.S., to officiate as Additional Judge, *vice* Mr. Tremlett.

No. 351.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act XVIII of 1884 (The Punjab Courts Act, 1884) the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. H. Spitta, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, with effect from the date on which he may take over charge from Mr. H. M. Plowden, proceeding on furlough.

The 20th March 1885.

No. 357.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, B.A., C.S., to be Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, *vice* Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

FORESTS.

The 20th March 1885.

No. 266 F.—Mr. J. W. Oliver, Deputy Conservator of Forests in British Burma, on deputation as Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working Plans, is granted two years' furlough under Section 50, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st March 1885, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Oliver's services are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of leave.

No. 271 F.—Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in the Central Provinces, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working Plans, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties of his appointment.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1885.

No. 230—36-13 *G.*—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the Assistant Secretary in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Revenue and Agricultural Department which is left in Calcutta.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 16th March, 1885.

No. 511 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 443 G. of the 5th March, 1885, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. Hermann Berger as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Calcutta, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 17th March, 1885.

No. 532 *G.*—Lieutenant R. D. C. Davies, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, is appointed to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Morar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel M. Proctor, retired.

No. 537 *G.*—It is hereby notified that Mr. A. B. Cobb, Vice and Deputy Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta, has assumed charge of the Office of Consul-General during the absence on leave of Mr. J. A. Leonard.

No. 540 *G.*—The services of Mr. W. LeeWarner, Bo.C.S., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 17th March, 1885.

H. M. DURAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1885.

No. 1434.—Babu Preonath Dutt, having been temporarily transferred to the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries, made over charge of his duties as Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General and assumed charge of his duties in the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries, after noon, on the 6th March 1885.

No. 1510.—The following grade reversions and promotions of Officers of the Financial Department are notified :—

With effect from the 24th February 1885, in consequence of the departure of Mr. A. C. Tupp on furlough :—

Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, to officiate as Accountant General, Class II.

Mr. S. Jacob, Enrolled Officer, Class II, to officiate as Accountant General, Class III.

Mr. A. F Cox, to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class II.

Mr. O. T. Barrow, to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class III.

Mr. H. S. Groves, to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

Mr. R. C. Chapman, to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class V.

With effect from the 28th February 1885, in consequence of the return of Mr. F. de H. Larpent from privilege leave :—

Mr. H. S. Groves, to revert to his substantive appointment of Enrolled Officer, Class V.

Mr. R. C. Chapman, to revert to his substantive appointment of Enrolled Officer, Class VI.

No. 1517.—Mr. R. Logan having been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, *vice* Mr. T. W. Rawlins, appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bombay, Mr. R. Logan received, and Mr. T. W. Rawlins made over, charge of the said office, after noon, on the 16th March 1885.

CODES.

No. 1495.

The 20th March 1885.

CODES OF THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Page XII.

Definitions.

Add at the end of the second paragraph of the definition of "Local Government," at the top of page XII of the Definitions :—

"The powers of the Home Department of the Government of India under this clause in respect of officers employed in the Forest Survey Branch, the Imperial Working Plans Branch, and the Forest School at Dehra Dun, have been delegated to the Inspector General of Forests."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 20th March 1885.

No. 1522.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor General in Council directs that the additional Court Fee payable under Section 19E of the said Act on Probates and Letters of Administration shall be denoted either—

(*a*) by impressed and adhesive stamps in the manner prescribed in Notification No. 361 of 18th April 1883; or

(*b*) wholly by adhesive stamps of the kind described in clause I of Notification No. 361 of 18th April 1883.

ACCOUNTS.

The 20th March 1885.

No. 1516.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

February 1885. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

[For the explanation of these heads, *see Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part 1, page 497.]	In February.		To end of February.		Whole year.	
	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	Budget, 1884-85.	Actuals 1883-84.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,09	2,33	17,87	18,62	22,40	22,89
Opium	79	74	8,06	8,68	8,59	9,56
Salt	52	45	5,83	5,55	6,33	6,14
Stamps	30	29	3,27	3,17	3,53	3,51
Excise	29	27	3,60	3,41	3,80	3,84
Provincial Rates	23	23	2,44	2,47	2,74	2,88
Customs	13	16	85	1,01	1,29	1,19
Assessed Taxes	1	1	49	51	52	53
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	5	5	27	26	38	34
Registration	2	2	26	24	26	26
Tributes from Native States	6	6	53	55	70	72
Other Civil Revenue	27	32	2,58	2,70	3,00	3,26
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,76	4,93	46,05	47,17	53,54	55,12
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works	— 49	— 44	— 3,54	— 3,50	— 3,80	— 3,75
Opium	— 7	— 4	— 2,88	— 1,76	— 2,35	— 1,85
Exchange on transactions with London	— 41	— 38	— 2,81	— 3,63	— 3,72	— 3,98
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,59	— 1,62	— 17,62	— 17,26	— 21,08	— 20,95
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,56	— 2,48	— 26,85	— 26,15	— 30,95	— 30,53
Extraordinary Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than issues)	+ 4	+ 2	+ 57	+ 40	+ 47	+ 47
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above)	— 2	— 4	— 18	— 12	— 10	— 3
Guaranteed and subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 40	+ 38	+ 4,23	+ 4,32	+ 4,65	+ 4,73
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	...	...	— 44	— 58	— 45	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 5	+ 7	+ 63	+ 74	+ 88	+ 91
Military issues	— 1,06	— 98	— 10,89	— 10,67	— 11,88	— 11,69
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 27	+ 24	+ 3,05	+ 2,16	— 2,09	+ 2,52
" " Issues	— 52	— 47	— 5,05	— 3,93		— 4,61
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 35	+ 36	+ 3,52	+ 4,19	+ 2,45	+ 4,54
" " " Issues	— 11	— 10	— 1,33	— 1,47		— 1,64
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 18	+ 20	+ 1,60	+ 1,66	— 4,96	+ 1,98
" " Issues	— 63	— 67	— 6,06	— 6,30		— 7,36
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1,05	— 99	— 10,35	— 9,60	— 11,03	— 10,76
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	— 2	+ 2,50	+ 2,50	+ 2,51
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 6	+ 25	+ 19	+ 29	+ 3	+ 27
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	— 1,57	— 2,34	— 10,70	— 17,13	— 16,50	— 18,00
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	— 9	— 5	+ 58	+ 20	+ 98	— 23
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,72	— 2,14	— 9,95	— 14,14	— 12,99	— 15,45
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 57	— 68	— 1,10	— 2,72	— 1,43	— 1,62
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,67	12,78	13,20	14,82	12,44	14,82
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,10	12,10	12,10	12,10	11,01	13,20

PUBLIC DEBT.

The 20th March 1885.

No. 1514.—In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 112, dated 6th April 1883, notice is hereby given that the original Promissory Notes mentioned on the subjoined list (of which duplicates have been applied for on the allegation that the originals have been lost) will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William on 30th June 1885, with all interest due upon them, and that upon that date all further interest upon such Notes shall cease :—

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date the lost Note bears interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	REMARKS.
	R				
142787 4°/₀ 1865 .	1,000	Bistu Dass Ghose . .	November 1, 1881	Bistu Dass Ghose . .	" 64.
13365 of 18594°/₀ 1835-36.	4,000	Rajchunder Soor . . .	March 31, 1879	Haridhone Soor and Srimoti Hari Dassi . .	" 65.
13367 of 1859 4°/₀ 1835-36.	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
19146 4°/₀ 1842-43	500	Chundi Pershad, Dinonath .	August 1, 1869	Bhola Nath, Son of Makhun Lall.	" 67.
▲ 002748 „ 1879	500	Bank of Bengal . . .	July 16, 1881	Sancata Chunder Mitter .	" 68.
032555 „ 1842-43	5,000	Ditto	August 1, 1882	J. L. Gallatt . . .	" 69.
086068 „ „	500	Ditto	February 1, 1879	C. G. D'Souza . .	" 70.

No. 1515.—The following lists of Notes which were advertised for discharge in Notification Nos. 3636 and 3637 dated 23rd September 1884, are republished in accordance with Financial Department Resolution No. 112, dated 6th April 1883 :—

No. 1.

List of Government Promissory Notes advertised on which Interest is paid under Orders of the Comptroller General, but Duplicates of which have not yet been issued subsequent to Financial Notification, dated 4th September 1873.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	REMARKS.
	R				
000078 3½°/₀ 1853-54	1,600	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay . .	August 31, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay .	Case No. 36.
000478 „ „	5,000	Shama Sundary . . .	February 29, 1876	Shama Sundary . .	" 13.
65 4°/₀ 1832-33	3,400	J. A. Hawkins, Registrar, Sudder Dewany Adalat.	May 1, 1852	Ranee Chunder Cally Dabee, Executrix of Rajah Gunesh Chunder Roy.	
14663 „ „	5,000	Moti Khanum . . .	November 1, 1856	Bisheshar Persad† . .	Case No. 55.
Ct 4403 „ „	6,500	The Registrar, Sudder Dewany Adalat.	May 1, 1872	Monee Brindo Dabee by her Attorney Jogendra Lall Mookerjee.	*
000936 „ „	2,000	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck .	November 1, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	
Ct 001565 „ „	2,000	M. Amoorthlingum . .	May 1, 1878	P. Rama Sawmy Moodeliar	Case No. 12.
Ct 001566 „ „	3,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	" 12.
Ct 8339 „ 1835-36	500	Kristo Mohun Mitter . .	March 31, 1863	Madhub Chunder Chatterji.	
2709 „ „	1,000	Motee Khanum . . .	September 30, 1856	Bisheshar Persad† . .	" 55.
005940 „ „	2,800	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay . .	September 30, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay .	" 36.
10948 „ „	500	James English . . .	March 31, 1868	Madho Mistry.	
006592 „ „	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck .	March 31, 1877	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	
006296 „ „	500	Ditto	September 30, 1873	Ditto . . .	
005783 „ „	600	Nobokissory Dassee . .	September 30, 1872	Nobokissory Dassee.	
001262 „ „	1,000	Sreenath Mookerjee . .	March 31, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal.	
000671 „ „	2,000	Ladli Persaud . . .	Ditto . .	Ladli Persaud.	
009710 „ „	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee . .	March 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee.	
008612 „ „	1,000	Kadumbini Debee . .	September 30, 1874	Hura Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	Case No. 3.
011382 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .		
015719 „ „	1,000	Bank of Bengal . . .	March 31, 1877	Heera Lal . . .	" 8.
008595 „ „	1,000	Prem Chand Bose . .	September 30, 1870	Sham Chand Bose . .	" 15.
002614 „ „	500	Nobin Chunder Paul . .	September 30, 1871	Rohoram Banerjee . .	" 21.
003254 / 001285 „ „	2,500	Narsu Babji Saneh Waynkar .	March 31, 1868	Mt. Umabai . . .	" 484. order No. 66
3981—14965 4°/₀	1,000	Raja Indoo Bhusun Deb Roy .	March 31, 1861	Poorno Chunder Gangooly	Order No. 19.
007603 4°/₀ 1842-43	3,500	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay . .	August 1, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay .	Case No. 36.
016383 „ „	500	Balcrustna Myaram . .	August 1, 1870	Balcrustna Myaram.	
20822 „ „	500	Hurry Nath Mookerjee . .	February 1, 1861	Behary Bhoosun Mookerjee	
21200 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
024259 „ „	1,000	Bholanath Mitter . . .	February 1, 1873	Bholanath Mitter.	
024261 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	

* Notice of discharge withdrawn by consent.

† To be renewed on Bond.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	REMARKS.
	R				
011852 4%1842-43	1,000	Netye Churn Bysack	Ditto	Nabee Buksh Shekdar.	
029914 " "	1,000	Tara Sundary Dabee	August 1, 1874	Tara Sundary Dabee.	
013697 " "	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttack	February 1, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	
013698 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
013699 " "	1,000	Ditto	February 1, 1874	Ditto.	
023259 " "	1,000	Ditto	August 1, 1873	Ditto.	
0.4164 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
013431 " "	500	Ditto	February 1, 1873	Ditto.	
014326 " "	500	Ditto	August 1, 1873	Ditto.	
Ct 14914 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	August 1, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal.	
18998 " "	1,000	Pettumber Dhur	Ditto	Ditto.	
034182 " "	1,000	Jevanjee Bomanjee, Harmusjee Pestonjee & Fuckerjee Lunjee	August 1, 1874	Harmusjee Pestonjee and Fuckerjee Lunjee.	
002540 " "	1,000	Peary Mohun Ghossamy	August 1, 1866	Guru Churn Chuckerbutty.	
040876 " "	5,000	Bepro Dass Dass	August 1, 1877	Bepro Dass Dass.	
075291 " "	10,000	Penumatcha Seetaramaraga	Ditto	Penumatcha Seetaramaraga Garra.	
029160 " "	4,000	Mothoora Nath Sircar	February 1, 1878	Nilcunto Pall.	
024731 " "	2,000	Ramlall Buddredoss	February 1, 1854	Moonshi Newal Kissore	Case No. 362.
056608 " "	1,000	Oriental Bank Corporation	February 1, 1878	Degumbery Dabee	" 355.
035874 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	February 1, 1877	Bhoobunnesury Dabee	" 355.
019889 " "	5,400	Kadumbini Debee	February 1, 1875	Hurroo Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	" 3.
045164 " "	1,000	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	August 1, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	" 2
047000 " "	1,000	Mohes Chunder Sen	February 1, 1877	Mohesh Chunder Sen	" 32.
047001 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	. . . . .	" 32.
047002 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	. . . . .	" 32.
047003 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	. . . . .	" 32
000248 } Ct 19682 } " "	1,000	Executive Commissariat officer, Kussowlee.	February 1, 1866	Jowala Persaud	" 25.
035982 " "	1,800	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	June 30, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	" 2.
Ct 401 " "	1,000	Gopal Chunder Seal & Co.	December 31, 1862	Madhub Chunder Chatterjee	
33666 " "	4,100	Motee Khannum	December 31, 1856	Beheshar Persad*	Case No. 55.
009974 " "	300	Udit Chunder Addy	August 1, 1880	Gopal Chunder Ghose	" 38.
039090 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	February 1, 1879	Mr. S J. Stuart	" 40.
039487 " "	500	S T. Moysey	Ditto	Ditto	" 40.
089923 " "	500	Collector of Allahabad	August 1, 1879	Subadar Boghaul Singh	" 47.
038637 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Ditto	" 47.
052200 " "	5,000	E. D. I. Ezra	February 1, 1878	Indromoni Dassee, Administratrix, Estate Gunga Narayon Sircar.	" 48.
056251 " "	5,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank	Ditto	Ditto	" 48.
001129 } Ct 18461 } " "	1,000	Ram Rutten Bose	August 1, 1874	Drobomoyee Dabee	" 52.
089468 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	August 1, 1881	Goshy Churn Dass, care of Dwarka Nath Dutt, attorney-at-law, 3 Hastings Street.	" 60.
067609 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 60.
10299—17252, 4% 1854-55.	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bhaba Sundary Dabee	" 24.
018972, 4% 1854-55	4,600	Mungamur Nursein Harrow	June 30, 1878	Mungamur Nursein Harrow	" 28.
014423 " "	1,000	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttack	December 31, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	
024588 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
43985 " "	1,000	Pettumber Dhur	June 30, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal.	
021760 " "	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	June 30, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen.	
027795 " "	1,000	Khandoss Muncharam	December 31, 1877	Gurdhunbhai Doyaram.	
034705 " "	1,000	J. H. Belchambers, W. L Wenger, J. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson	June 30, 1878	Survivors of the holders.	
25289 " "	2,000	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay	June 30, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay	Case No. 36.
019182 " "	500	Prem Chunder Bose	December 31, 1870	Sham Chand Bose	" 15.
011859 " "	500	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons	June 30, 1877	Brojokisto Mullick & Sons	" 44.
42809 " "	600	A. M Sutherland	June 30, 1879	C. J Venceta Soobbiah	" 56.
022431 " "	900	Bank of Madras	Ditto	Ditto	" 56.
019741 " "	2,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 56.
086119 " 1865	500	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee	November 1, 1877	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee	" 480.
2766 " "	500	Modhoo Soodun Bose	May 1, 1867	Saroda Churn Bose.	
041413 " "	500	Goolab Shunker Doobey	November 1, 1872	Goolab Shunker Doobey.	
045261 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	November 1, 1873	Byramjee Harmusjee.	
003330 " "	2,000	Netye Churn Bysack	November 1, 1872	Nabee Buksh Shekdar.	
1305 " "	500	Tulsey Dass Mullick	May 1, 1873	Wooma Churn Chuckerbutty.	
017194 " "	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	Ditto	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
052804 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Ditto	Ram Gopal Paul and Deno Nauth Ruckhit.	
055837 " "	500	Bijraj Jagram	Ditto	Ditto.	
028408 " "	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	November 1, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen.	
037506 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	November 1, 1875	Comul Churn Endro.	
082310 " "	3,000	Joggon Mohini Dabee	May 1 1876	Joggon Mohinee Dabee.	
060464 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	November 1, 1874	Octavius Steel.	
059217 " "	300	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
060053 " "	600	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
085045 " "	5,000	Dr Charles J. Jackson, and William M. Souttar.	May 1, 1877	Sreeram Chunder Pal	
087786 " "	5,000	Modhoobun Dass Dwarka Doss	Ditto	Jadob Chunder Pal.	
002175 " "	2,000	Brojo Nath Mallick and others, Executors of Tarruck Nath Mullick.	May 1, 1876	Sheik Nazir Mundle and Sheik Syed Mundul.	

* To be renewed on Bond.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	REMARKS.
	R				
036859 4% 1865	1,000	E. E. J. Tweedie	November 1, 1875	Prosono Coomar Bose.	
066583 " "	1,300	The Administrator General, Bengal.	November 1, 1877	The Deputy Commr. of Delhi, Admr. of G. D. E. Dorris.	
063409 " "	5,000	Dheer Chand Pal	Ditto	Dheer Chand Pal.	
063410 " "	5,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
063411 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
063412 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
063413 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
063618 " "	1,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
066944 " "	500	Bissonath Bakchee	May 1, 1878	Prosono Coomar Bakchee.	
093935 " "	500	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, G. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	Ditto	Survivors of the holders.	
099215 " "	1,000	Baroda Prasad Mookerjee and another.	May 1, 1879	Lahan Chunder Bose	Case No. 7.
107595 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
095796 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1877	Hera Lall	" 8.
090018 " "	500	Luchmeechand Radhakisen	May 1, 1879	Shoobol Chundra Sen	" 11.
075629 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	November 1, 1875	Nilmoni Ghose	" 26.
032266 " "	1,000	Mohes Chunder Sen	November 1, 1876	Mohes Chunder Sen	" 32.
032267 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 32.
032268 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 32.
032269 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 32.
115472 " "	500	Helen T. Schumacher	November 1, 1879	Helen T. Schumacher	" 16.
115473 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 16.
115474 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 16.
5256 " "	500	E. E. Petrococchino & Co.	May 1, 1868	S. Bama Soondary Dabee	" 24.
000208 " "	500	Kartick Chunder Burral	Ditto	Ditto	" 24.
078693 " "	500	National Bank of India, Ld.	May 1, 1880	Ram Coomar Chooramony	" 20.
037871 " "	500	Dyal Chund Sahoye	May 1, 1873	Brijendra Coomar Sen	" 30.
048219 " "	500	Mooltan Chund	May 1, 1876	Chunno Lall	" 31.
050218 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1880	Kadumbeeni Dassi	" 32.
094140 " "	900	Ditto	November 1, 1878	Dwarkanath Pyne*	" 34
106893 " "	1,000	National Bank of India	May 1, 1878	Golal Chand Heerjee Kottra.	" 39.
106894 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 39.
106895 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 39
106896 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 39.
106688 " "	1,000	Bank of Madras	November 1, 1879	Ditto	" 56
106686 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 56.
036554 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 56.
067785 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 56.
001015—000088 4% 1865	2,000	Narsu Babji Sanch Wayaker	May 1, 1868	Musamut Amabai	Order No. 66
053583 4% 1865	500	Nobo Coomar Acharji	November 1, 1877	Lakhan Chunder Acharji, care of Bama Churn Roy, East Indian Railway, Agent's Office, Calcutta.	" 62.
034126 " Rd. 1879	4,000	Triposore Shashagerow, of Aska, Ganjam.	No interest paid since issue.	Triposore Shashagerow, of Aska, Ganjam.	
004614 4½% 1872, now reduced 4% 1879.	800	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.	January 16, 1872	Khettur Nath Moostophi and Chundergutty Moostophi.	
004407 " "	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	January 16, 1874	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
004534 " "	1,000	Ditto	July 16, 1873	Ditto.	
023973 " "	5,000	Beethal Pershad	Ditto	Beethal Pershad.	
007068 " "	500	Mooktamoni Dabee	January 16, 1872	Mooktamoni Dabee.	
013984 " "	500	Denonath Gangooly	Ditto	Denonath Gangooly.	
032999 " "	1,000	Mooktamoni Dabee	Ditto	Mooktamoni Dabee.	
034511 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
012607 " "	1,000	Pundit Sheo Churn	Ditto	Pundit Sheo Churn.	
056278 " "	500	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah	July 16, 1876	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah.	
054501 " "	1,100	Ramtaruk Mookerjee	July 16, 1877	Kadumbini Dabee.	
027398 " "	1,000	Nowrojee Bazonjee Fuckerjee	January 16, 1877	Merwanjee Franjee Moody and Jarbai.	
024163 " "	1,000	Dhunjeebhoy Nanobhoy	Ditto	Ditto.	
028833 " "	1,000	J. W. Chisholm	Ditto	Ditto.	
028834 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
041272 " "	1,000	C. M. H. Day	January 16, 1875	Vullub Dass Heera Chund	
049224 " "	1,000	Kabandas Muncharam	January 16, 1878	Gordhunbhai Doyram.	
049225 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
005172 " "	1,000	Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee	January 16, 1877	Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee.	
008776 " "	500	Bunsi Lal Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Doorgachellum Moodelliar.	Case No. 1.
043475 " "	4,000	Jose Fransisco de Piedade Pereira.	January 16, 1872	Jose Andre Pereira	" 9.
034522 " "	500	Pundit Harshahye and his wife Roopuanti.	January 16, 1874	Pundit Harshahye and his wife Roopuanti.	" 23.
034523 " "	500				
005235 " "	500	Rajkristo Bannerjee	July 16, 1874	Omesh Chunder Benerjee	" 28.
027710 " "	1,000	Mohes Chunder Sen	January 16, 1877	Mohesh Chunder Sen	" 27.
027711 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 32.
049515 " "	500	S. T Moysey	January 16, 1879	Mrs S. J. Stewart	" 40.
057055 " "	3,000	Bhawanji Khosal Chand	July 16, 1876	Dabidass Pranjivan Das	" 41
061360 " "	500	J. Alamalamena	January 16, 1878	Mysore Streenivasa Rao	" 42.
065878 " "	500	Bank of Bengal	January 16, 1880	Helen T. Schumacher	" 16.
A 011498 " "	5,000	Ram Lall Buddree Das	January 16, 1881	Registrar, High Court Allahabad.	" 49.
A 006468 " "	500	Seeta Nauth Mytee	July 16, 1879	Seeta Nauth Mytee	" 53
059007 " "	500	Dr. John Meane	January 16, 1879	Dr. John Meane	" 54.
059008 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 54.
059009 " "	1,300	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 54.
029091 " "	600	Bank of Madras	July 16, 1879	C. J. Venoata Soobbiah	" 56

* To be renewed on Bond.

No. 2.

List of lost Government Promissory Notes advertised, Duplicates of which have been issued under Orders of the Comptroller General subsequent to Financial Notification, dated 4th September 1873.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	REMARKS.
	R				
490 3½°/₀ 1853-54	10,000	Shama Soondary . . .	February 28, 1867	Shama Soondary.	
491 „ „	10,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
492 „ „	8,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
164 „ „	600	Soolayman Mirza . . .	February 29, 1856	Soolayman Mirza.	
10084 4°/₀ 1832-33	Sic.500	Shibnarain Roy . . .	May 1, 1842	Shibnarain Roy	
12380—4231, 4°/₀ 1835-36.	1,000	Shama Churn Ghose . .	March 31, 1871	Shama Churn Ghose.	
6737—3298, „	500	Boly Chand Dutt . . .	March 31, 1866	Boly Chand Dutt.	
006752 „ „	1,100	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee	September 30, 1872	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee.	
006814 „ „	500	Tara Churn Bhuttacharjee .	Ditto . .	Tara Churn Bhuttacherjee.	
006122 „ „	1,000	Suburban Municipality, Alipore	. . . .	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	Case No. 57.
8186 „ 1842-43	500	Shama Churn Chatterjee .	February 1, 1861	Shama Churn Chatterjee.	
8475—17794„	500	Brojo Gobind Shaha . .	February 1, 1869	Brojo Gobind Shaha.	
11380 „ „	700	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
6024 „ „	500	Cassee Nauth Dhur . .	August 1, 1859	Shiboo Soondary Dassee.	
16245 „ „	5,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased .	August 1, 1865	Monomohun Ghose and Saroda Soondary Dassee.	
8653—9563 „	3,000	Ditto	Ditto . .		
017871 „ „	500	Kadumbini Dassee . .	February 1, 1873	Kadumbini Dassee.	
000254 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
020284 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
011009 „ „	2,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
021705 „ „	1,000	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharjee .	August 1, 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
Ct.18856 „ „	500	Modooscoden Chunder . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
21611 „ „	600	Nobin Chunder Dass . .	August 1, 1870	Nobin Chunder Dass.	
022862 „ „	500	Modhoo Soodun Chowdry .	August 1, 1873	Ditto.	
038336 „ „	1,000	W. T. Lindsay . . .	February 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay.	
016542 „ „	10,700	H. Palmer	August 1, 1878	The Revd. Robert Milford Taylor, R. M. Taylor, Jr., and Alicia Mary Taylor.	
Ct.14713 „ „	500	Anoop Chunder Moolcund .	August 1, 1858	Bazoonjee Furdonjee.	
056370 „ „	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	August 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty.	
056453 „ „	2,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
056371 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
056372 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
080125 „ „	1,000	The Agra Bank, Limited .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
063895 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
059414 „ „	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
058152 „ „	100	The Bank of Bombay . .	February 1, 1879	Surgeon H. D. Mussani.	
065207 „ „	100	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
065211 „ „	100	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
1133 „ „	500	Kallypodo Mookerjee, deceased	February 1, 1862	Sowdamini Dabee.	
6970 „ „	1,000	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Fort William.	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
049945 „ „	2,000	The Bank of Bengal . .	February 1, 1878	Mohomed Wujhoollah Khan.	
077070 „ „	500	Seetanath Mytee . . .	February 1, 1879	Seetanath Mytee . .	Case No. 18.
017528 „ „	500	Digumberry Dassee . .	August 1, 1874	Digumberry Dassee .	„ 236.
112962 „ „	500	Bank of Bengal . . .	. . . .	Collector of Bulandshahr .	„ 36.
3166 „ „	500	Bama Cally Dabee . .	February 1, 1874	Bama Cally Dabee . .	„ 51.
077312 „ „	500	Suburban Municipality, Alipore	. . . .	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	„ 57.
066820 „ „	100	Ditto	. . . .	Ditto . . .	„ 57.
052975 „ „	100	Ditto	. . . .	Ditto . . .	„ 57.
051136 „ „	100	Ditto	. . . .	Ditto . . .	„ 57.
010804 „ „	500	Ditto	. . . .	Ditto . . .	„ 57.
069450 „ „	100	Ditto	. . . .	Ditto . . .	„ 57.
057135 „ „	100	Ditto	. . . .	Ditto . . .	„ 57.
057133 „ „	100	Ditto	. . . .	Ditto . . .	„ 57.
090485 „ „	2,000	Ditto	. . . .	Ditto . . .	„ 57.
077377 „ „	300	Ditto	. . . .	Ditto . . .	„ 57.
20762 „ 1854-55	500	D. McCulluch . . .	June 30, 1859	Shiboo Soondary Dassee.	
283 —17672 „	500	Obhoy Churn Dutt . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
026294 „ „	50,000	H. B. Goodall . . .	December 31, 1873	H. B. Goodall.	
024455 „ „	10,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
024456 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
026295 „ „	4,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
022758 „ „	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
027593 „ „	2,000	The Allahabad Bank Limited .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
022887 „ „	5,000	Major J. W. Hoggan . .	Ditto . .	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited	
38714 „ „	4,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased .	December 31, 1865	Monomohun Ghose and Saroda Soondary Dassee.	
17950 „ „	1,500	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
7532 „ 1854-55	500	Ruggoonath Succaba, deceased	December 31, 1867	Morabha Saccaram.	
772—18295 „	1,000	Boly Chund Dutt . . .	June 30, 1866	Boly Chund Dutt.	
001886 „ „	1,000	Moolchand Premjee & Co .	June 30, 1875	Captain F. J. Palmer.	
008379 „ „	500	Greesh Chunder Mitter . .	June 30, 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharjee.	

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	REMARKS.
	R				
016140 4% 1854-55	500	Rakhal Doss Bhuttacharjee	Ditto	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee.	
016138 „ „	1,000	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee	Ditto	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
009231 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
10027—11615 „	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Gwalior.	June 30, 1865	Rebecca Johnstone.	
9815 of $\frac{\text{Loss}}{6}$ „	500	The Administrator General, Administrator to the Estate of H Randolph.	June 30, 1874	Tara Kissur Mookerjee.	
„					
36507 „	2,000	Bullakedass Khemchand	December 31, 1863	Veejachand Keekachand.	
39958 „	1,000	Ditto	December 31, 1862	Ditto.	
6392—26308 „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
011009 „ „	1,000	The Administrator General, Bengal.	December 31, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E Dorris.	
1868—9358 „	500	The Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle.	December 31, 1861	Sowdamini Dabee.	
058157 4% 1865	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1874	Opendro Nauth Mitter.	
011620 „ „	1,000	J. W. Smyth	November 1, 1869	J. W. Smyth.	
011621 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
011622 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
011623 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
011624 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
055948 „ „	2,000	Bevole Nauth Haldar	May 1, 1878	Bevole Nauth Haldar.	
2009 „ „	1,000	Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Limited.	May 1, 1865	Khetter Mohun Nag.	
020899 „ „	500	Jebun Kristo Mullick	November 1, 1869	Doorga Churn Mullick.	
030158 „ „	500	Dyal Chund Saloye	November 1, 1870	James Brown.	
1802 „ „	500	Cossi Nauth Mookerjee	May 1, 1873	Lucky Money Dassee.	
035154 „ „	500	Meher Lall Shamunto	Ditto	Meher Lall Shamunto.	
068458 „ „	1,000	W. T. Lindsay	May 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administrator of W T. Linsday.	
068459 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
095149 „ „	500	Tariny Churn Ghose	May 1, 1877	Chotay Lall.	
099158 „ „	500	Gourang Chunder Sircar	Ditto	Gourang Chunder Sircar.	
099159 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
107375 „ „	700	Nogur Mull	November 1, 1878	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Umballa.	
086879 „ „	1,000	Bulloverder Doss	Ditto	The Uncovenanted Service Bank, Limited.	
097595 „ „	1,000	H. L. Tonnochee	May 1, 1876	H. L. Tonnochee.	
090542 „ „	1,000	The Joint Administrators of Bhownagar State.	November 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty.	
014095 „ „	800	The Administrator General, Bengal.	November 1, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E Dorris.	
018419 „ „	800	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
027720 „ „	1,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank	Ditto	Lieut.-Col A. Copland	Case No. 22.
027942 „ „	500	Byramji Nusserwanje Sehi	May 1, 1878	Ditto	„ 22.
094745 „ „	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Morar.	Ditto	Ditto	„ 22.
055526 „ „	1,000	Tabitha Forrester	May 1, 1873	Tabitha Forrester	„ 422
091817 „ „	3,500	Officer in charge, Residency, Indore.	.....	Officer in charge, Residency, Indore.	
155422 „ „	1,000	Suburban Municipality, Alipore	.....	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	Case No. 57.
0 6787 „ „	10,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
056799 „ „	2,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
056788 „ „	1,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
056797 „ „	1,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
056796 „ „	1,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
056791 „ „	1,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
056798 „ „	1,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
056789 „ „	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
056790 „ „	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
056792 „ „	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
056793 „ „	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
056794 „ „	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
056795 „ „	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
056847 „ „	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
056848 „ „	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
049461 „ „	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
109021 „ „	2,000	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57
131234 „ „	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
111627 „ „	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
049799 „ „	500	Ditto	.....	Ditto	„ 57.
005806 4½% 1870	700	The Bank of Madras	January 15, 1872	Lalladhur Zavirchund.	
000996 „ „	500	Chundy Churn Ghose	July 15, 1873	Chundy Churn Ghose.	
048736 „ 1872	1,000	Shumboo Pundoorung	January 16, 1879	The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat.	
056565 4½% 1872	10,000	The Bank of Madras	January 16, 1876	V. Thavasumatha Nadan.	
025359 „ „	5,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	July 16, 1877	Davidass Pranjeevandas.	
008825 „ „	500	J. W. Fordham	January 16, 1879	Seetanath Mytee	Case No. 18.
065269 „ „	3,000	Aspinwall and Co.	July 16, 1878	Aspinwall	„ 29.
033562 „ „	1,000	P. Valloida Chetty	January 16, 1878	Ditto	„ 29.
033563 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 29.
033564 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 29.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	REMARKS
	R				
000017 Nagpore-Raipur Railway Provincial Debenture Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent	200	Bema Pershad	July 1, 1880	Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, on behalf of the Debenture-holders specified opposite.	Case No. 17
000097	500	Nirunjun Pershad Sukul	Ditto		" 17.
000098	500	Ditto	Ditto		" 17.
000050	500	Doorga Pershad	Ditto		" 17
000167	500	Raja Mohip Singh	Ditto		" 17.
000178	500	Sheodat Ram Sukul	Ditto		" 17.
A 009862 Rd 4°/₀ 1879	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1880	The Inspector General of Police, N. W. P.	
A 005000 " "	5,000	The Agra Bank, Limited	Ditto	Ditto.	
060633 " "	2,500	Nurshingh Doss	July 16, 1881	Treasury Office, Lahore, on behalf of Nurshingh Doss	Case No. 455.
000010 Non-transferable 5°/₀ Try. Note.	500	Gopi Kabai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	September 16, 1874	Gopi Kabai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	Now notified for discharge
003488 5°/₀ 15 years' Debenture	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 1, 1878	Moonshee Purbhodial.	
017477 of 14115 4°/₀ 1842-43.	5,000	Jaffer Ali Khan	August 1, 1881	Jaffer Ali Khan.	
017479 of " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th March 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 153.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant John Thorold Evatt, Dorsetshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, —14th July, 1883.

No. 154.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant W. E. Hill, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 18th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General for Transport, 2nd class.

No. 155.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Colonel W. C Chowne, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 6th Infantry, to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Codrington, retired.

Lieutenant E. H. Rodwell, Wing Officer and Quartermaster (on furlough), to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain R. R. N. Sturt, who vacates on promotion.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant W. duG. Gray, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain G. W. C. Bruce, who vacates on promotion,—10th February 1885.

Lieutenant A. R Browning, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant Gray,—10th February, 1885.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Major T. F Bruce, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Colonel Chowne, transferred to the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Major A. N. Sandilands, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Major Bruce.

Lieutenant D J. O. Taylor, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Major Sandilands.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 156.—The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Colonel H. L. A. Tottenham, Bengal S.C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 38th Bengal Infantry, (m c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Lane, Bengal S.C., Inspector General of Police, Jails, Registration and Stamps, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, (p.a.) for 217 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain J. A. Miley, Bengal S.C., Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, (m.c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. C. Batten, Bengal S.C., Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, (m.c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant A. R. Browning, Bengal S.C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 4th Punjab Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major W. R. Hooper, (m.c.) for 280 days, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 157.—Captain and Brevet Major T. L. Lewis, Bengal S.C., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is granted leave to sea, (m.c.) for 90 days, under rule XXVII of the regulations of 1868.

PENSIONS.

No. 158.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are transferred to the pension establishment:—

Conductor John Pearson, Ordnance Department, —16th April, 1885.

Conductor Henry Pike, Commissariat Department.

First Grade Assistant Apothecary Richard Marriott.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 159.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Augustus Munro, Bengal S.C.,—17th March, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Key Guthrie, Madras S.C.,—17th March, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Francis Firth, Bengal S.C.,—17th March, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver Richardson Newmarch, Bengal S.C.,—17th March, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles McInroy, Madras S.C.,—17th March, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Cotton Money, Bengal S.C.,—20th March, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Richard Matthews, Bengal S C.,—20th March, 1885.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major George Sackville Sutherland, M D., *vice* Brigade Surgeon W. H. Kirton, retired,—7th December, 1884.

Surgeon-Major Emanuel Bonavia, M D., *vice* Brigade Surgeon J. Jones, M.D., retired,—17th January, 1885.

No. 160.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The following Sub-Conductors, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified :—

Sub-Conductor Richard James Brown,—16th April, 1884.

Sub-Conductor William Thomas,—9th July, 1884,

Sub-Conductor William Breakey,—9th July, 1884.

Sub-Conductor Joseph Irwin,—13th August, 1884.

No. 161.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Fatehgarh Volunteer Corps.

Captain Harry Maxwell Mackenzie to be Major.

No. 162.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE :—

1st Sikh Infantry.

Pay-Havildar Walliullah to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Hem Singh, deceased,—11th February, 1885.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 163.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Military Works Department with effect from the dates specified :—

NAME.	From	To	Date.
Captain S. C Turner, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Exe. Engr., 1st grade	1st January, 1885.
Captain C. H. Brookes, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Exe. Engr., 2nd grade	1st January, 1885.
Captain F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E.	Exe Engr, 3rd grade	Exe. Engr., 2nd grade	1st January, 1885.
Captain W. T. Shone, R E.	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade	Exe. Engr., 2nd grade	1st January, 1885.
Captain T. P. Cather, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade	1st January, 1885.
Captain S. Grant, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade	1st January, 1885.
Captain E. Glennie, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem*	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade	1st January, 1885.
Captain A. C. Bruce, R E.	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade	1st January, 1885.
Captain J Kellie, R.E.	Exe. Engr, 4th grade	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade	1st January, 1885.
Captain W. G. Bowyer, R E.	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade	1st January, 1885.
Lieutenant E. C. Stanton, R.E.	Asst Engr., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	1st January, 1885.
Lieutenant J. A. Tanner, R.E.	Asst. Engr, 1st grade. sub. *pro tem.*	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	1st January, 1885.
Lieutenant G. Williams, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	1st January, 1885.
Lieutenant W. Huskissen, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	1st January, 1885.
Lieutenant H. F. Chesney, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 2nd grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	1st January, 1885.
Lieutenant H. Mullaly, R E.	Asst. Engr, 2nd grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	1st January, 1885.
Lieutenant F. H. Kelly, R E.	Asst. Engr., 2nd grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	1st January, 1885.
Lieutenant E. Townshend, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 2nd grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	1st January, 1885.
Captain C. C. Ellis, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Exe. Engr, 4th grade	7th January, 1885.
Lieutenant R. F. Allen, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	7th January, 1885.
Captain H. Finnis, R.E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	——

No. 164.—The following sub *pro tempore* promotions are made in the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAME.	From	To	Date.
Major B J. Goldie, R.E.	Exe. Engr., 2nd grade	Exe. Engr., 1st grade	1st January, 1885.
Captain J. F Garwood, R.E.	Exe Engr., 2nd grade	Exe. Engr., 1st grade	1st January, 1885.
Major T. O. Wingate, S.C.	Exe Engr., 3rd grade	Exe. Engr, 2nd grade	1st January, 1885
Captain T. P. Cather, R.E	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade	Exe Engr., 2nd grade	1st January, 1885.
Major H. A. Graves, S C	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Exe Engr, 3rd grade	1st January, 1885.
Captain W. H. Chippindall, R E.	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	Exe. Engr., 3rd grade	1st January, 1885.
Captain S. A. E. Hickson, R E.	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	Exe. Engr, 4th grade	1st January, 1885.
Captain S. A. E. Hickson, R E.	Exe Engr., 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Exe. Engr, 3rd grade	1st January, 1885.
Lieutenant R F Allen, R E.	Asst. Engr., 2nd grade	Asst. Engr., 1st grade	1st January, 1885
Captain R. V. Phillpotts, R E.	Asst Engr., 1st grade	Exe. Engr., 4th grade	7th January, 1885.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th March, 1885.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 7th and the 20th March, 1885 :—.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate	REMARKS
North Lancashire Regiment	Lieutenant J. B. W. Atkin	9th March, 1885	Allahabad.	...	...
Commissariat Department	Conductor J. Vallally	9th March, 1885	Kasauli.	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 6th February and the 20th March, 1885.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p		
Cecil Grenville Wells(a)	Lieutenant	Durham Light Infantry.	21st November, 1884.	Intestate	835 12 0	...	...

(a) *Next-of-kin*—
Father—Grenville Wells
The Heath House, Petersfield, Hampshire, England.
Brother—H H Grenville Wells
9, Clive Street, Calcutta.

G. CHESNEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 10th March 1885.

No. 73.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. Trail, R.E., Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Filgate, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Captain C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Trail, R.E., or until further orders.

The 11th March 1885.

No. 75.—Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R.E., Inspector General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., or until further orders.

Colonel R. Home, C.I.E., R.E., Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Irrigation Branch, now on deputation with the Government of India, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, *vice* Colonel Brownlow, R.E.

The above appointments to have effect from 15th April 1885.

The 14th March 1885.

No. 80.—The services of Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporarily transferred to State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 16th March 1885.

No. 81.—Mr. G. P. Spooner, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is transferred temporarily from the Establishment under the control of the Government of Bombay to that under the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for employment on the Nagpur-Chattisgarh State Railway.

No. 82.—Mr. G. A. C. Laval, Accountant, 1st Grade, in the Office of the Joint Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, is promoted to the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner.

The 17th March 1885.

No. 83.—Mr. T. P. Knight, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central India, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from 1st January 1885.

The 18th March 1885.

No. 84.—ADDENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 54, dated the 21st February 1885, conferring the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer on Mr. H. Mann, Sub-Engineer, after the words "honorary rank of Assistant Engineer" *read* "1st Grade."

The 19th March 1885.

No. 86.—Mr. C. W. Odling, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer in Bengal, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the Soane Circle.

TELEGRAPH.

The 19th March 1885.

No. 85.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 99, dated 20th April 1883, Mr. E. R. McGrath, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is reinstated in his former rank of Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

W S TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1885.

From the 11th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 4th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

NOTICE.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1885

The Honorable Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, having this day availed himself of the leave of absence granted to him under Notification dated 12th of February last, the Honorable the Chief Justice has appointed John Cameron Macgregor, Esquire, Barrister-at-law and the Receiver of the High Court, to officiate as Official Assignee during the absence of the said Albert Birmingham Miller, or until further order, with full power and authority to the said John Cameron Macgregor to do all acts that can be done by the said Official Assignee.

The 19th March 1885.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has granted Mr. S. Tremearne, the Assistant Registrar of this Court, three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 7th of April next, under Section 73, Rule 2, Chapter 5 of the Civil Leave Code.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following portions of Washington Irving's Sketch-book to be read for the Entrance Examination of 1886:—

The Author's account of himself.
The Voyage.
Roscoe.
Rip Van Winkle.
Rural life in England.
The Country Church.
The Widow and her Son.
A Sunday in London.
The Boar's Head Tavern, Eastcheap.
Westminster Abbey.
Christmas.
The Stage Coach.
Christmas Eve.
Christmas Day.
The Christmas Dinner.
Stratford on-Avon.
The Angler.
The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 14th March 1885.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 14th March 1885.

No. 612 *G.*—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 381 G., dated the 14th of February 1885, Lieutenant G. A. Collins and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, on the forenoon of the 25th of February 1885.

The 17th March 1885.

No. 629 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baylay, Political Agent, Kotah, having been recommended for one year's furlough to Europe by a Medical Board assembled at Ajmere, is permitted to proceed to Europe in anticipation of the furlough being granted to him by the Government of India.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sirhind & Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 11th March 1885.

No. 1.—Captain J. Day, R.E., Executive Engineer, appointed to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works, is posted to the Mooltan Division. He reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 9th March 1885 on return from furlough.

No. 2.—Major T. O. Wingate, B.S.C., Executive Engineer, appointed to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Military Works, is posted to the Amballa Division. He reported his arrival at Amballa on the afternoon of the 6th March 1885, on return from furlough.

T. C. MANDERSON, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind & Lahore Command, Military Works.

NAGPUR-BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nagpur, the 14th March 1885.

With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 22, dated 12th February 1885, the following Officers joined this Railway on the dates specified against their names:—

Mr James Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade,—21st September 1884, afternoon.
Mr. E. G. J. McCudden, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade,—1st October 1884, forenoon.
Mr. J. Manson, now Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—1st October 1884, forenoon.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Engineer-in-Chief, Nagpur-Bengal State Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that, on the 19th September 1884, treasure consisting of the undermentioned copper idol, valued at R91-8, was found by one Pattumma Bibi, a Mahomedan woman, in Paimash, field No. 106 of Ammadaki village, Patukota Taluk, Tanjore District:—

1 Copper idol.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, on the 22nd July 1885, in view to the matter being enquired into according to law.

J. B. PENNINGTON,
Collector.

WANTED

A Head Clerk for the Office of Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Calcutta. Salary R300 a month, rising by annual increments of R20 to R400.

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G. S. SUTHERLAND, *Surg.-Major,*
Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value	Certificates issued on		Balance of Bullion		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1885	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mar. 9	3,54,504	36,931	. . .	3,54,833	1,22,38,737	92,48,909
" 10	. . .	36,616	. . .	3,54,833	1,21,[illegible]0,787	92,12,465
" 11	1,120	35,201	338	3,5[illegible],039	1,20,61,082	91,70,891
" 12	1,305	. . .	. . .	3,56,984	1,19,9[illegible],082	91,76,891
" 13	. . .	. . .	1,90,491	1,69,800	1,20,78,853	93,80,662
" 14	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,69,800	1,20,78,853	93,80,662

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 16th March 1885.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1885.

PARTICULARS.	5½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, seven shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 28th February 1885	54,100	13,98,706	28,54,700	2,34,38,400	98,12,800	3,01,35,537	2,39,68,400	9,15,71,543	45,38,100	91,38,200	10,11,66,900	11,48,43,200	1,24,000	32,700	20,66,25,543
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th March 1885	. . .	. . .	. . .	10,000	3,500	24,500	11,000	49,000	. . . .	. . . .	71,000	71,000	. . . .	. . . .	1,20,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th March 1885	. . .	. . .	. . .	10,000	. . . .	8,000	2,500	20,500	. . . .	1,000	5,500	6,500	. . . .	. . . .	27,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1885	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,75,200	1,46,800	1,49,000	80,900	5,51,900	1,500	. . . .	28,000	29,500	. . . .	. . . .	5,81,400
	54,100	13,98,706	28,54,700	2,36,33,600	99,63,100	3,03,07,037	2,40,40,800	9,21,92,943	45,39,600	91,39,200	10,12,71,400	11,49,50,200	1,24,000	32,700	20,73,53,943
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	. . .	. . .	3,500	2,09,500	1,000	1,09,000	73,800	3,96,800	43,000	2,500	62,500	1,08,000	. . . .	. . . .	5,04,800
Balance on 15th March 1885	54,100	13,98 706	28,51,200	2,34,24,100	99,62,100	3,01,98,037	2,39,67,000	9,17,96,143	44,96,600	91,36,700	10,12,08,900	11,48,42,200	1,24,000	32,700	20,68,49,143

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan. 1885, enfaced from India 5,089 lakhs; re-transferred from London 4,367 lakhs.

„ 16th Jan. 1885 to 31st Jan. 1885	„	„	2	„	„	„	14 „
„ 1st Feb. „ to 15th Feb.	„	„	4	„	„	„	1 „
„ 16th „ „ to 28th	„	„	11	„	„	„	4 „
„ 1st Mar „ to 15th	„	„	7	„	„	„	5 „
			5,113 lakhs.				4,401 lakhs.
			4,401 „				
Balance against India			712 lakhs.				

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th March 1885

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th March 1885.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				41,58,191	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,12,86,889	10	2	2,08,17,455	3	3
Public Deposits at Branches	95,30,565	9	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,69,91,690	2	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.				5 59,803	4	7
Sundries				12,61,950	3	10
RUPEES				7,37,89,090	2	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				51 02,360	8	0
Other authorized Investments				87,27,535	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				93,66,593	15	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				87,39,042	8	11
Bills discounted and purchased				1,73,33,005	15	9
Balances with other Banks				5,07,361	2	0
Bullion				82,705	1	11
Dead Stock				11,64,623	2	2
Stamps				10,806	1	0
Sundries				7,40,127	4	5
				4,67,74,160	11	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,33,32,476	11	3	2,70,14,929	6	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,36,82,452	11	7			
RUPEES				7,37,89,090	2	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th March 1885.

D. FRASER,
Offg. Chief Acctt.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 54 4.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
40	E 19—53773	50	Devi Ditta, son of Ram Singh, Dhak Shahi, Nawaloke, Thana Dinga, District Gujrat.

LAHORE,
The 14th March 1885.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Deputy. Commr. of Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
44	B 78—34234	50	G. Soobroya Chetty, Madras.
	" —66713	50	
	" —78120	50	
	" —81634	50	
	" —93941	50	
	" —9..952	50	
	" —93953	50	
	" —94450	50	
	" —96049	50	
	B 85—23993	100	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 9th March 1885.

W T. PIERCY,
Offg. Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1885.

CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE INDIAN FIELD FORCE, EGYPT.

An Indian Post Office will accompany the Indian Field Force proceeding on active service to Egypt. This office will be constituted a Head Office, and will be designated the "Indian Field Post Office—Egypt."

2. Correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force, Egypt, should be addressed as follows :—

"A. B.
Regiment, Ship, or Office,
Indian Field Force,
EGYPT."

No Post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment, Battery, Ship, or Office with which the addressee is serving.

3. Prepayment of correspondence intended for the Indian Field Force is compulsory.

4. The rate of postage for letters sent from India to Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Native Army, and also for Camp-followers, is nine pie for each letter not exceeding one-half ounce, or $1\frac{1}{6}$ tola in weight. The Camp-followers are either Regimental or belong to the Departments or special Corps named in the margin,* and letters addressed to them must show the Regiment, De-

* Transport Department.
Medical do
Pay do.
Commissariat do.
Ordnance do.

First Camel Corps.
Second Camel do.
Camel Driver do.
Mule do. do.
Bhisti do.
Riding Camel do.
Ambulance do.
Riding Pony Establishment.
Ambulance for sick followers.
Labourer Corps.

partment, or Corps to which they are attached. The following specimen addresses are given :—

Regimental followers	*Departmental followers.*	*Special Corps followers.*
KARIM BAKSH, Bhisti, 28th Bo N I., Indian Field Force, EGYPT.	NUR MUHAMMAD, Commissariat Dept., Indian Field Force, EGYPT.	WALI MUHAMMAD, Camel-driver Corps, Indian Field Force, EGYPT.

5. No British troops are being sent from India to Egypt, but letters addressed to British Soldiers and Seamen, or to any of the privileged class mentioned in clause 190 of the *Indian Postal Guide*, who may be serving in Egypt, will be sent of course at the special rates, subject to the conditions laid down in that clause and the following clauses.

6 Articles intended for persons other than the above will be charged at the ordinary postage rates mentioned opposite to "Egypt" in the Foreign Post Schedule of the *Postal Guide*.

7. Official correspondence for the Indian Field Force will be governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence for Egypt. It should be prepaid by service postage labels under the superscription and signature prescribed in clause 353 of the *Postal Guide*.

8. Money orders will be exchanged with the Indian Field Force under the rules governing the exchange of Asiatic money orders (clauses 261 to 265 of the *Postal Guide*). The Bombay Post Office will be the office of exchange for money orders exchanged with the Indian Field Force.

9. Parcels may be forwarded to the Indian Field Force under the rules governing the despatch of foreign parcels from India. The Bombay Post Office will be the office of exchange for such parcels, which should be addressed in the same way as correspondence.

10. Insured and value-payable articles cannot be received for despatch to the Indian Field Force, Egypt. India Postal Notes will be sold, but not paid, by the Field Post Office.

The 13th March 1885.

No. 14450.—Mr. E. M. Dawes is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. T. D. Dinwiddie is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. A. Higgins is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of the 4th Grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 17th March 1885.

Anderson, E.
Bordello Madame
Camiiari, Constantino
Rigs
Chater, A. W.
Chase Dr
Erskine, Mrs
Hardinge & Co.
Holmes, Mr. photographer.)
Hooper Fred.
Jack, Mrs. K
Kirkham, R D.
Macmahon, Lieut E
Moore, Lieut.-Col Chas
Alfred.
Newell, Thomas.
Schloch, Elisa.
Schlak, Louise.
Sharpe, J W.
Sismotti & Co.
Smart & Co, R.
Thomas, Rev W. F.
Warburton, Charles.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

"Aedipus"
Alexander, D D.
Beech, R
Beresford, Fred
Bowen, Thomas H.
Brior, Sarah
Burke, Sir Henry
Burke, Miss A L.
Caolpoora, Mr.
Carlisle, J T
Case, Mrs S F.
Clerley Marie
Cohen, Elias A.
C B M
C J G
D Cruze, Arthur.
Duffy E
Dyce, H M.
D W
Earl of Norbury.
Edwards, Rev Bomboy.
Farstermann, T
Gray Mrs Marrie.
Grün, Otto.
Hall, T L.
Hathway, S L.
Heberlet, A F
Hillary, W
Hodgson, Richard.
Huhne John.
Hull W
Isaac, Mr.
Joansin, F
Keller, Oskar
Lavallin, J P
Lancez, Mrs W.
Latham, Thomas.
Long, J S
Lubbich, J B
Luzzatti, Angelo.
Matson, E
Meyer, A
Mills Fredric.
"Naini."
O B
Pate, Fred
Peters, L C.
Petley W A.
Power, Mrs. M.
Psyllas, Michel G.
Puxley, J L
Radwell, Chas H.
Regnanel, E
Richardson, George.
Richardson, H
Richmond, J H
Rollo, Miss Ida
Rubelg Monsr. C.
Scheuman, C M.
Scott, Mrs R H S.
Schwartze, C K E.
Smith, James M.
Smith, T R
Spear George
Taunton, W P.
Tod, John
Trafford H R
Valmberg, Israel.
Waller, R E
Weintraub, Nathan.
Wood & Co, E.
Young, W
Zillhardt, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Fox, Love.
Gibbon, J.
Kirby, T.
Palmer, E.
Popham, Mrs. Jane.

E HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 16th March 1885.

Bhattacharjee, G C.
Brind, M J
Editor, Mahakal
Ghose, J N
H rden, Major R
John, Mrs C
Madon Mohon Loll.
Ockley, Mr
Ryan, George C.
Sittlebat, James.
Shepherd, Major F E.
Surbungo, J. N.
Todd, C F.
Tweedie, E.
West Mr
Wilson Captain.

A. P. GHOSAL,
Postmaster, Barrackpore.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

The 21st March 1885.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Per Steamer.
	1885	
Madras and Ceylon	21st March	P & O Str. *Kaisar-i-Hind.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	31st ,,	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay	24th ,,	From Bombay.*
Do Book Post and Pattern Packets	23rd ,,	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein	25th ,,	Str. *Pemba.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon .	25th ,,	Str. *Busheer.*
Madras, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China	27th ,,	French Str. *Tibre.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom, also *viâ* Aden for Lamoo, Mombaza, Zanzibar, Kilwa Kivinjeu, Lindi, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay and Cape Colonies can be forwarded

N B—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P M

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

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Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed under District Road Cess Committees. Corrected up to 1st October 1884. 2a. (1a.)

List of Officers of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 1st October 1884. 6a. (1a 6p.)

Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. BREMNER, Assistant Engineer. R3 (4a.)

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The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January 1885. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

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Board's Rules, or Rules for the guidance of Officers engaged in the administration of the Revenue Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. Vols. I and II. R4 (5a.) and R3 (5a.) Interleaved copies, R5 (8a.) and R3-8 (8a.) respectively. Printed slips containing alterations and additions will be available to purchasers monthly at R2 per annum, including postage.

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. R3 (2a.)

Bengali Translation of the Revised Salt Manual. 4a. (6p.)

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Village Directory of the Presidency of Bengal
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

The following Resolution, passed at the Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, held on the 31st January 1885, is published for general information agreeably to Rule 57 :—

"That the Directors be authorized to draw, in the manner provided in Rule 55, the sum of R8,173, during the year 1885-86, from the Deposit Account with the Government of India."

RAMSHUNKER SEN,
Chairman.

NURSING DASS AUDDY,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, AND THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

Shareholders of the late Punjab Bank, Limited, will, on application, on or before 31st July next, receive from the Official Liquidators, at their Office, in Lahore, the Final Report and Dividend of 3¾ per cent. Unclaimed sums will, by order, be paid into Court on 1st August 1885.

A. M. KER, *Agent, Lahore,*
For the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.,
Official Liquidators,
The Punjab Bank, Ld., in Liquidation.

LAHORE,
The 31st January 1885.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 124996 and 124997, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Hiralal Tribhuvandas, and last endorsed to Jose Joao Maria Moniz, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

JOSE JOAO MARIA MONIZ,
Daman.

Lost

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. of 1879, standing in the name of Sreemanto Moustophe, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor :—

No.	A020528,	for R	500.
„	A020529,	„	1,000.
„	A020530,	„	1,000.
„	A020531,	„	1,000.
„	A020532,	„	1,000.
„	A020533,	„	1,000.
„	A020534,	„	1,000.
„	A020535,	„	2,500.
„	A020536,	„	5,000.
„	A020537,	„	5,000.
TOTAL			R19,000

SREEMANTO MOUSTOPHE.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1885.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1885.

THE BENGAL TENANCY ACT, 1885.

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SCHEDULE I.—REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

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SCHEDULE III.—LIMITATION.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Secs. 1-3.*)

An Act to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.

Commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Local extent.

(*3*) It shall extend by its own operation to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa, and the Scheduled Districts specified in the third Part of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; and the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend the whole or any portion of this Act to the Division of Orissa or any part thereof.

XIV of 1874

Repeal.

2. (*1*) The enactments specified in Schedule I hereto annexed are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends by its own operation.

(*2*) When this Act is extended to the Division of Orissa or any part thereof, such of those enactments as are in force in that Division or part, or, where a portion only of this Act is so extended, so much of them as is inconsistent with that portion, shall be repealed in that Division or part.

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

(*4*) The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any right, privilege, matter or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

(*1*) "Estate" means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district, and includes Government khás maháls and revenue-free lands not entered in any register.

(*2*) "Proprietor" means a person owning, whether in trust or for his own benefit, an estate or a part of an estate.

(*3*) "Tenant" means a person who holds land under another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that person.

(*4*) "Landlord" means a person immediately under whom a tenant holds, and includes the Government.

(*5*) "Rent" means whatever is lawfully payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by the tenant:

In sections 53 to 68, both inclusive, sections 72 to 75, both inclusive, Chapter XII and Schedule III of this Act, "rent" includes also money recoverable under any enactment for the time being in force as if it was rent.

(*6*) "Pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery."

(*7*) "Tenure" means the interest of a tenure-holder or an under-tenure-holder.

(*8*) "Permanent tenure" means a tenure which is heritable and which is not held for a limited time.

(*9*) "Holding" means a parcel or parcels of land held by a raiyat and forming the subject of a separate tenancy.

(*10*) "Village" means an area included in a village map of the revenue-survey within the same exterior boundary, or, where no such maps have been prepared, such area as any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may determine after local inquiry held on such notice as the Local Government considers sufficient for giving information to all persons interested.

(*11*) "Agricultural year" means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysák, where the Faslí or Amlí year

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter II.—Classes of Tenants.—Secs. 4-5.)

(Chapter III.—Tenure-holders.—Secs. 6-7.)

prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Asin, and, where any other year prevails for agricultural purposes, that year.

(*12*) "Permanent Settlement" means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, made in the year 1793.

(*13*) "Succession" includes both intestate and testamentary succession.

(*14*) "Signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name; it also includes "stamped" with the name of the person referred to.

(*15*) "Prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

(*16*) "Collector" means the Collector of a district or any other officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge any of the functions of a Collector under this Act.

(*17*) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act includes any officer whom the Local Government may appoint by name or by virtue of his office to discharge any of the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

(*18*) "Registered" means registered under any Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSES OF TENANTS.

Classes of tenants.

4. There shall be, for the purposes of this Act, the following classes of tenants, (namely) :—

(1) tenure-holders, including under-tenure-holders,

(2) raiyats, and

(3) under-raiyats, that is to say, tenants holding whether immediately or mediately under raiyats;

and the following classes of raiyats, (namely) :—

(*a*) raiyats holding at fixed rates, which expression means raiyats holding either at a rent fixed in perpetuity or at a rate of rent fixed in perpetuity,

(*b*) occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats having a right of occupancy in the land held by them, and

(*c*) non-occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats not having such a right of occupancy.

Meaning of "tenure-holder" and "raiyat".

5. (*1*) "Tenure-holder" means primarily a person who has acquired from a proprietor or from another tenure-holder a right to hold land for the purpose of collecting rents or bringing it under cultivation by establishing tenants on it, and includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right.

(*2*) "Raiyat" means primarily a person who has acquired a right to hold land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself, or by members of his family, or by hired servants, or with the aid of partners, and includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right.

Explanation.—Where a tenant of land has the right to bring it under cultivation, he shall be deemed to have acquired a right to hold it for the purpose of cultivation notwithstanding that he uses it for the purpose of gathering the produce of it or of grazing cattle on it.

(*3*) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat unless he holds land either immediately under a proprietor or immediately under a tenure-holder.

(*4*) In determining whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat, the Court shall have regard to—

(*a*) local custom; and

(*b*) the purpose for which the right of tenancy was originally acquired.

(*5*) Where the area held by a tenant exceeds one hundred standard bighás, the tenant shall be presumed to be a tenure-holder until the contrary is shewn.

CHAPTER III.

TENURE-HOLDERS.

Enhancement of rent.

Tenure held since Permanent Settlement liable to enhancement only in certain cases.

Enhancement of rent.

6. Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof—

(*a*) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by local custom or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

(*b*) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, otherwise than on account of a diminution of the area of the tenure, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

Limits of enhancement of rent of tenures.

7. (*1*) Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity.

(*2*) Where no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter III.—Tenure-holders.—Secs. 8-15*)

Enhancement of rent.

(*3*) In determining what is fair and equitable, the Court shall not leave to the tenure-holder as profit less than ten per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting them, and shall have regard to—

(*a*) the circumstances under which the tenure was created, for instance, whether the land comprised in the tenure, or a great portion of it, was first brought under cultivation by the agency or at the expense of the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest, whether any fine or premium was paid on the creation of the tenure, and whether the tenure was originally created at a specially low rent for the purpose of reclamation; and

(*b*) the improvements, if any, made by the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest.

(*4*) If the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in the area of his tenure, or has made a grant of any portion of the land either rent-free or at a beneficial rent, a fair and equitable rent shall be calculated for that portion and included in the gross rents aforesaid.

Power to order gradual enhancement.

8. The Court may, if it thinks that an immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached.

Rent once enhanced may not be altered for fifteen years.

9. When the rent of a tenure-holder has been enhanced by the Court or by contract, it shall not be again enhanced by the Court during the fifteen years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced.

Other incidents of tenures.

Other incidents of tenures.

Permanent tenure-holder not liable to ejectment.

10. A holder of a permanent tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected:

Provided that where the contract is made after the commencement of this Act, the condition is consistent with the provisions of this Act.

Transfer and transmission of permanent tenure.

11. Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

Other incidents of tenures.

Voluntary transfer of permanent tenure.

12. (*1*) A transfer of a permanent tenure by sale, gift or mortgage (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under any law relating to patní or other tenures) can be made only by a registered instrument.

(*2*) A registering officer shall not register any instrument purporting or operating to transfer by sale, gift or mortgage a permanent tenure unless there is paid to him, in addition to any fees payable under the Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents, a process-fee of the prescribed amount and a fee (hereinafter called "the landlord's fee") of the following amount, namely:—

(*a*) when rent is payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two per centum on the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than one rupee or more than one hundred rupees; and

(*b*) when rent is not payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two rupees.

(*3*) When the registration of any such instrument is complete, the registering officer shall send to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the transfer and registration in the prescribed form, and the Collector shall cause the fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Transfer of permanent tenure by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent.

13. (*1*) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall, before confirming the sale under section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure, require the purchaser to pay into Court the landlord's fee prescribed by the last foregoing section and such further fee for service of notice of the sale on the landlord as may be prescribed. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) When the sale has been confirmed, the Court shall send to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the sale in the prescribed form, and the Collector shall cause the fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Transfer of permanent tenure by sale in execution of decree for rent.

14. When a permanent tenure is transferred by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall send to the Collector a notice of the sale in the prescribed form.

Succession to permanent tenure.

15. When a succession to a permanent tenure takes place, the person succeeding shall give notice of the succession to the Collector in the prescribed form, and shall pay to the Collector the prescribed fee for the service of the notice on the landlord and the landlord's fee

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter IV.—Raiyats holding at fixed rates.—Secs. 16-20.)
(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 21-22.)

Other incidents of tenures.

prescribed by section 12, and the Collector shall cause the landlord's fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Bar to recovery of rent pending notice of succession.

16. A person becoming entitled to a permanent tenure by succession shall not be entitled to recover by suit, distraint or other proceeding any rent payable to him as the holder of the tenure, until the Collector has received the notice and fees referred to in the last foregoing section.

Transfer of, and succession to, share in permanent tenure.

17. Subject to the provisions of section 88, the foregoing sections shall apply to the transfer of, or succession to, a share in a permanent tenure.

CHAPTER IV.

RAIYATS HOLDING AT FIXED RATES.

Incidents of holding at fixed rates.

18. A raiyat holding at a rent, or rate of rent, fixed in perpetuity—

(*a*) shall be subject to the same provisions with respect to the transfer of, and succession to, his holding as the holder of a permanent tenure, and

(*b*) shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

CHAPTER V.

OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

General.

General.

Continuance of existing occupancy-rights.

19. Every raiyat who immediately before the commencement of this Act has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land shall, when this Act comes into force, have a right of occupancy in that land.

Definition of "settled raiyat".

20. (*1*) Every person who for a period of twelve years, whether wholly or partly before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held as a raiyat land situate in any village, whether under a lease or otherwise, shall be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village.

(*2*) A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have continuously held land in a village notwithstanding that the particular land held by him has been different at different times.

General.

(*3*) A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have held as a raiyat any land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

(*4*) Land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have been held as a raiyat by each such co-sharer.

(*5*) A person shall continue to be a settled raiyat of a village as long as he holds any land as a raiyat in that village and for one year thereafter.

(*6*) If a raiyat recovers possession of land under section 87, he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled raiyat notwithstanding his having been out of possession more than a year.

(*7*) If, in any proceeding under this Act, it is proved or admitted that a person holds any land as a raiyat, it shall, as between him and the landlord under whom he holds the land, be presumed for the purposes of this section, until the contrary is proved or admitted, that he has for twelve years continuously held that land or some part of it as a raiyat.

Settled raiyats to have occupancy-rights.

21. (*1*) Every person who is a settled raiyat of a village within the meaning of the last foregoing section shall have a right of occupancy in all land for the time being held by him as a raiyat in that village.

(*2*) Every person who, being a settled raiyat of a village within the meaning of the last foregoing section, held land as a raiyat in that village at any time between the second day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in that land under the law then in force; but nothing in this sub-section shall affect any decree or order passed by a Court before the commencement of this Act.

Effect of acquisition of occupancy-right by landlord.

22. (*1*) When the immediate landlord of an occupancy-holding is a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, and the entire interests of the landlord and the raiyat in the holding become united in the same person by transfer, succession or otherwise, the occupancy-right shall cease to exist; but nothing in this sub-section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

(*2*) If the occupancy-right in land is transferred to a person jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, it shall cease to exist; but nothing in this sub-section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

(*3*) A person holding land as an ijárádár or farmer of rents shall not, while so holding, acquire a right of occupancy in any land comprised in his ijárá or farm.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 23-30.*)

General.

Explanation.—A person having a right of occupancy in land does not lose it by subsequently becoming jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, or by subsequently holding the land in ijárá or farm.

Incidents of occupancy-right.

Incidents of occupancy-right.

Rights of raiyat in respect of use of land.

23. When a raiyat has a right of occupancy in respect of any land, he may use the land in any manner which does not materially impair the value of the land or render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy; but shall not be entitled to cut down trees in contravention of any local custom.

Obligation of raiyat to pay rent.

24. An occupancy-raiyat shall pay rent for his holding at fair and equitable rates.

Protection from eviction except on specified grounds.

25. An occupancy-raiyat shall not be ejected by his landlord from his holding, except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground—

(*a*) that he has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*b*) that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

Devolution of occupancy-right on death.

26. If a raiyat dies intestate in respect of a right of occupancy, it shall, subject to any custom to the contrary, descend in the same manner as other immoveable property: provided that, in any case in which under the law of inheritance to which the raiyat is subject his other property goes to the Crown, his right of occupancy shall be extinguished.

Enhancement of rent.

Enhancement of rent.

Presumption as to fair and equitable rent.

27. The rent for the time being payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall be presumed to be fair and equitable until the contrary is proved.

Restriction on enhancement of money-rents.

28. Where an occupancy-raiyat pays his rent in money, his rent shall not be enhanced except as provided by this Act.

Enhancement of rent by contract.

29. The money-rent of an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by contract, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) the contract must be in writing and registered;

(*b*) the rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than two annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the raiyat;

(*c*) the rent fixed by the contract shall not be liable to enhancement during a term of fifteen years from the date of the contract; *Enhancement of rent.*

Provided as follows—

(i) Nothing in clause (*a*) shall prevent a landlord from recovering rent at the rate at which it has been actually paid for a continuous period of not less than three years immediately preceding the period for which the rent is claimed.

(ii) Nothing in clause (*b*) shall apply to a contract by which a raiyat binds himself to pay an enhanced rent in consideration of an improvement which has been or is to be effected in respect of the holding by, or at the expense of, his landlord, and to the benefit of which the raiyat is not otherwise entitled; but an enhanced rent fixed by such a contract shall be payable only when the improvement has been effected, and, except when the raiyat is chargeable with default in respect of the improvement, only so long as the improvement exists and substantially produces its estimated effect in respect of the holding.

(iii) When a raiyat has held his land at a specially low rate of rent in consideration of cultivating a particular crop for the convenience of the landlord, nothing in clause (*b*) shall prevent the raiyat from agreeing, in consideration of his being released from the obligation of cultivating that crop, to pay such rent as he may deem fair and equitable.

Enhancement of rent by suit.

30. The landlord of a holding held at a money-rent by an occupancy-raiyat may, subject to the provisions of this Act, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, (namely):—

(*a*) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate paid by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the same village, and that there is no sufficient reason for his holding at so low a rate;

(*b*) that there has been a rise in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent;

(*c*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by an improvement effected by, or at the expense of, the landlord during the currency of the present rent;

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 31-36.*)

Enhancement of rent.

(*d*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by fluvial action.

Explanation.—"Fluvial action" includes a change in the course of a river rendering irrigation from the river practicable when it was not previously practicable.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of prevailing rate.

31. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground that the rate of rent paid is below the prevailing rate—

(*a*) in determining what is the prevailing rate the Court shall have regard to the rates generally paid during a period of not less than three years before the institution of the suit, and shall not decree an enhancement unless there is a substantial difference between the rate paid by the raiyat and the prevailing rate found by the Court;

(*b*) if in the opinion of the Court the prevailing rate of rent cannot be satisfactorily ascertained without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize in that behalf by rules made under section 392 of the said Code;

XIV of 1882.

(*c*) in determining under this section the rate of rent payable by a raiyat his caste shall not be taken into consideration, unless it is proved that by local custom caste is taken into account in determining the rate; and whenever it is found that by local custom any description of raiyats hold land at favourable rates of rent, the rate shall be determined in accordance with that custom;

(*d*) in ascertaining the prevailing rate of rent the amount of any enhancement authorized on account of a landlord's improvement shall not be taken into consideration.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of rise in prices.

32. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a rise in prices—

(*a*) the Court shall compare the average prices during the decennial period immediately preceding the institution of the suit with the average prices during such other decennial period as it may appear equitable and practicable to take for comparison;

(*b*) the enhanced rent shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the average prices during the last decennial period bear to the average prices during the previous decennial period taken for purposes of comparison: provided that, in calculating this proportion, the average prices during the later period shall be reduced by one-third of their excess over the average prices during the earlier period;

Enhancement of rent.

(*c*) if in the opinion of the Court it is not practicable to take the decennial periods prescribed in clause (*a*), the Court may, in its discretion, substitute any shorter periods therefor.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of landlord's improvement.

33. (*1*) Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a landlord's improvement—

(*a*) the Court shall not grant an enhancement unless the improvement has been registered in accordance with this Act;

(*b*) in determining the amount of enhancement the Court shall have regard to—

(i) the increase in the productive powers of the land caused or likely to be caused by the improvement,

(ii) the cost of the improvement,

(iii) the cost of the cultivation required for utilizing the improvement, and

(iv) the existing rent and the ability of the land to bear a higher rent.

(*2*) A decree under this section shall, on the application of the tenant or his successor in interest, be subject to re-consideration in the event of the improvement not producing or ceasing to produce the estimated effect.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of increase in productive powers due to fluvial action

34. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in productive powers due to fluvial action—

(*a*) the Court shall not take into account any increase which is merely temporary or casual;

(*b*) the Court may enhance the rent to such an amount as it may deem fair and equitable, but not so as to give the landlord more than one-half of the value of the net increase in the produce of the land.

Enhancement by suit to be fair and equitable.

35. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, the Court shall not in any case decree any enhancement which is under the circumstances of the case unfair or inequitable.

Power to order progressive enhancement.

36. If the Court passing a decree for enhancement considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree in its full extent will be attended with hardship to the raiyat, it may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 37-40.)

Enhancement of rent. yearly by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five until the limit of the enhancement decreed has been reached.

Limitation of right to bring successive enhancement suits.

37. (*1*) A suit instituted for the enhancement of the rent of a holding on the ground that the rate of rent paid is below the prevailing rate, or on the ground of a rise in prices, shall not be entertained if within the fifteen years next preceding its institution the rent of the holding has been enhanced by a contract made after the second day of March, 1883, or if within the said period of fifteen years the rent has been commuted under section 40, or a decree has been passed under this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act enhancing the rent on either of the grounds aforesaid or on any ground corresponding thereto or dismissing the suit on the merits.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

Reduction of rent.

Reduction of rent.

Reduction of rent.

38. (*1*) An occupancy-raiyat holding at a money-rent may institute a suit for the reduction of his rent on the following grounds, and, except as hereinafter provided in the case of a diminution of the area of the holding, not otherwise, (namely) :—

(*a*) on the ground that the soil of the holding has without the fault of the raiyat become permanently deteriorated by a deposit of sand or other specific cause, sudden or gradual, or

(*b*) on the ground that there has been a fall, not due to a temporary cause, in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent.

(*2*) In any suit instituted under this section, the Court may direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

Price-lists.

Price lists.

Price-lists of staple food-crops.

39. (*1*) The Collector of every district shall prepare, monthly, or at shorter intervals, periodical lists of the market-prices of staple food-crops grown in such local areas as the Local Government may from time to time direct, and shall submit them to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*2*) The Collector may, if so directed by the Local Government, prepare for any local area like price-lists relating to such past times as the Local Government thinks fit, and shall submit the lists so prepared to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*3*) The Collector shall, one month before submitting a price-list to the Board of Revenue under this section, publish it in the prescribed manner within the local area to which it relates, and if any landlord or tenant of land within the local area, within the said period of one month, presents to him in writing any objection to the list, he shall submit the same to the Board of Revenue with the list. *Price-lists.*

(*4*) The price-lists shall, when approved or revised by the Board of Revenue, be published in the official Gazette; and any manifest error in any such list discovered after its publication may be corrected by the Collector with the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

(*5*) The Local Government shall cause to be compiled from the periodical lists prepared under this section lists of the average prices prevailing throughout each year, and shall cause them to be published annually in the official Gazette.

(*6*) In any proceedings under this chapter for an enhancement or reduction of rent on the ground of a rise or fall in prices, the Court shall refer to the lists published under this section, and shall presume that the prices shown in the lists prepared for any year subsequent to the passing of this Act are correct, unless and until it is proved that they are incorrect.

(*7*) The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, shall make rules for determining what are to be deemed staple food-crops in any local area and for the guidance of officers preparing price-lists under this section.

Commutation.

Commutation of rent payable in kind.

40. (*1*) Where an occupancy-raiyat pays for a holding rent in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or at rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of those ways and partly in another, either the raiyat or his landlord may apply to have the rent commuted to a money-rent. *Commutation*

(*2*) The application may be made to the Collector or Sub-divisional Officer, or to an officer making a settlement of rents under Chapter X, or to any other officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government.

(*3*) On the receipt of the application the officer may determine the sum to be paid as money-rent, and may order that the raiyat shall, in lieu of paying his rent in kind, or otherwise as aforesaid, pay the sum so determined.

(*4*) In making the determination the officer shall have regard to—

(*a*) the average money-rent payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity;

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter VI.—Non-occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 41—46.)

Commutation.

(*b*) the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding ten years or during any shorter period for which evidence may be available; and

(*c*) the charges incurred by the landlord in respect of irrigation under the system of rent in kind, and the arrangements made on commutation for continuing those charges.

(*5*) The order shall be in writing, shall state the grounds on which it is made, and the time from which it is to take effect, and shall be subject to appeal in like manner as if it were an order made in an ordinary revenue proceeding.

(*6*) If the application is opposed, the officer shall consider whether under all the circumstances of the case it is reasonable to grant it, and shall grant or refuse it accordingly. If he refuses it, he shall record in writing the reasons for the refusal.

CHAPTER VI.

NON-OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

Application of chapter.

41. This chapter shall apply to raiyats not having a right of occupancy, who are in this Act referred to as non-occupancy-raiyats.

Initial rent of non-occupancy-raiyat.

42. When a non-occupancy-raiyat is admitted to the occupation of land, he shall become liable to pay such rent as may be agreed on between himself and his landlord at the time of his admission.

Conditions of enhancement of rent.

43. The rent of a non-occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced except by registered agreement or by agreement under section 46:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent a landlord from recovering rent at the rate at which it has been actually paid for a continuous period of not less than three years immediately preceding the period for which the rent is claimed.

Grounds on which non-occupancy-raiyat may be ejected.

44. A non-occupancy-raiyat shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be liable to ejectment on one or more of the following grounds, and not otherwise (namely):—

(*a*) on the ground that he has failed to pay an arrear of rent;

(*b*) on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected;

(*c*) where he has been admitted to occupation of the land under a registered lease, on the ground that the term of the lease has expired;

(*d*) on the ground that he has refused to agree to pay a fair and equitable rent determined under section 46, or that the term for which he is entitled to hold at such a rent has expired.

Conditions of ejectment on ground of expiration of lease.

45. A suit for ejectment on the ground of the expiration of the term of a lease shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless notice to quit has been served on the raiyat not less than six months before the expiration of the term, and shall not be instituted after six months from the expiration of the term.

Conditions of ejectment on ground of refusal to agree to enhancement.

46. (*1*) A suit for ejectment on the ground of refusal to agree to an enhancement of rent shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless the landlord has tendered to the raiyat an agreement to pay the enhanced rent, and the raiyat has within three months before the institution of the suit refused to execute the agreement.

(*2*) A landlord desiring to tender an agreement to a raiyat under this section may file it in the office of such Court or officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf for service on the raiyat. The Court or officer shall forthwith cause it to be served on the raiyat in the prescribed manner, and when it has been so served it shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to have been tendered.

(*3*) If a raiyat on whom an agreement has been served under sub-section (*2*) executes it, and within one month from the date of service files it in the office from which it issued, it shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(*4*) When an agreement has been executed and filed by a raiyat under sub-section (*3*), the Court or officer in whose office it is so filed shall forthwith cause a notice of its being so executed and filed to be served on the landlord in the prescribed manner.

(*5*) If the raiyat does not execute the agreement and file it under sub-section (*3*), he shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have refused to execute it.

(*6*) If a raiyat refuses to execute an agreement tendered to him under this section, and the landlord thereupon institutes a suit to eject him, the Court shall determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding.

(*7*) If the raiyat agrees to pay the rent so determined, he shall be entitled to remain in occupation of his holding at that rent for a term of five years from the date of the agreement, but on the expiration of that term shall be liable to ejectment under the conditions mentioned in the last foregoing section, unless he has acquired a right of occupancy.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter VII.—Under-raiyats.—Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 47—52.)

(8) If the raiyat does not agree to pay the rent so determined, the Court shall pass a decree for ejectment.

(9) In determining what rent is fair and equitable, the Court shall have regard to the rents generally paid by raiyats for land of a similar description and with like advantages in the same village.

(10) A decree for ejectment passed under this section shall take effect from the end of the agricultural year in which it is passed.

Explanation of "admitted to occupation."

47. Where a raiyat has been in occupation of land and a lease is executed with a view to a continuance of his occupation, he is not to be deemed to be admitted to occupation by that lease for the purposes of this chapter, notwithstanding that the lease may purport to admit him to occupation.

CHAPTER VII.

UNDER-RAIYATS.

Limit of rent recoverable from under-raiyats.

48. The landlord of an under-raiyat holding at a money-rent shall not be entitled to recover rent exceeding the rent which he himself pays by more than the following percentage of the same, (namely) :—

(a) when the rent payable by the under-raiyat is payable under a registered lease or agreement—fifty per cent.; and

(b) in any other case—twenty-five per cent.

Restriction on ejectment of under-raiyats.

49. An under-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by his landlord, except—

(a) on the expiration of the term of a written lease;

(b) when holding otherwise than under a written lease, at the end of the agricultural year next following the year in which a notice to quit is served upon him by his landlord.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO RENT.

Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.

Rules and presumptions as to fixity of rent.

50. (1) Where a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, the rent or rate of rent shall not be liable to be increased except on the ground of an alteration in the area of the tenure or holding.

Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.

(2) If it is proved in any suit or other proceeding under this Act that either a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed during the twenty years immediately before the institution of the suit or proceeding, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that they have held at that rent or rate of rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement:

Provided that if it is required by or under any enactment that in any local area tenancies, or any classes of tenancies, at fixed rents or rates of rent shall be registered as such on, or before, a date specified by or under the enactment, the foregoing presumption shall not after that date apply to any tenancy or, as the case may be, to any tenancy of that class in that local area unless the tenancy has been so registered.

(3) The operation of this section, so far as it relates to land held by a raiyat, shall not be affected by the fact of the land having been separated from other land which formed with it a single holding, or amalgamated with other land into one holding.

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to a tenure held for a term of years or determinable at the will of the landlord.

Presumption as to amount of rent and conditions of holding.

51. If a question arises as to the amount of a tenant's rent or the conditions under which he holds in any agricultural year, he shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to hold at the same rent and under the same conditions as in the last preceding agricultural year.

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

Alteration of rent in respect of alteration in area.

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

52. (1) Every tenant shall—

(a) be liable to pay additional rent for all land proved by measurement to be in excess of the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, unless it is proved that the excess is due to the addition to the tenure or holding of land which having previously belonged to the tenure or holding was lost by diluvion or otherwise without any reduction of the rent being made, and

(b) be entitled to a reduction of rent in respect of any deficiency proved by measurement to exist in the area of his tenure or holding as compared with the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, unless it is proved that the deficiency is due to the loss of land which was added to the area of the tenure or holding by alluvion or otherwise, and that an addition has not been made to the rent in respect of the addition to the area.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 53—57.)

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

(2) In determining the area for which rent has been previously paid, the Court shall, if so required by any party to the suit, have regard to—

(a) the origin and conditions of the tenancy, for instance, whether the rent was a consolidated rent for the entire tenure or holding;

(b) whether the tenant has been allowed to hold additional land in consideration of an addition to his total rent or otherwise with the knowledge and consent of the landlord;

(c) the length of time during which the tenancy has lasted without dispute as to rent or area; and

(d) the length of the measure used or in local use at the time of the origin of the tenancy as compared with that used or in local use at the time of the institution of the suit.

(3) In determining the amount to be added to the rent, the Court shall have regard to the rates payable by tenants of the same class for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and, in the case of a tenure-holder, to the profits to which he is entitled in respect of the rent of his tenure, and shall not in any case fix any rent which under the circumstances of the case is unfair or inequitable.

(4) The amount abated from the rent shall bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable as the diminution of the total yearly value of the tenure or holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof, or, in default of satisfactory proof of the yearly value of the land lost, shall bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the diminution of area bears to the previous area of the tenure or holding.

Payment of rent.

Payment of rent.

Instalments of rent.

53. Subject to agreement or established usage, a money-rent payable by a tenant shall be paid in four equal instalments falling due on the last day of each quarter of the agricultural year.

Time and place for payment of rent.

54. (1) Every tenant shall pay each instalment of rent before sunset of the day on which it falls due.

(2) The payment shall, except in cases where a tenant is allowed under this Act to deposit his rent, be made at the landlord's village-office, or at such other convenient place as may be appointed in that behalf by the landlord:

Provided that the Local Government may from time to time make rules, either generally or for any specified local area, authorizing a tenant to pay his rent by postal money-order.

Pyament of rent.

(3) Any instalment or part of an instalment of rent not duly paid at or before the time when it falls due shall be deemed an arrear.

Appropriation of payments.

55. (1) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

(2) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

Receipts and accounts.

Receipts and accounts.

Tenant making payment to his landlord entitled to a receipt.

56. (1) Every tenant who makes a payment on account of rent to his landlord shall be entitled to obtain forthwith from the landlord a written receipt for the amount paid by him, signed by the landlord.

(2) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterfoil of the receipt.

(3) The receipt and counterfoil shall specify such of the several particulars shown in the form of receipt given in Schedule II to this Act as can be specified by the landlord at the time of payment:

Provided that the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe or sanction a modified form either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(4) If a receipt does not contain substantially the particulars required by this section, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be an acquittance in full of all demands for rent up to the date on which the receipt was given.

Tenant entitled to full discharge or statement of account at close of year.

57. (1) Where a landlord admits that all rent payable by a tenant to the end of the agricultural year has been paid, the tenant shall be entitled to receive from the landlord, free of charge, within three months after the end of the year, a receipt in full discharge of all rent falling due to the end of the year, signed by the landlord.

(2) Where the landlord does not so admit, the tenant shall be entitled, on paying a fee of four annas, to receive within three months after the end of the year a statement of account specifying the several particulars shown in the form of account given in Schedule II to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(3) The landlord shall prepare and retain a copy of the statement containing similar particulars.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 58—63.*)

Receipts and accounts.

Penalties and fine for withholding receipts and statements of account and failing to keep counterparts.

58. (*1*) If a landlord without reasonable cause refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant a receipt containing the particulars prescribed by section 56 for any rent paid by the tenant, the tenant may, within three months from the date of payment, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty, not exceeding double the amount or value of that rent, as the Court thinks fit.

(*2*) If a landlord without reasonable cause refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same either the receipt in full discharge or, if the tenant is not entitled to such a receipt, the statement of account for any year prescribed in section 57, the tenant may, within the next ensuing agricultural year, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding double the aggregate amount or value of all rent paid by the tenant to the landlord during the year for which the receipt or account should have been delivered.

(*3*) If a landlord without reasonable cause fails to prepare and retain a counterfoil or copy of a receipt or statement as required by either of the said sections, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Local Government to prepare forms of receipt and account.

59. (*1*) The Local Government shall cause to be prepared and kept for sale to landlords at all sub-divisional offices forms of receipts with counterfoils and of statements of account suitable for use under the foregoing sections.

(*2*) The forms may be sold in books with the leaves consecutively numbered or otherwise as the Local Government thinks fit.

Effect of receipt by registered proprietor, manager or mortgagee.

60. Where rent is due to the proprietor, manager or mortgagee of an estate, the receipt of the person registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876, as proprietor, manager or mortgagee of that estate, or of his agent authorized in that behalf, shall be a sufficient discharge for the rent; and the person liable for the rent shall not be entitled to plead in defence to a claim by the person so registered that the rent is due to any third person. VII (B.C.) of 1876.

But nothing in this section shall affect any remedy which any such third person may have against the registered proprietor, manager or mortgagee.

Deposit of rent.

Deposit of rent.

Application to deposit rent in Court.

61. (*1*) In any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) when a tenant tenders money on account of rent and the landlord refuses to receive it or refuses to grant a receipt for it;

(*b*) when a tenant bound to pay money on account of rent has reason to believe, owing to a tender having been refused or a receipt withheld on a previous occasion, that the person to whom his rent is payable will not be willing to receive it and to grant him a receipt for it; *Deposit of rent.*

(*c*) when the rent is payable to co-sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of the co-sharers for the money, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent on their behalf; or

(*d*) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt, as to who is entitled to receive the rent,

the tenant may present to the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the rent of his tenure or holding an application in writing for permission to deposit in the Court the full amount of the money then due.

(*2*) The application shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made; shall state—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*), the name of the person to whose credit the deposit is to be entered,

in case (*c*), the names of the sharers to whom the rent is due, or of so many of them as the tenant may be able to specify, and

in case (*d*), the names of the person to whom the rent was last paid and of the person or persons now claiming it;

shall be signed and verified, in the manner prescribed in section 52 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by the tenant, or, where he is not personally cognizant of the facts of the case, by some person so cognizant; and shall be accompanied by a fee of such amount as the Local Government, from time to time, by rule, directs. XIV of 1882.

Receipt granted by Court for rent deposited to be a valid acquittance.

62. (*1*) If it appears to the Court to which an application is made under the last foregoing section that the applicant is entitled under that section to deposit the rent, it shall receive the rent and give a receipt for it under the seal of the Court.

(*2*) A receipt given under this section shall operate as an acquittance for the amount of the rent payable by the tenant and deposited as aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as if that amount of rent had been received—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*) of the last foregoing section, by the person specified in the application as the person to whose credit the deposit was to be entered;

in case (*c*) of that section, by the co-sharers to whom the rent is due; and

in case (*d*) of that section, by the person entitled to the rent.

Notification of receipt of deposit.

63. (*1*) The Court receiving the deposit shall forthwith cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place at the Court-house a notification of the receipt thereof, containing a statement of all material particulars.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 64-69.)

Deposit of rent.

(2) If the amount of the deposit is not paid away under the next following section, within the period of fifteen days next following the date on which the notification is so affixed, the Court shall forthwith—

in cases (a) and (b) of section 61, cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be served, free of charge, on the person specified in the application as the person to whose credit the deposit was to be entered;

in case (c) of that section, cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be posted at the landlord's village-office or in some conspicuous place in the village in which the holding is situate; and

in case (d) of that section, cause a like notice to be served, free of charge, on every person who it has reason to believe claims or is entitled to the deposit.

Payment or refund of deposit.

64. (1) The Court may pay the amount of the deposit to any person appearing to it to be entitled to the same, or may, if it thinks fit, retain the amount pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

(2) The payment may, if the Local Government so direct, be made by postal money-order.

(3) If no payment is made under this section before the expiration of three years from the date on which a deposit is made, the amount deposited may, in the absence of any order of a Civil Court to the contrary, be repaid to the depositor upon his application and on his returning the receipt given by the Court with which the rent was deposited.

(4) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by a Court receiving a deposit under the foregoing sections; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid under this section.

Arrears of rent.

Arrears of rent.

Liability to sale for arrears in case of permanent tenure, holding at fixed rates or occupancy-holding.

65. Where a tenant is a permanent tenure-holder, a raiyat holding at fixed rates or an occupancy-raiyat, he shall not be liable to ejectment for arrears of rent, but his tenure or holding shall be liable to sale in execution of a decree for the rent thereof, and the rent shall be a first charge thereon.

Ejectment for arrears in other cases.

66. (1) When an arrear of rent remains due from a tenant not being a permanent tenure-holder, a raiyat holding at fixed rates or an occupancy-raiyat, at the end of the Bengali year where that year prevails, or at the end of the month of Jeyt where the Fasli or Amli year prevails, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for the recovery of the arrear or not, and whether he is entitled by the terms of any contract to eject the tenant for arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant. *Arrears of rent.*

(2) In a suit for ejectment for an arrear of rent a decree passed in favour of the plaintiff shall specify the amount of the arrear and of the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are paid into Court within fifteen days from the date of the decree, or, when the Court is closed on the fifteenth day, on the day upon which the Court reopens.

(3) The Court may for special reasons extend the period of fifteen days mentioned in this section.

Interest on arrears.

67. An arrear of rent shall bear simple interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the expiration of that quarter of the agricultural year in which the instalment falls due to the institution of the suit.

Power to award damages on rent withheld without reasonable cause, or to defendant improperly sued for rent.

68. (1) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the defendant has, without reasonable or probable cause, neglected or refused to pay the amount of rent due by him, the Court may award to the plaintiff, in addition to the amount decreed for rent and costs, such damages, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the amount of rent decreed, as it thinks fit:

Provided that interest shall not be decreed when damages are awarded under this section.

(2) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the plaintiff has instituted the suit without reasonable or probable cause, the Court may award to the defendant, by way of damages, such sum, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff, as it thinks fit.

Produce-rents.

Produce-rents.

Order for appraising or dividing produce.

69. (1) Where rent is taken by appraisement or division of the produce,—

(a) if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the appraisement or division, or

(b) if there is a dispute about the quantity, value or division of the produce,

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 70-75.)

the Collector may, on the application of either party, and on his depositing such sum on account of expenses as the Collector may require, make an order appointing such officer as he thinks fit to appraise or divide the produce.

(2) The Collector may, without such an application, make the like order in any case where in the opinion of the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate the making of the order would be likely to prevent a breach of the peace.

(3) Where a Collector makes an order under this section, he may, by order, prohibit the removal of the produce until the appraisement or division has been effected.

Procedure where officer appointed.

70. (1) When a Collector appoints an officer under the last foregoing section, the Collector may, in his discretion, direct the officer to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selection of those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the appraisement or division; and the officer shall conform to the instructions so given.

(2) The officer shall, before making an appraisement or division, give notice to the landlord and tenant of the time and place at which the appraisement or division will be made; but if either the landlord or the tenant fails to attend either personally or by agent, he may proceed *ex parte*.

(3) When the officer has made the appraisement or division, he shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Collector.

(4) The Collector shall consider the report, and, after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard and making such enquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass such order thereon as he thinks just.

(5) The Collector may, if he thinks fit, refer any question in dispute between the parties for the decision of a Civil Court, but, subject as aforesaid, his order shall be final and shall, on application to a Civil Court by the landlord or the tenant, be enforceable as a decree.

(6) Where the officer makes an appraisement, the appraisement papers shall be filed in the Collector's office.

Rights and liabilities as to possession of crop.

71. (1) Where rent is taken by appraisement of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the produce.

(2) Where rent is taken by division of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the whole produce until it is divided, but shall not be entitled to remove any portion of the produce from the threshing-floor at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due division thereof at the proper time. *Produce-rents.*

(3) In either case the tenant shall be entitled to cut and harvest the produce in due course of husbandry without any interference on the part of the landlord.

(4) If the tenant removes any portion of the produce at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due appraisement or division thereof at the proper time, the produce shall be deemed to have been as full as the fullest crop of the same description appraised in the neighbourhood on similar land for that harvest.

Liability for rent on change of landlord or after transfer of tenure or holding.

Tenant not liable to transferee of landlord's interest for rent paid to former landlord, without notice of the transfer.

72. (1) A tenant shall not, when his landlord's interest is transferred, be liable to the transferee for rent which became due after the transfer and was paid to the landlord whose interest was so transferred, unless the transferee has before the payment given notice of the transfer to the tenant. *Liability for rent on change of landlord or after transfer of tenure or holding.*

(2) Where there is more than one tenant paying rent to the landlord whose interest is transferred, a general notice from the transferee to the tenants published in the prescribed manner shall be a sufficient notice for the purposes of this section.

Liability for rent after transfer of occupancy-holding.

73. When an occupancy-raiyat transfers his holding without the consent of the landlord, the transferor and transferee shall be jointly and severally liable to the landlord for arrears of rent accruing due after the transfer, unless and until notice of the transfer is given to the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Illegal Cesses, &c.

Abwáb, &c., illegal.

74. All impositions upon tenants under the denomination of *abwáb*, *mahtut*, or other like appellations, in addition to the actual rent, shall be illegal, and all stipulations and reservations for the payment of such shall be void. *Illegal cesses, &c.*

Penalty for exaction by landlord from tenant of sum in excess of the rent payable.

75. Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, any sum of money or any portion of the produce of his land is exacted by his landlord in excess of the rent lawfully payable, may, within six months from the date of the exaction, institute a suit to recover from the landlord, in addition to the amount or value of what is so exacted, such sum by way of penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding

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(Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants.—Secs. 76—80.)

two hundred rupees; or, when double the amount or value of what is so exacted exceeds two hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AS TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Improvements.

Improvements.

Definition of "improvement."

76. (*1*) For the purposes of this Act, the term "improvement," used with reference to a raiyat's holding, shall mean any work which adds to the value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it.

(*2*) Until the contrary is shown, the following shall be presumed to be improvements within the meaning of this section:—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks, water-channels and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto; and

(*f*) the erection of a suitable dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

(*3*) But no work executed by the raiyat of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this Act if it substantially diminishes the value of his landlord's property.

Right to make improvements in case of holding at fixed rates and occupancy-holding.

77. (*1*) Where a raiyat holds at fixed rates or has an occupancy-right in his holding, neither the raiyat nor his landlord shall, as such, be entitled to prevent the other from making an improvement in respect of the holding, except on the ground that he is willing to make it himself.

(*2*) If both the raiyat and his landlord wish to make the same improvement, the raiyat shall have the prior right to make it, unless it affects another holding or other holdings under the same landlord. *Improvements.*

Collector to decide question as to right to make improvement, &c.

78. If a question arises between the raiyat and his landlord—

(*a*) as to the right to make an improvement, or

(*b*) as to whether a particular work is an improvement,

the Collector may, on the application of either party, decide the question, and his decision shall be final.

Right to make improvements in case of non-occupancy-holding.

79. (*1*) A non-occupancy-raiyat shall be entitled to construct, maintain and repair a well for the irrigation of his holding, with all works incidental thereto, and to erect a suitable dwelling-house for himself and his family, with all necessary out-offices; but shall not, except as aforesaid and as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make any other improvement in respect of his holding without his landlord's permission.

(*2*) A non-occupancy-raiyat who would, but for the want of his landlord's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of his holding, may, if he desires that the improvement be made, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

Registration of landlords' improvements.

80. (*1*) A landlord may, by application to such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may appoint, register any improvement which he has lawfully made or which has been lawfully made at his expense or which he has assisted a tenant in making.

(*2*) The application shall be in such form, shall contain such information, and shall be verified in such manner, by local inquiry or otherwise, as the Local Government from time to time by rule directs.

(*3*) The officer receiving the application may reject it if it has not been made within twelve months—

(*a*) in the case of improvements made before the commencement of this Act—from the commencement of this Act;

(*b*) in the case of improvements made after the commencement of this Act—from the date of the completion of the work.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants.—Secs. 81—86.*)

Improvements.

Application to record evidence as to improvement.

81. (*1*) If any landlord or tenant of a holding desires that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer, who shall thereupon, at a time and place of which notice shall be given to the parties, record the evidence, unless he considers that there are no reasonable grounds for making the application, or it is made to appear that the subject-matter thereof is under inquiry in a Civil Court.

(*2*) When any matter has been recorded under this section, the record thereof shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceedings between the landlord and tenant or any persons claiming under them.

Compensation for raiyats' improvements.

82. (*1*) Every raiyat who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which have been made in respect thereof in accordance with this Act by him, or by his predecessor in interest, and for which compensation has not already been paid.

(*2*) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a raiyat, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the raiyat for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejectment conditional on the payment of that amount to the raiyat.

(*3*) No compensation under this section for an improvement shall be claimable where the raiyat has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and he has obtained that advantage.

(*4*) Improvements made by a raiyat between the 2nd day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act.

(*5*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under this section for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

83. (*1*) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under the last foregoing section for an improvement, regard shall be had—

(*a*) to the amount by which the value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(*b*) to the condition of the improvement, and the probable duration of its effects;

(*c*) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement; *Improvements.*

(*d*) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the raiyat in consideration of the improvement; and

(*e*) in the case of a reclamation or of the conversion of unirrigated into irrigated land, to the length of time during which the raiyat has had the benefit of the improvement at an unenhanced rent.

(*2*) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the Court may, if the landlord and raiyat agree, direct that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.

Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.

84. A Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord of a holding, and on being satisfied that he is desirous of acquiring the holding or part thereof for some reasonable and sufficient purpose having relation to the good of the holding or of the estate in which it is comprised, including the use of the ground as building ground, or for any religious, educational or charitable purpose, *Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.*

and on being satisfied on the certificate of the Collector that the purpose is reasonable and sufficient,

authorise the acquisition thereof by the landlord upon such conditions as the Court may think fit, and require the tenant to sell his interest in the whole or such part of the holding to the landlord upon such terms as may be approved by the Court, including full compensation to the tenant.

Sub-letting.

Restrictions on sub-letting.

85. (*1*) If a raiyat sub-lets otherwise than by a registered instrument, the sub-lease shall not be valid against his landlord unless made with the landlord's consent. *Sub-letting.*

(*2*) A sub-lease by a raiyat shall not be admitted to registration if it purports to create a term exceeding nine years.

(*3*) Where a raiyat has, without the consent of his landlord, granted a sub-lease by an instrument registered before the commencement of this Act, the sub-lease shall not be valid for more than nine years from the commencement of this Act.

Surrender and abandonment.

Surrender.

86. (*1*) A raiyat not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding. *Surrender and abandonment.*

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants.—Secs. 87-90.)

Surrender and abandonment.

(2) But, notwithstanding the surrender, the raiyat shall be liable to indemnify the landlord against any loss of the rent of the holding for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender, unless he gives to his landlord, at least three months before he surrenders, notice of his intention to surrender.

(3) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding, the Court shall in the following cases for the purposes of sub-section (2) presume, until the contrary is shown, that such notice was so given, namely :—

(a) if the raiyat takes a new holding in the same village from the same landlord during the agricultural year next following the surrender;

(b) if the raiyat ceases, at least three months before the end of the agricultural year at the end of which the surrender is made, to reside in the village in which the surrendered holding is situate.

(4) The raiyat may, if he thinks fit, cause the notice to be served through the Civil Court within the jurisdiction of which the holding or any portion of it is situate.

(5) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding, the landlord may enter on the holding and either let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

(6) When a holding is subject to an incumbrance secured by a registered instrument, the surrender of the holding shall not be valid unless it is made with the consent of the landlord and the incumbrancer.

(7) Save as provided in the last foregoing sub-section, nothing in this section shall affect any arrangement by which a raiyat and his landlord may arrange for a surrender of the whole or a part of the holding.

Abandonment.

87. (1) If a raiyat voluntarily abandons his residence without notice to his landlord and without arranging for payment of his rent as it falls due, and ceases to cultivate his holding either by himself or by some other person, the landlord may, at any time after the expiration of the agricultural year in which the raiyat so abandons and ceases to cultivate, enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

(2) Before a landlord enters under this section, he shall file a notice in the prescribed form in the Collector's office stating that he has treated the holding as abandoned and is about to enter on it accordingly; and the Collector shall cause the notice to be published in such manner as the Local Government, by rule, directs.

(3) When a landlord enters under this section, the raiyat shall be entitled to institute a suit for recovery of possession of the land at any time not later than the expiration of two years, or, in the case of a non-occupancy-raiyat, six months, from the date of the publication of the notice; and thereupon the Court may, on being satisfied that the raiyat did not voluntarily abandon his holding, order recovery of possession on such terms, if any, with respect to compensation to persons injured and payment of arrears of rent as to the Court may seem just.

Surrender and abandonment.

(4) Where the whole or part of a holding has been sub-let by a registered instrument, the landlord shall, before entering under this section on the holding, offer the whole holding to the sub-lessee for the remainder of the term of the sub-lease at the rent paid by the raiyat who has ceased to cultivate the holding, and on condition of the sub-lessee paying up all arrears due from that raiyat. If the sub-lessee refuses or neglects within a reasonable time to accept the offer, the landlord may avoid the sub-lease and may enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or cultivate it himself as provided in sub-sections (1) and (2).

Sub-division of tenancy.

Division of tenancy not binding on landlord without his consent.

88. A division of a tenure or holding, or distribution of the rent payable in respect thereof, shall not be binding on the landlord unless it is made with his consent in writing.

Sub-division of tenancy.

Ejectment.

No ejectment except in execution of decree.

89. No tenant shall be ejected from his tenure or holding except in execution of a decree.

Ejectment.

Measurements.

Landlord's right to measure land.

90. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section and any contract, a landlord may, by himself, or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, enter on and measure all land comprised in his estate or tenure, other than land exempt from the payment of revenue.

(2) A landlord shall not, without the consent of the tenant, or the written permission of the Collector, be entitled to measure land more than once in ten years, except in the following cases (namely) :—

(a) where the area of the tenure or holding is liable, by reason of alluvion or diluvion, to vary from year to year, and the rent payable depends on the area;

(b) where the area under cultivation is liable to vary from year to year and the rent payable depends on the area under cultivation;

(c) where the landlord is a purchaser otherwise than by voluntary transfer and not more than two years have elapsed since the date of his entry under the purchase.

Measurements.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants.—Secs. 91-98.*)

Measurements.

(3) The ten years shall be computed from the date of the last measurement, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.

Power for Court to order tenant to attend and point out boundaries.

91. (1) Where a landlord desires to measure any land which he is entitled to measure under the last foregoing section, the Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord, make an order requiring the tenant to attend and point out the boundaries of the land.

(2) If the tenant refuses or neglects to comply with the order, a map or other record of the boundaries and measurements of the land, prepared under the direction of the landlord at the time when the tenant was directed to attend, shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Standard of measurement.

92. (1) Every measurement of land made by order of a Civil Court, or of a Revenue-officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and tenant, shall be made by the acre, unless the Court or Revenue-officer directs that it be made by any other specified standard.

(2) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any local measure other than the acre, the acre shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit or proceeding.

(3) The Local Government may, after local enquiry, make rules declaring for any local area the standard or standards of measurement locally in use in that area, and every declaration so made shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Managers.

Managers.

Power to call upon co-owners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager.

93. When any dispute exists between co-owners of an estate or tenure as to the management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue,

(a) inconvenience to the public, or

(b) injury to private rights,

the District Judge may, on the application in case (a) of the Collector, and in case (b) of any one having an interest in the estate or tenure, direct a notice to be served on all the co-owners, calling on them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager:

Provided that a co-owner of an estate or tenure shall not be entitled to apply under this section unless he is actually in possession of the interest he claims, and, if he is a co-owner of an estate, unless his name and the extent of his interest are registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876.

VII (B.C.) of 1876.

Power to order them to appoint a manager if cause is not shown.

94. If the co-owners fail to show cause as aforesaid within one month after service of a notice under the last foregoing section, the District Judge may make an order directing them to appoint a common manager, and a copy of the order shall be served on any co-owner who did not appear before it was made.

Managers.

Power to appoint manager if order is not obeyed.

95. If the co-owners do not, within such period, not being less than one month after the making of an order under the last foregoing section, as the District Judge may fix in this behalf, or, where the order has been served as directed by that section, within a like period after such service, appoint a common manager and report the appointment for the information of the District Judge, the District Judge may, unless it is shown to his satisfaction that there is a prospect of a satisfactory arrangement being made within a reasonable time,—

(a) direct that the estate or tenure be managed by the Court of Wards in any case in which the Court of Wards consents to undertake the management thereof; or

(b) in any case appoint a manager.

Power to nominate person to act in all cases under clause (b) of last section.

96. The Local Government may nominate a person for any local area to manage all estates and tenures within that local area for which it may be necessary to appoint a manager under clause (b) of the last foregoing section; and, when any person has been so nominated, no other person shall be appointed manager under that clause by the District Judge, unless in the case of any estate the Judge thinks fit to appoint one of the co-owners themselves as manager.

The Court of Wards Act, 1879, applicable to management by Court of Wards.

97. In any case in which the Court of Wards undertakes under section 95 the management of an estate or tenure, so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to the management.

IX (B.C.) of 1879.

Provisions applicable to manager.

98. (1) A manager appointed under section 95 may, if the District Judge thinks fit, be remunerated by a fixed salary or percentage of the money collected by him as manager, or partly in one way and partly in the other, as the District Judge from time to time directs.

(2) He shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duties as the District Judge directs.

(3) He shall, subject to the control of the District Judge, have, for the purposes of management, the same powers as the co-owners jointly might but for his appointment have exercised, and the co-owners shall not exercise any such power

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(*Chapter X.—Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents.—Secs. 99-104.*)

Managers.

(*4*) He shall deal with and distribute the profits in accordance with the orders of the District Judge.

(*5*) He shall keep regular accounts, and allow the co-owners or any of them to inspect and take copies of those accounts.

(*6*) He shall pass his accounts at such period and in such form as the District Judge may direct.

(*7*) He may make any application which the proprietors could make under section 103.

(*8*) He shall be removable by the order of the District Judge, and not otherwise.

Power to restore management to co-owners.

99. When an estate or tenure has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a manager has been appointed for the same under section 95, the District Judge may at any time direct that the management of it be restored to the co-owners, if he is satisfied that the management will be conducted by them without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights.

Power to make rules.

100. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules defining the powers and duties of managers under the foregoing sections.

CHAPTER X.

RECORD-OF-RIGHTS AND SETTLEMENT OF RENTS.

Power to order survey and preparation of record-of-rights.

101. (*1*) The Local Government may, in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that a survey be made, and a record-of-rights be prepared, in respect of the lands in a local area by a Revenue-officer.

(*2*) The cases in which an order may be made under this section without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council are the following (namely) :—

(*a*) where the landlord or a large proportion of the landlords or of the tenants applies for such an order and deposits, or gives security for, such amount, for the payment of expenses, as the Local Government directs;

(*b*) where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally;

(*c*) where the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure which belongs to or is managed by the Government or the Court of Wards; and

(*d*) where a settlement of revenue is being made in respect of the local area.

(*3*) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made.

Particulars to be recorded.

102. Where an order is made under the last foregoing section, the particulars to be recorded shall be specified in the order, and may include, either without or in addition to other particulars, some or all of the following, namely :—

(*a*) the name of each tenant;

(*b*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure;

(*c*) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him;

(*d*) the name of his landlord;

(*e*) the rent payable;

(*f*) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise;

(*g*) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases;

(*h*) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

Power for Revenue-officer to record particulars on application of proprietor or tenure-holder.

103. On the application of a proprietor or tenure-holder, and on his depositing or giving security for the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record the particulars specified in the last foregoing section with respect to the estate or tenure or any part thereof.

Procedure as to recording or settling rents.

104. (*1*) When, in any proceeding under this chapter, it does not appear that the tenant is holding land in excess of or less than that for which he is paying rent, and neither the landlord nor the tenant applies for a settlement of rent, the officer shall record the rent payable by the tenant, and the land in respect of which the rent is payable.

(*2*) When it appears that a tenant is holding land in excess of, or less than, that for which he is

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter X.—Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents.—Secs. 105-112.)

paying rent, or either the landlord or the tenant applies for a settlement of rent, or in any case under section 101, sub-section (2), clause (d), the officer shall settle a fair and equitable rent in respect of the land held by the tenant.

(3) In settling rents under this section, the officer shall presume, until the contrary is proved, that the existing rent is fair and equitable, and shall have regard to the rules laid down in this Act for the guidance of the Civil Court in increasing or reducing rents, as the case may be.

Publication of record.

105. (1) When the Revenue-officer has completed a record made under this chapter, he shall cause a draft thereof to be locally published in the prescribed manner and for the prescribed period, and shall receive and consider any objection which may be made to any entry therein during the period of publication.

(2) After the expiration of this period the Revenue-officer shall finally frame the record, and shall cause it to be locally published in the prescribed manner, and the publication shall be conclusive evidence that the record has been duly made under this chapter.

Procedure in case of dispute as to entries in record.

106. If at any time before the final publication of the record under the last foregoing section a dispute arises as to the correctness of any entry (not being an entry of a rent settled under this chapter), or as to the propriety of any omission, which the Revenue-officer proposes to make or has made therein or therefrom, the Revenue-officer shall hear and decide the dispute.

Procedure to be adopted by Revenue-officer.

107. In all proceedings for the settlement of rents under this chapter, and in all proceedings under the last foregoing section, the Revenue-officer shall, subject to rules made by the Local Government under this Act, adopt the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of suits, and his decision in every such proceeding shall have the force of a decree.

XIV of 1882

Appeals from decisions of Revenue-officers.

108. (1) The Local Government shall appoint one or more persons to be a Special Judge or Special Judges for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions of Revenue-officers under this chapter.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Special Judge from the decision of a Revenue-officer under this chapter, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to appeals shall, as nearly as may be, apply to all such appeals.

XIV of 1882.

(3) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Civil Procedure, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the decision of a Special Judge in any case under section 106 as if he were a Court subordinate to the High Court within the meaning of the first section of that chapter:

XIV of 1882

Provided that, if in a second appeal the High Court alters the decision of the Special Judge in respect of any of the particulars with reference to which the rent of any tenure or holding has been settled, the Court may settle a new rent for the tenure or holding, but in so doing shall be guided by the rents of the other tenures or holdings of the same class comprised in the same record as ascertained or settled under section 104.

Undisputed entries in record to be presumptive evidence.

109. (1) Every record made under this chapter shall distinguish between the disputed and the undisputed entries therein.

(2) Every undisputed entry in the record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

Time at which settlement of rent is to take effect.

110. When any rent is settled under this chapter, the settlement shall take effect from the beginning of the agricultural year next after the final publication of the record.

Stay of proceedings in Civil Court during preparation of record.

111. When an order has been made under section 101,—

(a) a Civil Court shall not, until the final publication of the record, entertain a suit or application for the alteration of the rent or the determination of the status of any tenant in the area to which the order applies; and

(b) the High Court may, if it thinks fit, transfer to the Revenue-officer any proceedings pending in a Civil Court for the alteration of any such rent or for the determination of any of the matters specified or referred to in section 102.

Power to authorize a special settlement in special cases.

112. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, on being satisfied that the exercise of the powers hereinafter mentioned is necessary in the interests of public order or of the local welfare, invest a Revenue-officer acting under this chapter with the following powers or either of them, namely:—

(a) power to settle all rents;

(b) power, when settling rents, to reduce rents if in the opinion of the officer the maintenance of existing rents would on any ground, whether specified in this Act or not, be unfair or inequitable.

(2) The powers given under this section may be made exercisable within a specified area either generally or with reference to specified cases or classes of cases.

(3) When the Local Government takes any action under this section, the settlement-record prepared by the Revenue-officer shall not take effect until it has been finally confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chaper XI.—Record of Proprietors' Private Lands.—Secs. 113—120.)

(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Sec. 121.)

Period for which rents as settled are to remain unaltered.

113. When the rent of a tenure or holding is settled under this chapter, it shall not, except on the ground of a landlord's improvement or of a subsequent alteration in the area of the tenure or holding, be enhanced, in the case of a tenure or an occupancy-holding for fifteen years, and, in the case of a non-occupancy-holding, if the rent is settled in any case under section 112 or on the application of the landlord under section 104, for five years. The periods of fifteen and five years shall be counted from the date of the final publication of the record.

Expenses of proceedings under chapter.

114. Where an order is made under this chapter in any case except under section 101, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*), the expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in any local area, or such part of those expenses as the Local Government may direct, shall be defrayed by the landlords and tenants of land in that local area, in such proportions as the Local Government, having regard to all the circumstances of each case, may determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable by the Government from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due by him.

Presumption as to fixity of rent not to apply where record has been prepared.

115. When the particulars mentioned in section 102, clause (*b*), have been recorded under this chapter in respect of any tenancy, the presumption under section 50 shall not thereafter apply to that tenancy.

CHAPTER XI.

RECORD OF PROPRIETORS' PRIVATE LANDS.

Saving as to khámár land.

116. Nothing in Chapter V shall confer a right of occupancy in, and nothing in Chapter VI shall apply to, a proprietor's private lands known in Bengal as khámár, nij or nij-jot, and in Behar as zirát, nij, sír or kamat, where any such land is held under a lease for a term of years or under a lease from year to year.

Power for Government to order survey and record of proprietor's private lands.

117. The Local Government may, from time to time, make an order directing a Revenue-officer to make a survey and record of all the lands in a specified local area which are a proprietor's private lands within the meaning of the last foregoing section.

Power for Revenue-officer to record private land on application of proprietor or tenant.

118. In the case of any land alleged to be a proprietor's private land, on the application of the proprietor or of any tenant of the land, and on his depositing the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record whether the land is or is not a proprietor's private land.

Procedure for recording private land.

119. When a Revenue-officer proceeds under either of the two last foregoing sections, the provisions of sections 105 to 109, both inclusive, shall apply.

Rules for determination of proprietor's private land.

120. (*1*) The Revenue-officer shall record as a proprietor's private land—

(*a*) land which is proved to have been cultivated as khámár, zirát, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour for twelve continuous years immediately before the passing of this Act, and

(*b*) cultivated land which is recognized by village usage as proprietor's khámár, zirát, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat.

(*2*) In determining whether any other land ought to be recorded as a proprietor's private land, the officer shall have regard to local custom, and to the question whether the land was before the second day of March, 1883, specifically let as proprietor's private land, and to any other evidence that may be produced; but shall presume that land is not a proprietor's private land until the contrary is shown.

(*3*) If any question arises in a Civil Court as to whether land is or is not a proprietor's private land, the Court shall have regard to the rules laid down in this section for the guidance of Revenue-officers.

CHAPTER XII.

DISTRAINT.

Cases in which an application for distraint may be made.

121. Where an arrear of rent is due to the landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat, and has not been due for more than a year, and no security has been accepted therefor by the landlord, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law, present an application to the Civil Court requesting the Court to recover the arrear by distraining, while in the possession of the cultivator,—

(*a*) any crops or other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) any crops or other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding, or on a threshing-floor or place for treading out grain, or the like, whether in the fields or within a homestead:

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Secs. 122-126.)

Provided that an application shall not be made under this section—

(1) by a proprietor or manager as defined under the Land Registration Act, 1876, or a mortgagee of such a proprietor or manager, unless his name and the extent of his interest in the land in respect of which the arrear is due have been registered under the provisions of that Act; or

VII (B.C.) of 1876.

(2) for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the holding in the preceding agricultural year, unless that sum is payable under a written contract or in consequence of a proceeding under this Act or an enactment hereby repealed; or

(3) in respect of the produce of any part of the holding which the tenant has sub-let with the written consent of the landlord.

Form of application.

122. (1) Every application under the last foregoing section shall specify—

(a) the holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, and the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification;

(b) the name of the tenant;

(c) the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed;

(d) the amount of the arrear, with the interest, if any, claimed thereon, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the contract, or proceeding, as the case may be, under which that amount is payable;

(e) the nature and approximate value of the produce to be distrained;

(f) the place where it is to be found, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification; and

(g) if it is standing or ungathered, the time at which it is likely to be cut or gathered.

(2) The application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of plaints.

XIV of 1882.

Procedure on receipt of application.

123. (1) The applicant shall, at the time of filing an application under the foregoing sections, file in Court such documentary evidence (if any) as he may consider necessary for the purposes of the application.

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, examine the applicant, and shall, with as little delay as possible, admit the application or reject it, or permit the applicant to furnish additional evidence in support of it.

(3) Where a Court cannot forthwith admit or reject an application under sub-section (2), it may, if it thinks fit, make an order prohibiting the removal of the produce specified in the application pending the execution of an order for distraining the same or the rejection of the application.

(4) When an order for distraining any produce is made under this section at a considerable time before the produce is likely to be cut or gathered, the Court may suspend the execution of the order for such time as it thinks fit, and may, if it thinks fit, make a further order prohibiting the removal of the produce pending the execution of the order for distraint.

Execution of order for distraint.

124. If an application is admitted under the last foregoing section, the Court shall depute an officer to distrain the produce specified therein, or such portion of that produce as it thinks fit; and the officer shall proceed to the place where the produce is, and distrain the produce by taking charge of it himself or placing some other person in charge of it in his behalf, and publishing a notification of the distraint in accordance with rules to that effect to be made by the High Court:

Provided that produce which from its nature does not admit of being stored shall not be distrained under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time when it would be fit for reaping or gathering.

Service of demand and account.

125. (1) The distraining officer shall, at the time of making the distraint, serve on the defaulter a written demand for the arrear due, and the costs incurred in making the distraint, with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the distraint is made.

(2) Where the distraining officer has reason to believe that a person other than the defaulter is the owner of the property distrained, he shall serve copies of the demand and account on that person likewise.

(3) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally; but if a person on whom they are to be served absconds or conceals himself, or cannot otherwise be found, the officer shall affix copies of the demand and account on a conspicuous part of the outside of the house in which he usually resides.

Right to reap, &c., produce.

126. (1) A distraint under this chapter shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

(2) If the person entitled to do so fails to do so at the proper time, the distraining officer shall cause any standing crops or ungathered products

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Secs. 127—136.)

distrained to be reaped or gathered when ripe, and stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used for the purpose, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood, or shall do whatever else may be necessary for the due preservation of the same.

(3) In either case the distrained property shall remain in the charge of the distraining officer, or of some other person appointed by him in this behalf.

Sale proclamation to be issued unless demand is satisfied.

127. (1) Unless the demand, with all costs of the distraint, be immediately satisfied, the distraining officer shall issue a proclamation specifying the particulars of the property distrained and the demand for which it is distrained, and notifying that he will, at a place and on a day specified, not being less than three or more than seven days after the time of making the distraint, sell the distrained property by public auction :

Provided that when the crops or products distrained from their nature admit of being stored but have not yet been stored, the day of the sale shall be so fixed as to admit of their being made ready for storing before its arrival.

(2) The proclamation shall be stuck up on a conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate for which the arrears of rent are claimed.

Place of sale.

128. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort if the distraining officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

When produce may be sold standing.

129. (1) Crops or products which from their nature admit of being stored shall not be sold before they are reaped or gathered and are ready for storing.

(2) Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter on the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and reaping or gathering them.

Manner of sale.

130. The property shall be sold by public auction, in one or more lots as the officer holding the sale may think advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distraint and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distraint shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

Postponement of sale.

131. If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) is not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or a person authorised to act in his behalf, applies to have the sale postponed till the next day, or (if a market is held at the place of sale) the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until that day, and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the property.

Payment of purchase-money.

132. The price of every lot shall be paid at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale directs, and in default of such payment the property shall be put up again and sold.

Certificate to be given to purchaser.

133. When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

134. (1) From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this chapter, the officer holding the sale shall pay the costs of the distraint and sale, calculated on a scale of charges prescribed by rules to be made, from time to time, by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale; and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

Certain persons may not purchase.

135. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Procedure where demand is paid before the sale.

136. (1) If at any time after a distraint has been made under this chapter, and before the sale of the distrained property, the defaulter, or the owner of the distrained property where he is not the defaulter, deposits in the Court issuing the order of distraint, or in the hands of the distraining officer, the amount specified in the demand served under section 125, with all costs which may have been incurred after the service of the demand, the Court or officer, as the case may be, shall grant a receipt for the same and the distraint shall forthwith be withdrawn.

(2) When the distraining officer receives the deposit, he shall forthwith pay it into the Court.

(3) A receipt granted under this section to an owner of distrained property not being the defaulter shall afford a full protection to him against any subsequent claim for the arrears of rent on account of which the distraint was made.

(4) After the expiration of one month from the date of a deposit being made under this section,

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(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Secs. 137-142.)

(Chapter XIV.—Judicial Procedure.—Secs. 143-144.)

the Court shall pay therefrom to the applicant for distraint the amount due to him, unless in the meanwhile the owner of the property distrained has instituted a suit against the applicant contesting the legality of the distraint and claiming compensation in respect of the same.

(5) A landlord shall not be deemed to have consented to his tenant's sub-letting the holding or any part thereof merely by reason of his having received an amount deposited under this section by an inferior tenant.

Amount paid by under-tenant for his lessor may be deducted from rent.

137. (1) When an inferior tenant, on his property being lawfully distrained under this chapter for the default of a superior tenant, makes any payment under the last foregoing section, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount of that payment from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of an inferior tenant making a payment under the last foregoing section to institute a suit for the recovery from the defaulter of any portion of the amount paid which he has not deducted under this section.

Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlords.

138. When land is sub-let, and any conflict arises under this chapter between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

Distraint of property which is under attachment.

139. When any conflict arises between an order for distraint issued under this chapter and an order issued by a Civil Court for the attachment or sale of the property which is the subject of the distraint, the order for distraint shall prevail; but, if the property is sold under that order, the surplus proceeds of the sale shall not be paid under section 134 to the owner of the property without the sanction of the Court by which the order of attachment or sale was issued.

Suit for compensation for wrongful distraint.

140. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Civil Court under this chapter; but any person whose property is distrained on an application made under section 121 in any case in which such an application is not permitted by that section may institute a suit against the applicant for the recovery of compensation.

Power for Local Government to authorize distraint in certain cases.

141. (1) When the Local Government is of opinion that in any local area or in any class of cases it would, by reason of the character of the cultivation or the habits of the cultivators, be impracticable for a landlord to realize his rent by an application under this chapter, to the Civil Court, it may, from time to time, by order, authorize the landlord to distrain, by himself or his agent, any produce for the distraint of which he would be entitled to apply under this chapter to the Civil Court:

Provided that every person distraining any produce under such authorization shall proceed in the manner prescribed by section 124, and shall forthwith give notice, in such form as the High Court may, by rule, prescribe, to the Civil Court having jurisdiction to entertain an application for distraining the produce, and that Court shall, with no avoidable delay, depute an officer to take charge of the produce distrained.

(2) When an officer of the Court has taken charge of any distrained produce under this section, the proceedings shall thereafter be conducted in all respects as if he had distrained it under section 124.

(3) The Local Government may at any time rescind any order made by it under this section.

Power for High Court to make rules.

142. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure in all cases under this chapter.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

Power to modify Civil Procedure Code in its application to landlord and tenant suits.

143. (1) The High Court may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act declaring that any portions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to suits between landlord and tenant as such or to any specified classes of such suits, or shall apply to them subject to modifications specified in the rules.

(2) Subject to any rules so made, and subject also to the other provisions of this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to all such suits. XIV of 1882.

Jurisdiction in proceedings under Act.

144. (1) The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall, for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen XIV of 1882. within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the possession of the tenure or holding in connection with which the suit is brought.

(2) When under this Act a Civil Court is authorized to make an order on the application of a landlord or a tenant, the application shall be made to the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the possession of the tenure or holding in connection with which the application is brought.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XIII.—Judicial Procedure.—Secs. 145-151.)

Náibs or gumáshtas to be recognized agents.

145 Every náib or gumáshta of a landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord shall, for the purposes of every such suit or application, be deemed to be the recognized agent of the landlord within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the landlord may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending, or in which the application is made.

XIV of 1882

Special register of suits.

XIV of 1882

146. The particulars referred to in section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in the case of such suits, instead of being entered in the register of civil suits prescribed by that section, be entered in a special register to be kept by each Civil Court, in such form as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

Successive rent-suits.

XIV of 1882.

147. Subject to the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure, where a landlord has instituted a suit against a raiyat for the recovery of any rent of his holding, the landlord shall not institute another suit against him for the recovery of any rent of that holding until after three months from the date of the institution of the previous suit.

Procedure in rent-suits.

148. The following rules shall apply to suits for the recovery of rent:—

(*a*) sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 129, 305, and 320 to 326 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any such suit:

XIV of 1882.

(*b*) the plaint shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the situation, designation, extent and boundaries of the land held by the tenant; or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the extent or boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification:

XIV of 1882.

(*c*) the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit, unless the Court is of opinion that the summons should be for the settlement of issues only:

(*d*) the service of the summons may, if the High Court by rule, either generally, or specially for any local area, so directs, be effected, either in addition to, or in substitution for, any other mode of service, by forwarding the summons by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866; when a summons is so forwarded in a letter, and it is proved that the letter was duly posted and registered, the Court may presume that the summons has been duly served:

XIV of 1866.

(*e*) a written statement shall not be filed without the leave of the Court:

(*f*) the rules for recording the evidence of witnesses prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, whether an appeal is allowed or not:

XIV of 1882

(*g*) the Court may, when passing the decree, order on the oral application of the decree-holder the execution thereof, unless it is a decree for ejectment for arrears:

(*h*) notwithstanding anything contained in section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree unless the landlord's interest in the land has become and is vested in him.

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to third person.

149. (*1*) When a defendant admits that money is due from him on account of rent, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

(*2*) Where such a payment is made, the Court shall forthwith cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person.

(*3*) Unless the third person within three months from the receipt of the notice institutes a suit against the plaintiff and therein obtains an order restraining payment out of the money, it shall be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover from the plaintiff money paid to him under sub-section (*3*).

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to landlord.

150. When a defendant admits that money is due from him to the plaintiff on account of rent, but pleads that the amount claimed is in excess of the amount due, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

Provision as to payment of portion of money.

151. When a defendant is liable to pay money into Court under either of the two last foregoing sections, if the Court thinks that there are sufficient reasons for so ordering, it may take cognizance of the defendant's plea on his paying into Court such reasonable portion of the money as the Court directs.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XIII.—Judicial Procedure.—Secs. 152-156.)

Court to grant receipt.

152. When a defendant pays money into Court under either of the said sections, the Court shall give the defendant a receipt, and the receipt so given shall operate as an acquittance in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been given by the plaintiff or the third person as the case may be.

Appeals in rent-suits.

153. An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in any suit instituted by a landlord for the recovery of rent where—

(*a*) the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

(*b*) the decree or order is passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees;

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant, or a question of the amount of rent annually payable by a tenant:

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, if it appears that the judicial officer has exercised a jurisdiction not vested in him by law, or has failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or has acted in the exercise of his jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity; and may pass such order as the District Judge thinks fit.

Date from which decree for enhancement takes effect.

154. A decree for enhancement of rent under this Act, if passed in a suit instituted in the first eight months of an agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next following; and, if passed in a suit instituted in the last four months of the agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next but one following; but nothing in this section shall prevent the Court from fixing, for special reasons, a later date from which any such decree shall take effect.

Relief against forfeitures.

155. (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant, on the ground—

(*a*) that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*b*) that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment,

shall not be entertained unless the landlord has served, in the prescribed manner, a notice on the tenant specifying the particular misuse or breach complained of, and, where the misuse or breach is capable of remedy, requiring the tenant to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the misuse or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the misuse or breach, and whether, in the opinion of the Court, the misuse or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the misuse or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(*3*) The Court may, from time to time, for special reasons, extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (*2*).

(*4*) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the misuse or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the misuse or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

Rights of ejected raiyats in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

156. The following rules shall apply in the case of every raiyat ejected from a holding:—

(*a*) when the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the value of the crops as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment;

(*b*) when the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment, together with reasonable interest on that value;

(*c*) but a raiyat shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section where, after the commencement of pro-

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XIV.—Sale for Arrears under Decree.—Secs. 157—162.)

ceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage;

(*d*) if the landlord elects under this section to allow a raiyat to retain possession of the land, the raiyat shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court executing the decree for ejectment may deem reasonable.

Power for Court to fix fair rent as alternative to ejectment.

157. When a plaintiff institutes a suit for the ejectment of a trespasser he may, if he thinks fit, claim as alternative relief that the defendant be declared liable to pay for the land in his possession a fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Court, and the Court may grant such relief accordingly.

Application to determine incidents of tenancy.

158. (*1*) The Court having jurisdiction to determine a suit for the possession of land may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant of the land, determine all or any of the following matters, (namely) :—

(*a*) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land;

(*b*) the name and description of the tenant thereof (if any) ;

(*c*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat, or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure; and

(*d*) the rent payable by him at the time of the application.

(*2*) If, in the opinion of the Court, any of these matters cannot be satisfactorily determined without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize in that behalf by rule made under section 392 of the said Code.

XIV of 1882.

(*3*) The order on any application under this section shall have the effect of, and be subject to the like appeal as, a decree.

CHAPTER XIV.

SALE FOR ARREARS UNDER DECREE.

General powers of purchaser as to avoidance of incumbrances.

159. Where a tenure or holding is sold in execution of a decree for arrears due in respect thereof, the purchaser shall take subject to the interests defined in this chapter as "protected interests", but with power to annul the interests defined in this chapter as "incumbrances":

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) a registered and notified incumbrance within the meaning of this chapter shall not be so annulled except in the case hereinafter mentioned in that behalf;

(*b*) the power to annul shall be exercisable only in manner by this chapter directed.

Protected interests.

160. The following shall be deemed to be protected interests within the meaning of this chapter :—

(*a*) any under-tenure existing from the time of the Permanent Settlement;

(*b*) any under-tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) any lease of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) any right of occupancy;

(*e*) the right of a non-occupancy-raiyat to hold for five years at a rent fixed under Chapter VI by a Court, or under Chapter X by a Revenue-officer;

(*f*) any right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*g*) any right or interest which the landlord at whose instance the tenure or holding is sold, or his predecessor in title, has expressly and in writing given the tenant for the time being permission to create.

Meaning of "incumbrance" and "registered and notified incumbrance."

161. For the purposes of this chapter—

(*a*) the term "incumbrance", used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created by the tenant on his tenure or holding or in limitation of his own interest therein, and not being a protected interest as defined in the last foregoing section;

(*b*) the term "registered and notified incumbrance", used with reference to a tenure or holding sold or liable to sale in execution of a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect thereof, means an incumbrance created by a registered instrument of which a copy has, not less than three months before the accrual of the arrear, been served on the landlord in manner hereinafter provided.

Application for sale of tenure or holding.

162. When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a tenure or holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attach-

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XIV.—Sale for Arrears under Decree.—Secs. 163-167.)

ment and sale of the tenure or holding in execution of the decree, he shall produce a statement showing the parganá, estate and village in which the land comprised in the tenure or holding is situate, the yearly rent payable for the same and the total amount recoverable under the decree.

IV of 1882.

Order of attachment and proclamation of sale to be issued simultaneously

163. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, when the decree-holder makes the application mentioned in the last foregoing section, the Court shall, if under section 245 of the said Code it admits the application and orders execution of the decree as applied for, issue simultaneously the order of attachment and the proclamation required by section 287 of the said Code.

(*2*) The proclamation shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in section 287 of the said Code, announce—

(*a*) in the case of a tenure or a holding of a raiyat holding at fixed rates, that the tenure or holding will first be put up to auction subject to the registered and notified incumbrances, and will be sold subject to those incumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day, of which due notice will be given, with power to annul all incumbrances; and

(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances.

(*3*) The proclamation shall, besides being made in the manner prescribed by section 289 of the said Code, be published by fixing up a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the land comprised in the tenure or holding ordered to be sold, and shall also be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 290 of the said Code, the sale shall not, without the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days, calculated from the date on which the copy of the proclamation has been fixed up on the land comprised in the tenure or holding ordered to be sold.

Sale of tenure or holding subject to registered and notified incumbrances, and effect thereof.

164. (*1*) When a tenure or a holding at fixed rates has been advertised for sale under the last foregoing section, it shall be put up to auction, subject to registered and notified incumbrances; and, if the bidding reaches a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, including the costs of sale, the tenure or holding shall be sold subject to such incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 167, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance upon the tenure or holding not being a registered and notified incumbrance.

Sale of tenure or holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

165. (*1*) If the bidding for a tenure or a holding at fixed rates put up to auction under the last foregoing section does not reach a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs as aforesaid, and if the decree-holder thereupon desires that the tenure or holding be sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, the officer holding the sale shall adjourn the sale and make a fresh proclamation under section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, announcing that the tenure or holding will be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances upon a future day specified therein, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the postponement; and upon that day the tenure or holding shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 167, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the tenure or holding.

Sale of occupancy-holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

166. (*1*) When an occupancy-holding has been advertised for sale under section 163, it shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by the next following section, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the holding.

Procedure for annulling incumbrances under the foregoing sections.

167. (*1*) A purchaser having power to annul an incumbrance under any of the foregoing sections and desiring to annul the same, may, within one year from the date of the sale or the date on which he first has notice of the incumbrance, whichever is later, present to the Collector an application in writing, requesting him to serve on the incumbrancer a notice declaring that the incumbrance is annulled.

(*2*) Every such application must be accompanied by such fee for the service of the notice as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf.

(*3*) When an application for service of a notice is made to the Collector in manner prescribed by this section, he shall cause the notice to be served in compliance therewith, and the incumbrance shall be deemed to be annulled from the date on which it is so served.

(*4*) When a tenure or holding is sold in execution of a decree for arrears due in respect thereof, and there is on the tenure or holding a protected interest of the kind specified in section 160, clause (*c*), the purchaser may, if he has power under this chapter to avoid all incumbrances, sue to enhance the rent of the land which is the subject of the protected interest. On proof that the land is held at a rent which was not at the time the lease was granted a fair rent, the Court may enhance the rent to such amount as appears to be fair and equitable.

This sub-section shall not apply to land which has been held for a term exceeding twelve years at a fixed rent equal to the rent of good arable land.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XIV.—Sale for Arrears under Decree.—Secs. 168-171.)

Power to direct that occupancy-holdings be dealt with under foregoing sections as tenures.

168. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that occupancy-holdings or any specified class of occupancy-holdings in any local area put up for sale in execution of decrees for rent due on them shall, before being put up with power to avoid all incumbrances, be put up subject to registered and notified incumbrances, and may by like notification rescind any such direction.

(*2*) While any such direction remains in force in respect of any local area, all occupancy-holdings, or, as the case may be, occupancy-holdings of the specified class in that local area, shall, for the purposes of sale under the foregoing sections of this chapter, be treated in all respects as if they were tenures.

Rules for disposal of the sale-proceeds.

169. (*1*) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say:— XIV of 1882.

(*a*) there shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the tenure or holding to sale;

(*b*) there shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made;

(*c*) if there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the tenure or holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale;

(*d*) the balance (if any) remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (*c*) shall, upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(*2*) If the judgment-debtor disputes the decree-holder's right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (*c*), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

Tenure or holding to be released from attachment only on payment into Court of amount of decree with costs, or on confession of satisfaction by decree-holder.

170. (*1*) Sections 278 to 283 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a tenure or holding attached in execution of a decree for arrears due thereon. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) When an order for the sale of a tenure or holding in execution of such a decree has been made, the tenure or holding shall not be released from attachment unless, before it is knocked down to the auction-purchaser, the amount of the decree, including the costs decreed, together with the costs incurred in order to the sale, is paid into Court, or the decree-holder makes an application for the release of the tenure or holding on the ground that the decree has been satisfied out of Court.

(*3*) The judgment-debtor or any person having in the tenure or holding any interest voidable on the sale may pay money into Court under this section.

Amount paid into Court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the tenure or holding.

171. (*1*) When any person having, in a tenure or holding advertised for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be avoidable upon the sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale,—

(*a*) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per centum per annum and secured by a mortgage of the tenure or holding to him;

(*b*) his mortgage shall take priority of every other charge on the tenure or holding other than a charge for arrear of rent; and

(*c*) he shall be entitled to possession of the tenure or holding as mortgagee of the tenant, and to retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.

Inferior tenant paying into Court may deduct from rent.

172. When a tenure or holding is advertised for sale under this chapter in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord; and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, may in like manner deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

Decree-holder may bid at sale; judgment-debtor may not.

173. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a tenure or holding is sold under this chapter may, without the permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the tenure or holding. XIV of 18

(*2*) The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a tenure or holding so sold.

(*3*) When a judgment-debtor purchases by himself or through another person a tenure or holding so sold, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the decree-holder or any other person interested in the sale, by order set aside the sale, and the costs of the application and order, and any deficiency of price which may happen on the re-sale, and all expenses attending it, shall be paid by the judgment-debtor.

Application by judgment-debtor to set aside sale.

174. (*1*) Where a tenure or holding is sold for an arrear of rent due thereon, then, at any time within thirty days from the date of sale, the judgment-debtor may apply to have the sale set aside, on his depositing in Court, for payment to the decree-holder, the amount recoverable

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XV.—Contract and Custom.—Secs. 175—179.)

under the decree with costs, and, for payment to the purchaser, a sum equal to five per centum of the purchase-money.

(2) If such deposit is made within the thirty days, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale, and the provisions of section 315 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in the case of a sale so set aside:

of 1882.

Provided that, if a judgment-debtor applies under section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside the sale of his tenure or holding, he shall not be entitled to make an application under this section.

V of 1882.

(3) Section 313 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any sale under this chapter.

V of 1882.

Registration of certain instruments creating incumbrances.

175. Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, an instrument creating an incumbrance upon any tenure or holding which has been executed before the commencement of this Act, and is not required by section 17 of the said Registration Act to be registered, shall be accepted for registration under that Act if it is presented for that purpose to the proper officer within one year from the commencement of this Act.

of 1877.

Notification of incumbrances to landlord.

176. Every officer who has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered an instrument executed by a tenant of a tenure or holding and creating an incumbrance on the tenure or holding, shall, at the request of the tenant or of the person in whose favour the incumbrance is created, and on payment by him of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, notify the incumbrance to the landlord by causing a copy of the instrument to be served on him in the prescribed manner.

Power to create incumbrances not extended.

177. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to enable a person to create an incumbrance which he could not otherwise lawfully create.

CHAPTER XV.

CONTRACT AND CUSTOM.

Restrictions on exclusion of Act by agreement.

178. (1) Nothing in any contract between a landlord and a tenant made before or after the passing of this Act—

(a) shall bar in perpetuity the acquisition of an occupancy-right in land, or

(b) shall take away an occupancy-right in existence at the date of the contract, or

(c) shall entitle a landlord to eject a tenant otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or

(d) shall take away or limit the right of a tenant, as provided by this Act, to make improvements and claim compensation for them.

(2) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant since the 15th day of July, 1880, and before the passing of this Act shall prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land.

(3) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant after the passing of this Act shall—

(a) prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land;

(b) take away or limit the right of an occupancy-raiyat to use land as provided by section 23;

(c) take away the right of a raiyat to surrender his holding in accordance with section 86;

(d) take away the right of a raiyat to transfer or bequeath his holding in accordance with local usage;

(e) take away the right of an occupancy-raiyat to sub-let subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(f) take away the right of a raiyat to apply for a reduction of rent under section 38 or section 52;

(g) take away the right of a landlord or a tenant to apply for a commutation of rent under section 40; or

(h) affect the provisions of section 67 relating to interest payable on arrears of rent:

Provided as follows:—

(i) nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of a lease granted *bonâ fide* for the reclamation of waste land, except that, where, on or after the expiration of the term created by the lease, the lessee would under Chapter V be entitled to an occupancy-right in the land comprised in the lease, nothing in the lease shall prevent him from acquiring that right;

(ii) when a landlord has reclaimed waste land by his own servants or hired labourers, and subsequently lets the same or a part thereof to a raiyat, nothing in this Act shall affect the terms of any contract whereby a raiyat is prevented from acquiring an occupancy-right in the land or part during a period of thirty years from the date on which the land or part is first let to a raiyat;

(iii) nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of any contract for the temporary cultivation of orchard land with agricultural crops.

Permanent mukarrarí leases.

179. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent a proprietor or a holder of a permanent tenure in a permanently-settled area from granting a permanent mukarrarí lease on any terms agreed on between him and his tenant.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XV.—Contract and Custom.—Secs. 180-183.)

(Chapter XVI.—Limitation. Chapter XVII.—Supplemental.—Secs. 184-187.)

Útbandi, chur and dearah lands.

180. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a raiyat—

(*a*) who in any part of the country where the custom of útbandi prevails, holds land ordinarily let under that custom and for the time being let under that custom, or

(*b*) who holds land of the kind known as chur or dearah,

shall not acquire a right of occupancy—

in case (*a*), in land ordinarily held under the custom of útbandi and for the time being held under that custom, or

in case (*b*), in the chur or dearah land,

until he has held the land in question for twelve continuous years; and, until he acquires a right of occupancy in the land, he shall be liable to pay such rent for his holding as may be agreed on between him and his landlord.

(*2*) Chapter VI shall not apply to raiyats holding land under the custom of útbandi in respect of land held by them under that custom.

(*3*) The Collector may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant or on a reference from the Civil Court, declare that any land has ceased to be chur or dearah land within the meaning of this section, and thereupon all the provisions of this Act shall apply to the land.

Saving as to service-tenures.

181. Nothing in this Act shall affect any incident of a ghátwálí or other service-tenure, or, in particular, shall confer a right to transfer or bequeath a service-tenure which, before the passing of this Act, was not capable of being transferred or bequeathed.

Homesteads.

182. When a raiyat holds his homestead otherwise than as part of his holding as a raiyat, the incidents of his tenancy of the homestead shall be regulated by local custom or usage, and, subject to local custom or usage, by the provisions of this Act applicable to land held by a raiyat.

Saving of custom.

183. Nothing in this Act shall affect any custom, usage or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions.

Illustrations.

(1) A usage under which a raiyat is entitled to sell his holding without the consent of his landlord is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That usage, accordingly, wherever it may exist, will not be affected by this Act.

(2) The custom or usage that an under-raiyat should, under certain circumstances, acquire a right of occupancy is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That custom or usage, accordingly, wherever it exists, will not be affected by this Act.

CHAPTER XVI.

LIMITATION.

Limitation in suits, appeals and applications in Schedule III.

184. (*1*) The suits, appeals and applications specified in Schedule III annexed to this Act shall be instituted and made within the time prescribed in that schedule for them respectively; and every such suit or appeal instituted, and application made, after the period of limitation so prescribed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been pleaded.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall revive the right to institute any suit or appeal or make any application which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted or made immediately before the commencement of this Act.

Portions of the Indian Limitation Act not applicable to such suits, &c.

185. (*1*) Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall not apply to the suits and applications mentioned in the last foregoing section. XV of 18

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall apply to all suits, appeals and applications mentioned in the last foregoing section. XV of 18

CHAPTER XVII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Penalties.

Penalties for illegal interference with produce.

186. (*1*) If any person, otherwise than in accordance with this Act or some other enactment for the time being in force,— Penalties

(*a*) distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of a tenant's holding, or

(*b*) resists a distraint duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any property duly distrained under this Act, or

(*c*) except with the authority or consent of the tenant, prevents or attempts to prevent the reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of a holding,

he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of

(*2*) Any person who abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the doing of any act mentioned in sub-section (*1*), shall be deemed to have abetted the commission of criminal trespass within the meaning of that Code. XLV of

Agents and representatives of landlords.

Power for landlord to act through agent.

187. (*1*) Any appearance, application or act, in, before or to any Court or authority, required or authorised by this Act to be made or done by a landlord, may, unless the Court or authority otherwise directs, be made or done also by an agent empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord. Agents representatives landlord

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter XVII.—Supplemental.—Secs. 188-194.*)

ents and presentatives of landlords.

(2) Every notice required by this Act to be served on, or given to, a landlord shall, if served on, or given to, an agent empowered as aforesaid to accept service of or receive the same on behalf of the landlord, be as effectual for the purposes of this Act as if it had been served on, or given to, the landlord in person.

(3) Every document required by this Act to be signed or certified by a landlord, except an instrument appointing or authorizing an agent, may be signed or certified by an agent of the landlord authorized in writing in that behalf.

Joint-landlords to act collectively or by common agent.

188. Where two or more persons are joint-landlords, anything which the landlord is under this Act required or authorized to do must be done either by both or all those persons acting together, or by an agent authorized to act on behalf of both or all of them.

Rules under Act.

ules under Act.

Power to make rules regarding procedure, powers of officers and service of notices.

189. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act—

(1) to regulate the procedure to be followed by Revenue-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and may by such rules confer upon any such officer—

(a) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(b) power to enter upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same, and any power exercisable by any officer under the Bengal Survey Act, 1875; and

(c) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and weigh the produce, with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil; and

(2) to prescribe the mode of service of notices under this Act where no mode is prescribed by this or any other Act.

(B.C.) of 875.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

190. (1) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Local Government or High Court, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and, in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner:

Provided that every such draft shall be published in the official Gazette.

Rules under Act.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date, not earlier than the expiration of one month after the date of publication, at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

(6) All rules made under this Act may, from time to time, subject to the sanction (if any) required for making them, be amended, added to or cancelled by the authority having power to make the same.

Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts.

Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts.

Saving as to land held in a district not permanently settled.

191. Where the area comprised in a tenure is situate in an estate which has never been permanently settled, nothing in this Act shall prevent the enhancement of the rent upon the expiration of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold beyond the term of the settlement at a particular rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by the Government to make definitively or confirm settlements.

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment of revenue.

192. When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract, purporting to entitle the tenant of land not included in an area permanently settled to hold that land free of rent or at a particular rent, and while the lease or contract is in force—

(a) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the land, or

(b) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, a fresh settlement of land-revenue is made,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix a fair and equitable rent for the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Rights of pasturage, &c.

Rights of pasturage, &c.

Rights of pasturage, forest-rights, &c.

193. The provisions of this Act applicable to suits for the recovery of arrears of rent shall, as far as may be, apply to suits for the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, rights over fisheries and the like.

Saving for conditions binding on landlords.

Saving for conditions binding on landlords.

Tenant not enabled by Act to violate conditions binding on landlord.

194. Where a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder holds his estate or tenure subject to the observance of any specified rule or condition, nothing in this Act shall entitle

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(*Schedule I.—Repeal of Enactments.*)

any person occupying land within the estate or tenure to do any act which involves a violation of that rule or condition.

Savings for special enactments.

Savings for special enactments.

Savings for special enactments

195. Nothing in this Act shall affect—

(*a*) the powers and duties of Settlement-officers as defined by any law not expressly repealed by this Act;

(*b*) any enactment regulating the procedure for the realization of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards or of the Revenue-authorities;

(*c*) any enactment relating to the avoidance of tenancies and incumbrances by a sale for arrears of the Government revenue;

(*d*) any enactment relating to the partition of revenue-paying estates;

(*e*) any enactment relating to patní tenures, in so far as it relates to those tenures; or

(*f*) any other special or local law not repealed either expressly or by necessary implication by this Act.

Construction of Act.

Construction of Act.

Act to be read subject to Acts hereafter passed by Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

196. This Act shall be read subject to every Act passed after its commencement by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section 2.*)

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1793	A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications and amendments the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the lands of the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September, 1789, the 25th November, 1789, and the 10th February, 1790, and subsequent dates.	Sections 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 64 and 65.
XII of 1805	A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the Public Revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the parganas of Puttáspur, Kummadichour, and Bagrae, at present included in the zila of Midnapur.	Section 7.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation	Extent of repeal.
V of 1812	A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the Land-revenue.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 26 and 27.
XVIII of 1812	A Regulation for explaining Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof.	The preamble and sections 2 and 3.
XI of 1825	A Regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea.	In clause 1 of section 4, from and including the words "nor if annexed to a subordinate tenure" to the end of the clause.

Acts of the Bengal Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1862	An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	The whole Act.
IV of 1867	An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1869	An Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1879	An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers.	The whole Act.

Act of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1859	An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

SCHEDULE II.

FORMS OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT.

(See sections 56 and 57.)

FORM OF RECEIPT.

PARTICULARS OF THE HOLDING (LANDLORD'S PORTION).

1. Serial number of Receipt
2. Estate ; Village ; Thánâ
3. Tenant's name , Son of
4. Particulars of the holding—

   Nukdi, Bighás ; rent Rs.

   Baouli, Bighás ; Maunds ; or Rs.

   Julkur, Rs.
   Bunkur, Rs.
   Phulkur, Rs.

   Government Cesses { Road Cess, Rs. / Public Works Cess, Rs. }

5. Signature of the Landlord or his Authorized Agent

FORM OF RECEIPT.

PARTICULARS OF THE HOLDING (TENANT'S PORTION).

1. Serial number of Receipt
2. Estate ; Village ; Thánâ
3. Tenant's name , Son of
4. Particulars of the holding—

   Nukdi, Bighás ; rent Rs.

   Baouli, Bighás ; Maunds ; or Rs.

   Julkur, Rs.
   Bunkur, Rs.
   Phulkur, Rs.

   Government Cesses { Road Cess, Rs. / Public Works Cess, Rs. }

5. Signature of the Landlord or his Authorized Agent

Section 55 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, provides as follows:—

(1) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

(2) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.*)

DETAILS OF PAYMENTS (LANDLORD'S PORTION).

Date of payment, and name of person through whom paid.	Nukdi.		Baoli.		Julkur, &c.		Cesses.	
	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of crop .	Arrear on account of year , crop .	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .

DETAILS OF PAYMENTS (TENANT'S PORTION).

Date of payment, and name of person through whom paid.	Nukdi.		Baoli.		Julkur, &c.		Cesses.		Signature of the landlord or his authorized agent.
	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of crop .	Arrear on account of year , crop .	Current on account of kist	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

	Bíghás	Rate	Rs. A. P.
Nukdi			
Government Cesses			

	Bíghás	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
Baouli			
Julkur			
Bunkur			
Phulkur			

	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
4. Demand of the year		
5 Balance of former years (Bakaya)		
		Rs. A. P.
6. Total demand (current and arrear)		
7. Paid each on account of { Current demand ...		
Arrear demand ...		
	Maunds	
8. Paid in kind		
		Rs. A. P.
9. Balance outstanding at end of year		
10. Signature of the Landlord or his authorized Agent		

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

	Bíghás	Rate	Rs. A. P.
Nukdi			
Government Cesses			

	Bíghás	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
Baouli			
Julkur			
Bunkur			
Phulkur			

	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
4. Demand of the year		
5. Balance of former years (Bakaya)		
		Rs. A. P.
6. Total demand (current and arrear)		
7. Paid each on account of { Current demand ...		
Arrear demand ...		
	Maunds	
8. Paid in kind		
		Rs. A. P.
9. Balance outstanding at end of year		
10. Signature of the Landlord or his authorized Agent		

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Schedule III.—Limitation.*)

SCHEDULE III.

LIMITATION.

(See section 184.)

PART I.—*Suits.*

Description of Suit.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. To eject any tenure-holder or raiyat on account of any breach of a condition in respect of which there is a contract expressly providing that ejectment shall be the penalty of such breach.	One year .	The date of the breach.
2. For the recovery of an arrear of rent—		
(a) when the arrear fell due before a deposit was made under section 61 on account of the rent of the same holding.	Six months .	The date of the service of notice of the deposit.
(b) in other cases .	Three years .	The last day of the Bengali year in which the arrear fell due, where that year prevails, and the last day of the month of Jeyt of the Amli or Fasli year in which the arrear fell due, where either of those years prevails.
3. To recover possession of land claimed by the plaintiff as an occupancy-raiyat.	Two years .	The date of dispossession.

PART II.—*Appeals.*

Description of Appeal.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
From any decree or order under this Act, to the Court of a District Judge or Special Judge.	Thirty days .	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
From any order of a Collector under this Act, to the Commissioner.	Thirty days .	The date of the order appealed against.

PART III.—*Applications.*

Description of Application.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
6. For the execution of a decree or order made under this Act, or any Act repealed by this Act, and not being a decree for a sum of money exceeding Rs. 500, exclusive of any interest which may have accrued after decree upon the sum decreed, but inclusive of the costs of executing such decree; except where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree, in which case the period of limitation shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.	Three years .	(1) The date of the decree or order; or XV of 1877. (2) where there has been an appeal, the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court; or (3) where there has been a review of judgment, the date of the decision passed on the review.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th February, 1885, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 4 OF 1885.

THE LAND ACQUISITION (MINES) BILL, 1885.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title, local extent and commencement.
2. Statement in declaration under section 6 of Act X of 1870 that mines not needed.
3. Notice to be given by owner, &c., before working mines lying under land.
4. Inspection of mines by Local Government.
5. If Local Government offers to pay compensation, mines not to be worked.
6. Amount of compensation to be determined under Act X of 1870.
7. If Local Government does not offer to pay compensation, mines may be worked in a proper manner.
8. Power to officer of Local Government to enter and inspect the working of mines.
9. Penalty for refusal to allow inspection.
10. If mines improperly worked, Local Government may require means to be adopted for safety of land acquired.
11. Construction of Act when land acquired has been transferred to a Company.
12. Definition of Company.

A Bill to provide for cases in which Mines or Minerals are situate under land which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for cases in which mines or minerals are situate under land which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows:— X of 1870.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Statement in declaration under section 6 of Act X of 1870 that mines not needed.

2. (*1*) When the Local Government makes a declaration under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, that land is needed for a public purpose or for a Company, it may, if it thinks fit, insert in the declaration a statement that any mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals lying under the land or any particular portion of the land, except only such parts of the mines or minerals as are necessary to be dug or carried away or used in the construction of the work for the purpose of which the land is being acquired, are not needed. [cf. 8 Vic, c. 20, s. 77.] X of 1870.

(*2*) If any such statement is inserted in the declaration, any mines of coal, iron-stone, slate or other minerals under the land or portion of the land specified in the declaration, except as aforesaid, shall not, when the Collector takes possession of the land under section 16 or section 17 of the said Act, vest in the Government.

Notice to be given by owner, &c., before working mines lying under land.

3. If the owner, lessee or occupier of any mines or minerals lying under any land so acquired is desirous of working or getting the same, he shall give the Local Government notice in writing of his intention so to do thirty days before the commencement of working. [cf. 8 Vic., c. 20, s. 78.]

Inspection of mines by Local Government.

4. On the receipt of a notice under the last foregoing section, the Local Government may cause the mines or minerals to be inspected by a person appointed by it for the purpose. [cf. 8 Vic., c. 20, s. 78.]

The Land Acquisition (Mines) Bill, 1885.
(Sections 5-12.)

[cf. 8 Vic., c. 20, s. 78.]

If Local Government offers to pay compensation, mines not to be worked.

5. (*1*) If it appears to the Local Government that the working or getting of the mines or minerals, or any part thereof, is likely to cause damage to the surface of the land or any works thereon, the Local Government may at any time before the expiration of thirty days from the receipt of the notice under section 3 offer either—

(*a*) to pay compensation for the mines or minerals or part thereof to the owner, lessee or occupier thereof; or

(*b*) to pay compensation to the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines or minerals, or part thereof, in consideration of his working or getting them in such manner and subject to such restrictions as the Local Government may in its offer specify.

(*2*) If the offer mentioned in case (*a*) is made, then the owner, lessee or occupier shall not work or get the mines or minerals or part thereof;

(*3*) If the offer mentioned in case (*b*) is made, then the owner, lessee or occupier shall not work or get the mines or minerals, or part thereof, save in the manner and subject to the restrictions specified by the Local Government.

[cf 8 Vic., c. 20, s 78.]

Amount of compensation to be determined under Act X of 1870.

6. If the Local Government and the owner, lessee or occupier of any such mines or minerals, do not agree as to the amount of compensation to be paid under the last foregoing section, the same shall be settled in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, for determining the amount of compensation.

X of 1870

[cf 8 Vic., c. 20, s 79.]

If Local Government does not offer to pay compensation, mines may be worked in a proper manner.

7. (*1*) If before the expiration of the said thirty days the Local Government does not offer to pay any compensation to the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines or minerals for any loss he may sustain as provided in section 5, the owner, lessee or occupier may work the mines, or any part thereof, in a manner proper and necessary for the beneficial working thereof, and according to the usual manner of working such mines in the local area where the same are situate.

(*2*) If any damage or obstruction is caused to the surface of the land or any works thereon by improper working of the mines, the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines or minerals shall at once at his own expense repair the damage or remove the obstruction, as the case may require.

(*3*) If the repair or removal is not at once effected, or, if the Local Government so thinks fit, without waiting for the same to be effected by the owner, lessee or occupier, the Local Government may execute the same and recover from the owner, lessee or occupier the expense occasioned thereby.

Power to officer of Local Government to enter and inspect the working of mines.

8. For better ascertaining whether any such mines are being worked or have been worked so as to damage the land acquired or the works thereon, an officer appointed for this purpose by the Local Government may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice in writing, enter on any land in or near which the land acquired is situate, and wherein any such mines are being worked or are supposed to be worked, and enter into and return from any such mines or the works connected therewith; and for that purpose the officer so appointed may make use of any apparatus or machinery belonging to the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines, and use all necessary means for discovering the distance from the land acquired to the parts of the mines which are being worked or about to be worked.

Penalty for refusal to allow inspection.

9. If any owner, lessee or occupier of any such mines refuses to allow any officer appointed by the Local Government for that purpose to enter into and inspect any such mines or works inmanner aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such refusal forfeit to the Local Government a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees.

If mines improperly worked, Local Government may require means to be adopted for safety of land acquired.

10. If it appears that any such mines have been worked contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, give notice to the owner, lessee or occupier thereof to construct such works and to adopt such means as may be necessary or proper for making safe the land acquired, and preventing injury thereto; and, if after such notice any such owner, lessee or occupier does not forthwith proceed to construct the works necessary for making safe the land acquired, the Local Government may itself construct the works and recover the expense thereof from the owner, lessee or occupier.

Construction of Act when land acquired has been transferred to a Company.

11. When a statement under section 2 has been made regarding any land and the land has been acquired for a Company and has been transferred by the Local Government to the Company, then sections 3 to 10, both inclusive, shall be read as if for the words "the Local Government" wherever they occur in those sections the words "the Company which has acquired the land" were substituted.

Definition of Company.

12. In this Act "Company" means a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for cases in which mines or minerals are situate under land which it is desired to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

2. Act XXII of 1863, which was replaced by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, contained specific provisions (sections 51 and 52) for cases in which mines and minerals lay under land taken up under that Act. These provisions were not, however, re-enacted in the Act of 1870, which, as the Government is advised, contemplates the acquisition of the underlying minerals as well as the surface of the land.

3. Hitherto this state of the law has caused no inconvenience. Now, however, owing to its being proposed to extend railways across districts where there is a certain amount of coal to be found, notice has been drawn to the inconvenience of the existing law which practically compels the Government either to purchase all the mines and minerals under the land over which it is proposed to construct a line or to abandon the undertaking altogether.

4. Under these circumstances, the present Bill has been prepared. It does not, however, simply re-enact the provisions which Act XXII of 1863 formerly contained, inasmuch as they do not appear to be adapted to the circumstances of the case. It follows rather the rules contained in the English Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, (8 Vic., c. 20, ss. 77 *et seq.*) which it extends to the acquisition of land for all purposes and not merely for the construction of Railways.

5. It provides, first, (section 2) that when a declaration is made by the Local Government under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, insert in the declaration a statement that any mines or minerals lying under the land to be acquired are not needed, and that if any such statement is inserted in the declaration, the mines or menerals lying under the land shall not, when the Collector takes possession of the land under section 16 or section 17 of the Act, vest in the Government.

6. It then (section 3) declares that if the owner, lessee or occupier of any mines or minerals lying under any land so acquired is desirous of working the same, he shall give the local Government notice in writing of his intention so to do thirty days before the commencement of working.

7. Next (section 4), the Bill empowers the local Government to cause the mines or minerals to be inspected by a person appointed by it for the purpose.

8. If it appears (section 5) to the local Government that the working of the mines or minerals is likely to cause damage to the surface of the land or any works thereon, the Local Government may at any time before the expiration of thirty days from the receipt of the notice, offer either—

(*a*) to pay compensation for the mines or minerals to the owner, lessee or occupier ;

(*b*) to pay compensation to the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines or minerals in consideration of his working or getting them in such manner and subject to such restrictions, as the Local Government may in its offer specify.

If the offer mentioned in case (*a*) is made, then the owner, lessee or occupier is prohibited from working the mines or minerals, whilst if the offer mentioned in case (*b*) is made, then he may not work or get the mines or minerals, save in the manner and subject to the restrictions specified by the local Government.

9. The Bill next provides (section 6) for the manner in which the amount of compensation to be paid under section 5 is to be determined.

10. Should, however, the local Government not offer to pay any compensation, section 7 permits the owner, lessee or occupier of the mines or minerals to work the mines in a manner proper and necessary for the beneficial working thereof, and according to the usual manner of working such mines in the local area where the same are situate. Should any damage or obstruction be caused by improper working of the mines, the section provides for the repairing of the damage or the removal of the obstruction by or at the cost of the owner, lessee or occupier.

11. Sections 8 and 9 provide for the inspection of mines for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are being worked or have been worked so as to damage the land which has been acquired and section 10 declares that if any mines have been improperly worked, the Local Government may require the owner, lessee or occupier thereof to construct such works and to adopt such means as may be necessary for making safe the land acquired and preventing injury thereto.

12. Lastly, section 11 makes the provisions of sections 3 to 10 applicable to cases where the land acquired has been transferred to a company, and section 12 defines what the term "Company" as used in the Bill means.

The 24th February, 1885.

T. C. HOPE.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th March 1885, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 5 OF 1885.

A Bill to amend the Petroleum Act, 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Petroleum Act, 1881, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VIII of 1881

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Petroleum Act, 1885 ; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of *explanation* to definition of "petroleum" in section 3 of Act VIII of 1881.

2. In section 3 of the Petroleum Act, 1881, in the *explanation* to the definition of "petroleum," for the last thirteen words the following words shall be substituted, namely :—

"in accordance with the directions contained in the schedule hereto annexed, with an apparatus which has been stamped and certified as provided by section 17A, within a period of five years immediately preceding the date on which the apparatus is used for the testing, and after the corrections (if any) which the certificate declares are to be applied to the results of the testing have been made."

Amendment of definition of "dangerous petroleum" in section 3 of Act VIII of 1881.

3. In section 3 of the said Act, in the definition of "dangerous petroleum", for the word "seventy-three" the word "seventy-six" shall be substituted; and to the same definition the following words shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that, when all or any of the petroleum on board a ship, or in the possession of any dealer, is declared by the master of the ship, or the consignees of the cargo, or by the dealer, as the case may be, to be of one uniform quality, the petroleum shall not be deemed to be dangerous if the samples selected from such petroleum, when tested as aforesaid, have their flashing points, on an average, at or above seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and if no one of the said samples has its flashing point below seventy degrees of that thermometer."

Repeal of word "glass" in section 5 of same Act.

4. In the proviso to section 5 of the said Act, the word "glass" shall be repealed.

Substitution of certain words in section 6 of the same Act.

5. In section 6 of the said Act, for the last seventeen words the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"have attached thereto a label in conspicuous characters stating the description of the petroleum, with the addition of the words 'highly inflammable' and with the addition—

"(*d*) in the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;

"(*e*) in the case of a vessel transported, of the name and address of the sender; and

"(*f*) in the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, of the name and address of the vendor."

New sections substituted for section 7 of the same Act.

6. For section 7 of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted :—

Power for Local Government to make rules as to importation of petroleum.

"7. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the importation of petroleum, and in particular—

"(*a*) to determine the ports at which only petroleum may be imported;

"(*b*) to ascertain the quantity and description of any petroleum on board a ship ;

"(*c*) to determine the places at which and the conditions on and subject to which petroleum may be landed, stored or transhipped;

"(*d*) to fix the fees to be paid for the storage of petroleum at such places ;

"(*e*) to provide for the selection by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and for the delivery to him by the consignees of samples of all petroleum so landed and stored; and

"(*f*) to provide, in the case of each consignment which is stated to be of one uniform quality, for the averaging of the results of testing the selected samples."

"(2) In this section 'ship' includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

Procedure after petroleum has been landed and stored.

"7A. (*1*) Petroleum landed and stored in accordance with rules made under the last foregoing section shall not be removed from the place at which it is stored until the samples selected therefrom in accordance with the said rules have been tested by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf in the manner described in the schedule hereto annexed with an apparatus which has been stamped and certified as provided by section 17 A, and until such officer has given a certificate that the petroleum is not dangerous petroleum.

"(*2*) If the said officer after testing the said samples refuses to give the said certificate in respect of any petroleum, the Local Government may permit the consignee within a time to be fixed by the Local Government in this behalf—

"(*a*) to rectify the petroleum,

"(*b*) to apply for a license to import the petroleum as dangerous petroleum, or

"(*c*) to re-export the petroleum.

"(*3*) If the consignee does not within the time fixed under sub-section (*2*) avail himself of the permission granted under that sub-section, the Local Government may order the petroleum to be destroyed."

New section to be inserted after section 17.

7. After section 17 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Test-apparatus.*

[cf. 42 & 43 Vic., c. 47, s. 3.]

Model test-apparatus.

"17A. Whereas a model of the apparatus for testing petroleum under this Act constructed in accordance with the description contained in the schedule hereto annexed has been deposited in the office of the Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta, and has been marked with the words 'Model test-apparatus;' It is hereby enacted as follows:—

[cf. 42 & 43 Vic., c. 47 s. 3.]

Verification of test-apparatus.

"(*1*) The Chemical Examiner with whom the said model test-apparatus is deposited may, on payment of such fee as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prescribe, compare with the said model and verify every apparatus for testing petroleum which is submitted to him for the purpose.

"(*2*) If any apparatus for testing petroleum, when compared and verified as provided by this section, is found correct, or correct subject to certain corrections to be applied to the results of the tests, the Chemical Examiner shall stamp the same with a special number, and shall further give a certificate in writing under his hand to the effect that the apparatus has been compared and verified by him and found to be correct, or correct subject to certain specified corrections to be applied to the results of the tests.

"(*3*) Every certificate granted under this section shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be conclusive proof of the matters stated therein.

"(*4*) Subject to the payment of such fees as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prescribe in this behalf, the said model test-apparatus shall be at all reasonable times open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it."

New schedule substituted for the schedule to the same Act.

8. For the Schedule to the said Act the following schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

"THE SCHEDULE.

"*I.— Nature of the Test-apparatus.*

"The apparatus consists of the following parts:—

(1) the oil-cup;

(2) the cover, with slide, test-lamp, and clock-work arrangement for opening and closing the holes in the cover, and for dipping the test-flame;

(3) the water-bath or heating vessel;

(4) the tripod stand, with jacket, and spirit-lamp for heating the water-bath;

(5) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil in the oil-cup;

(6) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the water in the water-bath;

(7) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil before it is poured into the oil-cup;

(8) the dropping bottle, for replenishing the test-lamp;

(9) the forceps, for adjusting the wick of the test-lamp.

"The oil-cup is a cylindrical flat-bottomed vessel, made of gun-metal or brass, and tinned or silvered inside. A gauge is fixed to the inside of the cup to regulate the height to which it is to be filled with the sample under examination.

"The cup is provided with a close fitting overlapping cover, which carries the thermometer, the test-lamp, and the adjuncts thereto. The test-lamp is suspended upon two supports by means of trunnions, which allow it to be easily inclined to a particular angle and restored to its original position. The socket in the cover, which is to hold a round bulb thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil during the testing operation, is so adjusted that the bulb of the latter is always inserted in a definite position below the surface of the liquid.

"The cover is provided with three holes, one in the centre and two smaller ones close to the sides. These are closed and opened by means of a pivoted slide. When the slide is moved so as to uncover the holes, the suspended lamp is caught by a projection fixed on the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the lid. As the slide moves back so as to cover the holes, the lamp returns to its original position. Upon the cover, in front of and in a line with the nozzle of the lamp, is fixed a white bead, the diameter of which represents the size of the test-flame to be used.

"The water-bath or heating vessel is so constructed that, when the oil-cup is placed in position in it, an air-space or air-chamber intervenes between the two; consequently, in applying the test under ordinary circumstances, the heat is transmitted gradually to the oil from the hot water through the air-space. The water-bath is fitted with a socket for receiving a long bulb thermometer, to indicate the temperature of the water. It is also provided with a funnel, an overflow-pipe and two handles.

"The water-bath rests upon a tripod stand, which is fitted with a copper cylinder or jacket, so that the bath is surrounded by an enclosed air-space, which retains and regulates the heat. One of the legs of the stand serves as a support for a spirit-lamp, which is attached to it by a small swing bracket.

"The clockwork arrangement, by which during the operation of testing the slide is withdrawn, and the test-flame dipped into the cup and raised again as the slide is replaced, is provided with a ratchet key for setting it in action for each test, and with a trigger for starting it each time that the test-flame is applied.

"*II.—Directions for drawing the Sample and preparing it for Testing.*

"1. *Drawing the sample.*—In all cases the testing officer shall personally superintend the drawing of the sample from an original unopened tin.

"An opening sufficiently large to admit of the oil being rapidly poured or syphoned from the tin shall be made.

"Two bottles, each of the capacity of about 40 fluid ounces, are to be filled with the oil. One of these, the contents of which is intended to be preserved for reference in case of need, is to be carefully corked, the cork being well driven home, cut off level with the neck, and melted sealing-wax worked into it. The other bottle may be either stoppered or corked.

"2. *Preparing the sample for testing.*—About ten fluid ounces of the oil, sufficient for three tests, are transferred from the bottle into which the sample has been drawn to a pint flask or bottle, which is to be immersed in water in which ice is floating until a thermometer, introduced into the oil, indicates a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit.

"*III.—Directions for preparing and using the Test-apparatus.*

"1. *Preparing the water-bath.*—The water-bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the overflow-pipe. The temperature of the water at the commencement of each test, as indicated by the long bulb thermometer, is to be 130° Fahrenheit, and this is attained in the first instance by mixing hot and cold water, either in the bath or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer, which is provided for testing the temperature of the water, gives the proper indication; or the water is heated by means of the spirit-lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

"2. *Preparing the test-lamp.*—The test-lamp is fitted with a piece of cylindrical wick of such thickness that it fills the wick-holder, but may readily be moved to and fro for the purpose of adjusting the size of the flame. In the body of the lamp, upon the wick, which is coiled within it, is placed a small tuft of cotton wool, moistened with petroleum, any oil not absorbed by the wool being removed. When the lamp has been lighted, the wick is adjusted by means of a pair of forceps until the flame is of the size of the bead fixed on the cover of the oil-cup; should a particular test occupy so long a time that the flame begins to get smaller, through the supply of oil in the lamp becoming exhausted, three or four drops of petroleum are allowed to fall upon the tuft of wool in the lamp from the small open orifice of the bottle provided for that purpose. This can be safely done without interrupting the test.

"3. *Filling the oil-cup.*—The oil-cup having been previously cooled, by placing it bottom downwards in water at a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit, is to be rapidly wiped dry, placed on a level surface in a good light, and the oil to be tested is poured in very slowly, without splashing, until its surface is level with the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. The round bulb thermometer is inserted into the lid of the cup, care being taken that the projecting rim of the collar touches the edge of the socket; the test-lamp, prepared as already described, is placed in position, and the cover is then put on to the cup and pressed down so that its edge rests on the rim of the cup.

"4. *Application of the test.*—The water-bath, with its thermometer in position, is placed in some locality where it is not exposed to currents of air, and where the light is sufficiently subdued to admit of the size of the entire test-flame being compared with that of the bead on the cover. The cup is carefully lifted without shaking it, and placed in the bath, the test-lamp is lighted, and the clockwork wound up by turning the key. The thermometer in the oil-cup is now watched, and when the temperature has reached 56° Fahrenheit the clockwork is set in motion by pressing the trigger.

"If no flash takes place the clockwork is at once re-wound, and the trigger pressed at 57° Fahrenheit, and so on, at every degree rise of temperature, until the flash occurs, or until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached.

"If the flash takes place at any temperature below 77° Fahrenheit the temperature at which it occurs is to be recorded. Two fresh portions of the sample are then to be successively tested in a similar manner and the results recorded. If no greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit exists between any two of the three recorded results, each result is to be corrected for atmospheric pressure, as hereafter described, and the average of the three corrected

results is the flashing point of the sample. In the event of there being a greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit between any two of the results, the series of tests is to be rejected and a fresh series, of three, similarly obtained, and so on until a sufficiently concordant series is furnished, when the results are to be corrected and the average taken in the manner already described.

"If a temperature of 76° Fahrenheit has been reached without a flash occurring, the application of the test-flame is to be continued at every degree rise of temperature until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached. If no flash has occurred up to this point, the oil-cup is to be removed from the water-bath, and the temperature of the water in the water-bath is to be reduced to 95° Fahrenheit by pouring cold water into the funnel (the hot water escaping by the overflow-pipe). The air-chamber is then to be filled to a depth of 1½ inches with water at a temperature of about 95° Fahrenheit, the oil-cup is to be replaced in the water-bath and the spirit-lamp attached to the water-bath is to be lighted and placed underneath. The test-flame is then to be again applied, from 96° Fahrenheit, at every degree rise of temperature as indicated by the thermometer in the oil-cup until a flash takes place or until a temperature of 200° Fahrenheit has been reached. If during this operation the test-flame appears to diminish in size, the lamp is to be replenished in the manner prescribed at (2) without interrupting the test.

"If a flash occurs at any temperature between 76° and 200° Fahrenheit the temperature at which it occurs, subject to correction for atmospheric pressure, is the flashing point of the sample.

"In repeating a test, a fresh sample of oil must always be used, the tested sample being thrown away, and the cup must be wiped dry from any adhering oil and cooled, as already described, before receiving the fresh sample.

"5. *Correction for atmospheric pressure.*—As the flashing point of an oil is influenced by changes in atmospheric pressure to an average extent of 1·6° Fahrenheit for every inch of the barometer, a correction of the observed flashing point may become necessary. For this purpose a table is appended to this schedule, giving the flashing points of oils ranging from 65° to 80° Fahrenheit, under pressure ranging from 27 to 31 inches of mercury.

"The table is used in the following manner:—

"*Example.*—An oil has given a flashing point of 71°, the barometer being at 28·6 inches; take the nearest number to 71° in the vertical column headed 28·6. This number is 70·8. Substitute for this the number in the same horizontal line in the column headed 30 (the normal height of the barometer). The substituted number, that is, the true flashing point of the oil, is 73°.

"*Table for correction of Flashing Points indicated by the Test for Variations in Barometric Pressure on either side of Thirty Inches.*

Barometer in Inches.																							
	Flashing Point in Degrees Fahrenheit.																						
27	27·2	27·4	27·6	27·8	28	28·2	28·4	28·6	28·8	29	29·2	29·4	29·6	29·8	30	30·2	30·4	30·6	30·8	31
60·2	60·5	60·8	61·2	61·5	61·8	62·1	62·4	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·7	64	64·4	64·7	65	65·3	65·6	66	66·3	66·6
61·2	61·5	61·8	62·2	62·5	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·7	65	65·4	65·7	66	66·3	66·6	67	67·3	67·6
62·2	62·5	62·8	63·2	63·5	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·7	66	66·4	66·7	67	67·3	67·6	68	68·3	68·6
63·2	63·5	63·8	64·2	64·5	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·7	67	67·4	67·7	68	68·3	68·6	69	69·3	69·6
64·2	64·5	64·8	65·2	65·5	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·7	68	68·4	68·7	69	69·3	69·6	70	70·3	70·6
65·2	65·5	65·8	66·2	66·5	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·7	69	69·4	69·7	70	70·3	70·6	71	71·3	71·6
66·2	66·5	66·8	67·2	67·5	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·7	70	70·4	70·7	71	71·3	71·6	72	72·3	72·6
67·2	67·5	67·8	68·2	68·5	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·7	71	71·4	71·7	72	72·3	72·6	73	73·3	73·6
68·2	68·5	68·8	69·2	69·5	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·7	72	72·4	72·7	73	73·3	73·6	74	74·3	74·6
69·2	69·5	69·8	70·2	70·5	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·7	73	73·4	73·7	74	74·3	74·6	75	75·3	75·6
70·2	70·5	70·8	71·2	71·5	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·7	74	74·4	74·7	75	75·3	75·6	76	76·3	76·6
71·2	71·5	71·8	72·2	72·5	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·7	75	75·4	75·7	76	76·3	76·6	77	77·3	77·6
72·2	72·5	72·8	73·2	73·5	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·7	76	76·4	76·7	77	77·3	77·6	78	78·3	78·6
73·2	73·5	73·8	74·2	74·5	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·7	77	77·4	77·7	78	78·3	78·6	79	79·3	79·6
74·2	74·5	74·8	75·2	75·5	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·7	78	78·4	78·7	79	79·3	79·6	80	80·3	80·6
75·2	75·5	75·8	76·2	76·5	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·8	78·1	78·4	78·7	79	79·4	79·7	80	80·3	80·6	81	81·3	81·6

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend the Petroleum Act, 1881, in certain points in which experience has shewn that its amendment would be desirable.

2. "Dangerous petroleum" is defined by the Act (section 3) as petroleum having its flashing point below seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The Government of India does not see any reason for changing the standard so fixed, but in view of the possibility of variations in the application of the test, which, according to the opinions of the experts, may, even with the utmost care, cause deviations of 2° or 3° in the results, it is of opinion that the nominal legal minimum standard for non-dangerous petroleum may be slightly raised. Accordingly, section 3 of the Bill fixes the standard for dangerous petroleum at 76° instead of 73°, but to this enhanced standard a proviso is added to the effect that a consignment represented to be of one uniform quality shall not be deemed to be dangerous when on an average of tests the oil does not fall below that standard by more than 3°, and no one sample has a flashing point below 70°.

3. Section 5 of the Act permits small quantities of dangerous petroleum to be kept in "glass," among other, vessels, if each vessel does not contain more than a pint and is securely stopped. Looking to the comparatively fragile nature of glass vessels and to the possibility of such vessels, when filled with the highly volatile liquids included under the head of "dangerous petroleum," bursting even if "securely stopped," when exposed to powerful sunlight for a brief period, the prudence of including *glass* vessels among those specified in the section is, as has been pointed out to the Government of India, doubtful. Section 4 of the Bill therefore amends the section by the omission of the word "glass."

4. The object of section 5 of the Bill is to bring the provisions of section 6 of the Act, which relate to the marking of the vessels containing dangerous petroleum, and which declare that all such vessels "shall bear an indelible mark on a label in conspicuous characters, stating the nature of the contents thereof" into accordance with the English law (31 & 35 Vic., cap. 105, section 6), which lays down that the label shall state in conspicuous characters the description of the petroleum with the addition of the words "highly inflammable" and with the addition of the name and address of the consignee or owner or of the sender or vendor.

5. As the Act now stands, not only is the importation of "dangerous" petroleum subjected to a strict system of licensing, but no petroleum may be landed from any ship until samples of the petroleum on board thereof have been delivered for the purpose of the petroleum being tested.

While considering that the importation of dangerous petroleum should continue to be thus regulated, the Government of India is of opinion that the restrictions at present placed on the importation of other petroleum may be somewhat relaxed. It seems to it that, instead of requiring the delivery of samples before any oil is landed, it would be sufficient to give the Local Government power to determine the places at which, and the conditions on and subject to which, petroleum may be landed and stored. The necessary power is conferred by section 6 of the Bill, which substitutes a new section for section 7 of the Act. There would thus be nothing to prevent petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, being in future landed and stored at once. But, in order to protect the public, no petroleum should be allowed to be removed from the place where it is stored until it has been tested and declared to satisfy the legal standard. Section 7A therefore provides this, and further declares that, when petroleum which has been so landed and stored is found not to come up to the legal standard, the Local Government may direct the consignees either to rectify it or to import it as dangerous petroleum or to re-export within a fixed period, and that, on the consignees failing to do whichever of these things they may be directed to do, the Local Government may order the petroleum to be destroyed.

In addition to re-producing clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of the present section 7, the new section 7 further empowers the Local Government to make rules to fix the fees to be paid for the storage of petroleum at places appointed for the purpose, and to regulate the selection of samples and the averaging the results of testing selected samples.

6. Section 7 of the Bill introduces certain new provisions in the Act as to the test-apparatus to be used. As the Act at present stands, the schedule contains a specification explanatory of the test-apparatus. As it is, however, proposed by this Bill to substitute a new schedule for the present one, in which a new description of the test-apparatus is inserted, it seems desirable, for the convenience of the public, to provide for the deposit of a model test apparatus, which shall be open to inspection, and after which all the instruments to be used under the Act shall be constructed. This is what the new section 17 A, which section 7 of the Bill adds to the Act, does. This section also provides for the verification of each test-apparatus which it is proposed to use for the purposes of the Act. Each apparatus when verified is to be marked with a special number, and the officer making the verification is to give a certificate in which shall be noted any corrections which must be applied to the results of the tests made with the apparatus. This last provision is necessary, because it is practically impossible to construct instruments which will not need corrections of this sort. The certificate granted is declared to be conclusive proof of the matters stated therein.

7. Section 8 of the Bill substitutes a new schedule for the schedule at present appended to the Act, the instructions contained in which it is now generally admitted require modification.

This schedule has been prepared mainly by Sir F. Abel in conjunction with Mr. Redwood and Dr. Warden, the Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, and Chemical Examiner to Government, and Dr. Lyon, the Chemical Analyser in Bombay, and it has also been examined and considered by Professor Pedler of the Presidency College, Calcutta. It embodies very definite directions regarding the sampling and testing of petroleum, and it lays down in a most detailed manner the procedure to be adopted. The Governor General in Council believes that the adoption of this schedule will meet all the difficulties which have been found to occur under the present law in regard to the sampling and testing of petroleum, and that, if the procedure therein described is carefully followed, there is every reason to hope that trustworthy and generally concordant results will be obtained.

9. Lastly, the new provisions as to the deposit of a model test-apparatus and the verification of all other test-apparatus therewith has necessitated the amendment of the *explanation* of the term "flashing point" which is appended to the definition of "petroleum" in section 3. It is necessary that, in order to ascertain the true flashing point, the petroleum should be tested with a verified and certificated apparatus, and after the corrections (if any) to be applied to the results of the testing have been made. Moreover, it would appear to be necessary that every apparatus used for the testing of petroleum should be verified at least once in every five years. All these points are provided for in the amendment made by section 2 of the Bill.

J. GIBBS.

The 10th March, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th March 1885, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 6 OF 1885.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Government Securities.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Government securities in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Securities Act, 1885; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Act III 1881, s. 2.]

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

The expression "Government securities" includes promissory notes, debentures, stock-certificates, and all other securities issued by the Government of India or by any Local Government, in respect of any loan issued under notification in the official Gazette, whether before or after the passing of this Act: and

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made from time to time by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

[1872.

Right of survivors of joint payees of Government securities.

3. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Contract Act, section 45, when a Government security is payable to two or more persons jointly and any of them dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons.

(*2*) Nothing herein contained shall affect any claim which the representative of the deceased person may have against the survivor or survivors in respect of the security jointly payable to them and the deceased.

(*3*) This section shall apply whether the death of the person to whom the security was jointly payable occurred or occurs before or after this Act comes into force.

Issue of renewed securities.

4. Any person to whom a Government security is payable may, on payment of the prescribed fee and on delivering the security duly receipted to the prescribed officer, obtain from the officer a renewed security payable to himself. [Cf. sec 49 of 33 & 34 Vic., cap. 71.]

Issue of duplicate securities.

5. (*1*) When a Government security has been wholly or partly lost or destroyed the person to whom it was payable at the time of the loss or destruction or his representative may, on application to the prescribed officer, and on producing proof to his satisfaction of the loss or destruction, obtain from him an order for:—

(*a*) the payment of interest in respect of the security said to be lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate security; and

(*b*) the issue of a duplicate security payable to such person.

(*2*) An order shall not be passed under sub-section (*1*) until after the issue of the prescribed notification of the loss or destruction and after the expiration of the prescribed period, nor until the applicant has given the prescribed indemnity against the claims of all persons deriving title under the security lost or destroyed.

(*3*) A list of the securities in respect of which an order is passed under sub-section (*1*) shall be published in the *Gazette of India* at such times as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, direct.

Period after which Government is released from liability in respect of original security.

6. When a renewed security has been issued under section 4, or a duplicate security has been issued under section 5, the Government shall be discharged of all liability in respect of the original security of which such renewed or duplicate security has been issued— [Cf 33 & 34 Vic., cap. 71, s 51.]

(*a*) in the case of a renewed security, after the lapse of six years from the date of the issue of the renewed security,

(*b*) in the case of a duplicate security, after the lapse of six years from the date of the publication under section 5, sub-sec-

tion (3), of the list in which the security is first mentioned, or from the date of the last payment of interest on the original security, whichever date is latest.

Power for Governor General in Council to make rules.

7. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to prescribe—

(a) the fees to be paid for applications under sections 4 and 5;

(b) the form in which securities delivered for renewal are to be receipted;

(c) the officer who is to exercise all or any of the powers and perform all or any of the duties prescribed by sections 4 and 5;

(d) the proof which is to be produced by persons applying for duplicate securities;

(e) the form and mode of publication of the notification mentioned in section 5 and the period after which interest may be paid or a duplicate security may be issued under that section;

(f) the nature and amount of the indemnity to be given by a person applying under section 5 for the payment of interest or the issue of a duplicate security; and

(g) generally all matters connected with the grant of renewed and duplicate securities.

Publication of drafts and rules.

8. (1) The Governor General in Council shall before making rules under the last foregoing section, publish a draft of the proposed rules in such manner as may, in his opinion, be sufficient for the information of the public.

(2) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(3) The Governor General in Council shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(4) Every rule made under the last foregoing section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and the publication in the *Gazette of India* of a rule purporting to be made under that section shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for certain matters connected with Government securities as to which legislation appears to be desirable.

2. Under the English law, on the death of one of several joint promisees or creditors, the right to sue on the contract vests in the survivors or survivor, and, on the death of the last of two or more survivors, in his personal representative. But a person receiving money under this right of survivorship may be accountable for it to the representatives of the deceased.

3. This rule has been altered in India by section 45 of the Contract Act, which provides that—

"When a person has made a promise to two or more persons jointly, then, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract, the right to claim performance rests, as between him and them, with them during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, with the representative of such deceased person jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, with the representatives of all jointly."

4. With reference to this section, the Law Commissioners, who prepared the draft of the Act, remarked :—"In regulating the devolution of rights and liabilities, we propose, in accordance with the rule of English Courts of Equity and of the Indian Code of Civil Procedure, that joint liabilities and rights shall, after the death of one of the persons liable or entitled, go to his representative jointly with the survivor, and after the death of the survivor to the representatives of both jointly." So far as can be ascertained, this proposal was accepted without criticism in India.

5. It appears that, both before and since the passing of the Contract Act, the practice of the Indian Public Debt Offices has been to treat the right of suing on, and giving receipts for money payable under, Government promissory notes as vesting in the survivor or survivors of two or more joint holders. But the law officers of the Government have recently given an opinion that, having regard to section 45 of the Contract Act, it is not safe to continue this practice.

6. Under these circumstances, the Government of India think that legislation is desirable both for the purpose of confirming what has been done in the past, and for the purpose of laying down a convenient rule for the future.

7. Accordingly, section 3 of the Bill declares that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 45, when a Government security is payable to two or more persons jointly and any of them dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons. But to this a clause is added making it clear that the section will not affect the liability of the survivor or survivors to the representative of the deceased holder of the security.

8. Lastly, sections 4 to 6 of the Bill deal with the issue of renewed and duplicate Government securities.

9. With regard to the renewal of Government securities, the holder of a security may, under existing rules, upon payment of the prescribed fee and delivering up his security properly receipted, obtain a clear title in the form of a renewed security in his own favour. This right is affirmed by section 4 of the Bill; but as Government by the renewal becomes liable in respect of the new note independently of any question as to legal completeness of discharge upon the original security, opportunity is taken to fix a term within which claims in respect of the original security must be made. Accordingly, section 6 of the Bill releases Government from liability in respect of the original security after the lapse of six years from the date of the issue of the renewed security.

10. With regard to duplicate securities, the practice has hitherto been, when a Government security has been lost or destroyed, to issue a notification, under the terms of the security, of the discharge of the security upon a given date, and to refuse to issue any duplicate until six years (the period fixed by the law of limitation) has elapsed from the date so fixed for discharge. If, however, the loan is not mature, no such notification of discharge can be issued, and the Government is obliged to refuse to issue any duplicate, in the face of the risk of claims being made in respect of the security alleged to be lost. The Bill adopts the existing practice in respect of the issue of duplicates, but, by applying in every case the period of limitation which under the existing law applies only in the case of securities of loans dischargeable upon notice given at any time, enables the Government to issue duplicates (under the usual safeguard of a bond of indemnity) in every case of a security proved to have been lost or destroyed.

A. COLVIN.

The 10th March, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1885-86.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1885-86.

Preliminary.

1 The Financial Statement for the ensuing year will present but little of special attraction so far as any new development of our fiscal system is concerned. But on the other hand, to those who have followed with attention the course of Indian finance during the last few years, the year 1885-86 will prove of much interest. As being the fourth year in which a Budget has been framed on the basis of the anticipations embodied in the reforms which culminated in 1882-83, it enables us, when viewed with the three years preceding it, to judge what, in the presence of considerable difficulties and apart from extraordinary emergencies, the outcome of the measures taken in 1882-83 may, on the whole, be said to have been. In a later part of this Statement I shall have occasion to go at greater length into this subject; but this much may be said in these preliminary remarks, that, in my judgment, we now may assume that, very exceptional circumstances apart, the expectations of my predecessors, who believed that the normal and healthy increase of revenues would be found to balance the ordinary expenditure, and in that confidence abolished the import duties and lowered the salt tax, have been fulfilled. In the course of this Statement we shall find that the three years 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85 have between them, if we take in the case of the two former years the Accounts, and, in the latter year, the Revised Estimates, given us a surplus of revenue over expenditure of about £1,378,000; that although in any one year its surplus may be abnormally large, or in the succeeding year there may be even some apparent deficit, these are variations largely attributable to irregularities of Land Revenue collection incidental to our fiscal administration, which in no way necessarily indicate uncertainty or irregularity in our sources of receipt, when viewed as a whole; that we can sustain such severe losses as a partial failure of the opium crop, a temporary stagnation of the railway traffic, arising from dullness in our wheat trade, or a serious falling off in our Customs duties, or that we can provide for unforeseen expenditure, such as payments necessitated on an excessive opium crop may produce, but that these losses or requirements leave us, as they found us, with our resources unimpaired, and without any causes of anxiety as to our capability in the future of meeting similar emergent demands. This much will be seen on the brighter side of the subject. On the other, however, attention will be drawn to the consequences of depression in trade, and of a further depreciation in the value of silver. It will be noted that for the first time in our financial history we have been compelled to adopt a rate of exchange no higher than 1*s.* 7*d.*, and if we have not had to add to our estimates the corresponding sum of £440,000 as a gross increase to our loss by exchange, it is only because there will be, for reasons to be presently explained, a very considerable decrease this year in the Secretary of State's Bills, which enables us to shew in 1885-86 an apparent economy under the head of exchange; an economy, however, which must not be taken as indicating any real corresponding improvement. As far as the future is concerned, little or no ground will be found to exist for allaying our apprehensions: and this at a time when we have embarked upon extensive and costly measures for the improvement and development of our communications, and when the course of events beyond our frontiers is raising questions which seem likely

Preliminary.

Sufficiency of revenues provided by the reforms of 1882-83 and preceding years; effect of recent circumstances on those reforms.

to disturb, more or less seriously, the calculations of those who are charged with the financial administration of this country. While, therefore, it will probably be conceded that the measures of reform which I have alluded to have been fully justified by the experience acquired since their introduction, it will possibly be questioned whether the *status* which they established will prove sufficient in view of the further trials which seem to be awaiting us, and of the necessities of our situation, whether connected with the state of our currency, or with the measures necessary for the development and protection of the country. The experience which we shall gain during the ensuing year as to the effect upon our estimates of the several considerations I have indicated will, probably, be invaluable in adding to the means at our disposal for forming a final opinion upon this point; a point which obviously depends, not in the least on the adequacy or otherwise of the financial resources provided us in their relation to the state of affairs which existed at the commencement of the decade, but on the consideration whether affairs are not passing into a new phase which was then, though not unforeseen, less imminent; which could not therefore be taken into immediate consideration; but which, should it now arrive, must be met on the lines of the policy then adopted, and in conformity with the principles by which it was inspired. I hope, in the course of this Statement, so to handle the material before me as to illustrate and to demonstrate the appositeness of the preceding remarks, and to make clear to any one who reads it with moderate attention, what our resources during the three years which it treats of have been, or are likely to be; how far they are capable of meeting the calls which in ordinary course experience shews we must expect; and whether, in view of the further obligations we have undertaken, or which the fall in silver or other circumstances are forcing upon us, our resources may be expected to prove as sufficient in the years immediately ensuing, as in the three years which it will be the business of this Statement to review.

The Accounts of 1883-84.

	£
Revenue	71,727,421
Expenditure	70,339,925
Surplus	1,387,496

2. The appropriation audit report, published in the *Gazette of India* of 14th March 1885, gives in great detail the explanations necessary to arrive at a full understanding of the surplus here exhibited; but as the surplus of the Budget Estimate for that year was taken at £457,000 and that of the Revised Estimate at £271,400 only, it is desirable to add a few remarks explanatory of the great difference between the actual surplus and the several forecasts above enumerated. There was an increase of £1,595,300 under the principal heads of revenue, of which the main item was Land Revenue, about £569,200. This sum was collected in Burmah, Madras, and Bombay in 1883-84, greatly in advance even of the estimates of January and February 1884, at the end of the year, and in ordinary course would have fallen into 1884-85, (an incident, as will be presently seen, which, however favourable to the surplus of 1883-84, has mainly contributed to bring about a deficit in the Revised Estimates of 1884-85). The Opium revenue was £356,500 better than the estimate, and owing to the very short crop of the year, there was a decrease of £310,600 on Expenditure. Excise Stamps, and Forest revenue, between them, were better by £439,000 than the estimates. Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint gave an improvement of £58,500 owing to short expenditure on capital account of telegraphs, and the absorp-

Large exhibited surplus partly due to collection of land revenue ordinarily falling due in 1885-86; partly to method of accounting for certain sums connected with the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway.

tion of copper coin bringing a large gain to the Treasury. Under Miscellaneous an arrear of £130,000 was paid on account of interest from the Bombay Port Trust. Productive Public Works shewed a better revenue account by £687,400, due to the prosperous trade of the year, which, however favourable circumstances may have been, it would have been obviously imprudent fully to take credit for in the estimates. Under Public Works not classed as Productive there was a gain of £362,500, arising from the transfer of certain Provincial Railways in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces from Ordinary to Productive, and the per contra transfer of Madras Harbour Works from Productive to Ordinary. The sum of £325,000, which in the Revised Estimates, as explained in my Budget Statement for last year, was written off against revenue by a credit to capital, being the loss in past years on the Indus Flotilla of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, and which balanced the gain above mentioned, has been since removed from the Revenue Account under instructions from the Secretary of State, thereby relieving the estimates of 1883-84 of that charge. Under Military Estimates there was a saving of £178,600; but, as a million sterling was paid to the English War Office on account of arrears of non-effective charges, the real saving was converted into an excess charge of £821,400, while the exchange rose to £290,700 above the estimates, as the Secretary of State took the occasion of a favourable market to increase the number of bills drawn by him. These explanations cover, generally, the increase of the surplus shewn in the Accounts over that exhibited in the Budget and the Revised Estimates. The difference between the Budget Estimate and the Accounts requires perhaps less explanation; but if it is asked why the Revised Estimates, made at a date comparatively late, and but shortly before the close of the year, were so wide of the mark, the answer is to be found in the accelerated payment of £569,200 Land Revenue above mentioned, and in the orders of the Secretary of State under which, after the close of 1884-85, £325,000 on account of the Indus Flotilla were removed from the debit to Revenue.

Revised Estimates, 1884-85.

3. The Budget and Revised Estimates for 1884-85 are as follows:—

Budget and Revised Estimates, 1884-85;

Budget Estimates.

	£
Total Revenue	70,560,400
Total Expenditure	70,241,100
Surplus	319,300

Revised Estimates.

	£
Total Revenue	69,991,200
Total Expenditure	70,707,400
Deficit	716,200

Deficit of.

4. The past year, so far as can be seen on the Revised Estimates and until its accounts are finally closed, has presented us, not with the surplus of £319,300, but with a deficit of £716,200.

Effect of inclusion in 1883-84 of sums ordinarily payable in 1884-85.

5. It has been already mentioned that the unexpected payment in March 1884 of Land Revenue amounting to £569,200 swelled the surplus of 1883-84 to the prejudice of the ensuing year, and that the calculations on which the estimates of 1884-85 were framed have been thrown out to this extent; an extent, approximating to the deficit on the Revised Estimates of that year.

Before the year closes considerable further expenditure will have to be incurred on account of the proposed Camp to be formed at Rawal Pindi for the reception of the Amir of Kabul; and we have provided for this in our Revised Estimates.

Exceptional difficulties in 1884-85.

6. Apart from this, however, to those who have watched the course of trade during the past year, it will be matter of little surprise that the small surplus of the Budget was not realised. There have been several causes contributant towards this result. They may be grouped under the two main heads of "Trade" and "Revenue and Expenditure." Under the first fall the exports of wheat, and consequently the railway earnings; and the exports of rice, and consequently the Customs duties. Under the latter fall Land Revenue and Opium The combination of a good harvest in England, and of large stocks in America, depressed the price of wheat during the later part of the year 1884, and early in the second half of the calender year it became obvious that the export trade in wheat, which during the last two years had been continually increasing, must suffer a temporary re-action. The rice trade had begun to shew signs of depression since the commencement of 1884, and never recovered itself during the financial year. I have given, in a later part of this Statement, figures indicating the comparative fall in prices and in the export of wheat and rice, but at present I confine myself to dealing with the financial results which have been brought about by these causes. They may be briefly summed up as follows in a comparative form:—

I.—CUSTOMS.

	£
Budget Estimate	1,289,500
Revised Estimate	1,030,000
Less	259,500

II.—PRODUCTIVE RAILWAYS.

Financial effects of the loss in Customs and Railway Revenues.

	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.
State Railways.	£	£	£
Net Revenue	1,454,200	1,383,300	1,571,200
Interest	1,425,500	1,409,400	1,515,300
Net Gain	28,700	—26,100	55,900
East Indian Railway.			
Net Revenue less Surplus Profits	2,797,700	2,378,900	2,723,700
Interest and Annuity	1,718,100	1,716,800	1,729,200
Net Gain	1,079,600	662,100	994,500
Eastern Bengal Railway.			
Net Revenue	230,000	260,000	317,500
Interest and Annuity	101,800	99,700	234,300
Net Gain	128,200	160,300	83,200
Guaranteed Railways.			
Net Revenue	3,613,000	3,374,000	3,360,000
Interest and Profits	3,770,260	3,717,500	3,725,400
Net Loss	157,260	343,500	365,400
Net Gain to State	1,079,240	452,800	768,200

7. We have here a total decrease in the Revised, as compared with the Budget Estimate, of £885,940. This loss is wholly derived from the depression

in trade, which could not be foreseen at the time of the Budget. The East Indian Railway gross earnings were £580,000 short of the Budget; those of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, £47,500; of the guaranteed lines the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Revised Estimate of net receipts is £175,000, against a Budget Estimate of £250,000; the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi gives £390,000 Revised Estimate, against an estimate on the Budget of £480,000. To the direct losses on the State Railways must be added a temporary decrease in Land Revenue in Madras and in Bombay, brought about by suspension of revenue in certain districts of those Provinces, owing to partial failure of the rains in 1884. These sums are severally estimated at £271,600 for Madras, and £72,300 for Bombay. Credit has been taken for them in 1885-86; but as, on the one hand, the year 1884-85 was mulcted of about £569,200, by which, as above explained, the year antecedent benefited, so, on the other, it has been obliged to resign to the succeeding year, 1885-86, the above amount of £343,900, which ordinarily would have been collected within its term, and placed to the credit of its receipts. Finally, we were called upon to meet the largest expenditure on account of payment for opium which has ever, so far as I know, been incurred in India. The outturn of the crop was large beyond all experience, and we found ourselves compelled to add, in the course of the year, no less than £593,600 to our Budget Estimate on this account. Although, eventually, by the great increase to our opium reserves, which threatened in the commencement of 1884-85 to fall abnormally low, we shall benefit by this extraordinary stock, the benefit will be for future years; the burden is thrown on 1884-85. Adding together the several losses under the several heads above enumerated of Customs, Railways, Land Revenue, and opium, we have a total of £1,823,440. To this, again, must be added the sum of £118,500 which we contributed from revenue towards capital expenditure on account of the construction of the Sindh-Pishin-Sibi Railway. I shall have more to say presently regarding the assignment of grants from revenue for capital expenditure on railways; but I draw attention to this grant here, because the active resumption of work on that Railway had not been proposed, and could not be foreseen at the time the estimates of 1884-85 were framed. If it is permissible in any way to congratulate oneself over the figures of a deficit, we have ground for satisfaction that in spite of these abnormal losses and charges the constant and steady increase in other branches of our revenue has enabled us to compensate in large measure for the disagreeable results which awaited us on the estimates made under the several heads I have specified. Taking, moreover, the years 1883-84 and 1884-85 together, we find, as explained in my 2nd paragraph, that, whatever the one year may have gained at the expense of the other, the revenues proper to either, looked at as a whole, suffice to meet the expenditure. The results of the financial administration have continued, in effect, to justify the conclusions indicated in the opening sentences of my Financial Statement for 1884-85. I have to return to this matter; but enough has been stated already, I think, to make it obvious that, unforeseen difficulties notwithstanding, the normal receipts have been equal to the normal expenditure. Presently, when I take up in detail the results under the minor heads of the estimates, it will be seen where normal growth of revenue has assisted us in meeting abnormal losses, and I reserve any further remarks I have to make on the subject, until I come to deal with those figures. It need only be added here, in general terms, that, on the whole, the season having been a good one, the increase in our Salt, Stamp, and Excise revenues has continued to give the results anticipated; State Railways have done well; there have been considerable economies under "Army" and other heads. On the other hand, it should not escape notice that exchange, which we had taken at £3,538,100, is shewn in the Revised Estimates at £3,253,900, or £285,200 less than

Further effects of suspensions of Land Revenue, and abnormal Opium expenditure.

Compensating effects of increase of revenue under other heads.

Secretary of State's drawings exceptionally small in 1884-85.

the estimated figure. The Secretary of State was enabled to supplement his bills by drawing on resources at his disposal in England. In judging not merely of the budgetary surplus or deficit of any particular year, but of the aspect, in a larger view, of our financial condition during the past year, of the claims which we have to meet, and of the resources which are at our disposal, this fact must be borne in mind; especially at a time when, as we shall presently see, the exchange is assuming proportions which threaten to interfere seriously with the arrangements by which we had secured our equilibrium.

Course of trade during 1884-85.

8. Passing from the financial effect of the depression in the wheat and rice trade, and the excessive expenditure in opium, I think it is desirable to gather together here the main figures which illustrate the course of trade during the year, and its present prospects, as well as those indicating the large increase in our opium stores and the cost at which it has been acquired.

9. With the growth of its railway enterprise the Government of India is becoming more and more deeply interested in the progress of Indian trade, and it is not without good reason that the departments of Commerce and of Finance have been linked together in Indian administration. So large a proportion of our revenue is derived from railways, and if the estimates and forecasts which have been framed for the future should be verified, so large an increase from the same source may in the course of time be looked for, while, on the other hand, our obligations in regard to the cost of construction are assuming such grave proportions, that the direct interest of this Government in the development of its export trade, from the point of view of the resources which it derives immediately therefrom, is, to say the least of it, no less than that which it has in the other main branches of its revenue. For this, if for no other reason, some analysis of the returns of trade during the preceding year seems necessarily to form part of a Financial Statement, indicating as they do not only the causes which may have led to any increase or falling off in the estimates of that year, but assisting us in forming a forecast as to what are the probabilities of the year about to ensue. I have given above a résumé of the financial effect produced by the stagnation in trade under which we are now suffering; and the figures which I am about to tabulate, and for which I am indebted to Mr. O'Conor, the Assistant Secretary in the Department of Commerce, whose excellent reports on Indian trade place annually before the public in the clearest form all possible information on the subject, will show how those effects have been brought about; and, I am afraid, will yield for the moment but little ground for hoping that we may expect any speedy return of the period of prosperity with which we were favoured in the years 1882 and 1883, and more especially in the latter year. The annexed table shows for the years 1882-83, 1883-84, and ten months of 1884-85 the quantity and value of exports of some of the principal articles of Indian merchandise.

Growing importance to India, from a financial point of view, of its trade viewed in connection with its railway receipts. Some analysis of its trade returns necessarily forms part of this Financial Statement.

Comparative annual tables of exports, 1882-83, 1883-84, ten months, 1884-85.

Exports of certain Indian Products by sea to other countries for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 and for the ten months (April to January) of 1884-85.

Articles.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85 (Ten months).	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
			R		R		R
Cotton, Raw .	Cwt.	6,168,278	16,04,90,174	5,979,494	14,38,37,278	4,112,165	10,81,31,383
Tea . .	lbs.	57,766,225	3,69,94,965	59,911,703	4,08,38,805	58,361,667	3,69,98,351
Hides and Skins .	Cwt.	866,164	4,44,37,703	915,450	4,66,37,363	774,187	3,82,73,292
Jute, Raw .	"	10,348,909	5,84,69,259	7,017,985	4,59,26,353	7,070,275	3,97,67,110
Jute, manufactured (gunny bags)	No.	60,737,651	1,43,15,841	63,645,984	1,25,62,589	77,475,612	1,31,89,225
Seeds . .	Cwt.	13,139,206	7,20,03,365	17,355,588	10,08,37,583	15,106,009	8,88,32,424
Rice . .	"	31,258,288	8,47,63,272	27,039,859	8,36,20,798	12,883,218	4,48,60,144
Wheat . .	"	14,144,407	6,06,89,341	20,956,495	8,87,75,610	13,100,578	5,27,24,349
Sugar . .	"	1,318,698	80,87,759	1,630,520	94,32,185	1,051,236	53,14,120

10. A second table shows, for these articles, a comparative quarterly return for so much of the same years as admits of quarterly comparison.

Exports of certain Indian Products by sea to other countries for the first three quarters of 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85.

Articles.	Official years.	Quantity.				Value in Rupees.			
		1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	Total of the three quarters.	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	Total of the three quarters.
Cotton, raw . Cwt.	1882-83	2,806,584	742,869	612,351	4,161,804	7,60,41,663	1,91,19,427	1,52,57,506	11,04,18,596
	1883-84	2,581,983	589,431	833,898	4,005,312	6,37,09,292	1,33,37,965	1,92,73,030	9,63,20,287
	1884-85	2,734,509	602,245	481,305	3,818,059	7,42,05,478	1,48,51,589	1,18,41,493	10,08,98,560
Tea . . . lbs.	1882-83	2,688,307	21,199,570	21,962,774	45,850,651	17,81,207	1,39,34,783	1,38,58,176	2,95,76,166
	1883-84	3,378,351	22,798,175	22,829,819	49,006,345	22,86,272	1,58,91,247	1,52,45,285	3,34,22,804
	1884-85	2,647,498	23,964,781	26,019,701	52,631,980	16,87,561	1,56,43,340	1,61,44,825	3,34,75,726
Hides and skins Cwt.	1882-83	200,900	199,486	212,027	612,413	1,01,66,096	1,01,04,155	1,08,85,657	3,11,55,908
	1883-84	249,727	187,618	191,036	628,381	1,23,84,266	1,03,99,213	99,03,309	3,26,86,788
	1884-85	225,751	202,922	231,763	660,436	1,10,04,699	1,06,73,211	1,13,36,346	3,30,14,256
Jute, raw . „	1882-83	1,048,884	1,678,649	4,167,676	6,895,209	59,69,645	99,01,146	2,35,88,059	3,94,58,850
	1883-84	1,642,411	860,630	2,589,591	5,092,632	89,45,794	47,98,724	1,81,12,547	3,18,57,065
	1884-85	637,797	1,031,415	4,638,248	6,307,460	42,99,126	58,59,194	2,52,87,318	3,54,45,638
„ manufactured (gunny bags) . No.	1882-83	12,283,744	13,217,704	15,253,697	40,755,145	28,41,434	35,95,355	38,73,711	1,03,10,500
	1883-84	13,061,938	10,187,474	22,614,313	45,863,725	24,52,553	25,13,939	39,63,053	89,29,545
	1884-85	17,288,363	19,181,128	25,530,756	62,000,247	31,66,313	37,92,344	42,29,309	1,11,87,966
Seeds . . Cwt.	1882-83	3,873,291	3,280,348	3,258,663	10,412,302	2,08,32,706	1,73,66,706	1,79,96,380	5,61,95,792
	1883-84	6,325,951	4,556,066	2,812,783	13,694,800	3,61,63,096	2,57,50,678	1,64,89,741	7,84,03,515
	1884-85	6,535,685	4,232,682	3,249,654	14,018,021	3,73,30,796	2,41,31,007	1,97,62,893	8,12,24,696
Rice . . „	1882-83	9,344,285	4,827,982	3,472,567	17,644,834	2,40,05,294	1,33,31,194	1,01,63,458	4,74,99,946
	1883-84	8,549,537	3,713,440	3,158,232	15,421,209	2,45,28,242	1,16,90,349	99,18,329	4,61,36,920
	1884-85	6,192,477	2,823,250	2,381,224	11,396,951	2,02,34,932	1,01,76,409	88,46,075	3,92,57,416
Wheat . . „	1882-83	4,263,170	2,651,270	3,922,265	10,836,705	1,84,65,361	1,13,89,086	1,68,61,418	4,67,15,865
	1883-84	7,682,417	7,952,414	3,285,953	18,920,784	3,23,59,202	3,33,76,020	1,40,77,661	7,98,12,883
	1884-85	3,912,386	5,000,052	3,052,998	11,965,436	1,57,69,368	2,03,95,026	1,23,09,457	4,84,73,851
Sugar . . „	1882-83	724,480	300,952	100,082	1,125,514	46,59,513	17,62,702	6,83,816	71,06,031
	1883-84	1,092,246	335,392	117,641	1,545,279	61,43,516	20,07,864	6,77,531	88,28,911
	1884-85	627,492	380,425	39,025	1,046,942	30,84,471	19,55,585	2,35,095	52,75,151

Comparative quarterly returns for the first three quarters of the above years.

11. It will be seen that while in tea, hides, skins, jute goods (bags), and seeds, there has been improvement, on the other hand, in most of our important exports, in raw cotton, rice, wheat, sugar, raw jute, the decrease has been steady and serious, and the decline has, in most cases, been coincident with the marked decline in prices in the English markets which commenced in the third quarter of 1884. Prices, indeed, for most of our large staples commenced to shew symptoms of decline from the beginning of 1882, but the decline was interrupted from time to time by temporary upward movements, which gave an immediate impetus to trade, and it is only since the middle of last year that the downward movement has been accelerated, and has continued without interruption to the present time. There seems some indication, however, that the decline in prices has reached its lowest limit. There are some grounds for hoping that for many of the articles enumerated in these tables prices will presently reach a level which may favour a more active resumption of trade. It will be seen that in the several quarters of which a comparative table is given, tea has risen in quantity and in value from 45,850,651lbs., of the value of ₹2,95,76,166, to 52,631,980lbs., of the value of ₹3,34,75,726; hides and skins

Decline of trade indicated in above tables.

from 612,413 cwt. to 660,436 cwt., and from ₹3,11,55,908 to ₹3,30,14,256; raw jute has fallen from 6,895,209 cwt. to 6,307,460 cwt., and from ₹3,94,58,850 to ₹3,54,45,638; jute bags have risen from ₹1,03,10,500, through a year of great depression, to ₹1,11,87,966; seeds from 10,412,302 cwt. to 14,018,021 cwt., and from ₹5,61,95,792 to ₹8,12,24,696; while raw cotton has fallen from 4,161,804 cwt. to 3,818,059 cwt., and from ₹11,04,18,596 to ₹10,08,98,560; and rice has fallen from 17,644,834 cwt. to 11,396,951 cwt. and from ₹4,74,99,946 to ₹3,92,57,416; wheat has risen, though in contrast with the trade of 1883-84 the rise indicates anything but prosperity, from 10,836,705 cwt. to 11,965,436 cwt. and from ₹4,67,15,865 to ₹4,84,73,851; sugar, finally, has fallen from 1,125,514 cwt. to 1,046,942 cwt. and from ₹71,06,031 to ₹52,75,151.

Wheat, sugar, jute, indigo.

Since January there has been some revival in wheat; but supplies are still large, and so long as the prospects of further supplies are fair, it would be, to say the least, sanguine to hope that trade will resume its former activity. At the present price in Calcutta, ₹2-6-6 per maund, with a freight of 35*s.* a ton through the Canal, wheat can be landed in England at about 34*s.* per quarter, exchange being taken at 1*s.* 7*d.* London prices for Indian wheat are about 35*s.* per quarter. But as exports increase freight advances, and prices in England have a tendency to fall; so that although, in fact, a difference of a farthing in exchange makes a difference of a little over 1 per cent. in the prices laid down, these other elements have always to be taken into consideration. The fall in the price of sugar has been due to the enormous extension of the beet crops in Germany and in Austria, caused by the protective laws enforced in those countries; prices have been gradually declining for some considerable time, but the fall was very rapid after the middle of 1884. Exports from Bengal, which had been increasing largely, fell almost to nothing, and large consignments of cane sugar came to the Province from Java, while even some beet sugar was imported. The fact of imports of sugar into Bengal from Java, Austria, and the United Kingdom, illustrates the condition of our sugar market. Jute has reached the lowest price touched during the period for which the tables have been made out. With the diminution in the wheat and rice trade there is a diminished demand for local manufacture, and a larger surplus of jute to export. The great decline in price commenced in the middle of 1884 and has continued steadily down to the present. Jute goods have fallen in value with a diminished local demand for them and surplus stocks remaining over from the heavy outturn of the mills in 1883 have been exported in greatly increased quantities for speculative markets. The price of gunny bags is regulated by the general condition of trade, especially of the grain trade, and these will not give better values until other articles revive. The price of indigo depends mainly upon the quantity and quality of the crop in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and fluctuates from year to year with little reference to other considerations; hence indigo has been omitted from these tables.

From the subjoined table of prices will be gathered the great fall in present prices, as compared with 1882, in wheat. The rates of exchange and the freights ruling in the several months specified are added; and viewed in conjunction with the increasing stagnation of trade during that period, they throw some light on the contention of which a good deal has been lately heard that a fall in exchange, inasmuch as it stimulates trade, is in itself a source of increased revenue to the Government of India. It may be, no doubt, in favourable markets, but it certainly does not of itself suffice to sustain trade as against the competition of crowded markets, and in the presence of low prices. Comparing the exchange ruling in 1884 with that of 1883, when the trade was in its greatest activity, we find that for the first 8 months of the former year, when the

Comparative table of prices of wheat, rates of exchange on Secretary of State's Bills, and Canal freights from Calcutta.

decline in exports first made itself felt, exchange was decidedly more favourable. It is, to say the least, very questionable whether, other things remaining equal, for the £440,000 which the loss of ⅛*d.* in exchange will cost us, we shall derive at present any adequate return in the stimulus of increased exports, and the revival of more active railway traffic.

	Gazette average prices of wheat in London.		Rates of exchange on Secretary of State's Bills.		Freights from Calcutta (*viâ* Canal) for wheat per ton.						
	Per Qr.										
1882.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
January	44	9	1	8·01	2	10	0	to	2	12	6
February	46	1	1	8·05	2	2	6	to	2	5	0
March	44	9	1	8·07	2	7	6	to	2	10	0
April	45	1	1	8·15	2	12	6	to	2	15	0
May	47	2	1	8·07	2	6	3	to	2	7	6
June	47	7	1	8·02	2	0	0	to	2	2	6
July	46	11	1	7·91	2	5	0	to	2	7	6
August	51	3	1	8·01	2	0	0	to	2	1	3
September	47	3	1	8·00	1	17	6	to	2	0	0
October	39	6	1	7·87	1	10	0	to	1	12	6
November	40	11	1	7·63	1	10	0	to	1	12	6
December	41	5	1	7·14	2	0	0	to	2	2	6
1883.											
January	40	11	1	7·26	2	5	0	to	2	7	6
February	40	4	1	7·43	2	7	6	to	2	10	0
March	41	9	1	7·57	2	8	9	to	2	12	6
April	42	0	1	7·45	2	7	6	to	2	10	0
May	42	10	1	7·38	1	17	6	to	2	0	0
June	43	5	1	7·42	1	15	0	to	1	17	6
July	42	3	1	7·44	1	13	9	to	1	15	0
August	43	3	1	7·48	1	17	6	to	2	0	0
September	43	2	1	7·56	1	10	0	to	1	12	6
October	40	2	1	7·61	1	11	3	to	1	12	6
November	40	3	1	7·48	1	10	0	to	1	11	3
December	40	0	1	7·51	1	5	0	to	1	6	3
1884.											
January	39	0	1	7·59	1	0	0	to	1	2	6
February	37	9	1	7·76	1	0	0	to	1	2	6
March	37	3	1	7·66	1	3	9	to	1	5	0
April	37	7	1	7·78	1	5	0				
May	37	4	1	7·85	1	6	3	to	1	7	6
June	37	0	1	7·66	1	7	6		...		
July	37	4	1	7·54	1	10	0		.		
August	37	6	1	7·52	1	5	0		...		
September	34	3	1	7·50	1	0	0	to	1	2	6
October	32	4	1	7·40	0	17	6	to	1	0	0
November	32	0	1	7·12	0	17	6	to	1	0	0
December	30	10	1	7·04	1	10	0		...		
1885.											
January	31	5	1	7·08	1	10	0	to	1	12	6
Difference per cent. in each year as compared with January 1882—											
1883	—8·57										
1884	—12·85										
1885	—29·80										

12. The following table shews the imports of wheat and wheat-meal and flour into England for the last three calendar years :—

Quantity of Wheat and Wheat-meal and Flour imported into England from Foreign countries in the calendar years 1882, 1883, and 1884.

Comparative table of imports of wheat, wheat-meal, and flour into England during 1882, 1883, 1884.

	Wheat.			Wheat-meal and Flour.			Total.		
	Quantity.			Quantity.			Quantity.		
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Russia . . .	9,571,021	13,293,358	5,401,964	...	..	...	9,571,021	13,293,358	5,401,964
Germany . . .	3,083,921	2,871,095	1,090,368	1,990,403	1,928,769	1,746,514	5,074,324	4,799,864	2,836,882
France . . .	7,379	9,498	19,023	220,269	163,898	154,349	227,648	173,396	173,372
Austrian Territories .	...	...	..	1,559,621	1,736,900	1,562,379	1,559,621	1,736,900	1,562,379
Turkey . . .	526,439	1,128,074	503,926	...	...	...	526,439	1,128,074	503,926
Roumania . .	194,591	403,937	687	...	...	...	194,591	403,937	687
Egypt . . .	174,862	1,174,391	999,578	...	...	...	174,862	1,174,391	999,578
United States :—									
On the Atlantic .	20,347,230	14,259,195	14,321,320	7,777,262	11,270,918	10,340,567	42,836,885	37,336,750	32,946,697
On the Pacific .	14,712,393	11,806,637	8,284,810						
Chili . . .	1,656,361	2,310,126	1,055,964	...	...	...	1,656,361	2,310,126	1,055,964
British East Indies .	8,477,479	11,243,497	8,009,909	...	...	...	8,477,479	11,243,497	8,009,909
Australasia . .	2,475,127	2,691,614	4,897,766	...	...	...	2,475,127	2,691,614	4,897,766
British North America	2,684,828	1,798,056	1,757,406	339,305	469,460	688,925	3,024,133	2,267,516	2,446,331
Other Countries .	259,991	1,090,966	771,277	...	...	...	259,991	1,090,966	771,277
Ditto . .	...	...	...	1,141,845	723,584	610,784	1,141,845	723,584	610,784
Total . .	64,171,622	64,080,444	47,113,998	13,028,705	16,293,529	15,103,518	77,200,327	80,373,973	62,217,516

Great as the falling off has been, the Indian imports into England amounted to 12·8 per cent. of the whole quantity imported, against 10·9 per cent. in 1882 and 13·9 in 1883. Compared with the Russian trade of last year, the Indian imports contrast favourably.

13. The prospects of the rice trade continue to be doubtful; the stocks on hand in London were estimated (*Economist* of January 3, 1885) in the five years closing with 1884 as follows :—

Rice trade; stocks in hand.

	Tons.
December 1880	29,730
" 1881	52,800
" 1882	24,840
" 1883	54,900
" 1884	33,900

Prices of Rice in Europe; competition of Saigon, comparative figures of Saigon exports to Europe.

14. Prices have continuously fallen, and were very lately lower than at any former period, prices for Rangoon rice to arrive being quoted in London on February 7 :—

		s.	d.		s.	d.
1882	per cwt.	8	9	to	9	1½
1883	"	7	9	to	8	3
1884	"	7	3	to	7	9
1885	"	7	3	to	7	4½

The effect on rice of the excessively low price of maize, potatoes, and sugar, has been aggravated by the relations at present existing between the Governments of France and of China. Saigon rice, instead of looking for its

market in China, is now diverted to Europe, and the following table shews the increase of exports of Saigon rice to Europe during the last two years. The figures are taken from returns furnished by Her Majesty's Consul at Saigon :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1st Quarter	2,628,900	3,299,100	3,414,520
2nd "	1,405,560	2,095,600	2,579,280
3rd "	1,965,740	(Not received)	837,140
4th "	2,832,760	3,344,400	...

Competition of Siam and Japan. Prospects of improvement in rice trade.

15. Siam and Japan are also entering the European market and exporting increasing quantities of rice. The temporary depression of the Burmah rice trade is due, unquestionably, however, not to competition, partial failure of corps, or low prices in Europe only, but in a great measure to over-speculation and excessive competition in 1883-84. With a revival of trade in Europe, and with a more sound and less speculative conduct of trade operations, we may hope for material improvement in the rice trade, which, for the moment, however, continues in a state of depression only too faithfully reflected in our returns of Customs duties.

Opium crop of 1883-84. Comparison of outturn with that of previous years.

16. Turning from the interest which the Government of India in its capacity of an extensive owner of railways, or as the guarantor of the main Indian lines, is compelled in an extraordinary degree to feel in the development of the trade of the country, I proceed to give a view of another of those relations which, as I pointed out in paragraph 120 of my last year's Statement, it occupies outside the sphere of the ordinary operations of Governments. The following few facts shew how it was that we were called upon to meet the heavy excess expenditure, the figures of which have been given in my paragraph 7 in relation to our opium monopoly. The area under opium in 1883-84 was not, I believe, exceptionally large, but from causes connected with the atmospheric peculiarities of the season, the outturn was quite exceptional. The average yield per beegah in the Behar Agency was 5 seers 15½ chittacks, against 2 seers 12 chittacks in the preceding year, which, however, was a year exceptionally bad, while in the Benares Agency it was 6 seers 7½ chittacks against 4 seers 1½ chittacks. The last estimate of the Behar Agency produce was 47,766 maunds, the gross weight of opium received, at 80-tola weight, was 55,379 maunds. In the Benares Agency, from figures furnished by the Opium Agent, it would seem that the outturn compared with that of the preceding ten years, was as follows :—

	Maunds.
1873-74	43,000
1874-75	39,201
1875 76	60,113
1876-77	61,561
1877-78	45,380
1878-79	56,636
1879-80	45,475
1880-81	45,505
1881-82	51,449
1882-83	42,213
1883-84	67,037

We had estimated, on account of Opium expenditure, for a sum of £2,352,900, we actually have had to pay a sum of £2,946,500. The storing of this largely increased quantity of opium led to no little difficulty in the Benares Agency,

and after the closing of the season's factory weighments, additional accommodation had to be furnished. The result, however prejudicial to our estimates of 1884-85, will enable us materially to increase our opium reserve. The prospects of the season now drawing to a close are again reported good, but there is no reason to suppose that the return will be equal to that of the preceding year.

Salt, progressive consumption steady but moderate.

17. In paragraph 16 of last year's Financial Statement is given a comparative table of the consumption of salt for the 11 corresponding months of each year from 1874-75 as compared with the previous year, and it was shewn that in the 11 months from 1st March 1882 to 31st January 1883, and from the 1st March 1883 to 31st January 1884 the increased consumption as compared with the corresponding months of 1881-82 amounted to 2,576,000 maunds. The consumption for the corresponding months of last year, namely, from 1st March 1884 to 31st January 1885 is 27,792,000 maunds, or 718,000 maunds in excess of the corresponding period of the preceding year. We have taken for our estimates a figure £72,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate of last year, and £61,700 in excess of the Revised Estimates. The increase of consumption continues to be steady, but not excessively large.

Savings Banks, increase in Depositors.

18. On the 31st March 1884 the number of depositors in District and Presidency Savings Banks was 91,981 against 88,836 on the same date of the previous year, or shewing an increase of 3,145 depositors. The increase occurred among the natives —

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Total
	No.	No	No
31st March 1883 . . .	20,232	68,604	88,836
" *1884* . . .	20,037	71,944	91,981
	— 195	+ 3,340	+ 3,145

These figures indicate a growth of the provident habits of the people of this country.

The balance at the credit of the depositors on the 31st March 1884 was £3,028,200 against £3,113,700 on the corresponding date of the previous year, or shewing a decrease of £85,500. This decrease is due, no doubt, to the opening of the Post Office Savings Banks.

Success of Post Office Savings Banks.

19. The Post Office Savings Bank system continues to be a marked success. At the end of March 1883 the total number of Savings Bank Accounts was 39,121, by the end of March 1884 it had risen to 84,848, and now at the close of January 1885 it stands at 116,528. The balance at the credit of depositors at the end of March 1883 was ₹27,96,796; by the end of March 1884 it had risen to ₹75,14,454, and now, at the end of January 1885, it stands at ₹1,26,10,610. Of the 84,848 accounts open at the end of March 1884, 8,410 were accounts in the names of Europeans and Eurasians, while 76,438 were accounts in the names of natives of India. Of the total number of accounts open at the end of January 1885, 12,617 stand in the names of Europeans and Eurasians, and 1,03,911 in the names of natives of India.

Post Office Savings Banks (within the limits of the Presidency towns) were opened at Madras on 1st April 1883, and at Calcutta and Bombay on the 1st May 1883. At the close of March 1884 the number of accounts standing in the books of these Banks was 6,361, and the balance at the credit of depositors ₹4,95,277. At the close of January 1885 the number of accounts is 10,786 and the balance at the credit of depositors ₹10,10,028. There is every reason, therefore, to be satisfied with the results. Out of the total number of depositors

at the end of March 1884, 1,191 were Europeans or Eurasians and 5,170 natives of India. Of the total number now shewn, 1,972 are Europeans and Eurasians and 8,814 natives of India.

The Presidency Savings Banks comprise a certain number of Sub-Savings Banks at small offices in the vicinity of Presidency towns as well as at the various town Sub-Offices, and the figures now given include the accounts at all these Sub-Offices.

Post Office Life Insurance in experimental stage.

20. The Life Insurance scheme for persons in the employ of the Post Office was introduced on the 1st February 1884, and has therefore been in force for a year up to the end of January 1885. The number of such persons who have insured their lives during this period is 339, and the total amount for which their lives have been insured is ₹4,89,675. Of these, 37 were Europeans and Eurasians and 302 natives of India.

During the first year of the scheme only about 3 per cent. of Post Office servants above the grade of postmen have taken advantage of it, and the scheme cannot therefore be said to have been an unqualified success hitherto. But in Madras, Bombay, and especially in Bengal, where English ideas and education are more wide-spread than in the rest of India, there is reason to believe that it is being appreciated. In Bengal 134 natives insured their lives, and in Madras 54. On the other hand, in the whole of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab there were only 28 natives of the country willing to make use of the scheme.

Imports of gold and silver.

21. The net imports of gold and silver during ten months of 1884-85 and for each year since 1880-81 are given below. Attention was drawn in last year's Financial Statement to the annual absorption of gold by India. The year 1883-84 is the highest point reached since 1869-70.

Year.	Gold.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	₹	₹	₹
1880-81	3,68,10,576	1,68,586	3,66,41,990
1881-82	4,85,63,920	1,24,078	4,84,39,842
1882-83	5,09,51,324	16,42,639	4,93,08,685
1883-84	5,46,94,568	61,412	5,46,33,156
1884-85 (10 months)	4,57,55,811	7,29,476	4,50,26,335

Years.	Silver.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	₹	₹	₹
1880-81	5,31,61,563	1,42,35,822	3,89,25,741
1881-82	6,46,63,884	1,08,73,390	5,37,90,494
1882-83	8,35,82,318	87,75,849	7,48,06,469
1883-84	7,40,85,065	1,00,23,525	6,40,61,540
1884-85 (10 months)	7,21,77,086	1,59,86,152	5,61,90,934

No improvement in Stock Notes

22. Stock Notes have shewn no sign of improvement. Up to the end of December 1883 £190,400 worth of Stock Notes had been issued; at the close of 1884 the figure stood at £200,113. The subject has been under the consideration of the Government of India, who are about to address the Secretary of State upon it with a view of taking such measures as may possibly facilitate the use of the notes. It would be premature at present, until we know what the views of the Secretary of State are, to enter into any detailed discussion of this subject, which must be reserved for the ensuing year.

Detailed notes as to difference, above £10,000, in the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1884-85.

23. I proceed now to give the customary explanations under those heads where the receipts and the expenditure of the Revised Estimates shew considerable difference from the estimates taken in the Budget. Where the difference, whether increase or decrease, is not more than £10,000, I think it unnecessary to record here any explanation.

24. *Land Revenue* (*I*); Decrease, £341,900. This is a net decrease, due mainly to Madras (£271,600) and Bombay (£72,300). The large reduction under Madras was owing to the exceptional character of the rainy season in 1884-85. Not only had the south-west monsoon in certain districts failed, but the north-east monsoon was very deficient in the northern part of the Presidency, while, on the other hand, it was accompanied in the south by serious floods. Hence considerable remissions and suspensions of land revenue have been brought about. In Bombay a similar failure of the monsoon in the Southern Mahratta country has led to postponement, in part, of the demand. These are the suspensions of land revenue spoken of in paragraph 7.

25. *Opium* (*II*); Increase, £255,800. This is due in part to the fact that the opium sales having produced an average of ₹1,295-15-11 per chest, against ₹1,250, the figure taken in the estimates; and secondly, to a sale of 198 chests more than it was originally proposed to place on the market. The increased ratio of sales took place from the 1st January in the present year. There were delivered by Mr. Rivett-Carnac's Agency 2,268 maunds of Malwa opium, at a consistence of 90 per cent., being equivalent to the setting free of 1,712 chests of provision opium at 70 per cent. consistence. The amount of reserve at the close of 1885 is estimated at 18,297 chests.

Principal heads of Revenue.

26. *Salt* (*III*); Increase, £21,100. This is mainly due to an increase of £85,300 in Bengal, and £20,000 in Bombay, against which, however, has to be put a decrease of £93,200 in Madras. The decrease in Madras is attributed to diminished consumption of east coast salt; secondly, the large extension of sales under the credit system, of which the effect will be to transfer to 1885-86 revenues which would otherwise have been collected in 1884-85; thirdly, the substitution of excise salt for monopoly salt, and the consequent omission from both the expenditure and revenue sides of the accounts, of the cost of manufacture, which under the monopoly system the Government used to pay to manufacturers, recovering it subsequently with the duty; hence the only real decrease is that arising from decrease of consumption of East Coast salt.

27. *Stamps* (*IV*); Increase, £45,000. *Excise* (*V*); Increase, £216,600. The increase under these heads is general and normal, in years of average prosperity, and calls for no particular remarks.

28. *Provincial Rates* (*VI*); Increase, £53,600. This increase is the net result of increases and decreases in the several Provinces. The principal of these are, first, an increase of £66,000 in the Punjab, due to the circumstance that the assets of the Patwari's Fee Fund, (an incorporated Local Fund) have been transferred from under Land Revenue to this head; and, secondly, to a decrease of £22,400 in Madras due to postponement of collection of cesses to that amount till the ensuing year 1885-86.

29. *Customs* (*VII*); Decrease, £259,500. This is the net result of a decrease of £194,500 in British Burmah, £75,000 in Bengal, and an increase of £10,000 in Bombay. The cause of this decrease has been sufficiently explained in previous paragraphs of this Statement.

30 *Registration* (*X*); Increase, £15,200. This is due to the same cause as *Stamps* and *Excise*, namely, to general prosperity throughout the country during the year, and calls for no particular remark.

31. *Mint* (*XIV*); Increase, £61,800, due to coinage of a larger quantity of silver than was anticipated, and to a gain arising out of a greater quantity of copper passing into circulation than was expected at the time the Budget was framed. *Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.*

32. *Law and Justice* (*XV*); Decrease, £53,800, being mainly due to diminished receipts from the sale of jail manufactures, and from Magisterial fees and fines.

33. *Marine* (*XVII*); Decrease, £28,000. Of this, £20,000 is due to the falling off in Dockyard services and supplies to other Departments. A reduction of £3,700 is also made in the Burma Estimates, owing to short receipts from sale of vessels and stores, freight, passage, tonnage, &c. Under Bengal a reduction of £5,000 is made owing to short pilotage receipts, arising from the slackness of trade. *Receipts by Civil Departments*

34. *Scientific and other Minor Departments* (*XX*). The increase is £12,100; it is general and represents larger receipts than originally anticipated under Botanical gardens, experimental farms, sales of cinchona, and the other remaining subordinate heads of revenue.

35. *Interest* (*XXI*); Increase, £47,300. Of this £23,100 occurs in England and £24,200 in India. The increase in England is due to the temporary investment at favourable rates of the surplus cash balances owing to the loan of three millions which was issued in May 1884 not being required for the discharge of debentures till August. The increase in India is due to interest on over-drawals of capital by guaranteed railways.

36. *Miscellaneous* (*XXIV*); Increase, £63,300. This is always an uncertain figure, and the above increase is mainly due to the receipts from lapsed deposits being expected to reach a higher figure than was foreseen in the Budget. *Miscellaneous.*

37. *State Railways, Gross earnings* (*XXV*); Decrease, exclusive of the East Indian Railway, £7,300. This is the net result of a series of figures of which the chief are, an increase of £10,000 in the Burma State Railways, £10,000 in the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and £97,500 in the Indus Valley State Railway, against a decrease of £47,500 in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, £7,500 in the Nagpore and Chhatisgarh State Railway, £23,500 in the Northern Bengal State Railway, and £22,600 in the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway. The increase in Burma is due to additional mileage opened on the Sittang Railway, on which the receipts also have proved better than was expected. On the Eastern Bengal State Railway the improvement is due to the following causes. After the preparation of the original estimate it was resolved to amalgamate the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway and the Poradaha-Damukdia Section of the Northern Bengal State Railway with the Eastern Bengal State Railway; the figures of the Revised Estimates, therefore, represent the transactions of the combined undertakings. This estimate also includes a special credit of £29,500 on account of the estimated share of the assets of the Fire Insurance and Flotilla Reserve fund of the late Eastern Bengal Guaranteed Railway, credited to the Imperial Government. The increase in the Indus Valley State Railway is owing to the development of the wheat and seed traffic on that line. With regard to the decreases, that of the Rajputana Railway is due to loss of traffic in consequence of breaches on the line and on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway during the monsoon; to slackness of the wheat trade; and to a reduction of the rate of charge against the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway for hire of rolling-stock. The decrease on the Nagpore-Chhatisgarh Railway is ascribed chiefly to the slackness of the grain market, and to reduction in the rates for carriage of grain and salt. The decrease in the Northern Bengal State Railway is due to the transfer of the Poradaha Section of the line, as already explained, and to the reduction of the charge levied for crossing the Ganges on the opening of the extension of the *Revenue from Productive Public Works.*

same section to the new Ghat at Golabnagar. The decrease in the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway is due to its amalgamation with the Eastern Bengal State Railway from the 1st July 1884, and while the Revised Estimate represents receipts only up to the 30th June, the Budget Estimate of 1884-85 was based on a whole year's transactions. On the East Indian Railway there is a decrease of £580,000. This formidable decrease is due to the stagnation in the wheat trade which has formed the subject of preceding remarks.

38. *Guaranteed Railways, Net traffic receipts (XXVI)*; Decrease, £239,000. This is the net outcome of the following figures :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
(1) Eastern Bengal Railway	...	73,000
(2) Madras Railway	45,000	..
(3) South Indian Railway	...	6,000
(4) Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway .	...	10,000
(5) Great Indian Peninsula Railway . . .	..	30,000
(6) Oudh and Rohilkund Railway . . .	...	75,000
(7) Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway . .		90,000

(*1*) *Eastern Bengal Railway.*—The figures are for the three months April to June 1884-85, the line having been taken over by Government from 1st July. The decrease on the Budget resulted from a decline in traffic, and from heavy outlay in excess of Budget provision on establishment and other charges, found necessary in connection with closing the Company's accounts and transactions.

(*2*) *Madras Railway.*—The improvement is due to the traffic being fairly good, and to an expected reduction of £25,000 on account of expenses.

(*3*) *South Indian Railway.*—Disastrous floods along this line caused several breaks in it, and interrupted the traffic for a comparatively long period. The disappointment of Budget expectations is due to these causes.

(*4*) *Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.*—Breaks in the line during the last monsoon have brought about a reduction compared with the Budget Estimate.

(*5*) *Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*—The decrease is due to the Budget provision for expenses being insufficient by £50,000.

(*6*) *Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.*—The traffic not having proved as good as it was expected it would prove, combined with the circumstance of the line being extended at a later date than was anticipated, has resulted in the Revised Estimates taking a lower figure than the Budget of 1884-85.

(*7*) *Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.*—The Revised Estimate of receipts is £80,000 worse than the Original Estimate of the year. The goods traffic fell off considerably from June to September 1884, owing chiefly to the low price of wheat in Europe. Of the decrease of £80,000 the major part of £50,000 is, however, nominal, and is thus explainable—

1st,—£30,000 is due to a change in the system of accounting for receipts and charges on account of mileage and demurrage by which the *net result* is now shewn on the receipt or charge side of the Account, as the case may be, instead of the gross amounts being shewn on both sides of the Account, as formerly.

2nd,—£15,000 is due to a reduction in the rates for carriage of revenue stores. These changes have led to a corresponding reduction in charges. In the Revised Estimate of expenses £10,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate of 1884-85 have had to be provided to meet the cost of carrying out extensive renewals of permanent way and carriage and wagon stock. These renewals are expected to cost over £80,000, and but for this special and unforeseen expenditure

there would have been a satisfactory reduction over and above the nominal reduction due to the change in system already referred to.

39. *Irrigation and Navigation (direct receipts) (XXVII)*; Increase £105,500. Compared with the Original Estimate the Revised shews an improvement of £105,500, being the net result of the following differences :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Bengal	...	5,000
N.-W. P. and Oudh	76,400	...
Punjab	36,100	...
Madras	...	2,300
Bombay	300	...

The decrease in Bengal is ascribable to a falling off in the water-rates and Navigation receipts on the Orissa and Midnapur Canals. The increase in the N.-W. P. and Oudh is due to the exceptionally favourable rabbi season of 1883-84 and a good kharif season in 1884-85.

In the case of the Punjab the increase represents the net balance of an increase on the Western Jumna Canal, and of a falling off on the Bari Doab and Sirhind Canal. The increase on the Western Jumna Canal is due to the area of irrigation being increased because of scanty rainfall during the rabbi season of 1883-84, and the early part of the kharif season of 1884; while the falling off on the Bari Doab and Sirhind Canals is the result of irrigation being less than was anticipated The decrease in Madras is due chiefly to the falling off of Navigation receipts from tolls and license fees. The increase in Bombay is trifling and does not call for any special remarks.

40. *Portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation (XXVIII)*; Increase £13,600: being the net outcome of figures in which the only notable increase is £16,600 in Madras, caused first by the completed channels of the Sangam Anicut project having been brought into operation for the first time, during the year; secondly, to the extension of irrigation in the Godavery and Kistna Delta systems; and thirdly, to the rate of calculation of charges in the Civil Department having been reduced from 7·2 to 5 per cent.

Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive.

41. *State Railways (XXIX)*; Increase £38,200: mainly due to £17,500 under the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway, arising from the extension of the line to Ferozepore, and to the fact of the Fazilka branch having been opened earlier than was expected; and to £22,500 on the Sind-Peshin State Railway, due to the conveyance of labourers and large quantities of material for the northern section of this line, formerly known as the Candahar State Railway.

42. *Southern Mahratta Railway (XXX)*; Increase £32,500, due to an extension of traffic.

Expenditure.

Interest.

43. *Interest on Ordinary Debt*; (1) Increase, £241,100. Of this increase £199,400 occurs in England, and is due chiefly to the payment of £184,200 on account of discount on the issue in 1884-85 of India 3 per cent. stock of 3 millions, and to the charge for interest on this loan (estimated at £67,500 in 1884-85). On the other hand, there is (1) a decrease of £31,500 in interest on Debentures, owing to £5,000,000 only having been renewed instead of £6,906,500, as provided in the original estimate; (2) a decrease of £15,000 on temporary loans; and a decrease of £4,000 in the payments of outstanding dividends. The small difference under India calls for no special remark.

Direct demands on the Revenue

44. *Opium (6)*; Increase, £593,600. This occurs principally in Bengal, and is due to the exceptionally large crop of 1883-84. Explanation has already been given in the body of the Statement in regard to this increase.

45. *Salt* (7); Decrease £62,100. The saving is due to a reduction in salary, establishment and contingent charges, and in charges for manufacture, purchase, and freight. In Madras the gradual supersession of the monopoly by the Excise system has also resulted in diminished expenditure. In Bombay the saving occurs chiefly in the salt establishment for Portuguese India.

46. *Provincial Rates* (10); Increase £58,400. This arises almost wholly in the Punjab, and is due to the transfer from "5. Land Revenue" to this head of the charges debitable to the Patwaris Fees Fund.

Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.

47. *Telegraph* (16); Decrease £33,500. The saving occurs in the Indian Telegraph Department, and is due chiefly to restricted outlay on works, and to savings in establishments.

48. *Law and Justice* (19); Decrease £84,900. The decrease occurs in almost all the provinces, and is due principally to cheapness of grain and to limited expenditure on jail manufactures followed by diminished receipts.

Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.

49. *Police* (20); Increase £11,900. The Central Provinces, Burma, and Madras shew a saving. The other provinces provide for small increases to meet the growing requirements of the Department. The decrease in the Central Provinces amounts to £17,000, and is chiefly due to the revised scale of salaries sanctioned in re-organising the Police establishment not having been introduced as early as was expected.

50. *Marine* (21); Decrease £29,700. This is made up of decreases in India and increase in England. The decrease in India amounts to £42,700 and occurs chiefly in expenditure on account of dockyard services and supplies, followed by diminished receipts. The increase in England is due to charges on account of repairs of the steamer "Tenasserim."

51. *Education* (22); Decrease £26,400. This occurs in small amounts in almost all the provinces, and is due to excessive provision in the original estimate.

52. *Political* (25); Increase £167,800. The increase is mainly due to the following items:—

	£
Arrear payment of Amir's subsidy	29,800
Afghan Delimitation Commission	120,000

Miscellaneous Civil Charges.

53. *Territorial and Political Pensions* (27); Decrease £26,600. The variations occur in small amounts in all the provinces except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there is a decrease of £10,000 due to the original estimate of the year having been taken at too high a figure.

54. *Stationery and Printing* (30); Decrease £37,100. The charges under this head are expected to fall short of the amount they were originally expected to reach, by £37,100. Of this amount a saving of £14,300 occurs in India, the saving under England being £22,800. In England the saving is due to less outlay on stores.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

55. *Famine Relief* (32); Increase £12,000. This figure is thus distributed—

	£
Bengal	5,000
Madras	2,000
Bombay	5,000
	12,000

No provision was made in the original estimates. But in Bengal, the prevalence of scarcity in the western districts; in Madras, devastating floods in South Arcot and some of the southern districts; and in Bombay expected distress in the Kaladgi district, render the small assignments made, necessary.

56. *Protective Works, Railways* (*33*); Decrease, £240,500. The decrease is due to the refund to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of the contribution of £250,000 made from Provincial balances towards the construction of the Jhansi-Manickpur Railway, and the consequent curtailment of expenditure to that extent.

57. *Protective Works, Irrigation* (*34*); Decrease £39,500. This figure is made up thus :—

		£
Bengal, Increase		40,000
India (General and Political)	Decrease	55,200
Madras	ditto	7,200
Bombay	ditto	17,100
	Net	39,500

The increase under Bengal is due to an additional grant sanctioned during the year for expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal. The decrease under India (General and Political) represents the unutilised portion of the reserve held by the Department of Public Works to meet any applications for additional grants that might be made during the course of the year. The decrease in Madras is due to slow progress of work, for want of labour, on the Rushikulya project. The decrease in Bombay is due to short expenditure on the Nira Canal and the Mhaswad Tank, owing partly to the scarcity of labour and partly to the question of the waste weir of the Mhaswad Tank remaining unsettled till late in the year.

58. *Reduction of Debt* (*35*); Increase, £18,000. This is due to a re-adjustment of the grants under the several heads subordinate to the major head "Famine Relief and Insurance" in order to make up the total grant to £1,500,000.

59. *State Railways* (*working expenses*) (*36*); Increase, £33,600. The increase is due to the following causes: in the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway to the heavy renewals, to repairing the breaches on the line, and to charges now made under contract with the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway for working this line; in the Nagpur-Chatisgarh Railway, to heavy expenditure incurred in repairing flood damages; in the Burma State Railways, to the transfer to the Revenue Account of the maintenance charges of the new lengths of the Sittang Valley Railway originally included in the Capital Accounts, in the Tirhoot State Railway, to extensive renewals of sleepers and permanent-way; in the Northern Bengal State Railway to extensive renewals of sleepers and ballast and repairs of vessels. There is, however, a large decrease of £17,500 in the working expenses of the Indus Valley State Railway owing to a reduction in the expenditure of the Locomotive Department chiefly under fuel.

Expenditure on Productive P. W. (Revenue Account.)

60. *East Indian Railway* (*Working expenses*); Decrease, £161,200 :—

	£
Working expenses	120,000
Surplus profits, and contribution to the provident fund	41,200
TOTAL	161,200

The reduction in the working expenses is due to reduced traffic and to a curtailment of outlay on renewals, &c., and that in surplus profits to a reduction in the net profits of the line.

61. *Guaranteed Railways* (*Surplus profits, Land and Supervision*) (*37*); Decrease, £34,900. The decrease occurs principally in Bombay and Bengal (£10,800) owing to a larger credit expected from the Southern Mahratta Railway

Company on account of Supervision, and £13,600 to the payment of surplus profits, as the Eastern Bengal Railway did not earn a surplus during the half-year ending 30th June 1884.

62. *Irrigation and Navigation; working expenses* (*38*); Increase £19,700. This occurs as follows:—

	£	£
Imperial Decrease	5,100	
Provincial Increase	24,800	
Net increase .		19,700

The decrease under Imperial is the net result of savings in establishment charges in the Punjab and increases in Madras, where additional expenditure has been incurred for repairing the flood damages on the Godavary and the Cauvery Delta systems.

The increase under Provincial occurs principally in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where additional outlay has been necessary for repairing the damages done by heavy floods to the Nadrai Aqueduct on the Lower Ganges Canal.

63. *Charges in respect of Capital* (*39*); (*a*) Interest on debt. Increase £10,400. The increase here is chiefly due to provision on account of interest on the debentures and debenture stock of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

(*b*) *Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways* (*including Sinking Funds.*)—Decrease £34,500. This decrease is nominal, as it is due to the issue of India Stock in redemption of a further portion of the Annuity of the East Indian Railway not provided for in the original estimate, and to change in the date of the payment of the Annuity of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

(*c*) *Guaranteed Railways Interest.*—Decrease, £17,800. This occurs in England, and is due to capital subscribed not having been paid up as early as was expected.

Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.

64. *State Railways* (*Capital Account*) (*40*); Increase, £24,400. This is composed of a decrease of £17,500 under Imperial, and of an increase of £41,950 under Provincial. The saving in Imperial is due to transfer of grant from this head to "43. Frontier Railways" to meet outlay on the Northern Section of the Punjab Northern State Railway. The excess under Provincial is due to transfers sanctioned during the year from "46. Civil Buildings, Roads and Services," to this head.

65. *Southern Mahratta Railway* (*42*). The increase is £58,800, of which £27,800 falls under interest payments and £31,000 under working expenses.

66. *Frontier Railways* (*43*); Increase £211,700. During the year additional grants amounting to £450,000 and transfers from other grants were sanctioned for the vigorous prosecution of these Railways. From the consolidated grant thus arrived at a portion has been transferred to "Expenditure on Productive Public Works, Capital Account."

67. *Irrigation and Navigation* (*44*); Increase £29,900. This occurs principally in the Provincial Section of the estimates, and is due to additional grants having been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and by the Government of Madras during the year.

68. *Military Works* (*45*); Increase £50,400. The increase is chiefly due to additional grants sanctioned for the Aden defences, and to the refund of an excess payment on account of the Army Head Quarter Offices, Simla.

69. *Civil Buildings, Roads and Service* (*46*); Increase £103,700. The increase occurs in all the provinces in the Provincial section of the estimates, and is due to additional grants sanctioned during the year.

70 *Army.*—Decrease £128,400. The gross Budget figures were £16,098,600. The Revised Estimate is £15,970,200. The decrease is £128,400. This is due in part to the actual strength of British troops having been below the established strength; to the withdrawal, early in the season, of two regiments of British infantry for service in Egypt, in anticipation of their transfer to England in the ordinary course of relief; to favourable prices; to continued savings in medical supplies and services; and to reduced charges for railway and other transport, the estimate for which was too high. On the other hand the Zhob Valley expedition is estimated to cost £60,000. *Army services.*

71. *Exchange on transactions with London* (*49*). The amount provided in the Revised Estimate of 1884-85 is below that assigned in the Budget Estimate of 1884-85 by £285,200. The following table compares the original and present figures The + entries represent gain, and the — entries loss by exchange:— *Exchange on transactions with London.*

	Budget, 1884-85.	Revised, 1884-85.
	£	£
Secretary of State's Bills . . .	—3,807,700	—3,337,100
Advances for Suakim Expedition .	...	—75,000
Hong-Kong Bills	—30,000	—50,600
Guaranteed Railways . . .	+147,200	+150,200
East Indian Railway . . .	+135,100	+98,100
Rajputana-Malwa Railway . .	...	+16,800
Southern Mahratta Railway . .	—93,000	—136,700
Military, Public Works, and Civil .	+110,300	+81,400
TOTAL	—3,538,100	—3,252,900

The reduction of exchange under the Secretary of State's Bills is due to the following cause. When the Budget of 1884-85 was framed, the Secretary of State fixed his drawings at £16,500,000 true sterling, the rate of exchange adopted being 1*s.* 7½*d.* the rupee. During the course of the year, however, owing to an unexpected receipt of £1,704,400 on account of capital of Southern Mahratta Railway, and owing to the expected recovery of £325,000 true sterling on account of advances now being made in India towards the Suakim expedition, as well as to other causes, the Secretary of State has been able to relieve his drawings on India by £2,704,700. The present estimate of Council Bill drawings is £13,795,300 true sterling, and the rate of exchange at which these drawings have been taken is 1*s.* 7·3*d.* The provision on account of advances towards the Egyptian expedition is the exchange at 1*s.* 7·5*d.* the rupee on the expected recovery in England of 40 lakhs of rupees advanced from the Indian treasuries. *Budget Estimate, 1885-86.*

Budget Estimates, 1885-86.

72. The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 is as follows:—

	£
Revenue	72,090,400
Expenditure	71,582,300
Surplus	508,100

The surplus presented for 1885-86 is, it will be seen, £508,100. To estimate, however, the real significance of this surplus attention must be directed to two points, which are material to a proper comprehension of the significance of the figures here presented.

In paragraph 58 of his Financial Statement for 1880-81, Sir John Strachey spoke as follows:—

"When the serious character of the financial obligations of the State in times of famine had been recognised, it became the duty of the Government of India to make sure that the public resources were adequate to meet the fresh strain imposed upon them. Upon careful enquiry we came to the conclusion that we must contemplate a liability from famine amounting, in loss of revenue and actual expenditure, to, on an average, £15,000,000 in ten years. It was clear that this liability must be included among our ordinary obligations, and that it would have been a fatal error to go on increasing the public debt to meet charges which must periodically occur. To enable us to discharge the liability thus estimated, we determined to aim constantly at a surplus of £1,500,000, supplemented by a further surplus of £500,000 to provide for extraordinary and abnormal demands other than famine, as, for example—to name the most serious of such demands—for war."

Remarks on the nature of the surplus above exhibited.

Happily the most serious of such demands has not been made upon us, but in connection with our military position in India we decided, in the course of last year, to improve our communications, whether by railway or by road, upon our North-Western frontier; and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, we have determined to devote annually to capital expenditure a certain amount from our revenues until such time as our railway communications are completed. This year we have so devoted in all, inclusive of £85,000 for harbour defences, a sum of £585,000, besides an addition of £100,000 to the ordinary grant for roads, to be expended on certain frontier roads. This sum we may claim to look upon as equivalent, in its nature, to the surplus indicated in Sir John Strachey's remarks as desirable to have at our disposal for extraordinary and abnormal purposes such as those to which this sum is to be now applied. I mention this here, as it were *in limine,* because otherwise, in exhibiting the estimated surplus, the nature of our proposed transactions during the ensuing year may be misunderstood, and the conclusion may be formed that our revenues have been confined to normal expenditure unconnected with capital charges, such as those I am describing. It appears to me a matter for very great satisfaction that we have been enabled to devote a portion of our revenues to the execution of the policy indicated in the paragraph I have above quoted. All difficulties notwithstanding, we have been enabled to look to our revenue resources to meet demands which are extraordinary and abnormal, and to enable us to devote to them funds which were designed especially for emergencies of this nature. I shall enter presently more into detail on this matter, for it is closely connected with the main feature of the year which I am about to explain; but, for the reasons I have given, I deem it necessary to place these remarks in juxtaposition, as it were, to the balance above indicated. The second point to which attention must be directed is that, if we are to exclude from our surplus the grant from revenue for capital purposes, the surplus actually exhibited does not arise from an increase of revenue over expenditure; but from the fact that our expenditure, so far as it is effected in pounds sterling in England by means of sums made available there to the Secretary of State, is not represented at its exchange value in our accounts. In other words, the loss by exchange on £2,225,000 sterling is not entered in the accounts presented with these statements; and as that figure amounts to £585,000, by this amount are we, in effect, understating what should be regarded as our liabilities of expenditure. If we include on the one hand £585,000, the grant for railways and certain harbour defences, being capital expenditure, in our revenue expenditure, and exclude £585,000 from our surplus as representing the unexhibited loss on exchange, we arrive at about an equilibrium of revenue and expenditure. This much premised, I may go on to examine the nature of the provisions for the coming year.

Four main features of the coming year.

73. The main features of the coming year are four: *first*, that it will give an effect, in the Budget, to the measures recommended, at the instance of the Government of India, by the Parliamentary Committee, for the construction of railways, with such further development as the circumstances of the time render imperative. *Secondly*, that it compels us, owing to the temporary stagnation of the wheat and rice trade, to take estimates for our railway and customs receipts at a considerably lower figure than those which in a normal year we should look for. *Thirdly*, that we have been compelled, owing to the fall in the value of silver, to take so low a rate of exchange as 1*s.* 7*d.* for our exchange. *Finally*, that we have devoted the sum of £500,000 above mentioned from our revenues for the improvement of our railway communications, besides certain further subsidiary sums for frontier roads and the defences of Aden and of certain harbours in India.

Railways.

The Parliamentary Committee's recommendations.

74. The report of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways has been long since published, and contains a great deal of matter which has no direct bearing upon the financial questions discussed in this Statement. But the Committee have made certain recommendations, which are in part still under the consideration of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, and which, whatever may be the decision finally arrived at in regard to them, will have a very considerable effect upon our finances. I propose to summarise the recommendations to which I allude, and to point out, so far as can at present be seen, in what direction they will modify the arrangements hitherto existing, and what are the means which we possess to enable us to meet them from our resources. Briefly, the arrangements hitherto existing were these. Railways were divided into two classes, Productive and Protective; capital expenditure on the former, which were of a remunerative character, was from loan; on the latter, which were for protection against famine, and not necessarily remunerative, expenditure was from what is known as the Famine Insurance grant. The annual limit to loan expenditure of all kinds was £2,500,000, fixed by a Parliamentary Committee in 1879, in which was included expenditure on canals; the annual expenditure on Protective lines was £500,000. There was no formally sanctioned programme, whether as to works, or the time within which works were to be executed. These were the arrangements existing when the Parliamentary Committee of 1884 met; it remains to indicate the points on which that Committee proposed modifications. *Firstly*, the Committee recommended that the technical distinction which has been hitherto made between Protective and Productive lines should not be maintained. They proposed, therefore, that railways needed for protection from famine, or for the development of the country, be made as required, whether they be technically considered Protective or Productive. But they were strongly of opinion that the bulk of the lines made should be self-supporting. *Secondly*, they were of opinion that a careful forecast having been made of future requirements for Public Works over a considerable term of years, such a scale of expenditure upon railways should be adopted as could reasonably be maintained. *Thirdly*, they were of opinion that the amount proposed to be spent in railways by the Government of India during the next six years was moderate, and that, looking to the experience of past years and to present prospects there is very fair ground for expecting that an extension of the railway system in India on the scale proposed would have most beneficial effects. *Fourthly*, with regard to the recommendation of the Government of India that interest on the sum of £11,250,000 to be spent on Productive and Protective Railways should be partly provided by hypothecating £200,000 of the annual Famine grant above specified, they were of opinion that any such application of any portion of that grant would be entirely contrary to the purposes for which the fund was created, and they could not

concur in this suggestion. *Finally*, while expressing an opinion that the present limit of borrowing fixed by the Committee of 1878-79 at £2,500,000 might safely be enlarged, they thought the full responsibility of deciding upon the amounts to be borrowed from year to year, should rest with the Secretary of State in Council. They wished, in conclusion, most emphatically to endorse the declaration of the Government of India that the proposed extension of railways should not involve additional taxation.

Effect of their recommendations.

75. The practical effect of these conclusions will be somewhat as follows. Railways, whether Protective or Productive, whether, that is to say, railways solely designed as safeguards against the effect of famines, or whether partly or in whole projected with the view of opening up or connecting the centres of production or of trade, will alike be charged, so far as is necessary, to loan expenditure. Hitherto the latter only have been so charged, expenditure on Protective railways having been limited to the £500,000 annually available from the Famine Insurance grant, and to such small sums as could be spared from Revenue. The forecast having been made, it will be necessary to provide funds for its execution; but, so far as concerns capitalising from the Famine grant any portion of the funds necessary for payment of interest to the Companies to whom it was proposed to confide, under a guarantee, certain important railways, the proposal must be abandoned, and the sum of £500,000 hitherto spent in construction of Protective railways, will continue to be contributed from Revenue to Capital expenditure. The interest to be paid on account of the new guaranteed railways, therefore, as well as any additional interest to be paid in consequence of extension of the limits of our annual loans, will be furnished from the general resources at the disposal of the Government of India. The resources to which we had hoped to turn to assist us in part in this obligation, have been, so far as they depended on the partial capitalisation of the Famine Insurance grant, denied us; while, on the other hand, the Parliamentary Committee have endorsed the declaration of the Government of India that the development of its railways is not to be carried out at the expense of further taxation. Apart, however, from the scheme of railways which was laid before the Parliamentary Committee, the Government of India has since thought it necessary to propose, and the Secretary of State has approved, the carrying out of a scheme to strengthen our Railway communications on our North-Western frontier, the cost of which, inclusive of the Sibi-Quetta Railway, will amount to not less than £5,200,000. The cost of the railways remaining at the commencement of 1885-86 to be constructed during the ensuing five years by Government as distinct from those which it is desired to make over to Companies, is estimated, inclusive of extra capital for open lines, at about £19,000,000, the total of the two classes of communications thus amounting to £30,250,000.

To assist us in carrying out our proposed increased Railway expenditure, the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee that the limit of annual loan should be raised above the limit hitherto prescribed, has, of course, received the attention which it deserved, and the matter is still under reference to the Secretary of State, who has not as yet given a final decision as to the amount which, in the discretion left him, he desires to fix. Besides the sum to be so raised by loan, in respect of capital expenditure, which from its magnitude we may put in the first line, we have further, in the second place, the annual grant of £500,000 above alluded to as hitherto devoted from the Famine Insurance Fund to Protective railways; and in the third place, we are desired by the Secretary of State to estimate in our Budget for such available surplus as it may be possible annually to provide. On this point, again, it has been found necessary to make a further reference to the Secretary of State; and it will be sufficient

for the present to say that in the ensuing year the sum of £500,000, as stated in paragraph 74 of this Statement, has been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for Railway capital expenditure. As to the liabilities which these three combined sources of expenditure will throw upon our Budget Estimates, we cannot speak with certainty until the decision of the Secretary of State is received, as to the limit within which the annual loan is to be fixed during the term of the execution of the proposed works. Until that sum is known, it is obviously useless to hazard any forecast as to the annual amount which we shall be called upon to set aside on our estimates to meet the interest on our own loans. Then there will be the annual grant of £500,000 to be provided from the Famine Insurance Fund. Next will come an annual grant from our revenues of such amount as they can provide. Finally, there will still remain, in the fourth line, to be met from our revenues, the interest required on the guarantee to be given to the Companies through whose agency it has been proposed to construct certain important lines. The net interest to be so paid has been calculated by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, as follows:—

	£
1st year	85,000
2nd "	157,500
3rd "	210,000
4th "	250,000
5th "	255,000
6th "	160,000

In his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. Westland, Comptroller-General of Accounts, whose judgment on matters connected with Indian finance merits the most respectful attention, estimated that the Government of India, after providing for the interest on its own proposed loans and for the projected guarantees, and for the grant from the Famine Insurance Fund, but exclusive of any other regular grants from revenue for capital expenditure, could estimate for a surplus of £480,000 on a safe calculation of the Revenue and Expenditure, and at a low forecast of opium. He left out of his calculation arrangements with the Civil Funds which might be expected to have the immediate effect of relieving the Revenue Account for many years to come of about £200,000 or £250,000, and arrangements for the payment of non-effective charges to the War Office which would relieve the Revenue Account, for a few years at least, of £400,000 or £500,000. Mr. Westland, as above stated, included in his figures the entire reservation (since endorsed by the Parliamentary Committee) of the £1,500,000 Famine Insurance; and he finally explained that the surplus of £480,000 above stated might be reasonably expected to increase by about £414,000 every year; but he added that every farthing fall of exchange cost Government directly about £220,000, so that if exchange were to fall a farthing every year, the annual amount on the present financial position would be reduced from £414,000 to £194,000. It should be remembered, he added, that a fall of exchange tends in itself to increase revenue, presumably by stimulating the export of our Indian produce, and therefore the receipts of our railways.

76. Since Mr. Westland gave his evidence, the estimate of the exchange has fallen, not one, but two farthings, a sum equivalent, at his calculation, to £440,000, or more than the first year's annual increase which he estimated. There has also been added, as above explained, to the original scheme of the Government of India, an estimate of £5,200,000 for frontier railways, necessitating large grants from revenue; so that on the one hand our requirements have considerably increased, while, on the other, the annual estimated increase of surplus has, for the present year, been absorbed. Should exchange remain stationary, and by the revival of trade and the normal expansion of our revenues, should the annual increment

Effect on Indian revenues of railway proposals subsequent to those submitted to the Parliamentary Committee, and of the fall in exchange.

of the surplus which in the calculation above referred to was anticipated, be realised, our position at the commencement of the ensuing year will be certainly stronger than at present; but if we are further to obtain the indirect benefit from the late fall of exchange which is shadowed in Mr. Westland's remarks, it will be necessary that the price of wheat should so far rise in Europe as to stimulate a return of activity in the export of our wheat, and in the operations of our railways. Should we, on the other hand, be compelled to take, on our estimates, a lower rate of exchange than 1*s.* 7*d.*, and should the stagnation of our export and our rice trade continue, the normal surplus indicated in Mr. Westland's calculations, let alone any possible annual increase thereto, will be matter of extreme doubtfulness. The above calculations, moreover, assume that in other respects the administration of the country will call for no considerably greater expenditure than that which at present is regarded as our normal expenditure. How far this assumption may be verified it is at present impossible to conjecture. We have since judged it necessary, for example, to add to our revenue grants for railway and other capital expenditure. To the criticism that will naturally be made that if, in one direction, increased expenditure is forced upon the Government of India, it should seek to restore the balance by economies in other quarters, the answer must be made that, in urging upon the authorities in England the economies resulting from a study of the Report of the Army Commission, the Government of India, though unhappily with but little success, did, in fact, adopt the course above indicated. The reasonableness and the expediency of its recommendations become more evident at a time when, in regard to the very Military estimates which already weigh so heavily on our resources, there are grounds for apprehending fresh demands for further increase. Apart from this, however, it requires perhaps to be again pointed out that under the system of Provincial contracts in which the several provinces have assigned to them for a term fixed charges and corresponding revenue, there are but few branches of expenditure reserved to the Government of India over which it exercises undivided control. It may, in a time of calamity, insist on temporary reductions; but it would be against the whole spirit of its arrangements, if it sought to acquire for itself increased resources during the term of contract at the expense of the revenues assigned to the Provinces, unless in case of pressing necessity. Such as are the sources of expenditure within the Government of India's direct control, they are of a nature which renders reduction peculiarly difficult; as, like the Post Office and the Telegraphs, they grow with the growth of the necessary requirements of the country, or with the extension of our Railway system; or, like the Mint, are almost beyond the power of Government to check, depending as they do on the ebb and flow of the precious metals; or are, finally, as in the case of works of irrigation or Protective Railways, essential to success in that vital struggle against famine and the financial losses which famine entail to which the Government of India is deliberately committed. What I have now said will, I think, be sufficient to shew that while in circumstances such as those which at this moment exist, and in spite of the recent heavy fall in exchange, there may be no reason to apprehend in the immediate future any insufficiency of our resources as estimated on the basis of the reforms introduced by Sir John Strachey and Sir Evelyn Baring, it would be more than hazardous to affirm that, in view of the possibilities threatening us at the commencement of 1885-86, there is at present no cause for anxiety. The Government of India is constantly called upon to entertain projects of various kinds, tending to reduction of taxation. No one is more anxious than I am to equalise the burden of taxation, and especially to lighten it on the classes—unhappily the large majority in this country—to whom taxation, however light, is necessarily onerous; but we are compelled, both from the necessities and the advantages of our position, to take in the whole financial

horizon, and if difficulties present themselves to us which are invisible to a more restricted survey, we can but deplore, while admitting in the abstract the cogency of much that is urged upon us, our inability to meet the views pressed upon our consideration. We have, indeed, during the present year, as in paragraph 2 of my last year's Statement I promised, taken the question of Court-fees into consideration, and we have consulted the several Local Governments as to modification in the Court-fee duties. We are not yet in possession of all their replies, but it is obvious that when, in the course of the ensuing year, we take up the subject for disposal, we shall have to give weight not only to the merits of this particular question, but to its relation to taxation of other kinds. We shall have, moreover, to consider this, and kindred proposals, in their relation to the necessities of our position, should there be reason to apprehend that we may be called upon to provide upon our estimates for considerably reduced assets resulting from further loss by exchange, or for consideraby increased expenditure. I can at present in no way indicate what our position on this important point is likely to be; it is one of the objects of this Statement to place before the public the materials for forming such an opinion as can be at present formed, so that it may frame its own conclusions; but I think it will at least be apparent, from what I have said, that when we are simultaneously called upon by one to lower the scale of our Court-fees, by another to abolish the License Tax, by a third to abolish the Export Duties upon rice, we cannot but feel that these representations are made without adequate information as to their probable effect on the budgetary equilibrium of the country. I hope that the remarks which I have recorded above, and those which in the course of this Statement I shall have to make, will in some degree assist the public to understand what are the difficulties which await us in dealing with suggestions for reduction of taxation, or even for such redistribution of taxation as sacrifices on the whole any proportion of the resources now at our command. In the course of the ensuing year the final conclusions to be adopted on the Report of the Parliamentary Committee will have been settled. During the course of 1885-86 it may be expected that on the one hand we shall be in a better position to judge as to the prospects of a return of our hitherto active export trade, and of our position in regard to exchange, and on the other, to estimate the full amount of the liabilities which are likely to be entailed by the prosecution of our Railway schemes, as well as to gauge the pressure of exigencies, the final outcome of which it is not at present possible correctly to estimate.

Financial relations of the Government of India with the Provincial Governments and Administrations.

77. While treating of the subject which has been dealt with in the above remarks, it is desirable that I should add a few words in regard to the financial relations of the Government of India with the several Local Governments and Administrations, as regulated by the terms of the Provincial contracts. It was not to be expected that a series of arrangements based, at the best, on the experience of comparatively few years, and on conditions on the whole so uncertain as those which surround the financial administration of India, should have presented no points to criticism, or offered no unforeseen difficulties. All allowance made, however, it may be confidently stated that the several Provincial contracts which are now entering on the fourth year of their quinquennial term, have proved to be equitable, and to have been founded upon calculations which leave the Governments severally concerned a margin of revenue over expenditure sufficient for their wants. The balances temporarily held by the Local Governments during the Afghan War were repaid them, in the course of the year 1881-82, to the amount of £670,000, as explained in my last Financial Statement. In some cases the existence of these balances has led the local authorities to embark upon a scale of expenditure which, as the balances approached exhaustion, it has been found impossible to maintain; and it is conceivable that the

Provincial finances would have been, on the whole, conducted with greater economy had there not occurred to them this windfall, bringing with it almost inevitably an inducement to increased expenditure in view of the various wants and necessities which never fail to be urged on the several Governments and Administrations. It was mainly with the object of guarding against the possible effects of too sanguine a view of its resources, which the existence of these balances was likely to encourage, that the Government of India, under instructions from the Secretary of State, fixed the minimum of balances for each province indicated in paragraph 109 of last year's Financial Statement. This element of risk notwithstanding, however, the system inaugurated by Lord Mayo, which has now fully taken root and become part of our system of local administration in India, has continued during the last three years to work greatly to the advantage of the several Governments who share in it. Friction has been reduced to a minimum ; and if, as was inevitable, questions have from time to time arisen regarding the amount of assistance to be afforded by the Government of India to this or that Local Government in regard to some particular project or some reform involving an increased outlay of funds, they have given evidence of the existence of a spirit of mutual concession, which is in marked contrast to the relations existing in former times between the Supreme and the Provincial Governments under the centralised system of finance. In a few instances the Government of India, in view of its inability to concede all the assistance asked for, or to approve of the reduction of the balances to a sum lower than the amount settled in 1883, has found itself compelled, however reluctantly, to desire that the scale of expenditure should be reduced below the limits which in the opinion of the Local Government or Administration, although inconsistent with the maintenance of its balances, were advisable; or although not wholly refusing to contribute from our own resources to the urgent necessities placed before us, we have been unable to assent to the arguments presented for our consideration,—arguments having for their object such addition to the revenues placed at the disposal of the local authorities as must virtually have led to a revision of the terms of the contract into which, on behalf of their administration, they had entered. The considerations which I have exposed in the preceding pages will, I think, be held to have justified the rule of conduct adopted in these circumstances by the Government of India. They will show that if local authorities find themselves pressed occasionally to meet the expenditure which, in their reasonable desire for improvement, they consider essential, the Government of India has also burdens of its own to bear, which compel it to insist jealously on the maintenance of the relations into which it has entered with them, and which forbid it, even were such a course desirable, to entertain proposals having for their aim a review or revision of the arrangements completed in 1882-83. Nothing can be more true than what my predecessor in his Financial Statement for 1883-84 wrote—

"The contracts have not been made in any illiberal spirit. . . . . Under these circumstances the Provincial Government must look solely to the gradual development of their own resources, and to economy in their own administration, to provide whatever further funds may be required for services classed as Provincial. . . . It may be, and probably is, the case that in almost every Province of India the funds available are not commensurate with the work which sooner or later will require to be done. This is the normal condition of a country whose necessities are great, while the tax-paying power of its population is small. Under these circumstances, progress in many directions will possibly be comparatively slow; and it is inevitable, under all the conditions of Indian Government, that it should be slow. But what I particularly wish to point out is that the Government of India cannot at present make any further grants from Imperial funds in order to ensure more rapid progress. Indeed in some respects it may be said that the Provincial Governments are in a better position to provide whatever funds may be required than is the case with the

Imperial Government. For the reasons which I have already given an element of stability is imported into Provincial Finance which Imperial Finance cannot at present possess. Not only do the three* points to which I have alluded constitute dangers which are wholly borne by the Imperial Government of India—not only does the fourth danger (famine) materially affect Imperial as well as Provincial Finance, but if any further fiscal reforms are to be made—and there are several which it would be very desirable to make—any loss of money which may accrue from their execution must be borne by the Imperial Treasury.

78. In the economies which the Government of India is itself compelled to exercise will be found, in fact, the justification of its insistence on an economical administration elsewhere; while the uncertainty to which its own sources of supply are subject, no less than its liability to be called upon at one and the same time for increased expenditure in various different directions, compel it to entertain with the utmost reluctance proposals having for their object any further alienation, during the term of the contracts or afterwards, of however small a portion of its own revenues. In my opinion this necessity is not without its advantages; for so long as it may be hoped that the Government of India is in a position to offer further resources, the expectation that it will do so when a sufficient case is put before it, will continue to be entertained. Nothing is more likely to encourage a prudent and economical treatment of their finances by the Provincial Governments than a clear understanding, such as I have endeavoured to convey, as to the position of the central Government itself. As I have already indicated, these remarks, so far as they refer to applications for assistance, must not be held to have any general application to the provincial authorities viewed as a whole; for the Government of India has, on the contrary, just cause to be grateful to them for the judgment with which they have husbanded their resources, and the economy with which their affairs are conducted. Nor, even in the instances which I have more specially in mind in making these remarks, have I the desire to convey the idea that there has been, in the management of local finances, any but the most loyal wish to improve the position of the Province, or to make any criticism other than that this wish has in those cases led to an inclination to work on the lines of the contract with a degree of energy which was beyond the bounds of prudence. My object is rather to explain that, while I am aware that in one or two instances the revenues assigned to the local authorities may have been found to have been less favourable than in the majority of cases, this fact alone, when the circumstances of the Government of India itself are taken, as they must be, into consideration, is not sufficient ground to justify us in acceding to the grant of increased revenues, or in admitting further liability which in truth we are not in a position to assume. If there is one thing more important than another in the conduct of Indian finance, it is that the Government of India, which is always at the best surrounded by uncertainties, should at least have the certainty that for a term of years it has settled its relations with the Local Governments. That is the only condition on which it can with confidence examine its own position, and ascertain the adequacy or otherwise of the resources at its own disposal This consideration (which I may take this opportunity of saying is, to my mind, all important) must especially be adopted as the guiding principle of our financial administration at a moment when the difficulties which I have been treating of are assuming greater proportions; and when a fall in the exchange, which a few years ago would have been looked upon as absolute ruin to our finances, and which, in truth, is a burden greater than they can continue to bear, is to be met and provided for, concurrently with a stagnation in trade, and the necessities imposed on us by the deliberate resolve to incur, for the protection of our people from famine, and for the greater security of our frontiers, very considerably increased expenditure.

The Government of India compelled to adhere strictly to the terms of the Provincial contracts.

* NOTE—War—Opium—Exchange

Decrease in Customs duties in 1885-86.

79. I pass now to the second of the three heads which I have indicated in paragraph 73, namely, the effect upon our estimates of the present stagnation in the rice trade. As I have already dwelt at some length on the prospect of this trade so far as they are at present known to me, I think it will be sufficient to give here a few figures which will show at a glance what is the sacrifice of revenue to which, until that trade returns, we must be content to submit. The receipts from our customs in the Budget Estimates, the Accounts, and the Revised Estimates of the years 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, and 1885-86, have been severally as follows :—

	Budget Estimates.	Accounts.	Revised Estimates.
	£	£	£
1882-83 . . .	1,181,000	1,296,119	
1883-84 . . .	1,255,100	1,187,266	
1884-85 . . .	1,289,500	———	1,030,000
1885-86 . . .	1,175,000		

It will be seen from these figures that in the 1884-85 Revised Estimates there has been taken a figure lower by £151,500 than any hitherto shewn, whether in the Budget or in the Accounts; while, although in the estimate of the ensuing year we have thought ourselves justified in adding considerably to the Revised Estimates of 1884-85, believing the depression of the rice trade to be at its lowest, the figure we have taken is below any which, whether in the Budget or the Accounts of previous years, has hitherto been shewn.

80. I come now to the third of the four points indicated in paragraph 73 as constituting the main features of the coming year, namely *Exchange*. A glance at the following figures, which give the annual result of exchange in transactions with London during the years 1871-72 to 1883-84, with the Revised Estimate of 1884-85 and the estimates of 1885-86, will convey some notion of the burden imposed on our finances by this growing difficulty, and will show what a monstrous cautle exchange cuts out from the resources at our command.

Loss by exchange.

Year.	Loss by exchange.	Average rate of Secretary of State's Bills.
	£	s. d.
1871-72	428,920	1—11·12
1872-73	691,287	1—10·81
1873-74	879,411	1—10·35
1874-75	785,820	1—10·22
1875-76	1,355,861	1— 9·64
1876-77	2,059,311	1— 8·49
1877-78	1,554,922	1— 8·79
1878 79	3,225,831	1— 7·76
1879-80	2,926,403	1— 8·
1880-81	2,716,809	1— 7·95
1881-82	3,556,700	1— 7·89
1882-83	3,081,433	1— 7·52
1883-84	3,838,756	1— 7·54
1884-85 Revised Estimate	3,252,900	1— 7·3
1885-86 Budget "	3,573,600	1— 7·

81. It is explained, in the course of this Statement, why the loss by exchange in 1884-85 and again in 1885-86 is apparently less than in some of the previous years, namely, that the Secretary of State has been able to furnish himself with funds in England which assisted in keeping down the total amount of his bills. But for this, in the ensuing year 1885-86, we should have had to estimate for loss by exchange at a figure certainly not less than £4,000,000. Unless exchange improves during ensuing years, we must regard ourselves as liable to have to

make provision upon our Budgets for an item of little less than four millions in excess of that which at the commencement of the last decade we were called upon to meet. The highest point reached by the Secretary of State's bills and telegraphic transfers during 1884-85 has been 19·85 in May last, and the lowest 18·92 in February. I append a table shewing the bills drawn each month, with the concurrent produce in sterling, and the rate of exchange, as well as the amount drawn on telegraphic transfers, the sterling equivalent, and the rate at which they were obtained.

Result of Secretary of State's drawings during 1884-85.

	1884-85.					
	Bills.	Produce in sterling.	Rate of exchange.	Telegraphic Transfers	Produce in sterling.	Rate of exchange.
	R	£	d.	R	£	d.
April	4,79,000	39,234	19 65	2,04,60,000	1,686,946	19 78
May	10,59,000	87,004	19 71	1,44,41,500	1,195,370	19·86
June	16,05,500	138,070	19·54	88,14,000	723,080	19 68
July	68,99,000	560,991	19 51	97,95,000	798,625	19 56
August	33,82,500	274,844	19 50	24,25,000	197,559	19 55
September	21,46,000	174,363	19 50	15,00,000	121,880	19 50
October	34,56,000	278,671	19 35	41,00,000	332,109	19·44
November	92,25,000	734,332	19·10	45,75,000	365,078	19·15
December	1,09,09,000	865,237	18 85	32,75,000	260,511	19·09
January	1,39,96,000	1,112,948	19 08	54,70,000	435,205	19·09
February	1,51,31,000	1,191,116	18·89	40,90,000	324,383	19·03
		(11 months)				
TOTAL	6,83,78,000	5,456,816	19·15	7,89,45,500	6,440,754	19·58

Critical position of silver.

82. Since June last, when the rate began to decline, there has been no prospect of recovery. The time is probably approaching when this question of the fall in the value of silver will come more prominently before public attention. The policy of the President of the United States in favour of a temporary suspension of the coinage of silver has been unequivocably pronounced; and although there exists considerable doubt as to how far that policy will be endorsed by the American Legislature, the uncertainty which for the present must continue to hang over the question will maintain the depression of exchange. In the next place, the Conference of the Latin Convention is about to meet, and on the measures taken in consequence of the deliberations of the Conference, the immediate future of silver must greatly depend. Speculation on the subject in a Statement of this nature would be idle; but there seems no reason to hope that we have as yet seen the worst of our difficulties under the head of exchange; and if causes which are operating unfavourably to it, whether connected with trade or with the decision which may be taken by the Latin Convention or the American Legislature, are accentuated, it seems clear that the Government of India, unless it is able to obtain the attention of other Governments to its own views upon the question, may be called upon shortly to choose between deficit, or measures involving some degree of increase in taxation.

Grant from Revenues for railways.

83 The fourth and last item to which I have drawn attention in paragraph 73 is the grant of £500,000 for our railways, provided especially with a view to assistance in so much of our contemplated expenditure as is connected with the improvement of our frontier communications. It has always been hitherto the policy of the Government of India to meet demands of this nature, so far as they can be met, from its revenue: revenue failing, the Government of India is prepared to have recourse to borrowing. The remarks made by Sir John Strachey in paragraph 49 of his Financial Statement for 1880-81, express so entirely and succinctly my own opinion on this subject, that I may be allowed to quote them here. He says,—

"The reasons for which it is right to provide for the charges of the war out of current income apply equally, and indeed with greater force, to the charges for the frontier railways.

Although they will permanently benefit the country, it is plain that we could not construct them with borrowed money on the grounds on which we borrow for productive public works, and that their cost must be included among our ordinary charges. If, however, we could not have paid for them out of our ordinary revenue, it would have been quite right to borrow for their construction. I should have said this because the works are absolutely necessary, and because the political and financial evils of borrowing would be less serious than those involved by fresh taxation I should not have defended borrowing for these railways on the ground that they will benefit posterity as well as the present generation. That is a matter about which I know nothing; but I know that posterity will have quite enough to do in bearing its own burdens."

Grants from Revenue for Harbour Defences

84. The amount of the annual grant from revenue must in future obviously depend on the annual condition of our finances. All that I can say at present is that for my own part I am extremely desirous to devote as much as possible from revenue to the construction of railways, of which the portion which concerns our frontier communications must remain in great part unproductive. To the same class of grants belongs the item of £15,000, which we have devoted to the improvement of the defences of Aden; and a further item of £70,000 which we have placed at the disposal of the Military Department as a first instalment to be expended in the defence of our harbours. That we should have been able, in spite of the second and third of the four considerations which I have enumerated in paragraph 74, to make these additional grants, is evidence of the elastic nature of our revenues; but in view to all that has been said as to our financial prospects, I should be sorry to commit myself to an assurance that our revenues will continue to permit us to devote as much annually to the completion of the several works indicated, although no effort will be spared to enable this to be done. Meanwhile the following figures shew what has been the State or Guaranteed expenditure under the Revised Estimate in 1884-85, and what are our estimates for 1885-86. The Budget Estimate for 1884-85 was ₹6,59,19,000 only; being ₹73,44,100 less than the Revised Estimate of that year, which, again, is ₹1,96,87,100 in excess of the Revised Estimate of 1883-84. The difference between the Revised Estimates of 1883-84 and the Budget Estimate of 1885-86 is therefore no less than £2,701,100 conventional sterling.

Expenditure on Railways during 1884-85 and 1885-86 on State responsibility.

	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.
(1) *Directly expended by Government—*	₹	₹
Charged to Loan	3,08,06,000	2,76,62,000
Ordinary State Railways	*8,05,000	†29,38,000
Charged to Protective Grant	89,81,000	50,00,000
East Indian Railway (excluding converted annuities)	29,50,000	34,00,000
Eastern Bengal Railway (excluding debentures)	9,30,000	28,00,000
Charged under Frontier Railways	13,87,000	50,00,000
TOTAL	4,58,59,000	4,68,00,000
(2) *Expenditure by Companies on the responsibility of Government—*		
Guaranteed Railways	1,31,11,000	1,73,19,000
Southern Mahratta Railway	1,19,87,600	1,64,68,000
TOTAL	2,50,98,600	3,37,87,000
GRAND TOTAL	7,09,57,600	8,05,87,000

* Excluding expenditure on Surveys and miscellaneous charges, amounting to ₹11,06,500.
† Ditto Ditto Ditto ₹10,42,000.

Explanation of details of difference between Revised Estimate, 1884-85, and Budget Estimate, 1885-86.

85. I think I have given now such a general view of the situation as it presents itself to us in making our estimates for the ensuing year, that it will be unnecessary to dwell further on the subject taken as a whole, and I may pass to the detailed explanations which it is usual to embody in the Budget Statement with regard to the increases and decreases under specific heads. I shall endeavour to make these as short as possible, and indeed, it seems to me that the custom of marshalling these figures in the body of this Statement, is one which, with exception, perhaps, as to figures treating of subjects of unusual interest, will in future be more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Where the amount of increase or decrease is less than £10,000, no explanation will be offered in the following remarks.

Principal Heads of Revenue.

86. *Land Revenue* (*I*); Increase, £787,900. Compared with the Revised, the Budget Estimate for 1885-86 shews an increase of £787,900, made up chiefly of £25,400 under British Burmah, £76,900 Punjab, £407,700 Madras, and £270,000 Bombay.

In the case of Burmah increased revenue is expected from capitation tax and from other miscellaneous sources. In the Punjab the increase is due to collection of revenue in suspense, and to revision of settlements. In Bombay and Madras the increase arises to a considerable extent from arrears of collections, suspended owing to the partial failure of crops in 1884-85.

87. *Opium* (*II*); Increase, £175,500; due to the expected recovery of our opium revenue from the depression of 1884-85. Of this net difference, an increase of £236,800 occurs under Bengal, and a decrease of £59,400 under Bombay. The number of chests to be sold in the calendar year 1885 is 49,992; due notice will be given of the amount which it is proposed to sell in the year 1886. The price taken for 1885-86 is rather less than 1,250 per chest, the average of the year 1884-85 having been 1,296. The Malwa opium scheme introduced, as explained in last year's Statement, by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, continues to work satisfactorily; 2,500 maunds at 90° consistence will be bought this year, against 2,268 in 1884-85.

88. *Salt* (*III*); Increase, £50,000.—The Budget for 1885-86 shews an improvement over the Revised of 1884-85 of £50,000. This difference is arrived at as shewn below:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Burmah	...	8,500
Bengal	...	30,000
Madras	88,500	...
	88,500	38,500
Net increase	50,000	

With regard to Burmah it is expected that the large stock that will be laid in, in 1884-85, will render replenishment on an extensive scale unnecessary in 1885-86, and that in that year local manufacture will remain stationary. Hence the reduction in revenue.

In the case of Bengal it is thought better not to place the Budget at as high a figure as the Revised Estimate.

With regard to Madras the larger estimate for 1885-86 is based principally on an anticipated increase of sales of East Coast salt, and on an anticipated increase of consumption generally.

89. *Stamps* (*IV*); Increase, £55,400. The increase occurs chiefly in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bengal it is due to an

expected increase in revenue resulting from the passing of the Bill for the registration of permanent tenures. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it is due to the transfer to this head from Land Revenue and Law and Justice of Revenue Record Fund and Criminal Record Fund receipts, which used to be received in cash, but which are now recovered in stamps. In the Punjab, allowance has been made for the further progress in revenue of which the actuals of past years justify the expectation in 1885-86.

90. *Excise* (*V*); Increase, £56,500. This occurs mainly in Madras, where it is anticipated that Toddy farms and Arrack farms in rented districts will yield an augmented revenue.

91. *Provincial Rates* (*VI*); Increase, £62,900.

In the Central Provinces an improvement of £6,800 is expected from the Patwari cess, being the result of administrative reforms that are in progress. In Assam the revenue will, it is anticipated, yield £13,000 more, because of the rates being doubled in Sylhet. Slight increases are also expected in districts where there are waste land grants.

In the North-Western Provinces, owing to a re-arrangement in the Village Watch circles, and to an increase in the number of watchmen in Oudh, higher revenue is expected in 1885-86. Madras and Bombay shew an improvement of £22,500 and £14,200, respectively. As these rates are raised from land, they are affected in the same way, and, generally, to the same extent, as receipts under Land Revenue. The remarks made under "I. Land Revenue" at paragraph 86 against Madras and Bombay apply also to the head Provincial rates.

92. *Customs* (*VII*); An improvement in trade is expected to yield an increase of £145,000, compared with the Revised Estimate. The Revised Estimate of 1884-85 was however taken at a figure considerably below the Budget of that year.

93. *Forest* (*IX*); Increase, £78,700. The increase may be ascribed generally to expected increased demand for timber, and to the development of timber operations.

Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.

94. *Post Office* (*XII*); Increase, £41,300. This is due to an anticipated increase in the sale of ordinary postage stamps, and to an expected increase in receipts on account of Money Orders, the growth of the revenue under both heads justifying the advance in the estimates.

95. *Mint* (*XIV*); Decrease, £39,000. This is a very uncertain head, and difficult to estimate. A reduction of £39,000 is made because it is not considered safe to expect that silver to the same extent will be coined in 1885-86 as in 1884-85.

Receipts by Civil Departments.

96. *Law and Justice* (*XV*); Increase, £31,200. This head shews an improvement of £31,200 compared with the Revised. Nearly the whole of the increase occurs under Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where larger receipts are expected from sale of Jail manufactures and from the hire of convicts.

97. *Interest* (*XXI*); Decrease, £31,000. Of this £23,100 occurs in England and £7,900 in India. In 1884-85, owing to the favourable state of the money market, the loan of £3,000,000 required for the discharge of debentures in August was issued in England in May, and during the interval the available portion of the abnormally swollen cash balance was invested on terms which were at the time unusually favourable. For 1885-86 only normal receipts have been estimated for. The decrease in India occurs in interest on overdrawals of Railway capital.

98. *Receipts in aid of superannuations, &c.* (*XXII*). The increase is £51,000, and is almost entirely due to credits of subscriptions towards the Bengal

Civil Fund. No final arrangement for the taking over of this Fund has yet been made, but the question is being considered, and the contingency is provided for in the Estimates.

99. *Miscellaneous* (*XXIV*); Decrease, £48,900. This is an uncertain head, and one for which it is difficult to make an estimate a year in advance. In preparing the Revised Estimate of 1884-85 it was found that certain receipts which were expected to fall in would justify the Budget of that year being raised by £63,300. It is not considered safe at present, however, to put the Budget figure of 1885-86 at more than £14,400 above the Budget figure of 1884-85. *Miscellaneous.*

100. *State Railways* (*Gross Earnings*) *XXV.* The Budget Estimate of 1885-86 provides for an improvemet of £682,100 compared with the Revised Estimate of 1884-85. This improvement is in large part nominal, being indebted for £300,000 to the inclusion of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi under State Railways for the last quarter of the year. The main results are:— *Revenue from Productive Public Works.*

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Rajputana-Malwa	172,500	...
Umeria Colliery	13,700	...
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	10,000	...
Burma	60,000	...
Eastern Bengal	110,000	...
Tirhoot	12,000	...
Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensingh	18,500	...
Cawnpore-Achneyra	25,000	...
Indus Valley	...	45,000
Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi	300,000	...

Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86, £1,475,000, includes the estimated earnings of the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway, hitherto shewn under the non-productive head of Account, XXIX. State Railways. The inclusion in the present estimate of the transactions of this line explains the large difference between the Revised Estimate for 1884-85 and Budget Estimate for 1885-86. A small improvement in the traffic has also been allowed for.

Umeria Colliery.—No provision was made in 1884-85. But it is expected that the colliery will earn £13,700 during 1885-86.

Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.—An increase of £12,500 is allowed for during 1885-86, owing to the better prospects of the grain traffic.

Burma State Railways.—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 is placed at £60,000 higher than the Revised Estimate for 1884-85, owing to an additional length of 81 miles on the Sittang Railway expected to be opened for traffic on the 1st April next, as well as to provide for development of traffic generally.

Eastern Bengal State Railway.—An increase of £110,000 is provided for during 1885-86. A full year's earnings will accrue instead of the transactions of nine months only. The prospects of the traffic next year are good, and it is hoped that the estimate will be fully realised.

Tirhoot State Railway.—The Budget Estimate provides for an increase of £12,000 during 1885-86, which, it is believed, will be realised, as the Hajeepore extension will be opened for the whole twelve months, against five months in 1884-85. Moreover a further short length of line is likely to be opened during the year.

Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensingh Railway.—An improvement of £18,500 is provided for during 1885-86 owing to an additional length of 75·62 miles expected to be opened about 1st August next.

Cawnpore-Achneyra State Railway.—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 provides for an increase of £25,000. This will, in all probability, be realised, as in the previous year the Farakhabad-Hathras and Jumna Bridge sections were only opened from the 1st July 1884, or for nine months of the year only, while in 1885-86 a whole year's earnings of these sections are provided for.

Indus Valley State Railway.—The line altogether is doing remarkable well, and judging from present prospects, the Revised Estimate is placed at £705,000. This figure, it is believed, will be fully realized. It is not considered advisable, at present, owing to the uncertainty of the wheat traffic, to place the receipts of 1885-86 at a higher figure than £660,000.

Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 provides for the estimated earnings of the last quarter of that official year under *State Railways.*

East Indian Railway (gross earnings). The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 provides for an improvement of £280,000 on the Revised Estimates. It is believed that to this extent trade will revive during next year. The estimate, it will be observed, is £300,000 less than the Budget Estimate of 1884-85.

101. *Guaranteed Railways (net traffic receipts) (XXVI).* This head shows a decrease of £14,000. Excluding the Eastern Bengal Railway, which became a State Railway from the 1st July 1884, and under which a net issue of £1,300 was provided in the Revised Estimate of 1884-85, the rest of the differences are given below :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Madras Railway	...	25,000
South Indian Railway	25,000	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway .	30,000	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway . . .	45,000	...
Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway . . .	...	70,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . . .	...	20,000

Madras Railway.—The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 is £25,000 worse than the Revised Estimate for 1884-85. The receipts during 1885-86 are entered at the same figure as the Revised Estimate. The expenses, however, are placed at £25,000 more than in the Revised Estimate.

South Indian Railway.—An improvement of £30,000 has been provided for in the Budget Estimate. The estimates for 1885-86 place the gross revenue at £20,000 more than the Revised Estimate which, there is every reason to believe, will be realised, as the traffic is steadily improving. Heavy expenditure in connection with the restoration of the bridges and works damaged by the floods of this year will have to be met in 1885-86.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.—In the Budget Estimate for 1885-86, an increase of £30,000 is provided for, as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1884-85. This is due to the additional traffic expected.

Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.—An improvement in the traffic may reasonably be looked for during 1885-86, and an additional length of line will, it is expected, be opened for traffic during the year. The Budget Estimate shews a net improvement of £45,000 compared with the Revised Estimate of 1884-85.

Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.—The Budget Estimate provides for the transactions of the first nine months of the official year only, *viz.*, from 1st April to 31st December 1885. As the line will very probably be taken up by Government on the 1st January 1886, the transactions for the remainder of the year are allowed for under *State Railways;* and hence a decrease £70,000 compared with the Revised Estimate for 1884-85. The figures entered in the Budget are normal, and do not call for any special remark

102. *Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts) (XXXI).* The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 shews a decrease of £173,400 compared with the Revised Estimate for 1884-85 :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Punjab	...	13,100
Madras	300	...
Bombay	1,300	...
Bengal	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	161,900
Total	1,600	175,000
	173,400	

The decrease in the Punjab is the net result of a reduction in the estimated receipts by Civil Officers on account of owner's rates on the Western Jumna Canal, counterbalanced to some extent by increase in revenue due to the opening of the Chenab Canal, and of increased irrigation and better rabbi crops expected from the operations of the Bari Doab and Sirhind Canals.

The small increase of £300 in Madras is due chiefly to the increased revenue expected from the Kurnool Canal.

The expected increase in Bombay is due chiefly to anticipated realisation of arrears of previous years on account of certain Canals; to expectation of a sufficient supply of water in the Hathmati Canal; and to extension as well as to the probable increase in the water-supply from the canal furnishing the town of Poona.

The decrease of £161,900 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is the result of the failure of the Nadrai Aqueduct, Lower Ganges Canal, as until such time as the new works are completed, only about half the required supply can be passed down from the head works at Narora.

Public Works not classed as Productive.

103. *State Railways (XXIX).* The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 shews a decrease of £85,900 as compared with the Revised Estimate for 1884-85, and consists mainly of an item of £87,500, decrease in the Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway. No provision has been made in 1885-86 for this railway, because the estimated earnings of the line for that year are included in those of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, under "XXV. State Railways."

104. *Subsidised Railways (XXX)* Southern Mahratta Railway. The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 provides for an improvement of £67,500, because the line now open will be worked for 12 months, and an additional length of 103 miles will, it is expected, be opened early in April.

105. *Civil Buildings, Roads and Services (XXXIII).* The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 shews a decrease of £68,600 Nearly the whole of the decrease occurs under India, General, and under Bengal. In the case of the former the Revised Estimate of 1884-85 contains an abnormal receipt of £23,100 on account of arrears of previous year's contributions for roads in Scindia's territory realised in 1884-85. With regard to Bengal, where the decrease is £41,300, the Revised Estimate for 1884-85 provides for an abnormal receipt of £46,000 realised from the East Indian Railway Company on account of the value of Railway Offices in Fairlie Place, Calcutta. The remainder of the decrease in Bengal is due to an expected decline in ferry receipts.

Expenditure.

Interest.

106. *Interest on ordinary debt, 1885-86*; (1) Decrease, £388,200 This arises as follows :—

	£
England	166 000
India	222,200
TOTAL	388,200

The saving in England would have been more but for a provision of £60,000 on account of interest on the loan to be raised in England in 1885-86. The decrease in England is accounted for by the absence of provision on account

of discount which had to be paid in 1884-85 on the three million 3 per cent. stock raised in that year. In 1885-86 £90,000 have been provided representing interest on the 3 per cent. India stock issued in 1884-85 and for which only £67,500 were provided in that year. On the other hand decreases occur under interest on Temporary Loans and Debentures, the former owing to repayment of the loan, and the latter to the conversion of the 4 per cent. Debentures, amounting to 5 millions, into 3½ per cent. Debentures.

The decrease in India amounts to £222,200, and is due principally to the transfer of capital from the ordinary to the productive portion of the Account, on account of the capital expenditure on State Railways and Irrigation.

107. *Interest on other obligations*; Decrease £63,400. Of this £62,600 occur in India and £800 in England. In India a saving £84,000 arises out of new arrangements with the Bengal Civil Fund, and an increased charge of over £20,000 for interest on Savings Bank Balances.

108. *Assignments and Compensations* (*4*); Increase, £16,400. This occurs principally in Bombay, where provision has been made for the award of compensation to be paid for the closing of salt works in Goa.

Direct demands on the Revenues.

109. *Opium* (*6*); Decrease, £468,300. The Revised Estimate for 1884-85 includes a provision of £593,600 in excess of the Original Estimate chiefly because of the exceptionally heavy outturn of the opium crop of 1883-84. The estimate of 1885-86 has been fixed for a smaller outturn.

110. *Salt* (*7*); Increase, £32,700. The increase occurs chiefly under India (General), and Bombay and is due to increased provision on account of establishments, salt purchase, and freight.

111. *Excise* (*9*); Increase, £20,100. The increase is general, but in Bengal an excess of £10,300 has been provided to give effect to the recommendations of the Excise Commission.

112. *Forest* (*13*); Increase, £28,100. The increase is general and occurs in all but the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there is a decrease of £21,900 on account of charges for the Collection of Timber.

Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.

113. *Post Office* (*15*); Increase, £35,100. The increase occurs chiefly in the "conveyance of mails" and is partly due to larger provision on account of the pay of overseers, runners, &c., for the Road establishments.

114. *Telegraph* (*16*); Increase, £51,300. The increase occurs principally in England, £33,900. The increase is due to a larger amount of stores being necessary to meet the growing requirements of the Department.

Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.

115. *Law and Justice* (*19*); Increase, £145,600. The increase is general, and occurs in all the provinces of British India. The increase in Bengal amounts to £49,300, and is chiefly due to the appointment of three new Judges to the High Court and to expected increased outlay on raw material, &c., for Jail manufactures. The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, amounting to £22,100, is chiefly due to the formation of a separate office for the Legal Remembrancer; to the transfer of Distrainers (Kurk Amins) charges to this head from the head Personal Deposits; to the transfer of Criminal Court Record Fund Charges from 5 Land Revenue; and to full provision for Jail supplies and services, and for Jail manufactures. In the Punjab the increase is £33,600, and is provided to meet the salaries of the newly appointed Divisional and District Judges with their establishments, and to cover the higher rates of salary to Deputy and Assistant Commissioners under the re-organisation scheme of the Punjab Commission.

116. *Police* (*20*); Increase, £49,900. The increase is distributed over most of the Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the increase amounts to £15,100, and is due chiefly to extra provision for Clothing and for Village Police.

117. *Marine* (*21*); Increase, £35,300. This arises chiefly under India, General, and is due to the addition of the *Canning* to the Marine establishment preparatory to its being fitted up as a troopship; to increased work in the

Bombay Dockyard, and repairs to the Hydraulic Lift preparatory to its being made over to a private Company.

118. *Education* (*22*); Increase £81,300. The increase is general, and is due to the spread of education. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh an increase of £14,800 is provided to meet additional expenditure on Inspection, Normal and Local Schools, Grants-in-aid, &c. In Bombay the increase amounts to £35,000, and for the most part represents new grants to Primary Schools within municipal limits.

119. *Medical* (*24*); Increase £30,100. The increase is general, and is due to the growing requirements of the Department.

120 *Political* (*25*); Decrease £84,200. The decrease is chiefly due to a reduction of £60,000 in the provision for the Afghan Delimitation Commission, and to the absence of arrear payments on account of the Amir's subsidy.

121. *Scientific and other Minor Departments* (*26*); Increase, £45,500. The increase occurs chiefly under India (General), and Bombay. Under India (General) the increase amounts to £20,800, and is due to larger provision for survey charges. Under Bombay the increase of £10,500 is on account of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of London and the Fine Arts Universal Exhibition of Antwerp.

Miscellaneous Civil Charges.

122. *Superannuations, Allowances and Pensions* (*29*); Increase £106,000. In India a decrease of £23,000 is expected. In England larger payments to the extent of £129,000 are anticipated on account of annuities due to Government taking over the Bengal Civil Fund in 1885-86.

123. *Miscellaneous* (*31*); Decrease £15,000. This occurs chiefly in India, (General) and is due mainly to the absence of provision for special payments made in 1884-85 on account of compensation for damage and detention of Petroleum in Calcutta.

Famine Relief and Insurance.

124. *Protective Works, Railways* (*33*); Decrease £398,100. The Revised Estimate for 1884-85 included £388,100 unappropriated in 1883-84 and re-allotted in 1884-85. No such re-allotment occurs in 1865-66, for which year only the fixed portion of the annual grant has been assigned.

125. *Reduction of Debt* (*35*). The increase of £360,400 is due to the reduction in the grant for Railways, which sets free a corresponding sum for reduction of debt.

Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account).

126. *State Railways* (*Working Expenses*) (*36*); Increase £436,700. The increase is the result of a series of figures, of which the following are the principal items:—

	Increase. £
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	147,500
Burma Railway	38,000
Eastern Bengal Railway	52,500
Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensing Railway	18,500
Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway	12,500
Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway	180,000

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.—The increase is partly nominal, representing the expenses on account of the Rewari-Ferozepore line hitherto shewn under the non-productive head of account, *viz.*, 41. State Railways Revenue Account. An increase of £17,500 occurs on account of the surplus profits for the half-year ending 30th June 1885, payable to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway for the working of the line. The additional expenditure provided under this Railway will be set off to some extent by credits in the Civil Accounts under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, Stationery and Printing, Miscellaneous and Police. The credits on these accounts are roughly estimated at £40,000.

Burma Railway.—The additional assignment is due to an additional mileage of 81 miles being expected to be opened on the Sittang Railway from 1st April 1885, and to an anticipated expansion of traffic.

The increase under *Eastern Bengal Railway* amounts to £52,500, and is due to the amalgamation with this line of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway and of the Poradaha-Damukdia section of the Northern Bengal State Railway. Increased provision has also been made for expenditure owing to larger estimated traffic.

Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensing Railway.—An additional length of 75·62 miles is expected to be opened about 1st August next, and the increase in the Budget is to meet outlay on this extension.

Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway.—The increase provides for increased mileage; for sleeper renewals; and for improving the assignment of certain portions of the Cawnpore-Farakhabad section of the line.

Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.—This line will probably be taken over by Government on the 1st January 1886. The Budget Estimate for 1885-86 provides for the estimated expenses of the last quarter of that year.

East Indian Railway Working expenses.—Decrease, £64,800. The decrease is due to a reduction of expenditure on account of renewals, and to a falling off in the payment on account of surplus profits, due to the falling off in the revenue of the 2nd half of 1884 and the 1st half of 1885.

127. *Guaranteed Railways (Surplus profits, Land and Supervision)* (37), Increase, £20,900. The increase is brought about by the necessity for provision in Madras of £15,300 on account of land required for the Beypore-Calicut Extension.

128. *Irrigation and Navigation.*—Increase, £11,300. The increase is due to additional capital outlay on the several projects.

129. *Charges in respect of Capital (39); (a) Interest on Debt; State Railways;* Increase, £137,300. The increase is chiefly due to gradual increase in the capital expenditure on State Railways.

East Indian Railway.—Increase, £18,900. An increased provision is made to cover the charge on account of interest on India stock and interest on Capital, Capital advance, and Stores suspense accounts.

(*b*) *Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways* (including Sinking Funds).—Increase, £96,700. The increase is due to a full year's provision having been made in 1885-86 on account of the annuity for the Eastern Bengal Railway, against provision in the Revised Budget of 1884-85 for only the payment of the proportion of the annuity due on the three months ending 31st October.

130. *State Railways, Capital Account (40)*; Increase, £206,900. The increase is due to provision being made on account of the Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri Line, the construction of which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.

131. *State Railways (working and maintenance) (41)*; Decrease, £56,000. The decrease is chiefly due to the expenses of the Rewari-Ferozepur Line having been transferred to 36. State Railways, and included under Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

132. *Subsidised Railways (42)*; Decrease, £51,200. This is the net result of the following changes:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Guaranteed Interest		36,400
Subsidy	6,500	...
Payments for Land	...	21,300

Under guaranteed interest the decrease is due to the cessation of payments on this account to the Bengal Central Railway and to the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway from 1st January 1885. The increase under "Subsidy" represents the payments to the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway and to the Assam Railway. The decrease under payments for land is the amount by which the requirements under this head in 1885-86 are expected to fall short of the payments in 1884-85.

Southern Mahratta Railway—Increase, £73,000. Of this £24,000 occurs in interest charges and £49,000 in working expenses. The former is due to additional provision being made to cover the interest on the additional capital raised by debentures, and the latter to provision being made for an additional length of 103 miles which it is expected will be opened for traffic early in April.

133. *Irrigation and Navigation* (*44*). The decrease amounts to £75,000, and occurs as follows:—

	£
Imperial	30,500
Provincial	45,600
	76,100
Local (increase)	1,100
Net decrease	75,000

The decrease is due to the Government of India not being able to provide a larger sum than £525,000 for total outlay in 1885-86, from imperial resources and to a heavy reduction in the grant for Provincial Public Works in Burma. There is an increase of £9,900 in Bengal, due chiefly to an increase of expenditure on the Orissa Coast Canal which is approaching completion.

134. *Military Works.*—Increase, £117,100. The Budget for 1885-86 provides (1) fixed annual grant of one crore of rupees; (2) one and half lakhs in addition for the Aden defences; (3) seven lakhs for Bombay Defences; and (4) the lapse of the current year's grant, ₹55,000.

135. *Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services* (*46*). This is a net increase of £47,500 due to the addition of £100,000 to the estimates, being the grant for frontier roads.

136. *Army* (*47*); Decrease, £204,800.

The net estimated cost of the army in India for the financial year 1885-86 (excluding war charges and receipts) is £14,881,000, or a little below £15,000,000, which may be considered to be about the normal military expenditure in India and in England. The above sum provides for the estimated cost of the British army serving in India, the sanctioned number at the present time being more nearly complete than it was at any time during the five years immediately preceding the Afghan War. Dealing alone with army expenditure in India, there is a net increase of £36,200, which is explained by the fact that under the grant for regimental pay, allowances, and charges there is an increase of £48,600, due to the rate of exchange for the pay of British troops in 1885-86 having been fixed at 1*s.* 7½*d.*, the rate for 1884-85 being 1*s.* 8*d.* There is also a large increase in the purchase of country-brewed beer, which will be supplied to all but three stations in Bengal, and which is slowly superseding English beer in the Madras and Bombay presidencies. The increase is counterbalanced by a corresponding reduction in the Home charges. Under the head of "ordnance establishments, stores, and camp equipage" there is an increase of £22,115, consequent on the outturn of small-arms ammunition at the factories having to be largely increased to replace reserves which it was found necessary to condemn. *Army Services.*

There is an increase of £36,169 "miscellaneous services," chiefly consequent on the provision of £20,000 for land required in connection with the new redoubts in course of construction at Lucknow. The grant for volunteers, consequent on the growth of the movement, and revised rates of pay for sergeant instructors, shows an increase of £13,975, while on the other hand there is a reduction under the head of commissariat establishments, supplies, and services of £28,532, which is due to favourable prices of supplies, and anticipated saving in railway and transport charges owing to reduced rates and a small relief. As regards the home charges, the gross estimate for 1885-86 is lower than that of any year since 1873-74. This is due partly to a reduction in the pension charges for British troops, and partly to reduced demands for stores. The charges for the Indian troop service are also very low. The estimated charge for stores is lower than it has been for nineteen years. The decrease is due partly to the economical administration of the several departments, and partly to the substitution of country products and manufactures and malt-liquor for stores hitherto imported from England. From both points of view the reduction is satisfactory.

Whatever may be the case in the future, at the close of 1884-85 the total net military charges in India and England were lower than they have been at any time during the past ten years, and this has been effected without prejudice to efficiency or any reduction in the authorised aggregate strength of the army, and notwithstanding that the non-effective and superannuation charges have in recent years largely increased. But for these and additional expenditure caused by changes of organisation in the British army the Government of India are in no way responsible. This fact, however, does not lessen the uncertainty which prevails with regard to what the demands on the above account may amount to, and they are, in consequence, a source of considerable anxiety to those who are responsible for army expenditure in India.

Cost of Indian troops employed in the expedition to Suakim.

137. The Indian Government will continue to bear the ordinary charges of the troops who have been or who may be sent to the Suakim expedition. All extraordinary charges—all charges, that is to say, other than those which would have been, in ordinary course, incurred had these troops remained in India—will be defrayed by the English Government.

138. *Exchange on Transactions with London* (*49*). Compared with the Revised Estimate of 1884-85, the Budget Estimate of 1885-86 shews an increase of £320,700. The figures of both years are compared below. The entries with + against them represent Gain, and those with — represent Loss.

	Revised Estimates, 1884-85.	Budget Estimates, 1885-86.
	£	£
Secretary of State's Bills . . .	—3,337,100	—3,624,700
Expedition to Suakim	—75,000	—118,800
Hong-Kong Bills	—50,600	—41,900
Guaranteed Railways	+150,200	+136,300
East Indian Railway	+98,100	+121,800
Rajputana-Malwa Railway . . .	+16,800	+25,000
Southern Mahratta Railway . . .	—136,700	—158,600
Military	+7,000	+13,900
Public Works and Civil . . .	+74,400	+73,400
TOTAL .	—3,252,900	—3,573,600

The Secretary of State's drawings have been fixed at £13,773,700 against £13,795,300 in the Revised, the rate of exchange adopted for 1885-86 being 1*s* 7*d*. against 1*s*. 7·3*d*., the rate taken in the Revised. The Secretary of State's

drawings have been taken at the figure quoted above on the assumption that £2,225,000 true sterling will be raised in England by way of loan, and that £481,200 (the equivalent of 60 lakhs of rupees at 1*s.* 7·25*d.* the rupee) will be recovered in England on account of sums advanced in India towards the expedition to Suakim.

Concluding remarks on estimates.

139. Having brought the analysis of the financial situation, such as it presents itself, and of the detailed figures explaining variations between the Revised Estimates and Budget Estimates for 1884-85 and the Revised Estimates for 1884-85 and Budget Estimates for 1885-86, to a close, it remains only briefly to sum up our situation. The remarks made in the Preliminary paragraph have been, I trust, sufficiently illustrated in the course of this Statement. The prospects of our revenues, the heavy demands which they have been called upon to bear, and the liabilities to which we may yet be exposed, require no further explanation. The year commences with a surplus which is more less considerable according as the grants for capital expenditure are included in or excluded from our calculations. If during the ensuing year we are not called upon to submit to any material increase of expenditure, the estimates, based as they are on a very low rate of exchange and a very moderate calculation as to the revival of our trade, may, I think, be trusted to bear the test of trial. Should trade revive or exchange become more favourable, we shall have resources ample to meet our estimated expenditure. On the other hand, it is impossible to say whether additional expenditure may not in the course of the year have to be provided for, exceeding the limits of any addition which our revenues may reasonably hope to derive from the strengthening of our railway receipts or from the improvement in our exchange. To put it in other words, heavily as we are weighted from the two causes above indicated, there is no reason why our resources should not fully suffice to meet all normal expenditure during 1885-86. But if abnormal expenditure, whether of a temporary or permanent kind, is forced upon us, our estimates, even should they be strengthened by a more favourable combination of exchange and trade, may very probably prove unequal to meet it. It is to be hoped that the financial prosperity, the good harvests, and the undisturbed peace, which have of late years been accorded to us will continue. But it is necessary to state clearly the position in which, owing to the concurrence of a variety of unfavourable conditions, we find ourselves placed, in order that considerations which inevitably presented themselves when the estimates were being framed may be fully explained to the public, and that we may not be charged, should difficulties increase upon us, with having taken too sanguine a view of our position.

Ways and Means.

140. In the Financial Statement for 1884-85 it was anticipated that the Secretary of State would draw during 1883-84 £17,800,000 true sterling; that the balance in Indian Treasuries on 31st March 1884 would be £12,440,000; that the Secretary of State would draw during 1884-85 £16,500,000 true sterling; that assistance must be obtained during the year to the extent of £2,500,000, either by loan raised in India or by reduction of the drawings of the Secretary of State; and that the year would close on 31st March 1885 with a balance in the Indian Treasury of £11,010,850.

The Secretary of State actually drew in 1883-84 £17,599,805 true sterling, and the year 1884-85 opened with a balance in Indian Treasuries of £13,199,926, being £759,926 in excess of the estimate.

No loan was raised in India during the year, and the Secretary of State reduced the estimated amount of his drawings, so that his total drawings for the year 1884-85 are now taken at £13,795,300 true sterling.

It is expected, if the Secretary of State should draw the amount he proposes to draw, that the year 1885-86 will open with a balance in Indian Treasuries of £11,920,000; that the Secretary of State will require during the year £16,804,900 true sterling; and that if he were to draw the whole amount from India during the year, the amount in the Indian Treasuries would require to be supplemented by a loan of £3,500,000 (350 Lakhs of Rupees). The amount available for reduction of debt under the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance in 1885-86 is, however, in round numbers £680,000, (68 Lakhs of Rupees) and it will obviously be best to take this amount to reduce borrowing, rather than in actual reduction of debt previously incurred. The total amount to be borrowed has for the purposes of the estimates been taken at 282 lakhs of rupees, equivalent to about £2,225,000 true sterling. The Government of India has urged on the Secretary of State the inexpediency of attempting to borrow 282 lakhs of rupees in India this year, and the Secretary of State has accepted this opinion and agreed to find the equivalent sum of £2,225,000 true sterling in England during 1885-86. But while the Government now announces its intention of borrowing in England, and of not borrowing in India this year, it must be distinctly understood that no pledge is given, and that the Government of India does not hold itself precluded by anything now said from borrowing, in case of necessity, in India, or partly in India and partly in England, whatever sums of money may hereafter be found necessary for the service of the year.

The total requirements of the Secretary of State in 1885-86 being £16,804,900 true sterling, and it being anticipated that of this amount £2,225,000 true sterling will be obtained by loan or otherwise in England, there will remain £14,579,900 true sterling to be remitted from India. Of this sum it is estimated that the Secretary of State will receive £806,200 true sterling on account of repayments by Home Government of advances made in 1884-85 and 1885-86 for the Suakim expedition, leaving £13,773,700 true sterling to be drawn by bills and telegraphic transfers during the year. The closing balance of the year in Indian Treasuries on 31st March 1886 is estimated at £10,204,526.

Summary.

141. The following is a summary of the chief points in the foregoing Statement :—

1. The Accounts of 1883-84 shew a surplus of £1,387,496. An analysis of the surplus shews it to be partly due to revenues collected in anticipation of the following year, 1884-85.

2. The Revised Estimate of 1884-85 shews a deficit of £716,200.

3. The causes of this deficit are, the stagnation of the export wheat and rice trade, the heavy expenditure connected with the extraordinary opium crop of 1883-84, the collection, in anticipation, of Land Revenue, above alluded to, the suspension of a considerable amount of Land Revenue in Bombay and Madras, until the year 1885-86, in consequence of the partial failure of the rains in the year 1883-84, and the grant of a considerable sum from revenue for capital expenditure on frontier Railways.

4. Statistics are given illustrating the great fall in exports in most of the Indian products during the year, and the abnormal expenditure on account of the opium crop.

5. The consumption of salt and progress of Savings Banks continue satisfactory, but Stock Notes shew no sign of improvement.

6. The net import of gold during 1883-84 was ₹5,46,33,156, being the largest import since the year 1869-70. In 10 months of 1884-85 the net import of gold has been ₹4,50,26,000.

7. The Revised Estimates of 1884-85 provided for drawings by the Secretary of State to the amount of £13,795,300, being £2,704,700 true sterling less than the Original Estimates of the year.

8. The surplus of 1885-86 is estimated at £508,100, but the estimates on which this surplus is framed include, on the one hand, a grant of £585,000 from Revenue for Capital Railway Expenditure and for Harbour Defences, and, on the other, they take credit for £585,000, being the nominal saving in exchange on estimated short drawings by the Secretary of State.

9. The net Opium Revenue for 1885 86 has been taken at £6,547,300.

10. The opium crop of 1885 promises well: the reserve on the 31st December 1884 was 2,296 chests. The probable reserve on December 31st, 1885, will be 18,297 chests.

11 Due notice will be given of the amount of opium to be sold during 1886.

12. In the Estimates of 1885-86 the rate of exchange has been taken at 1*s.* 7*d*, and provision made for drawings by the Secretary of State to the amount of £13,773,700.

13. It is intended that the usual Public Works loan should be raised in England this year, but no pledge on the subject is given.

A. COLVIN.

March 17th, 1885.

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts	1883-84.
Revised Estimates . . .	1884-85.
Budget Estimates . . .	1885-86.

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General Statement of

RECEIPTS.	For details, *vide* Abstract.	ACCOUNTS, 1883-84.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1884-85.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1884-85.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	...	22,361,899	21,888,200	21,546,300	22,334,200
Opium	...	9,556,501	8,594,200	8,850,000	9,025,500
Salt	...	6,145,413	6,328,900	6,350,000	6,400,000
Stamps	...	3,513,201	3,533,000	3,578,000	3,633,400
Excise	...	3,836,961	3,796,900	4,013,500	4,070,000
Other Heads	A	6,623,716	6,562,800	6,294,000	6,580,800
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	A	52,037,691	50,704,000	50,631,800	52,043,900
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	1,672,761	1,734,700	1,789,200	1,792,900
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,427,729	1,455,600	1,402,100	1,426,300
Miscellaneous	"	1,512,604	1,256,100	1,369,400	1,346,500
Revenue from Productive Public Works	"	13,240,507	13,631,100	12,923,900	13,707,000
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive	"	879,897	917,700	1,008,700	920,400
Receipts by Military Departments	"	956,232	861,200	866,100	853,400
TOTAL REVENUE	...	71,727,421	70,560,400	69,991,200	72,090,400
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	3,062,953	2,221,100	1,155,400	2,205,000
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	"	352,480	763,800	855,000	648,400
Deposits and Advances	"	...	376,200	725,300	236,100
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net Recoveries)	"	171,960	115,400	12,700	308,100
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net Receipts)	"	...	..	...	...
Remittances (net)	"	10,120	...	301,100	170,300
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	17,599,805	16,500,000	13,795,300	13,773,700
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	92,924,739	90,536,900	86,836,000	89,432,000
Balance on April 1st—India	...	14,821,550	12,440,050	13,199,926	11,920,026
England	...	3,429,874	3,606,174	4,113,221	2,213,121
GRAND TOTAL	...	111,176,163	106,583,124	104,149,147	103,565,147

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 17th March 1885.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

Accounts and Estimates.

₹10 = £1

Disbursements.	For details, *vide* Abstract.	Accounts, 1883-84.	Budget Estimate, 1884-85.	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Interest	B	4,276,266	4,162,200	4,404,900	3,953,000
Direct demands on the Revenues	,,	8,482,613	9,016,600	9,571,100	9,311,500
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	,,	1,984,058	2,158,400	2,131,300	2,216,400
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Depts.	,,	11,250,038	11,426,100	11,472,400	11,778,200
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	,,	3,882,529	3,973,800	3,909,500	4,012,500
Famine Relief and Insurance	,,	1,500,000	1,750,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account)	,,	12,033,873	12,542,800	12,358,000	13,033,600
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive	,,	6,580,721	6,089,000	6,569,700	7,193,300
Army Services	,,	16,975,750	16,098,600	15,970,200	15,734,400
Exchange on Transactions with London	,,	3,838,756	3,538,100	3,252,900	3,573,600
Total	...	70,804,604	70,755,600	71,140,000	72,306,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses, that is, Allotments to Provincial Governments, unspent by them	End of B	123,501	120,100	119,200	28,900
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	,,	—588,180	—634,600	—551,800	—753,100
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	...	70,339,925	70,241,100	70,707,400	71,582,300
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)	End of B	3,992,029	4,764,400	5,732,400	4,405,400
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net discharged)	C	...	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net discharged)	,,	...	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	,,	690,233	...	...	...
Loans to Municipalities and Native States, &c. (net advanced)	,,	...	...	...	...
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies (net withdrawals)	,,	843,589	1,753,000	552,700	903,100
Remittances (net)	,,	...	251,500	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills paid	...	17,997,240	16,500,000	13,023,500	13,773,700
Total Disbursements	...	93,863,016	93,510,000	90,016,000	90,664,500
Balances on March 31st—India	...	13,199,926	11,010,850	11,920,026	10,204,526
England	...	4,113,221	2,062,274	2,213,121	2,696,121
Grand Total	...	111,176,163	106,583,124	104,149,147	103,565,147

Revenue	71,727,421	70,560,400	69,991,200	72,090,400
Expenditure chargeable thereon	70,339,925	70,241,100	70,707,400	71,582,300
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+1,387,496	+319,300	—716,200	+508,100

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Abstract A.—*Details*

The figures in thick type are those which

	ACCOUNTS, 1883-84.				REVISED
	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.	IMPE
	England.	India.	India.		England.
Principal Heads of Revenue—	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	...	14,424,845	7,937,054	22,361,899	...
II.—Opium	...	9,556,501	...	9,556,501	...
III.—Salt	...	6,118,285	27,128	6,145,413	...
IV.—Stamps	...	1,771,495	1,741,706	3,513,201	...
V.—Excise	...	1,930,636	1,906,325	3,836,961	...
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	553	2,878,178	2,878,731	...
VII.—Customs	...	1,023,857	163,409	1,187,266	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	...	263,045	263,042	526,087	...
IX.—Forest	3,109	481,986	567,095	1,052,190	2,800
X.—Registration	...	129,942	129,013	258,955	...
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	720,487		720,487	..
TOTAL	3,109	36,421,632	15,612,950	**52,037,691**	2,800
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—					
XII.—Post Office	...	1,014,199	4,544	1,018,743	...
XIII.—Telegraph	51,424	470,793	353	522,570	34,200
XIV.—Mint	35	131,413	...	131,448	...
TOTAL	51,459	1,616,405	4,897	**1,672,761**	34,200
Receipts by Civil Departments—					
XV.—Law and Justice	...	46,837	527,022	573,859	...
XVI.—Police	...	346	311,528	311,874	...
XVII.—Marine	...	75,982	116,885	192,867	...
XVIII.—Education	...	1,229	203,198	204,427	...
XIX.—Medical	2,413	2	52,556	54,971	2,300
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,038	18,574	70,119	89,731	600
TOTAL	3,451	142,970	1,281,308	**1,427,729**	2,900
Miscellaneous—					
XXI.—Interest	29,722	784,680	35,061	849,463	33,100
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	101,255	172,545	28,637	302,437	97,800
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	7,264	43,331	50,595	..
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	4,881	42,553	262,675	310,109	8,000
TOTAL	135,858	1,007,042	369,704	**1,512,604**	138,900
Revenue from Productive Public Works—					
XXV.—State Railways (gross earnings)	...	2,325,422	756,826	3,082,248	...
East Indian Railway (gross earnings)	230	4,999,179	...	4,999,409	200
Eastern Bengal (gross earnings)	...	...	...	...	...
XXVI.—Guaranteed Railways (net Traffic Receipts)	...	3,688,143	...	3,688,143	...
XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts)	...	284,634	651,947	936,581	...
XXVIII.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	...	534,126	...	534,126	...
TOTAL	230	11,831,504	1,408,773	**13,240,507**	200
Receipts on account of Public Works not classed as Productive—					
XXIX.—State Railways	...	172,899	14,079	186,978	...
XXX.—Subsidized Railways	2,645	...	...	2,645	500
Southern Mahratta	...	77	...	77	...
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation	...	30,886	110,986	141,872	...
XXXII.—Military Works	...	44,062	..	44,062	...
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	16,575	7,044	480,644	504,263	18,300
TOTAL	19,220	254,968	605,709	**879,897**	18,800
Receipts by Military Departments—					
XXXIV.—Army	52,458	900,066	...	952,524	69,700
XXXV.—Military Operations in Egypt	...	3,708	...	3,708	...
TOTAL	52,458	903,774	...	**956,232**	69,700
Total Revenues	265,785	52,178,295	19,283,341	71,727,421	267,500
	52,444,080				

of Revenue.

appear in the General Account.

R10 = £1

ESTIMATE, 1884-85.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1884-85	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.				Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1885-86, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1884-85.
RIAL.	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.		IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.	
India.	India.			England.	India.	India.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
13,001,200	8,545,100	21,546,300	—341,900	...	13,493,800	8,840,400	22,334,200	+787,900
8,850,000	...	8,850,000	+255,800	...	9,025,500	...	9,025,500	+175,500
6,319 300	30,700	6,350,000	+21,100	...	6,367,200	32,800	6,400,000	+50,000
1,807,700	1,770,300	3,578,000	+45,000	...	1,835,100	1,798,300	3,633,400	+55,400
2,032,100	1,981,400	4,013,500	+216,600	...	2,060 100	2,009,900	4,070,000	+56,500
2,100	2,791,800	2,793,900	+53,600	...	2,200	2,854,600	2,856,800	+62,900
895,700	134,300	1,030,000	—259,500	...	996,800	178,200	1,175,000	+145,000
255,900	255,900	. 511,800	—6,300	...	257,400	257,500	514,900	+3,100
439,700	539,800	982,300	—71,100	900	475,300	584,800	1,061,000	+78,700
141,200	139,600	280,800	+15,200	...	141,600	140,200	281,800	+1,000
695,200	...	695,200	—700	...	691,300	...	691,300	—3,900
34,440,100	16,188,900	**50,631,800**	—72,200	900	35,346,300	16,696,700	**52,043,900**	+1,412,100
1,056,200	4,200	1,060,400	+1,400	...	1,097,700	4,000	1,101,700	+41,300
530,300	300	564,800	—8,700	26,100	539,700	400	566 200	+1,400
164,000	...	164,000	+61,800	...	125,000	...	125,000	—39,000
1,750,500	4,500	**1,789,200**	+54,500	26,100	1,762,400	4,400	**1,792,900**	+3,700
36,100	528,000	564,100	—53,800	...	42,800	552,500	595,300	+31,200
4,300	311,700	316,000	+7,200	...	7,800	303,800	311,600	—4,400
65,400	112,500	177,900	—28,000	...	60,700	115,700	176,400	—1,500
1,200	199,300	200,500	+1,800	...	1,100	200,700	201,800	+1,300
100	52,900	55,300	+7,200	2,000	100	52,500	54,600	—700
22,200	65,500	88,300	+12,100	500	20,300	65,800	86,600	—1,700
129,300	1,269,900	**1,402 100**	—53,500	2,500	132,800	1,291,000	**1,426,300**	+24,200
637,700	29,600	700,400	+47,300	10,000	627,700	31,700	669,400	—31,000
177,900	25,600	301,300	+7,600	94,600	232,000	25,700	352,300	+51,000
9,100	39,000	48,100	—4,900	...	13,500	40,600	54,100	+6,000
64,000	247,600	319,600	+63,300	3,000	38,800	228,900	270,700	—48,900
888,700	341,800	**1,369,400**	+113,300	107 600	912,000	326,900	**1,346,500**	—22,900
2,394,800	874,800	3,269,600	—17,300	...	2,841,700	1,000,000	3,841,700	+572,100
4,270,000	...	4,270,200	—580,000	200	4,550,000	...	4,550,200	+280,000
440,000	...	440,000	+10,000	...	550,000	...	550,000	+110,000
3,374,000	...	3,374,000	—239,000	...	3,360,000	...	3,360,000	—14,000
314,100	734,000	1,048,100	+105,500	...	302,600	572,100	874,700	—173,400
522,000	.	522,000	+13,600	...	530,400	...	530,400	+ 8,400
11,314,900	1,608,800	**12,92390**	—707,200	200	12,134,700	1,572,100	**13,707,000**	+783,100
218,200	16,100	234,300	+38,200	...	127,900	20,500	148,400	— 85 900
...	...	500	+500	...	...	.	...	— 500
32,500	...	32,500	+32,500	...	100,000	...	100,000	+ 67,500
28,700	108,800	137,500	—3,200	...	29 900	105,500	135,400	— 2,100
39,500	..	39,500	+1,800	...	40,800	..	40,800	+ 1,300
30,500	515,600	564,400	+21,200	21,200	7,700	466,900	495,800	— 68,600
349,400	640,500	**1,008,700**	+91,000	21,200	306,300	592,900	**920,400**	—88,300
796,400	...	866,100	+4,900	39,400	814,000	...	853,400	—12,700
796,400		**866,100**	+4,900	39,400	814,000	...	**853,400**	—12,700
49,669,300	20,054,400	69,991,200	—569,200	197,900	51,408,500	20,484,000	72,090,400	+2,099,200
49,936,800				51,606,400				

Abstract B.—*Details*

The figures in thick type are those which

	ACCOUNTS, 1883-84.				REVISED
	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.	IMPE
	England	India.	India.		England.
	£	£	£	£	£
Interest—					
1.—Interest on Ordinary Debt (excluding that charged to Productive Public Works)	2,442,210	1,376,821	...	3,819,031	2,610,100
2.—Interest on other obligations	5,123	447,354	4,758	457,235	3,100
TOTAL	2,447,333	1,824,175	4,758	**4,276,266**	2,613,200
Direct Demands on the Revenues—					
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	...	150,949	237,321	388,270	...
4.—Assignments and Compensations	...	543,467	695,373	1,238,840	...
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—					
5.—Land Revenue	260	281,769	3,047,118	3,329,147	400
6.—Opium (including cost of Production)	1,280	1,853,410		1,854,690	3,500
7.—Salt (including cost of Production)	4,085	377,995	64,561	446,641	...
8.—Stamps	27,815	24,146	57,133	109,094	45,100
9.—Excise	...	46,030	46,329	92,359	100
10.—Provincial Rates	...	...	54,547	54,547	...
11.—Customs	...	...	139,345	139,345	...
12.—Assessed Taxes	...	6,607	6,607	13,214	...
13.—Forest	5,864	291,325	352,186	649,375	4,100
14.—Registration	...	83,760	83,331	167,091	...
TOTAL	39,304	3,659,458	4,783,851	**8,482,613**	53,200
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—					
15.—Post Office	106,487	1,024,491	103,503	1,234,481	118,100
16.—Telegraph	156,277	507,203	5,759	669,239	198,200
17.—Mint	4 428	75,910	...	80,338	10,100
TOTAL	267,192	1,607,604	109,262	**1,984,058**	326,400
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—					
18.—General Administration	239,354	582,823	776,202	1,598,379	236,500
19.—Law and Justice	374	159,735	3,078,702	3,238,811	1,200
20.—Police	..	68,901	2,692,153	2,761,054	...
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	196,787	246,934	145,847	589,568	150,900
22.—Education	145	11,487	1,172,562	1,184,194	300
23.—Ecclesiastical	310	158,802	—	159,112	500
24.—Medical	7,472	17,150	692,203	716,825	8,100
25.—Political	26,041	505,971	653	532,665	32,400
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	20,896	248,813	199,721	469,430	15,500
TOTAL	491,379	2,000,616	8,758,043	**11,250,038**	445,400
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—					
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	79,776	670,476	—	750,252	28,900
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	216,916	3,431	—	220,347	200,000
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,416,978	212,325	526,975	2,156,278	1,420,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	112,518	6,907	366,232	485,657	133,700
31.—Miscellaneous	20,123	35,078	214,794	269,995	25,000
TOTAL	1,846,311	928,217	1,108,001	**3,882,529**	1,807,600
Famine Relief and Insurance—					
32.—Famine Relief	89	1,485	7,611	9,185	...
33.—Protective Works, Railways	...	626,461	—	626,461	...
34.—Protective Works, Irrigation	26	283,191	—	283,217	...
35.—Reduction of Debt	...	581,137	—	581,137	.
TOTAL	115	1,492,274	7,611	**1,500,000**	..
Expenditure on Productive P. W. (Revenue Account)—					
36.—State Railways (Working Expenses)	...	1,261,037	444,618	1,705,655	...
East Indian Railway (Working expenses)	...	1,996,842	—	1,996,842	...
Eastern Bengal Railway (ditto)	..	—	—	—	—
37.—Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision)	...	637,272	—	637,272	...
38.—Irrign. and Navign. (Working expenses)	43	213,482	301,312	514,837	...
39.—Charges in respect of Capital					
(*a*) Interest on Debt—					
State Railways	..	1,027,074	302,697	1,329,771	...
East Indian Railway	311,593	191,580	—	503 173	326,800
Eastern Bengal Railway	...	1,119	—	1,119	26,500
Irrigation and Navigation	...	382,143	463,181	845,324	
(*b*) Annuities in purchase of Guaranteed Railways (including Sinking Funds)	1,203,118	—	—	1,203,118	1,220,600
(*c*) Guaranteed Railways Interest	3,284,241	12,521	—	3 296 762	3,217,300
TOTAL	4,798,995	5,723,070	1,511,808	**12,033,873**	4,791,200
Carried over	9,890,629	17,235,414	16,283,334	43,409,377	10,037,000

of Expenditure.

appear in the General Account.

Rio = £1

ESTIMATE, 1884-85.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1884-85.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.				Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1885-86, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1884-85.
IMPERIAL.	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.		IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.	
India.	India.			England.	India.	India.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,317,800	...	3,927,900	+241,100	2,444,100	1,095,600	...	3,539,700	−388,200
470,800	3,100	477,000	+1,600	2,300	408,000	3,000	413,300	−63,700
4,788,600	3,100	4,404,900	+242,700	2,446,400	1,503,600	3,000	3,953,000	−451,900
133,400	80,500	213,900	−6,500	...	145,500	78,900	224,400	+10,500
545,400	686,700	1,232,100	−8,000	...	564,300	684,200	1,248,500	+16,400
294,500	3,051,700	3,346,600	+5,900	500	299,100	3,144,700	3,444,300	+97,700
2,943,000		2,946,500	+593,600	4,500	2,473,700		2,478,200	−468,300
383,600	76,000	459,600	−62,100		398,400	93,900	492,300	+32,700
24,800	59,500	129,400	−300	44,700	24,200	60,600	129,500	+100
51,600	51,700	103,400	+4,800	...	61,800	61,700	123,500	+20,100
—	111,400	111,400	+58,400	...	...	113,500	113,500	+2,100
—	136,800	136,800	−5,200	...	...	133,200	133,200	−3,600
6,400	6,800	13,200	−600	...	6,500	6,900	13,400	+200
306,700	390,700	701,500	−25,700	4,300	316,900	408,400	729,600	+28,100
88,700	88,000	176,700	+200		90,900	90,200	181,100	+4,400
4,778,100	4,739,800	9,571,100	+554,500	54,000	4,381,300	4,876,200	9,311,500	−259,600
1,031,000	105,300	1,254,400	+6,900	127,300	1,054,300	107,000	1,288,600	+34,200
589,800	700	788,700	−33,500	232,100	607,300	600	840,000	+51,300
78,100		88,200	−500	10,300	77,500	..	87,800	−400
1,698,900	106,000	2,131,300	−27,100	369,700	1,739,100	107,600	2,216,400	+85,100
594,900	743,900	1,575,300	−1,200	237,100	601,000	734,700	1,572,800	−2,500
165,000	3,128,000	3,294,200	−84,900	2,300	167,100	3,270,400	3,439,800	+145,600
80,500	2,725,300	2,805,800	+11,900	..	85,500	2,770,200	2,855,700	+49,900
193,700	143,300	487,900	−29,700	157,400	225,600	140,200	523,200	+35,300
15,900	1,194,600	1,210,800	−26,400	200	14,900	1,277,000	1,292,100	+81,300
164,700	...	165,200	−2,200	300	169,700	.	170,000	+4,800
15,000	714,800	737,900	+7,400	7,600	16,400	744,000	768,000	+30,100
710,300	600	743,300	+167,800	29,300	629,200	600	659,100	−84,200
253,000	183,500	452,000	+3,600	19,600	269,600	208,300	497,500	+45,500
2,193,000	8,834,000	11,472,400	+46,300	453,800	2,179,000	9,145,400	11,778,200	+305,800
651,100	...	680,000	−26,600	21,300	654,900	...	676,200	−3,800
15,700	...	215,700	−5,200	220,000	5,200	..	225,200	+9,500
232,500	553,900	2,206,400	+500	1,549,000	192,700	570,700	2,312,400	+106,000
−6,100	375,100	502,700	−37,100	135,000	−9,900	383,900	509,000	+6,300
85,900	193,800	304,700	+4,100	26,000	67,500	196,200	289,700	−15,000
979,100	1,122,800	3,909,500	−64,300	1,951,300	910,400	1,150,800	4,012,500	+103,000
...	12,000	12,000	+12,000	..	...	33,000	33,000	+21,000
898,100	...	898,100	−240,500	...	500,000	...	500,000	−398,100
270,600	...	270,600	−39,500	..	287,300	.	287,300	+16,700
319,300	...	319,300	+18,000	...	679,700	...	679,700	+360,400
1,488,000	12,000	1,500,000	−250,000	...	1,467,000	33,000	1,500,000	...
1,287,000	599,300	1,886,300	+53,600	...	1,629,900	640,600	2,270,500	+384,200
1,891,300	...	1,891,300	−164,200	...	1,826,500	...	1,826,500	−64,800
180,000	...	180,000	−20,000	...	232,500		232,500	+52,500
495,100	...	495,100	−34,900	...	516,000	...	516,000	+20,900
237,900	343,900	581,800	+19,700		251,100	342,000	593,100	+11,300
1,069,800	339,600	1,409,400	−16,100	...	1,145,400	369,900	1,515,300	+105,900
205,000	...	531,800	+700	330,700	220,000	.	550,700	+18,900
37,600	...	64,100	+30,400	33,200	62,300	...	95,500	+31,400
404,300	470,900	875,200	−4,600	...	426,000	480,800	906,800	+31,600
...	...	1,220,600	−34,500	1,317,300	...	...	1,317,300	+96,700
5,100	...	3,222,400	−17,900	3,205,000	4,400	..	3,209,400	−13,000
5,813,100	1,753,700	12,358,000	−184,800	4,886,200	6,314,100	1,833,300	13,033,600	+675,600
16,738,800	15,711,400	45,347,200	+317,300	10,161,400	18,494,500	17,149,300	45,805,200	+458,000

Abstract B.—*Details*

	ACCOUNTS, 1883-84.				REVISED
	IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.	IMPE
	England.	India.	India.		England.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	9,890,629	17,235,414	16,283,334	43,409,377	10,037,000
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—					
40.—State Railways (Capital Account)	...	79,040	—473,367	—394,327	
41.—State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	...	147,626	10,075	157,701	..
42.—Subsidised Railways	27,801	47,616	6,957	82,374	36,400
Southern Mahratta Railway	...	85,568	...	85,568	...
43.—Frontier Railways	97	102,832	...	102,929	138,700
44.—Irrigation and Navigation	1,591	513,861	235,452	750,904	200
45.—Military Works	5,825	1,012,303	...	1,018,128	3,800
46.—Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	86,515	1,005,360	3,685,569	4,777,444	67,300
TOTAL	121,829	2,994,206	3,464,686	6,580,721	246,400
Army Services—					
47.—Army	5,017,422	11,904,292	...	16,921,714	3,975,000
48.—Military Operations in Egypt	6,162	47,874	...	54,036	...
TOTAL	5,023,584	11,952,166	...	16,975,750	3,975,000
49.—Exchange on Transactions with London	...	3,838,756	...	3,838,756	...
TOTAL	15,036,042	36,020,542	19,748,020	70,804,604	14,258,400
	51,056,584				
Surpluses	+1,387,496		+123,501	...	...
Deficits	...		—588,180	...	...
TOTAL AS PER ABSTRACT A	52,444,080		19,283,341	...	...
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—					
50.—State Railways	769,728	2,233,343	...	3,003 071	901,300
East Indian Railway	510,319	233,298	...	743,617	324,000
Eastern Bengal Railway	55,942	....	...	55,942	1,001,200
51.—Irrigation and Navigation	8,573	701,111	...	709,684	5,000
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertakings	12,785	..	...	12,785	...
52.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	—533,070	...	—533,070	...
TOTAL	1,357,347	2,634,682	...	3,992,029	2,231,500

of Expenditure—continued.

R10=£1

ESTIMATE, 1884-85.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1884-85.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1885-86.				Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1885-86, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1884-85.
RIAL.	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL.		IMPERIAL.		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL.	TOTAL	
India.	India.			England.	India.	India.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
18,738,800	16,571,400	45,347,200	+317,300	10,161,400	18,494,500	17,149,300	45,805,200	+458,000
93,500	97,600	191,100	+24,400	...	86,400	311,600	398,000	+206,900
163,200	12,700	175,900	—800	...	104,900	15,000	119 900	-56,000
40,700	13,900	91,000	+2,600	...	27,500	12,300	39,800	-51,200
148,300	...	148,300	+58,800	141,000	80,300	..	221,300	+73,000
...	...	138,700	+211,700	400,000	100,000	...	500,000	+361,300
555,300	226,800	782,300	+29,900	1,200	523,800	182,300	707,300	-75,000
969,600	...	973,400	+50,400	2,200	1,088,300	..	1,090,500	+117,100
437,100	3,564,600	4,069,000	+103,700	75,900	502,900	3,537,700	4,116,500	+47,500
2,407,700	3,915,600	6,569,700	+480,700	620,300	2,514,100	4,058,900	7,193,300	+623,600
11,995,200	...	15,970,200	—128,400	3,572,900	12,161,500	...	15,734,400	—235,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,995,200	...	15,970,200	-128,400	3,572,900	12,161,500	...	15,734,400	-235,800
3,252,900	...	3,252,900	-285,200	...	3,573,600	...	3,573,600	+320,700
36,394,600	20,487,000	71,140 000	+384,400	14,354,600	36,743,700	21,208,200	72,306,500	+1,166,500
50,653,000				51,098,300				
...	+119,200			+508,100		+28,900		
—716,200	-551,800			...		-753,100		
49,936,800	20,054,400			51,606,400		20,484,000		
2,179,300	...	3,080,600	—195,000	862,100	1,900,600	...	2,762,700	-317,900
295,000	...	619,000	+79,000	...	340,000	...	340,000	-270,000
270,000	...	1,271,200	+1,271,200	350,900	132,100	...	483,000	—788,200
756,600	..	761,600	-187,200	6,000	813,700	...	819,700	+58,100
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,500,900	...	5,732,400	+968,000	1,219,000	3,186,400	...	4,405,400	-1,327,000

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements*

The figures in thick type are those

	Accounts, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1884-85.			Budget Estimate, 1885-86.		
	England.	India	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Abstract A)	265,785	71,461,636	71,727,421	267,500	69,723,700	69,991,200	197,900	71,892,500	72,090,400
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
(*a*) E. I. R. and E. B. R. Debt—									
3½ p. c. Redemption Stock	591,001	...		144,800	...		...	...	
3 p. c. Redemption Stock	...	.		222,000	...		...	...	
Debenture and Debenture Stock	...	...		811,600	...		...	...	
(*b*) Other Debt—									
3½ p. c. Stock	...	...		95,000	...		...	...	
3 p. c Stock	..	...		3,000,000	...		...	...	
Proposed Loan	...	...		...	...		2,225,000	...	
Rupee Debt—									
4 p. c. Loans	...	2,500,019		...	8,200		...	...	
4 p. c. Stock Notes	...	24,713		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	51		...	...		...	...	
Total	591,001	2,524,783	3,115,784	4,273,400	8,200	4,281,600	2,225,000	...	2,225,000
Net	...	...	3,062,953	...	...	1,155,400	...	...	2,205,000
Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	1,250,000	...		750,000			...		
Special Loans	...	...		...					
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	4,339	901,258		4,600	1,048,600		...	940,200	
Savings Bank Deposits		2,479,857			3,020,700		4,800	3,402,200	
Total	1,254,339	3,381,115	4,635,454	754,600	4,069,300	4,823,900	4,800	4,342,400	4,347,200
Net	...	...	352,480	...	...	855,000	...	...	648,400
Deposits and Advances—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	..	123,501		...	119,200		...	28,900	
Commission for the Reduction of Debt	...	581,137		...	319,300		...	679,700	
Excluded Local Funds	...	763,554		...	584,000		...	569,300	
Political, Railway, and Military Prize Funds	...	25,112		...	39,400		...	31,300	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	...	14,447,224		...	15,951,100		...	15,726,900	
Advances	6,802	5,828,645		3,200	9,605,700		2,000	9,939,500	
Suspense Accounts		47,828			5,000		..	13,000	
Miscellaneous	1,004,594	642,966		250,000	617,100		250,000	38,300	
Total	1,011,396	22,459,967	23,471,363	253,200	27,240,800	27,494,000	252,000	27,026,900	27,278,900
Net	...	...	0	...	...	725,300	...	...	236,100
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	278,702	278,702	...	261,600	261,600	...	376,900	376,900
Net	...	...	171,960	...	...	12,700	...	...	308,100
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies	1,752,221	1,732,940		1,148,500	1,715,900		3,464,800	1,612,900	
Capital of Southern Mahratta Railway	151,480	300		1,704,500	3,200		...	2,300	
Western Deccan Railway	...	3,958			...		...	..	
Total	1,903,701	1,737,198	3,640,899	2,853,000	1,719,100	4,572,100	3,464,800	1,615,200	5,080,000
Net	...	...	0	...	..	0	...	...	0
Carried over	5,026,222	101,843,401		8,401,700	103,022,700		6,144,500	105,253,900	

Other than Revenue and Expenditure.

which appear in the General Account.

R10 = £1

	Accounts, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1884-85.			Budget Estimate, 1885-86.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure (from Abstract B)	15,036,042	55,768,562	70,804,604	14,258,400	56,881,600	71,140,000	14,354,600	57,951,900	72,306,500
Add—Provincial Surpluses transferred to "Deposits"	...	+123,501	+123,501	...	+119,200	+119,200	...	+28,900	+28,900
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged against "Deposits"	...	—588,180	—588,180	...	—551,800	—551,800	...	—753,100	—753,100
Productive Public Works Capital Expenditure	1,357,347	2,634,682	3,992,029	2,231,500	3,500,900	5,732,400	1,219,000	3,186,400	4,405,400
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
(*a*) E. I. R. & E. B. R. Debt—									
3½ p. c. Redemption Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
3 p. c. Redemption Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Debenture and Debenture Stock	35,140	...		84,300	...		...	...	
(*b*) Other Debt—									
India Debentures	...	...		3,006,500	...		...	...	
East India Bonds	1,400	...		1,200	...		...	...	
5 p. c. Stock	3,491	...		1,000	...		...	...	
3½ p. c. Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
3 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Proposed Loan	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
4 p. c. Loans	...	1,301		...	...		...	...	
4 p. c. Stock Notes	...	...		...	4,200		...	...	
Loans under discharge	...	10,976		...	29,000		...	20,000	
Miscellaneous	...	523		...	...		...	...	
Total	40,031	12,800	52,831	3,093,000	33,200	3,126,200	...	20,000	20,000
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Unfunded Debt—									
Temporary Loans	1,250,000	..		750,000	...		...	...	
Special Loans	...	144,000		...	24,000		...	...	
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	835	681,374		800	796,700		1,000	759,700	
Savings Bank Deposits	...	2,206,765		...	2,397,400		...	2,938,100	
Total	1,250,835	3,032,139	4,282,974	750,800	3,218,100	3,968,900	1,000	3,697,800	3,698,800
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Deposits and Advances—									
Unspent Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	588,180		...	551,800		...	753,100	
Commission for the reduction of Debt	1,001,393	756,065		...	3,000		...	2,000	
Excluded Local Funds	...	784,176		...	574,400		...	535,300	
Political, Railway, and Military Prize Funds	...	43,020		...	36,200		...	34,900	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	...	14,462,132		...	15,914,700		...	15,683,900	
Advances	183	5,692,645		3,200	9,547,800		2,000	9,963,500	
Suspense Accounts	...	231,389		...	39,300		...	30,100	
Miscellaneous	1,294	601,119		...	98,300		...	38,000	
Total	1,002,870	23,158,726	24,161,596	3,200	26,765,500	26,768,700	2,000	27,040,800	27,042,800
Net	...	...	690,233	...	...	0	...	...	0
Loans to Municipalities, Native States, &c.	...	106,742	106,742	...	248,900	248,900	...	68,800	68,800
Net	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	...	0
Capital of Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies	2,077,266	1,734,585		2,559,500	1,570,800		2,972,600	1,638,200	
Capital of Southern Mahratta Railway	235,205	408,116		294,800	725,000		500,000	872,300	
Capital of Western Deccan Railway	...	29,316			—25,300			...	
Total	2,312,471	2,172,017	4,484,488	2,854,300	2,270,500	5,124,800	3,472,600	2,510,500	5,983,100
Net	...	...	843,589	...	...	552,700	...	...	903,100
Carried over	20,999,596	86,420,989		23,191,200	92,486,100		9,049,200	93,752,000	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1884-85.			Budget Estimate, 1885-86.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	5,026,222	101,843,401		8,401,700	103,022,700		6,144,500	105,253,900	
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	...	7,313,417		...	8,101,800		...	9,000,000	
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	...		...	28,900		...	14,000	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	998,291		...	874,100		...	1,004,400	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	...	464,517		...	605,200		...	462,600	
Guaranteed Railways	...	4,274,510		...	4,218,900		...	3,987,300	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph	...	91,027		...	92,300		...	120,000	
Marine	...	225,222		...	171,500		...	211,600	
Military	...	10,786,933		...	11,333,700		...	11,629,600	
Public Works	...	4,547,752		...	5,796,600		...	5,238,300	
Remittance Account between England and India	429,719	1,389,298		423,500	1,307,700		1,088,700	1,400,500	
Total	429,719	30,090,967	30,520,686	423,500	32,530,700	32,954,200	1,088,700	33,068,300	34,157,000
Net	...	...	10,120	...	...	301,100	...	...	170,300
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	17,599,805	...	17,599,805	13,795,300	...	13,795,300	13,773,700	...	13,773,700
Total Receipts	23,055,746	131,934,368		22,620,500	135,553,400		21,006,900	138,322,200	
Opening Balance	3,429,874	14,821,550		4,113,221	13,199,926		2,213,121	11,920,026	
Grand Total £	26,485,620	146,755,918		26,733,721	148,753,326		23,220,021	150,242,226	

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 17th March 1885.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

other than Revenue and Expenditure—continued.

R10 = £1

	Accounts, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1884-85.			Budget Estimate, 1885-86.		
	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	20,999,596	86,420,989		23,191,200	92,486,100		19,049,200	93,752,000	
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	...	7,288,981		...	8,101,800		...	9,000,000	
Other Local Remittances	(Net)	26,441		...	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	...	1,015,644		...	875,000		...	1,003,500	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	...	470,026		...	605,200		...	462,600	
Guaranteed Railways	...	4,274,510		...	4,118,900		...	3,987,300	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	...	92,583		...	92,300		...	120,000	
Marine	...	227,487		...	171,500		...	211,600	
Military	...	10,779,291		...	11,333,700		...	11,629,600	
Public Works	...	4,571,315		...	5,312,100		...	5,238,300	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,372,803	391,485		1,329,400	713,200		1,474,700	859,100	
Total	1,372,803	29,137,763	30,510,566	1,329,400	31,323,700	32,653,100	1,474,700	32,512,000	33,986,700
Net	...	...	0	...		0	...		0
Secretary of State's Bills paid	...	17,997,240	17,997,240	...	13,023,500	13,023,500	...	13,773,700	13,773,700
Total Disbursements	22,372,399	133,555,992		24,520,600	136,833,300		20,523,900	140,037,700	
Closing Balance	4,113,221	13,199,926		2,213,121	11,920,026		2,696,121	10,204,526	
Grand Total	26,485,620	146,755,918		26,733,721	148,753,326		23,220,021	150,242,226	

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial contracts.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. & Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Accounts, 1883-84.										
Balance at end of 1882-83(a) .	9,535	231,818	223,577	117,541	386,226	1,075,960	305,854	710,437	552,947	3,613,895
Added in 1883-84 . . .	...	82,108	...	...	...	...	16,205	25,188	...	123,501
Spent in 1883-84 . . .	28	...	95,020	5,271	123,533	354,946	...	...	9,382	588,180
Balance at end of 1883-84 .	9,507	313,926	128,557	112,270	262,693	721,014	322,059	735,625	543,565	3,149,216
Revised Estimate, 1884-85.										
Balance at end of 1883-84 (by Accounts).	9,507	313,926	128,557	112,270	262,693	721,014	322,059	735,625	543,565	3,149,216
Added in 1884-85 . . .	...	1,400	...	...	117,800	...	...	...	...	119,200
Spent in 1884-85 . . .	2,100	...	105,700	49,700	...	107,800	38,600	140,700	107,200	551,800
Balance at end of 1884-85 .	7,407	315,326	22,857	62,570	380,493	613,214	283,459	594,925	436,365	2,716,616
Budget Estimate, 1885-86.										
Balance at end of 1884-85 (by Revised Estimate.)	7,407	315,326	22,857	62,570	380,493	613,214	283,459	594,925	436,365	2,716,616
Added in 1885-86 . . .	...	...	28,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,900
Spent in 1885-86 . . .	3,300	64,700	...	13,300	51,000	501,800	57,300	56,400	5,300	753,100
Balance at end of 1885-86 .	4,107	250,626	51,757	49,270	329,493	111,414	226,159	538,525	431,065	1,992,416

(a) See Appropriation Report, Abstract D.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 17th March 1885.

Abstract E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure.*

Net Revenue.

	Accounts, 1883-84.					Revised Estimate, 1884-85.					Budget Estimate, 1885-86.				
	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	22,361,899	221,589	22,140,310	3,329,147	18,811,163	21,540,300	62,300	21,484,000	3,346 600	18,137,400	22,334,200	59,300	22,274,900	3,444,300	18,830,600
Opium	9,556,501	711	9,555,790	1,854,690	7,701,100	8,850,000	700	8,849,300	2,946,500	5,902,800	9,025,500	1,000	9,024,500	2,478,200	6,546,300
Salt	6,145,413	34,597	6,110,816	446 641	5,664,175	6,350,000	28,100	6,321,900	459,600	5,862,300	6,400,000	37,600	6,362,400	492,300	5,870,100
Stamps	3,513,201	39,272	3,473,929	109,094	3,364,835	3,578,000	41,700	3,536,300	129,400	3,406,900	3,633,400	44,200	3,589,200	129,500	3,459,700
Excise	3,836,961	30,478	3,806,483	92,359	3,714,124	4,013,500	23,200	3,990,300	103,400	3,886,900	4,070,000	21,800	4,048,200	123,500	3,924,700
Provincial Rates	2,878,731	16,687	2,865,044	54,547	2,813,497	2,793,900	7,200	2,786,700	111,400	2,675,300	2,856,800	7,800	2,849,000	113,500	2,735,500
Customs	1,187,266	31,163	1,156,103	139,345	1,016,758	1,030,000	31,900	998,100	136,800	861,300	1,175,000	33,500	1,141,500	133,200	1,008,300
Assessed Taxes	526,087	15,968	510,119	13,214	496,905	511,800	15,100	496,700	13,200	483,500	514,900	15,300	499,600	13,400	486,200
Forest	1,052,190	2,913	1,049,277	649,375	399,902	982,300	2,600	979,700	701,500	278,200	1,061,000	2,700	1,058,300	729,600	328,700
Registration	258,955	892	258,063	167,091	90,972	280,800	1,100	279,700	176,700	103,000	281,800	1,200	280,600	181,100	99,500
Tributes from Native States	720,487	...	720,487	...	720,487	695,200	...	695,200	...	695,200	691,300	...	691,300	...	691,300
	52,037,691	388,270	51,649,421	6,855,503	44,793,918	50,631,800	213,900	50,417,900	8,125,100	42,292,800	52,043,900	224,400	51,819,500	7,838,600	43,980,900
Deduct—Assignments and Compensations					1,238,840					1,232,100					1,248,500
					43,555,078					41,060,700					42,732,400
Productive Public Works			13,240,507	12,033,873	1,206,634			12,923,900	12,358,000	565,900			13,707,000	13,033,600	673,400
Total Net Revenue					44,761,712					41,626,600					43,405,800

Net Expenditure.

	Accounts, 1883-84.			Revised Estimate, 1884-85.			Budget Estimate, 1885-86.		
	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest	4,276,266	...	4,276,266	4,404,900	...	4,404,900	3,953,000	...	3,953,000
Post Office, Telegraph & Mint	1,984,058	1,672,761	311,297	2,131,300	1,789,200	342,100	2,216,400	1,792,900	423,500
Civil Departments	11,250,038	1,427,729	9,822,309	11,472,400	1,402,100	10,070,300	11,778,200	1,426,300	10,351,900
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,882,529	1,512,604	2,369,925	3,909,500	1,369,400	2,540,100	4,012,500	1,346,500	2,666,000
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,500,000	...	1,500,000	1,500,000	...	1,500,000	1,500,000	...	1,500,000
Public Works not classed as Productive	6,580,721	879,897	5,700,824	6,569,700	1,008,700	5,561,000	7,193,300	920,400	6 272,900
Army Services	16,975,750	956,232	16,019,518	15,970,200	866,100	15,104,100	15,734,400	853,400	14,881,000
Exchange on Transactions with London	3,838,756	...	3,838,756	3,252,900	...	3,252,900	3,573,600	...	3,573,600
	50,288,118	6,449,223	43,838,895	49,210,900	6,435,500	42,775,400	49,961,400	6,339,500	43 621,900
Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits	Surplus. +123,501	Deficit. —588,180	—464,679	+119,200	—551,800	—432,600	+28,900	—753,100	—724,200
Total Net Expenditure			43,374,216			42,342,800			42,897,700
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)			+1,387,496			—716,200			+508,100
			44,761,712			41,626,600			43,405,800

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
The 17th March 1885.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller and Auditor General

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX B.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS FOR 1883-84.

ACCOUNT

OF

EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS FOR 1883-84.

N.B.—The figures in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India are merely the Banking Accounts of such of these Funds as bank with the Government Treasuries. They are not in any way comparable with the figures shown in these Accounts.

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" " of Port Funds	544
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ACCOUNT of EXCLUDED

(The details are given in the following

Receipts.	I. Cantonment Funds.	II. Town and Bazar Funds.	III. Port Funds.	IV. Miscellaneous Funds.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£
LAND REVENUE—					
Income from land, the property of the Funds	17,518	4,569	59,366	23,750	105,203
STAMPS—					
Sale of Stamps	...	2,851	...	...	2,851
EXCISE—					
License Fees and Duties	2,637	26,447	...	...	29,084
PROVINCIAL RATES—					
Rates and Cesses on Lands	1,242	170	...	...	1,412
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	326	326
ASSESSED TAXES—					
Taxes upon Houses	4,774	36,352	...	...	41,126
Licenses on Trades and Professions	6,457	508	74	...	7,039
Chowkidari Tax	11,287	591	...	...	11,878
Octroi	30,988	...	...	...	30,988
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)	904	1,163	...	126	2,193
REGISTRATION—					
Fees and Miscellaneous	...	164	387	110	661
POLICE—					
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	3,049	1,470	140	474	5,133
Unclaimed property	...	93	...	...	93
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pound Receipts)	1,587	1,402	...	1,606	4 595
MARINE—					
Hire of Vessels	...	...	8,943	1,109	10,052
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores	...	...	35,488	...	35,488
Pilotage Receipts	...	...	44,693	...	44,693
Other Fees and Dues	...	...	409,393	9,509	418,902
EDUCATION—					
School-fees	...	893	...	9,433	10,326
Miscellaneous	...	15	...	602	617
MEDICAL—					
Hospital Receipts (including sale of Medicines)	22	664	...	...	686
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—					
Agriculture—					
Public Gardens	7	...	...	...	7
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	...	786	...	...	786
Sanitation—					
Conservancy Tax and Fees	10,812	384	1,136	...	12,332
Sales of Manure, &c.	2,533	441	...	...	2,974
Water-supply—					
Sale of Water	7	4	6,375	...	6,386
INTEREST—					
Interest on Government Securities and other Investments	...	1,361	6,008	9,713	17,082
MISCELLANEOUS—					
Sales of old Materials	15	2	949	...	966
Sales of Land and Houses	440	1,682	2,500	471	5,093
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	7,331	6,647	49,869	4,362	68,209
Rents of Houses	1,447	16,116	38,895	241	56,699
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	12,834	374	115	2	13,325
Miscellaneous	8,068	1,002	9,102	7,768	25,940
PUBLIC WORKS—					
Tolls and Ferries	421	789	222,195	50,264	273,669
Miscellaneous	...	209	15,175	18	15,402
	124,380	107,149	910,803	119,884	1,262,216
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
Loans by Public Subscription	...	...	107 796	...	107,796
Sale-proceeds of Investments	...	...		4,500	4,500
Stock Accounts	...	...	376	...	376
Other Deposits and Advances	900	292	44,083	72	45,347
TOTAL RECEIPTS . £	125,280	107,441	1,063,058	124,456	1,420,235
OPENING BALANCE . £	39,278	51,415	418,818	50,124	559,635
GRAND TOTAL . £	164,558	158 856	1,481,876	174,580	1,979,870

LOCAL FUNDS for 1883-84.

Statements marked I to IV.)

Disbursements.	I. Cantonment Funds.	II. Town and Bazar Funds.	III. Port Funds.	IV. Miscellaneous Funds.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£
INTEREST—					
Interest upon Debt	...	100	242,970	14,178	257,248
REFUNDS—					
Refunds of Taxes	39	2	429	...	470
Miscellaneous Refunds	88	435	461	18,630	19,614
CHARGES OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE—					
Excise Establishments	18	...	...	269	287
Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments	296	2,145	...	...	2,441
Other Collecting Establishments	625	903	49,214	5,508	56,250
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—					
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	10,676	3,101	28,401	4,269	46,447
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices	47	599	374	350	1,370
LAW AND JUSTICE—					
Criminal Courts	..	2,714	...	1,282	3,996
Jails	4	1,456	...	...	1,460
POLICE—					
Executive Force	19,420	19,543	6,118	2,424	47,505
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds)	1 029	3,027	43	1,898	5,997
MARINE—					
Dockyard and Port Establishments	...	...	101,074	3,104	104,178
Pilotage Establishments	...	...	29,823	...	29,823
Ship and Boat Establishments	...	...	47,078	2,503	49,581
Light-houses and Light-ships	...	...	13,754	...	13,754
Building, purchase, and repair of Ships	...	...	94,197	...	94,197
Miscellaneous	...	...	67,988	1,596	69,584
EDUCATION—					
Inspection	...	17	...	40	57
Colleges and Schools	...	6,599	...	14,342	20,941
Scholarships and Prizes	...	595	...	1,395	1,990
Grants-in-aid	44	1,292	...	67	1,403
MEDICAL—					
Professional Establishment	...	1,196	510	57	1,763
Hospitals and Dispensaries	11,014	4,827	...	4,527	20,368
Vaccination	1,023	1,140	...	24	2,187
Medical Schools	...	36	...	...	36
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—					
Public Gardens (Establishment and other Charges)	4,915	1,871	...	...	6,786
Cemetery (Establishment and other Charges)	578	...	...	...	578
Public Fairs and Exhibitions	16	347	...	...	363
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)	44,060	17,258	781	...	62,099
Water-supply (Establishment and other Charges)	275	41	1,933	...	2,249
Statistical Establishments	...	230	...	...	230
SUPERANNUATIONS—					
Pensions and Gratuities	121	483	2,450	715	3,769
MISCELLANEOUS—					
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	...	...	33,855	868	34,723
Petty Establishments	356	4,972	...	67	5,395
Miscellaneous	11,126	7,827	32,477	25,070	76,500
PUBLIC WORKS—					
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	455	2,733	25,344	1,150	29,682
Stock not chargeable to any particular work	...	...	...	...	...
Original Works—					
Buildings	4,998	5,508	5,997	6,557	295,391
Roads		14,579	47,143	...	
Port Appliances		...	151,573	...	
Other Works		1,624	57,162	250	
Maintenance and Repairs—					
Buildings	19,498	13,867	4,673	1,526	74,497
Roads			1,919	1,287	
Port Appliances			7,437	...	
Other Works			17,217	3,234	
Petty Construction and Repairs			3,086	753	
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—	130,721	121,067	1,075,481	117,940	1,445,209
Repayment of loans from Government	...	338	15,488	33,500	49,326
Repayment of loans from the public	...	...	8,719	...	8,719
Investment in Government Securities or otherwise	...	...	21,354	4,673	26,027
Stock Account	...	...	8,347	...	8,347
Other Deposits and Advances	995	552	28,094	50	29,691
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS £	131,716	121,957	1,157,483	156,163	1,567,319
CLOSING BALANCE £	32,842	36,899	324,393	18,417	412,551
GRAND TOTAL £	164,558	158 856	1,481,876	174,580	1,979,870

I.—Account of CANTONMENT FUNDS for 1883-84.

Receipts.	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
LAND REVENUE—										
Income from land, the property of the Funds	2,518	...	24	...	375	6,825	7,369	6	401	17,518
EXCISE—										
License Fees and Duties	2,293	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	344	2,637
PROVINCIAL RATES—										
Rates and Cesses on Lands	33	1,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,242
ASSESSED TAXES—										
Taxes upon houses	263	...	574	...	...	...	...	...	3,937	4,774
Licenses on Trades and Professions	2,442	...	...	...	207	2,766	1,042	..	..	6,457
Chowkidari Tax	2,477	...	...	123	2,801	3,219	2,102	..	565	11,287
Octroi	5,741	1,659	...	...	...	4,759	14,586	...	4,243	30,988
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)	97	10	34	3	147	192	202	...	219	904
POLICE—										
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	207	..	314	12	473	385	1,127	87	444	3,049
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pound Receipts)	151	253	12	167	262	339	218	61	124	1,587
MEDICAL—										
Hospital Receipts (including sale of Medicines)	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	20	22
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—										
Agriculture—										
Public Gardens	...	...	...	7	...	..		...	...	7
Sanitation—										
Conservancy Tax and Fees	1,444	615	163	18	...	3,752	1,015	78	3,727	10,812
Sales of Manure, &c.	28	134	...	3	2	431	341	34	1,560	2,533
Water supply—										
Sale of Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	...	7
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Sales of old Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
Sales of Land and Houses	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	440
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	535	1,559	1,467	254	107	798	642	780	1,189	7,331
Rents of Houses	348	335	129	...	...	...	..	...	635	1,447
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c	346	793	1,044	79	841	4,785	3,052	261	1,633	12,834
Miscellaneous	2,871	321	132	49	684	1,568	1,283	29	1,131	8,068
PUBLIC WORKS—										
Tolls and Ferries	371	...	...	...	50	...			...	421
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—										
Other Deposits and Advances	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	23,145	6 888	3,893	715	5,949	29,819	32,979	1 343	20,549	125 280
OPENING BALANCE £	8,711	2,064	889*	136	1,193	9,708	7,824	47	8,706	39,278
GRAND TOTAL £	31,856	8,952	4,782	851	7,142	39,527	40,803	1,390	29,255	164 558

* The closing balance of the account for 1882-83 was wrong by £11

Disbursements.										
Refunds—										
Refunds of Taxes	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	39
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	47	88
Charges of Collection of Revenue—										
Excise Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	296
Other Collecting Establishments	434	172	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	625
General Administration—										
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	1,189	452	141	35	453	2,631	4,182	99	1,494	10,676
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47
Law and Justice—										
Jails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Police—										
Executive Force	4,010	178	...	...	94	5,312	9,061	...	765	19,420
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds)	370	58	50	26	...	463	...	9	53	1,029
Education—										
Grants-in-aid	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Medical—										
Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,245	516	12	...	617	3,219	2,791	...	2,614	11,014
Vaccination	305	19	...	...	49	297	353	...	...	1,023
Minor Departments—										
Public Gardens (Establishment and other Charges)	447	173	140	3	60	1,647	1,921	1	523	4,915
Cemeteries (Establishment and other Charges)	40	58	...	...	...	280	200	...	...	578
Public Fairs and Exhibitions	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)	6,479	2,408	2,096	461	1,627	9,370	9,000	914	11,705	44,060
Water-supply (Establishment and other Charges)	155	...	...	...	19	...	...	3	98	275
Superannuations—										
Pensions and Gratuities	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	121
Miscellaneous—										
Petty Establishments	104	...	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	356
Miscellaneous	2,878	551	397	21	328	2,785	2,812	68	1,286	11,126
Public Works—										
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	455
Original Works—										
Buildings	1,203	649	17	...	...	907		...	...	
Roads	112	133	...	...	...		1,482	...	...	4,998
Port Appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
Other Works	64	273	95	63	...	...		...	...	
Maintenance and Repairs—										
Buildings	664	229	8	...	...	3,487		56	...	
Roads	692	615	699	...	...			70	...	
Port Appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,838	...	...	19,498
Other Works	124	118	36	58	...	...		10	...	
Petty Construction and Repairs	559	...	...	19	667	73		...	7,476	
Deposits and Advances—										
Other Deposits and Advances	955	...	...	...	...	...		...	40	995
Total Disbursements . £	22,704	6,678	4,003	686	3,914	30,471	35,640	1,230	26,390	131,716
Closing Balance . £	9,152	2,274	779	165	3,228	9,056	5,163	160	2,865	32,842
GRAND TOTAL . £	31,856	8,952	4,782	851	7,142	39,527	40,803	1,390	29,255	164,558

II.—Account of TOWN and BAZAR FUNDS for 1883-84.

Receipts.	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
LAND REVENUE—										
Income from land, the property of the Funds	490	...	1,070	...	2 861	...	..	...	148	4 569
STAMPS—										
Sale of Stamps	2,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,851
EXCISE—										
License Fees and Duties	19,266	...	7,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,447
PROVINCIAL RATES—										
Rates and Cesses on Lands	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
ASSESSED TAXES—										
Taxes upon Houses	205	...	5 419	...	...	30,163	283	...	282	36,352
Licenses on Trades and Professions	126	...		...	...	374	...	...	8	508
Chowkidari Tax	283	...	..	...	...	...	308	...	...	591
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)	18	...	875	...	...	...	...	...	270	1,163
REGISTRATION—										
Fees and Miscellaneous	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	164
POLICE—										
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	1,079	...	389	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,470
Unclaimed Property	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pound Receipts)	683	...	709	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,402
EDUCATION—										
School-fees	...	...	891	...	...	2	...	...	...	893
Miscellaneous	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
MEDICAL—										
Hospital Receipts (including sale of Medicines)	...	...	654	...	...	...	...	...	10	664
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—										
Agriculture—										
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	...	...	...	...	...	786	...	...	...	786
Sanitation—										
Conservancy Tax and Fees	...	...	277	...	...	...	...	...	107	384
Sales of Manure, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	441	...	...	...	441
Water-supply—										
Sale of Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
INTEREST—										
Interest on Government Securities and other Investments	1,313	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	9	1,361
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Sales of old Materials		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	2
Sale of Land and Houses		...	1,601	...	...	...	...	...	81	1,682
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	65	...	4,565	854	...	...	...	..	1,163	6,647
Rents of Houses		...	15,091	176	106	431	..	...	312	16,116
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	58	...	184	...	...	25	...	...	107	374
Miscellaneous	229	...	262	39	23	412	...	...	37	1,002
PUBLIC WORKS—										
Tolls and Ferries		...	512	...	82	...	...	...	195	789
Miscellaneous		..	194	...	...	...	...	..	15	209
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—										
Other Deposits and Advances	176	...	66	...	...	50	...	...	...	292
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	27,269	...	39,955	1,069	3,072	32,723	591	...	2,762	107 441
OPENING BALANCE £	7,393	...	35,170	609	639	6,398	396	...	810	51 415
GRAND TOTAL £	34,662	...	75,125	1,678	3,711	39,121	987	...	3,572	158,856

Disbursements.										
Interest—										
Interest upon Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
Refunds—										
Refunds of Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous Refunds	299	...	97	19	...	...	19	...	1	435
Charges of Collection of Revenue—										
Rate and Cess Collecting Establishments	...	...		...	...	2,145	...	...	...	2,145
Other Collecting Establishments	...	...	599	...	240	64	...	...	...	903
General Administration—										
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	721	...	1,343	65	57	332	28	...	555	3,101
Contribution towards Establishment in Government Offices	315	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	8	599
Law and Justice—										
Criminal Courts	2,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,714
Jails	1,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,456
Police—										
Executive Force	4,513	...	...	...	...	14,830	...	...	200	19,543
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds)	1,636	...	110	...	.	1,242	39	...	...	3,027
Education—										
Inspection	17	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	17
Colleges and Schools	120	..	6,461	...	...	18	...	...	...	6,599
Scholarships and Prizes	...	...	575	...	...	20	...	...	...	595
Grants-in-aid	147	.	1,051	30	...	14	...	...	50	1,292
Medical—										
Professional Establishment	1,196	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	1,196
Hospitals and Dispensaries	176	...	4,086	...	..	221	80	...	264	4,827
Vaccination		...	518	...	...	622	...	...	...	1,140
Medical Schools	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Minor Departments—										
Public Gardens (Establishment and other Charges)	1,730	...	...	...	110	16	15	...	...	1,871
Public Fairs and Exhibitions		...	...	...	...	347	...	...	...	347
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)	5,974	...	3,998	318	...	6,846	122	...	...	17,258
Water-supply (Establishment and other Charges)	...	...	...	41	...	.	.	...	...	41
Statistical Establishments	...	...	226	...	...	4	...	...	...	230
Superannuations—										
Pensions and Gratuities	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	483
Miscellaneous—										
Petty Establishments	1,585	...	3,216	...	130	12	...	...	29	4,972
Miscellaneous	6,372	...	261	...	470	552	26	...	146	7,827
Public Works—										
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	62	...	2,626	...	...	...	...	...	45	2,733
Original Works—										
Buildings	452	...	4,966	45	...	...	..	...	45	5,508
Roads	...	...	13,201	...	1,273	...	...	...	105	14,579
Port Appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Other Works	..	...	1,149	...	414	...	...	...	61	1,624
Maintenance and Repairs—										
Buildings	107	...	1,109	27	...	.			143	
Roads	...	...	3,545	900	.				322	
Port Appliances	...	..	.		...		254	...		13,867
Other Works	97	...	1,016	60	19	...			61	
Petty Construction and Repairs	74	...		78	148	5,907			.	
Deposits and Advances—							...			
Repayment of loans from Government	...	...	...	...	141	...		...	197	338
Other Deposits and Advances	261	...	60	25	...	139	67	.	...	552
Total Disbursements . £	30,539	...	50,489	1,608	3,002	33,333	650	...	2,336	121,957
Closing Balance . £	4,123	...	24,636	70	709	5,788	337	...	1,236	36,899
GRAND TOTAL . £	34,662	...	75,125	1,678	3,711	39,121	987	...	3,572	158,856

III.—Account of PORT FUNDS for 1883-84.

	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts.										
LAND REVENUE—										
Income from land, the property of the Funds	...	...	...	..	12,480	...	..	...	46 886	59,366
ASSESSED TAXES—										
Licenses on Trades and Professions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74
REGISTRATION—										
Fees and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	387
POLICE—										
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	..	19	140
MARINE—										
Hire of Vessels	...	...	292	...	2,620	...	...	...	6,031	8,943
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores	..	..	508	...	...	...	...	709	34,271	35,488
Pilotage Receipts	...	...	14,199	...	3,037	..	...	1,178	26,279	44,693
Other Fees and Dues	...	...	65,864	...	201,178	...	...	42,430	99,921	409,393
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—										
Sanitation—										
Conservancy Tax and Fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,136	1,136
Water-supply—										
Sale of Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6,375	6,375
INTEREST—										
Interest on Government Securities and other Investments	...	...	...	...	4,425	...	...	...	1,583	6,008
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Sales of old Materials	...	...	181	...	768	...	...	...	...	949
Sales of Land and Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	2,500
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	...	...	1,471	...	48,398	...	...	...	...	49,869
Rents of Houses	...	...	...	...	4,697	...	...	...	34,198	38,895
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	115
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,102	...	2,319	...	...	...	5,681	9,102
PUBLIC WORKS—										
Tolls and Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222,195	222,195
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	121	15,053	15,175
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—										
Loans by Public Subscription	...	...	...	...	92,308	...	...	...	15,488	107,796
Stock Account	...	...	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	376
Other Deposits and Advances	...	...	475	...	20,605	...	...	...	23,003	44,083
TOTAL RECEIPTS . £	...	...	84,590	...	392,835	...	...	44,438	541,195	1,063,058
OPENING BALANCE . £	...	...	24,267	...	125,228*	...	...	74,220	195,103	418,818
GRAND TOTAL . £	...	...	108,857	...	518,063	...	...	118,658	736,298	1,481,876

* The closing balance of the account for 1882-83 under Bengal, £144,770, was erroneous, as it included the Revenue balance of the Calcutta Port Trust instead of the actual cash balance.

Disbursements.										
INTEREST—										
Interest upon Debt	...	...	...	...	58,928	...	...	...	184,042	242,970
REFUNDS—										
Refunds of Taxes	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	429	429
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	...	99	...	16	...	...	...	346	461
CHARGES OF COLLECTION OF REVENUE—										
Other Collecting Establishments	...	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	48,975	49,214
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—										
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	...	...	7,629	...	10,817	...	...	...	9,955	28,401
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices	...	...	268	...	...	..	...	...	106	374
POLICE—										
Executive Force	...	...	1,463	...	3,272	...	...	...	1,383	6,118
Miscellaneous (Cattle-pounds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	43
MARINE—										
Dockyard and Port Establishments	...	...	15,852	...	50,146	...	...	23,267	11,809	101,074
Pilotage Establishments	...	...	11,971	...	1,435	...	...	...	16,417	29,823
Ship and Boat Establishments	...	...	9,656	...	29,074	...	...	2,266	5,182	47,078
Light-houses and Light-ships	...	...	...	...	1,884	...	...	2,522	9,348	13,754
Building, purchase, and repair of Ships	...	...	9,616	...	66,270	...	...	...	18,311	94,197
Miscellaneous	.	...	3,836	...	7,951	...	...	5,429	50,772	67,988
MEDICAL—										
Professional Establishment	...	...	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	510
MINOR DEPARTMENTS—										
Conservancy (Establishment and other Charges)	...	...	...	...	221	...	...	...	560	781
Water-supply (Establishment and other Charges)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,933	1,933
SUPERANNUATIONS—										
Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	228	...	530	...	...	411	1,281	2,450
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	...	...	..	...	9,268	...	...	...	24,587	33,855
Miscellaneous	...	...	3,312	...	29,165	...	...	...	...	32,477
PUBLIC WORKS—										
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	...	...	5,261	...	4,254	...	...	542	15,287	25,344
Original Works—										
Buildings	...	.	641	.	...	..	...	...	5,356	5,997
Roads	..	...	1,155	...	44,259	...	...	...	1,729	47,143
Port Appliances	...	...	10,783	...	124,137	...	...	1,372	15,281	151,573
Other Works	..	...	7,717	...	11,660		...	...	37,785	57,162
Maintenance and Repairs—										
Buildings	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	4,566	4,673
Roads	...	...	1,644	.	...	...	...	...	275	1,919
Port Appliances	...	..	390	...	3,182	...	...	350	3,515	7,437
Other Works	...	..	61	...	6,956	...	...	...	10,200	17,217
Petty Construction and Repairs	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	744	2,308	3,086
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—										
Repayment of loans from Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,488	15,488
Repayment of loans from the Public	...	...	...	...	8,719	...	...	...	...	8,719
Investment in Government Securities or otherwise	...	...	...	...	21,354	...	...	...	...	21,354
Stock Account	...	...	404	...	7,943	...	..	...	...	8,347
Other Deposits and Advances	...	...	475	...	3,138	...	...	...	24,481	28,094
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS £	...	...	93,078	...	505,752	...	...	36,903	521,750	1,157,483
CLOSING BALANCE £	...	...	15,779	...	12,311	...	...	81,755	214,548	324,393
GRAND TOTAL £	...	...	108,857	...	518,063	...	...	118,658	736,298	1,481,876

IV.—Account of MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS for 1883-84.

	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts.										
LAND REVENUE—										
Income from land, the property of the Funds	...	...	15 856	...	6.000	...	1,236	658	...	23,750
PROVINCIAL RATES—										
Miscellaneous	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326
ASSESSED TAXES—										
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
REGISTRATION—										
Fees and Miscellaneous	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
POLICE—										
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	...	462	...	...	...	.	...	...	12	474
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pound Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,606	...	...	1,606
MARINE—										
Hire of Vessels	...	...	...	...	1,109	...		...	...	1,109
Other Fees and Dues	...	...	...	...	8,276	...		...	1,233	9,509
EDUCATION—										
School fees	81	...	...	...	174	..		9 178	...	9.433
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	61	1	...		540	...	602
INTEREST—										
Interest on Government Securities and other Investments	146	...	...	401	7,394	64	754	341	613	9.713
MISCELLANEOUS—										
Sales of Land and Houses	...	...	471	...	...	..	...	...	..	471
Contributions (including Grants-in-aid from Government)	...	...	...	...	...	1,960	...	640	1,762	4.362
Rents of Houses	184	...	...	...	57	..	...	...	...	241
Sales of Fruit, Grass, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Miscellaneous	2	...	170	.	3,079	830	3 415	59	213	7,768
PUBLIC WORKS—										
Tolls and Ferries	...	...	...	...	50,264	...	...	...	...	50.264
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	18	...	18
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—										
Sale-proceeds of Investments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 500	...	4,500
Other Deposits and Advances	...	...	...	2	70	...	..	...	...	72
TOTAL RECEIPTS . £	865	462	16,607	464	76,424	2,854	7.011	15 936	3,833	124.456
OPENING BALANCE . £	343	619	21,924	687	15,961	2,587	4,131*	2,420	1,452	50,124
GRAND TOTAL . £	1,208	1,081	38,531	1,151	92,385	5,441	11,142	18,356	5,285	174.580

* This balance is less than the closing balance of 1882-83 by £17,096, owing to the transfer of the "Revenue Tullubana" and "Putwari Fees" Funds from Excluded to Incorporated Local Funds.

Disbursements.										
Interest—										
Interest upon Debt	...	...	...	..	14,178	...	...	...	...	14,178
Refunds—										
Miscellaneous Refunds	...	...	17,557	...	8	1,057	...	...	8	18,630
Charges of Collection of Revenue—										
Excise Establishments	...	...	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	269
Other Collecting Establishments	...	...	1,140	...	3,158	...	1,210	...	...	5,508
General Administration—										
Establishments engaged in General Management and Accounts	...	...	1,873	...	1,633	...	...	618	145	4,269
Contributions towards Establishment in Government Offices	...	...	133	...	206	...	...	...	11	350
Law and Justice—										
Criminal Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,282	...	...	1,282
Police—										
Executive Force	...	...	...	...	...	1,903	...	...	521	2,424
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds)	119	571	...	...	...	...	1,198	...	10	1,898
Marine—										
Dockyard and Port Establishments	...	...	...	...	2,108	...	...	...	996	3,104
Ship and Boat Establishments	...	...	...	...	2,503	...	...	...	...	2,503
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,596	...	...	...	...	1,596
Education—										
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40
Colleges and Schools	624	...	...	442	4,655	...	...	8,621	...	14,342
Scholarships and Prizes	...	...	...	32	1,363	...	...	...	...	1,395
Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	67	...	67
Medical—										
Professional Establishment	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	57
Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	4,527	...	...	...	...	4,527
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
Superannuations—										
Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	696	715
Miscellaneous—										
Rents Rates and Taxes	...	...	...	...	868	...	...	...	...	868
Petty Establishments	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	67	...	67
Miscellaneous	7	...	12,619	...	7,003	...	2,025	2,394	1,022	25,070
Public Works—										
Supervising Establishment, Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	957	193	1,150
Original Works—										
Buildings	...	...	...	100	3,429	...	...	3,028	...	6,557
Other Works	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	250
Maintenance and Repairs—										
Buildings	29	...	...	...	615	...	...	882	...	1,526
Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,287	1,287
Other Works	15	...	...	...	3,219	...	...	...	...	3,234
Petty Construction and Repairs	...	...	...	99	50	...	...	604	...	753
Deposits and Advances—										
Repayment of loans from Government	...	...	...	...	33,500	...	...	...	...	33,500
Investment in Government Securities or otherwise	99	...	3,952	...	...	1	621	...	...	4,673
Other Deposits and Advances	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50
Total Disbursements . £	893	571	37,543	673	84,945	3,011	6,336	17,238	4,953	156,163
Closing Balance . £	315	510	988	478	7,440	2,430	4,806	1,118	332	18,417
GRAND TOTAL . £	1,208	1,081	38,531	1,151	92,385	5,441	11,142	18,356	5,285	174,580

APPENDIX C.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS FOR 1883-84.

ACCOUNT

OF

MUNICIPALITIES FOR 1883-84.

N.B.—The figures in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India are merely the Banking Accounts of such of these Municipalities as bank with the Government Treasuries. They are not in any way comparable with the figures shown in these Accounts.

ACCOUNT OF MUNICIPALITIES for 1883-84.

Receipts.	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
By Balance in hand at the close of last year—(a)										
On account of Deposits payable on demand	...	...	7,292	...	9,578	413	21,700	7,173	13,490	59,646
On account of Municipal Balance	10,911	29,385	9,461	3,551	129,902	57,527	96,849	25,716	125,441	488,743
TOTAL CASH BALANCE	10,911	29,385	16,753	3,551	139,480	57,940	118,549	32,889	138,931	548,389
A.—MUNICIPAL TAXES.										
1.—Octroi	14,254	58,795	...	...	...	176,596	236,320	...	239,511	725,476
2.—Assessed Taxes— (*e.g.*, Conservancy Cess, Licenses on Trades, &c., in the following details.)										
Arrear collections for the previous year	298	7	1,222	...	2,451	661	51	1,591	3,771	10,052
Collections for the current year	1,142	1,613	13,812	18	57,452	22,964	1,263	18,115	65,377	181,756
Penalties	...	14	...	3	687	57	..	227	5	993
3.—Tax on Houses and Lands	513	1,765	30,909	2,526	309,982	2,709	9,523	77,389	124,554	559,870
4.—Tax on Vehicles	25	110	4,788	138	20,581	1,300	...	6,970	33,672	67,584
5.—Tax on Animals	16	...	...	55	11,921	...	271	7,185	3,160	22,608
6.—Other Taxes, Tolls, &c.	7	91	2,000	2,239	15,591	2,216	...	37,460	17,495	77,099
7.—Water Rate	4	453	8,951	45	40,973	...	61	12,524	57,786	120,797
B.—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.										
1.—Realizations under special Acts	...	...	2,345	1,874	6,139	5,903	220	588	2,770	19,839
2.—Proceeds of Land, &c.	184	24	...	170	4,567	1,707	2,815	805	20,762	31,034
3.—Income derived from Markets, &c.— (Rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.)	764	5,459	31,818	1,844	23,408	3,333	7,729	7,489	28,557	110,401
4.—Conservancy and road cleaning— (Fees, sale proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.)	6	8,205	299	9	6,763	5,408	7,713	2,860	5,296	36,559
5.—Municipal Fines	377	462	995	62	3,845	1,954	1,180	3,267	3,153	15,295
6.—Sundries— Rents of Municipal Lands, Government Grants, Receipts from Public Gardens, &c.)	1,738	4,778	75,954	2,211	82,797	42,245	28,697	46,142	61,769	346,331
TOTAL REVENUE	19,328	81,776	173,093	11,194	587,157	267,053	295,843	222,612	667,638	2,325,694
C.—DEBT.										
1.—Loans	...	6,247	56,133	1,500	20,987	...	9,437	30,000	19,150	143,454
2.—Deposits— (Contractors, salaries unpaid, &c.)	1,750	5	868	6	18,285	175	202	30,216	39,464	90,971
3.—Advances	124	4,901	12,856	...	38,623	149	77	18,645	176,090	251,465
TOTAL RECEIPTS £	21,202	92,929	242,950	12,700	665,052	267,377	305,559	301,473	902,342	2,811,584
GRAND TOTAL £	32,113	122,314	259,703	16,251	804,532	325,317	424,108	334,362	1,041,273	3,359,973

(a) Excepting under Central Provinces, Assam and Punjab, these balances differ more or less from the corresponding closing balances of 1882-83, owing to revision and correction of the accounts of that year and the opening of a new Municipality in the North-Western Provinces and the closing of an old one in Bengal in 1883-84.

Disbursements.

A.—General Establishment.										
1.—Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, &c.	665	1,331	9,011	599	32,297	6,900	13,170	13,338	40,628	117,939
2.—Collection of Municipal Taxes (Establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money boxes, repair to outposts, &c.)	612	9,137	4 957	2,215	19,843	23,810	25,314	6,451	32,098	124,437
B.—Public Safety.										
1.—Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire-engine buckets, repairs, &c.)	1	32	2,710	82	7 679	84	519	246	8,464	19,817
2.—Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps oil, repairs, &c.)	425	137	5,370	35	35,517	5 510	3,200	9,597	42,827	102,618
3.—Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts, &c.)	2 472	...	70	678	38,421	58 636	47,392	...	45,278	192,947
C.—Public Health.										
1.—Buildings and other works— (Erection of slaughter houses, latrines, &c.)	97	3,269	3,759	212	9,539	19 182	10,107	6,194	36,685	89,044
2.—Repairs (to market dispensary, &c.)	84	1,026	2,046	81	2,350	3,879	2,264	3,853	3 596	19,179
3.—Maintenance of Medical Institutions— (Dispensary Establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	1,064	2,781	13 725	291	21,383	6,928	21,086	25,323	15,626	108,207
4.—Vaccination (Establishment)	24	85	811	57	1,470	1,337	2 232	1,887	2 888	10,791
5.—Water-Works (Establishment, repairs)	181	10 405	38,700	1,909	59,650	1,564	5,409	21,021	80,677	219 516
6.—Road-watering (Establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.)	272	288	3,059	76	10,884	4,173	5,667	775	13,495	38,689
7.—Road cleaning (Establishment, purchase and repair of dust bins, &c.)	239	4 047	11,546	105	22,021	11,297	6 792	6,533	21,170	83,750
8.—Conservancy (Establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.)	3,317	14,522	7 210	1,306	90 932	36,782	32,258	54,678	114 355	355,360
Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessment	...	26	..	257	132	11	26	...	932	1,384
Remissions of Cess	...	...	..	1	278	7	...	...	1,102	1,388
9.—Drainage Works (Establishment, repairs)	33	660	8,404	754	54 359	2,572	7,289	24,402	96,762	195,235
10.—Other Measures—										
(a) Markets and Slaughter-houses (Establishment Contingencies)	...	123	4,215	14	3,296	371	874	1,077	7,344	17,314
(b) Public Garden (Establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks &c.)	2,023	749	1,228	24	1,275	3,817	10,277	1,801	7,834	29,028
11.—Contributions	40	...		...	141	...	170	2,017	14	2,382
D.—Public Instruction.										
Contributions to Schools	1,012	4,348	17,589	370	8,731	7,824	16,077	15,955	12,697	84,603
E.—Public Convenience.										
1.—Public Works (Establishment)	208	500	7,245	289	7,916	2,410	2,508	2 973	7 899	31,948
New Works	2,741	1 546	15,334	379	17 124	51,751	42,118	3,665	42,135	176,793
Repairs	1,559	10,362	15,997	2,634	89,157	4,289	23,857	28,511	65,306	241,672
2.—Survey of land	41	20	1,179	209	618	546	379	75	1 839	4,906
3.—Other charges (Printing, rewards, &c.)	178	810	2,219	138	3,530	921	1,269	5,280	13,824	28,169
4.—Contributions	43	3,432	...	188	974	6,051	218	11	717	11,634
F.—Miscellaneous	3,829	692	1,000	185	15 895	8,369	6,509	12,530	5,860	54,869
Total Expenditure £	21,160	70,328	177,384	13,088	555,412	269,021	286,981	248,193	722,052	2,363,619
Carried over £	21,160	70 328	177,384	13,088	555,412	269,021	286,981	248,193	722,052	2,363,619

ACCOUNT of MUNICIPALITIES for 1883-84—*concluded.*

DISBURSEMENTS—*contd.*	India.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought over	21,160	70,328	177 384	13,088	555,412	269,021	286,981	248,193	722,052	2 363,619
G.—DEBT.										
1.—Loans (instalments payable during the year)	123	10,399	16,663	...	28 717	3,179	1,793	6,299	19,803	86,976
Interest { Last year	...	899	..	...	6			..	163	1,068
Interest { Current year	...	72	6,944	...	75,851	1,089	10 679	9,282	74,291	177 608
2.—Deposits (salaries attached, contractors &c.)	1,710	..	7,621	1	18,278	150	163	18,879	35 872	82,674
3.—Advances (on account of Departmental Works, &c.)	80	4,528	15,445	76	38,999	290	...	990	65 629	126,037
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS £	23 073	86,226	224 057	13 165	717,263	273,729	299,016	283,643	917,810	2,837 982
Closing Balance—										
On account of Deposits payable on demand	...	...	540	.	10 344	601	26 777	28,510	13 200	79 972
On account of Municipal Balance	9,040	36,088	35,106	3,086	76 925	50,987	98,315	22,209	110 263	442,019
GRAND TOTAL £	32,113	122,314	259,703	16 251	804,532	325,317	424,108	334,362	1,041,273	3,359 973
Memorandum of Liabilities and Claims										
Liabilities—										
Balance of Loans	9,463	67,790	159,068	1 500	1,278,113	22,503	238,778	168 221	925 383	2,870,819
Deposits to be adjusted	..	4	540	5	5,961	161	201	11,260	69,402	87,534
	9 463	67,794	159,608	1,505	1,284,074	22,664	238,979	179 481	994 785	2,958 353
Claims—										
Advances recoverable	169	682	5,116	77	6,025	168	.	18,178	535,610	566,025
NET AMOUNT OF DEBT £	9,294	67,112	154,492	1 428	1,278,049*	22,496	238,979	161,303	459,175	2,392 328

* Made up of £182, excess of claims over liabilities in Patna, and £1,278,231, net liabilities of the other Municipalities

TABLE I.—*Miscellaneous.*

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ Revised Estimate.	£ Budget Estimate.
DEFICIT of recorded Revenue compared with whole recorded Expenditure	8,334,139	2,337,507	4,547,279	7,700,644	728,696	3,943,265	2,604,533	6,448,600	3,897,300
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS, Capital Expenditure	4,791,052	4,381,898	3,364,330	3,656,505	3,311,423	4,649,898	3,992,029	5,738,400	4,405,400
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Expenditure on Productive Public Works—									
SURPLUS	.....	2,044,391	.....	... ..	2,582,727	706,633	1,387,496	.....	508,100
DEFICIT	3,543,087	.....	1,182,949	4,044,139	...	.....	... .	716,200	.....
Net Public Debt incurred	7,345,416	4,199,268	5,105,160*	5,679,815	—466,636	2,509,150	3,062,953	1,155,400	2,205,000
NET PUBLIC DEBT incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railway and other Companies and Native States, &c.	6,496,200	3,209,100	5,756,708	5,339,444	—773,867	4,105,769	2,219,364	602,700	1,301,900
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	65,222,000	60,937,000	67,212,000	74,581,000	81,968,000	83,485,000	88,088,000	.....	.....
Ditto imported, ditto ditto	41,464,000	37,800,000	41,166,000	53,117,000	49,113,000	52,096,000	55,279,000	.....	.....
EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS, excluding Gold and Silver	23,758,000	23,137,000	26,046,000	21,464,000	32,855,000	31,389,000	32,809,000		
Net imports of Gold	468,000	(Exports) 896,000	1,750,000	3,655,000	4,844,000	4,931,000	5,463,000		
Ditto of Silver	14,676,000	3,970,000	7,870,000	3,893,000	5,379,000	7,480,000	6,406,000		
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	15,144,000	3,074,000	9,620,000	7,548,000	10,223,000	12,411,000	11,869,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver	8,614,000	20,063,000	16,426,000	13,916,000	22,632,000	18,978,000	20,940,000		
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	126,252,000	109,777,000	122,069,000	138,126,000	143,504,000	150,076,000	157,254,000		
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS sold (Rupees) Rs.	11,69,85,000	18,78,21,000	18,95,71,000	18,32,77,000	22,21,09,350	18,58,56,593	21,62,15,462		
Sterling Equivalent received £	10,134,000	15,465,000†	15,749,000‡	15,239,677	18,412,429§	15,120,521	17,599,805		
SILVER coined at the Indian Mints	16,180,000	7,210,770	10,257,093	4,249,676	2,186,275	6,508,457	3,063,400		
Gold coined in Germany	7,112,000	5,475,240	1,509,877	.. ..	.....	.....			
Silver coined in Germany	1,669,000	88,498	..	.... .	.....	.....			
Maximum PRICE OF AN OZ. TROY STANDARD SILVER IN LONDON	55⅝ (8th Oct.)	54¼d. (2nd April)	53¾ (Nov.)	52 11/16 (July)	52⅝	52 7/16 (June)	51 5/16 (Feb.)	51 (April)	
Minimum ditto	53¾ (21st June)	48¾d (21st Dec)	49⅞ (April)	51 (Jan.)	50⅞ (July)	50 (Dec.)	50 1/16 (May and June)	48⅞ (Feb.)	
Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta Rs.	11 14 0 (5th Sept.)	12 11 (March)	12 11 (May)	12 6 (throughout the year.)	12-6-4 (throughout).				
Minimum ditto "	11 4 0 (10th April.)	11 11 (11th June)	11 15 (Jan.)						
AVERAGE EXCHANGE upon Secy. of State's Bills sold per rupee £	1s. 8·79d.	1s. 7·761d.	1s. 7 94d.	1s. 7·956d.	1s. 7·895d.	1s. 7·525d.	1s. 7·536d.		
FIXED RATE OF EXCHANGE for the ADJUSTMENT of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s.9½d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7¾d.	1s. 7½d.	
MAXIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta	12 (May).	9 (1st April)	9 (April)	7 (April)	9 (Feb).	10 (Apl.)	9 (March)	11 (April & May)	
Minimum ditto	(Dec. & Jan.)	3 (7th Nov.)	3 (Jan)	3 (Nov. to Jan.)	4 (June.)	4 (Sep)	5	3 (Nov. & Dec.)	
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT at the BANK OF ENGLAND	5 (Oct. & Nov)	6 (Oct. & Nov)	3 (April to Oct)	3 (April)	6 (Feb).	5 (Sep)	4	5	
Minimum ditto	2 (subsequently).	2½ (30th May)	2 (Nov. to Feb.)	2½	2½ (throughout first half year.)	3 (March)	3	2	
Maximum MONEY BALANCES of the three PRESIDENCY BANKS	7,574,900 (Jan.)	6,978,500 (July)	7,733,500 (Feb)	7,472,500 (Feb)	6,097,600 (July)	6,712,300 (Oct.)	5,556,700 (Aug.)		
Minimum ditto	3,672,200 (April)	4,589,300 (Jan.)	4,150,400 (April)	4,442,700 (March)	3,546,700 (Decr.)	3,424,200 (Apl.)	3,167,500 (Jan.)		
Maximum price in Calcutta of Govt. FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES	98¼ (27th June.)	97 (July & Aug.)	95⅝ (July)	102¾ (March)	106 6 (July)	1,02-4 (Feb.)	101-1 (Apl.)	101-2 (June)	
Minimum ditto	92 (8th Sept.)	91¾ (March)	91¼ (May)	93-10 (May)	99 8 (Aug.)	99 (Oct.)	94-8 (Feb.)	94-12 (March)	
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register, of RUPEE SECURITIES ENFACED FOR INTEREST DRAFTS	14,588,744	15,950,002 (Feb.)	19,431,239 (Mar.)	19,739,473 (June)	21,525,400 (Feb.)	21,420,700 (Feb.)	21,405,500 (May)	21,008,000 (May)	
Minimum ditto	13,057,964	13,826,493 (Oct.)	15,908,182 (May)	18,719,445 (Jan.)	19,013,600 (Apl.)	21,059,000 (Aug.)	20,626,200 (Aug.)	20,594,300 (Feb.)	
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent Securities (in Gold)	84¼ (5th April)	81¾ (1st Apl.)	80¾ (Oct.)	84¾ (Feb.)	87 (July.)	85 1/16 (May)	81¾ (Apl.)	82¼ (May)	
Minimum ditto	81¼ (23rd Jan.)	72 (23rd Oct.)	71⅛ (May)	78 (May)	82⅛ (Sep.)	79⅞ (Dec.)	77¼ (Jan.)	74 (March)	
Maximum price in London of Secretary of State's FOUR PER CENT. STERLING BONDS	104¾ (30th Aug.)	104¾ (July & Aug)	105⅛	105⅞ (Jan).	106⅛ (July.)	105 (Jan)	103¾ (Jan.)		
Minimum ditto	100¼ (21st Mar.)	97 (Oct)	100⅝	101¾ (Sep.)	103⅞ (Sep)	102¼ (Oct.)	101⅛ (Sep.)		
Maximum GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY outstanding	15,757,790 (15th Jan.)	14,584,900 (Sept)	14,329,700 (Jan.)	14,513,100 (Dec)	14,422,600 (Sep)	16,412,200 (Dec.)	14,517,800 Nov.)		
Minimum ditto	11,130,528 (30th April)	11,423,600 (March)	11,113,800 (June)	12,528,400 (Apl.)	12,692,200 (Apl.)	13,534,700 (Apl.)	12,023,300 (Feb.)	15,762,700 (Nov.)	
Number of SAVINGS BANKS	343	338	371	388	372	349	334	12,342,500 (April)	
Number of Depositors in Savings Banks	83,518	84,503	91,288	107,778	114,942	109,349	119 053		
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	1,925,335	1,912,401	2,282,823	3,213,671	3,272,649	3,356,247	3,273,242		
Average of each Deposit	23	22	25	29	28	30	27		
Net addition to Deposits	10,858 (Decrease)	12,934 (Decrease)	370,422	930,848	58,978	83,598	—83,005		
Cash Reserve at the BANK OF FRANCE in December of each year—in 000's of Francs	2,042,500	2,041,700	1,979,017	1,786,873	1,817,164				
Silver ditto ditto ditto ditto	865,400	1,058,100	1,220,501	1,322,604	1,161,468				
Percentage of Silver on the Total Reserve	43	52	62	68	64				

* Exclusive of £9,730,862, Debt incurred for the purchase of the East Indian Railway. † Includes £1,516,193, amount remitted by Bills of Exchange on India. ‡ Includes £486,947, Gold remittances from India.
§ Includes £85,000 Hong-Kong Bills. ‖ Includes £250,000 Hong-Kong Bills.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the Year.*

(*Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.*)

No.	EXPORTS.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
1	COTTON—						
	Raw—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	3,948,476	4,541,539	5,627,453	6,168,278	5,979,494
	Value	£	11,145,453	13,241,734	14,935,959	16,049,017	14,383,728
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		As. 4 0	As. 4 2	As. 3 9	As. 3 9	As. 3 5
	Average declared value per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		4·98	5·20	4·66	4·58	4·17
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	25,862,474	26,901,346	30,786,304	45,378,040	49,876,606
	Value	£	1,109,234	1,282,576	1,368,836	1,816,818	1,926,162
	Average declared value per lb.	Annas	As. 6 10	As. 7 8	As. 7 1	As. 6 5	As 6 2
	Other manufactures—Value	£	512,513	626,558	641,680	761,564	927,008
	Average declared value per yard— Grey or unbleached	Annas	As. 2 0	As. 2 0	As. 2 0	As. 1 10	As. 1 9
	Average declared value per yard— Coloured, printed, or dyed	,,	As. 4 5	As. 4 9	As. 5 1	As. 4 10	As. 4 7
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		12·70	12·60	11·86	13·84	16·55
2	OPIUM—						
	Quantity	Chests	105,507	92,190	89,338	91,798	91,963
	Value	£	14,323,314	13,600,148	12,432,142	11,481,376	11,294,460
	Average declared value per chest in Rupees	R	1,358	1,475	1,392	1,251	1,228
3	SEEDS—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	7,091,469	10,229,109	10,466,098	13,139,206	17,355,588
	Value	£	4,685,893	6,345,209	6,054,099	7,200,336	10,083,758
	Average declared value of Linseed per cwt.— Rupees		6 8 8	6 2 8	5 13 7	5 3 10	5 5 10
	Average declared value of Linseed per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		10·87	10·26	9·70	8·52	8·73
4	WHEAT—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	2,195,550	7,444,375	19,863,520	14,144,407	20,936,495
	Value	£	1,121,015	3,277,942	8,604,081	6,068,934	8,877,561
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		5 1 8	4 6 5	4 5 4	4 4 8	4 3 9
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		8·48	7·32	7·18	6·98	6·89
5	RICE AND PADDY—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	22,165,765	27,266,040	28,888,421	31,258,288	27,039,859
	Value	£	8,402,502	9,057,153	8,308,167	8,476,327	8,362,080
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Rupees		3 12 11	3 5 7	2 14 3	2 11 6	3 1 8
	Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		6·33	5·57	4·79	4·42	5·05
6	JUTE—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	5,565,394	5,064,701	6,127,891	7,334,757	5,926,780
	Average declared value of Raw Jute per cwt — Rupees		6 8 8	6 12 4	6 11 2	5 10 5	6 8 8
	Average declared value of Raw Jute per cwt — Shillings, at average exchange		10·87	11·26	11·11	9·19	10·65
	Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported		21·48	22·32	17·91	20·28	22·51
7	HIDES AND SKINS—						
	Quantity	No.	24,291,356	23,395,702	24,796,719	26,534,068	28,153,063
	Value	£	3,738,005	3,733,565	3,948,792	4,443,770	4,663,736
	Percentage of dressed or manufactured on whole value		36·35	43·23	48·60	49 97	46·90
8	INDIGO—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	100,923	116,870	150,363	141,041	168,590
	Value	£	2,947,227	3,571,581	4,509,080	3,912,997	4,640,991
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		292 0 5	305 9 8	299 14 1	277 7 0	275 4 6
	Average declared value per cwt.— Sterling, at average exchange	£	24·26	25·41	24·86	22·57	22 40
9	TEA—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	38,173,521	46,413,510	48,691,725	57,766,225	59,911,703
	Value	£	3,051,020	3,054,240	3,609,136	3,699,496	4,083,880
	Average declared value per lb.— Annas		As. 12 9	As 10 6	As. 11 10	As. 10 3	As. 10 11
	Average declared value per lb.— Shillings, at average exchange		1·33	1·09	1·23	1·04	1·11
10	COFFEE—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	359,313	369,357	346,364	353,324	340,025
	Value	£	1,626,747	1,599,669	1,447,465	1,392,204	1,438,863
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		45 4 5	43 4 11	41 12 8	39 6 5	42 5 1
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		75·23	72·02	69·29	64·11	68·87
11	SUGAR—						
	Value	£	205,871	311,751	598,232	808,776	943,218
12	SILK—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	744,659	771,016	609,880	820,719	913,345
	Average declared value of Raw Silk per lb.— Rupees		3 10 11	4 3 4	3 7 7	4 0 1	3 14 8
	Average declared value of Raw Silk per lb.— Shillings, at average exchange		6·12	7·00	5·76	6·52	6·37
13	WOOL—						
	Raw and manufactured—Value	£	1,242,486	1,224,412	1,011,234	948,755	876,541
	Average declared value of Raw Wool per lb.— Annas		As 6 8	As. 7 2	As. 6 0	As. 5 10	As. 6 0
	Average declared value of Raw Wool per lb.— Pence, at average exchange		8 31	8·94	7·46	7·12	7·32
14	LAC—						
	Value	£	371,496	578,320	719,528	699,016	556,739
15	TEAK WOOD—						
	Quantity	Cubic Tons	38,620	65,626	56,377	59,187	46,471
	Value	£	281,959	500,047	506,792	611,260	525,447
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Rupees		73 0 2	76 3 2	89 14 4	103 4 5	113 1 1
	Average declared value per cubic ton— Sterling, at average exchange	£	6·07	6·34	7·45	8·40	9·20
6	OILS—						
	Value	£	569,453	581,139	468,227	416,277	495,977
	SALTPETRE—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	509,372	352,995	354,860	390,565	491,668
	Value	£	469,797	351,728	359,437	388,766	464,410
	Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees		9 3 7	9 15 5	10 2 1	9 11 8	9 7 2
	Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange		15·33	16·57	16·80	15·83	15·38

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the Year*—continued.

No.	IMPORTS.		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
1	COTTON—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	Lbs.	33,212,952	45,877,379	40,763,209	44,859,383	45,379,516
	Value	£	2,745,306	3,699,273	3,222,252	3,378,220	3,405,968
	Average declared value per lb. — Annas		13·23	12·90	12·65	12·05	12·22
	Average declared value per lb. — Pence, at average exchange		1s. 4·48d.	1s. 4·09d.	1s. 3·73d.	1s. 2·70d.	1s. 2·92d.
	Other manufactures—						
	Value	£	16,923,747	22,914,314	20,777,985	21,442,372	21,651,392
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports	£	19,669,053	26,613,587	24,000,237	24,820,592	25,117,360
	Re-exports—						
	Twist and Yarn—						
	Quantity	*Lbs.*	842,239	625,840	747,429	862,913	1,344,396
	Value	£	54,712	47,475	51,901	57,645	86,857
	Other Manufactures—						
	Value	£	1,061,457	1,151,417	1,272,869	1,331,582	1,399,010
	Total Re-exports	£	1,116,169	1,198,892	1,324,770	1,389,227	1,485,867
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports	£	18,552,884	25,414,695	22,675,467	23,431,365	23,631,493
2	METALS	Value £	3,444,195	3,846,996	3,585,491	4,831,492	5,380,181
3	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	,, ,,	1,528,497	2,742,689	2,241,695	2,028,349	2,870,942
4	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)	,, ,,	1,521,126	2,417,402	1,960,916	2,051,923	2,170,923
5	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK	,, ,,	644,192	835,503	1,265,672	1,391,660	1,839,816
6	LIQUORS	,, ,,	1,496,108	1,537,812	1,490,526	1,473,742	1,554,819
7	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	,, ,,	1,028,450	1,466,121	1,276,263	1,076,388	1,372,403
8	SUGAR	,, ,,	1,068,788	1,611,157	1,243,758	1,086,961	1,148,370
9	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)—						
	Quantity	Tons	587,634	712,020	628,738	638,304	681,244
	Value	£	1,125,482	1,280,060	992,081	1,012,208	1,104,788
	Average declared value per ton — Rupees		19·15	17·98	15·78	15·86	16·22
	Average declared value per ton — Shillings, at average exchange		31·82	29·90	26·16	25·81	26 40
10	PROVISIONS	Value £	1,048,832	920,181	1,053,083	1,087,186	1,033,932
11	APPAREL	,, ,,	561,293	688,403	672,087	790,633	909,084
12	OILS	,, ,,	545,931	529,175	560,585	1,050,897	654,228
13	SALT—						
	Quantity	Tons.	352,238	373,376	357,224	338,065	383,090
	Value	£	762,532	665,517	569,067	515,184	623,011
	Average declared value per ton — Rupees		21·65	17·82	15·93	15·24	16·26
	Average declared value per ton — Shillings, at average exchange		35·97	29·63	26·41	24·80	26 46
14	SPICES	Value £	526,328	542,861	507,138	510,854	557,109

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year.*

(*Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.*)

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	£	£	£	£	£
Value of commodities Exported, excluding gold and silver	58,278,889	64,500,626	65,843,136	71,778,796	66,737,799
Value of commodities Imported, excluding gold and silver*	44,019,148	40,976,036	43,690,335	46,379,559	46,716,143
EXCESS EXPORTS	14,259,741	23,524,590	22,152,801	25,399,237	20,021,656
Net Imports of silver	3,331,588	2,846,781	6,798,851	4,252,724	5,619,093
Net Imports of gold	2,958,798	4,214,855	4,394,654	4,816,434	4,502,634
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	6,290,386	7,061,636	11,193,505	9,069,158	10,121,727
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS	111,081,061	114,389,296	122,416,665	128,975,286	126,918,794

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year*—continued.

No.	EXPORTS.		Ten Months, 1st April to 31st January				
			1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	COTTON, RAW	Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	3,399,355	3,855,498	4,651,431	4,595,435	4,112,285
		Value . . . . . £	10,045,853	10,290,944	12,242,440	11,010,168	10,813,503
		Average value per lb. . . . . R	0-4-3	0-3-10	0-3-9	0-3-5	0-3-9
	,, MANUFACTURES—						
	Twist and Yarn	Quantity . . . . . Lbs.	22,632,378	26,346,556	38,178,298	41,658,492	54,767,258
		Value . . . . . £	1,076,159	1,185,818	1,534,742	1,608,689	2,038,178
		Average value per lb. . . . R	0-7-7	0-7-2	0-6-5	0-6-2	0-5-11
	Other manufactures—Value . . . . . £		526,904	540,940	629,720	764,580	717,264
	TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED) . . £		11,648,916	12,017,702	14,406,902	13,383,437	13,568,945
2	OPIUM	Quantity . . . . . Chests	75,444	75,983	75,792	77,268	72,216
		Value . . . . . £	11,115,263	10,656,679	9,531,439	9,468,546	9,086,327
		Average value per chest . . . R	1,473-5-0	1,402-8-2	1,257-9-3	1,225-6 8	1,258-3-5
3	SEEDS	Quantity . . . . . Cwt	8,700,116	8,535,734	11,161,413	14,934,300	15,196,009
		Value . . . . . £	5,369,367	4,985,910	6,052,491	8,598,302	8,883,242
		Average value per cwt. . . . . R	6-2-9	5-13-6	5-6-9	5-12-1	5-13-6
4	JUTE (Raw and Manufactured)—Value . . . . . £		4,172,591	4,840,050	5,972,915	4,995,786	5,404,182
5	WHEAT	Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	6,292,924	18,052,510	11,827,496	19,479,869	13,100,578
		Value . . . . . £	2,762,759	7,844,116	5,089,329	8,220,783	5,272,435
		Average value per cwt. . . . . R	4-6-3	4-5-6	4-4-10	4-3-6	4-0-5
6	RICE AND PADDY	Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	16,369,042	17,765,378	19,496,126	17,533,512	12,883,181
		Value . . . . . £	5,690,268	5,398,348	5,295,699	5,351,060	4,486,007
		Average value per cwt. . . . . R	3-7-7	3-0-7	2-11-5	3-0-10	3-7-9
7	HIDES AND SKINS	Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	632,180	637,238	699,590	734,434	774,187
		Value . . . . . £	2,919,811	3,099,957	3,561,480	3,768,614	3,827,329
		Average value per cwt. . . . . R	46-3-0	48-10-4	50-14-6	51-5-0	49-7-0
8	TEA	Quantity . . . . . Lbs.	42,347,398	43,667,393	51,304,426	55,085,039	58,361,667
		Value . . . . . £	2,797,637	3,261,580	3,295,322	3,768,115	3,699,835
		Average value per lb. . . . . R	0-10-7	0-11-11	0-10-3	0-10-11	0-10-2
9	INDIGO	Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	87,477	115,660	109,609	143,141	113,007
		Value . . . . . £	2,734,908	3,531,766	3,061,912	3,989,208	3,011,763
		Average value per cwt. . . . . R	312-10-3	305-5-9	279-5-7	278-11-1	266-8-2
10	COFFEE	Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	269,445	204,103	221,811	193,728	206,220
		Value . . . . . £	1,160,862	858,105	849,037	792,383	745,514
		Average value per cwt. . . . . R	43-1-4	42-0-8	38-4-5	40-14-5	36-2-5
11	WOOL (Raw and Manufactured)—Value . . . . . £		1,045,637	827,210	803,094	749,311	701,724
12	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)—Value . . . . . £		581,255	502,786	633,368	782,498	651,515
13	SUGAR . . . . . £		279,767	511,158	732,547	891,626	531,412
14	LAC . . . . . £		414,104	538,509	543,035	466,009	404,958
15	TEAK	Quantity . . . . . Cubic tons	52,822	48,485	47,367	35,328	40,498
		Value . . . . . £	398,647	434,519	481,936	396,684	454,285
		Average value per cubic ton . . . R	75-7-6	89-9-11	101-11-11	112-4-7	112-2-10
16	OILS . . . . . £		433,080	371,424	326,699	377,477	407,815
17	SALTPETRE	Quantity . . . . . Cwt.	301,985	271,574	339,392	399,985	350,522
		Value . . . . . £	298,924	276,183	329,377	380,531	332,259
		Average value per cwt. . . . . R	9-14-4	10-2-9	9-11-3	9-8-3	9-7-8

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first Ten Months of the Year*—concluded.

No.	IMPORTS.		Ten Months, 1st April to 31st January. 1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
1	COTTON— Twist and yarn .. Quantity	lbs.	38,777,313	34,326,134	38,302,359	37,788,920	38,868,937
	Value	£	3,133,285	2,706,399	2,909,336	2,873,305	2,938,886
	Average value per lb.	₹	0-12-11	0-12-7	0-12-2	0-12-2	0-12-1
	Ditto in sterling at average exchange		1s. 4d.	1s. 3⅜d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 2⅝d.
	Other manufactures—Value	£	18,908,436	17,204,922	18,147,253	18,603,096	17,720,147
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross Imports	£	22,041,721	19,911,321	21,056,589	21,476,401	20,659,033
	Re-exports— *Twist and yarn* . *Quantity*	*lbs.*	479,928	632,768	708,175	1,086,992	771,442
	Value	£	36,840	43,567	48,339	68,011	52,844
	Average value per lb.	₹	0-12-3	0-11-0	0-10-11	0-10-0	0-10-11
	Other manufactures—Value	£	899,570	1,018,867	1,066,632	1,159,872	949,263
	Total Re-exports	£	936,410	1,062,434	1,114,971	1,227,883	1,002,107
	TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net Imports	£	21,105,311	18,848,887	19,941,618	20,248,518	19,656,926
2	METALS	Value £	3,100,352	2,911,939	4,004,558	4,402,987	4,213,232
3	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	,, ,,	2,278,383	1,800,350	1,610,244	2,344,819	2,259,278
4	SILK (Raw and Manufactured)	,, ,,	2,046,391	1,748,434	1,813,882	1,871,627	1,762,895
5	SUGAR	,, ,,	1,339,169	1,071,976	841,985	908,970	1,675,814
6	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK	,, ,,	650,035	985,823	1,090,309	1,425,642	1,319,618
7	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	,, ,,	1,315,961	1,166,314	938,474	1,220,713	1,181,190
8	LIQUORS	,, ,,	1,257,911	1,203,909	1,189,247	1,266,500	1,110,379
9	OILS	,, ,,	470,508	444,337	946,164	526,582	1,082,156
10	PROVISIONS	,, ,,	769,765	894,308	925,256	885,372	923,754
11	COAL (excluding Coke and Patent Fuel)— Quantity	Tons	514,951	528,226	465,909	499,696	520,601
	Value	£	945,191	835,042	740,092	795,663	871,457
	Average value per ton	₹	18-5-8	15-12-11	15-14-2	14-14-3	16-11-10
12	APPAREL	Value £	587,827	573,998	676,078	773,366	769,191
13	SALT . Quantity	Tons	321,146	303,547	287,131	313,131	364,549
	Value	£	562,651	401,252	426,616	506,896	569,967
	Average value per ton	₹	17-8-4	16-2-11	14-13-9	16-3-0	15-10-2
14	SPICES	Value £	462,766	425,017	441,471	485,603	499,939

TABLE IV.—*Wholesale Prices of typical commodities in Gold and Silver in London and Calcutta in December of each year.*

(*Prices of March 1873=100.*)

In London—(*prices quoted from the* LONDON ECONOMIST.)	Measured in Gold. 1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883	1884.	Measured in Silver.* 1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Scotch Pig Iron (Warrants)	43	36	55	43	44	41	36	36	48	44	63	50	51	49	42	43
Coals, Hetton, Wallsend (London)	55	60	50	52	51	54	54	52	61	72	57	60	59	65	63	62
Copper, Chili Bars	74	64	74	68	79	73	65	54	82	77	85	78	91	87	76	64
Straits Tin	45	42	62	63	76	64	58	52	50	50	71	73	88	76	68	52
Wheat	94	72	85	77	80	74	70	57	104	87	97	89	92	88	82	68
Flour, town-made	98	69	86	81	91	71	67	54	109	83	98	93	105	85	78	65
Beef, inferior	85	90	85	100	97	97	97	98	94	108	97	116	112	116	113	117
Cotton, No. 40, Mule Twist	71	61	77	75	77	70	69	70	78	73	87	87	89	84	81	83
Wool, Southdown Hogs	76	65	71	76	68	59	61	52	84	78	81	87	78	71	71	63
Sugar Foreign Muscovado	74	80	95	80	71	62	64	44	82	96	108	92	82	74	75	52
Coffee	98	73	83	71	64	74	83	66	109	88	94	81	74	88	97	79
Saltpetre	98	89	96	102	105	90	87	81	109	108	110	118	121	108	102	97
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	120	114	115	115	119	117	119
Silver	90	83	88	86	87	84	85	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IN CALCUTTA (*prices quoted from the* CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT.)																
Grey Shirtings (8¼ lbs)									73	74	81	80	78	75	74	76
Mule Twist, White, good, No. 40									75	75	88	83	81	75	75	72
,, ,, Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lbs.)									85	78	77	69	69	55	65	58
,, ,, Orange, No. 40—60									83	73	87	88	85	80	82	78
Copper, Sheathing									83	80	87	80	87	79	77	65
Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square									60	56	76	56	65	60	62	54
Spelter, hard									130	107	121	95	96	125	79	64
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered									75	69	96	93	88	87	72	71
Indigo, good									86	100	119	105	113	101	116	103
Jute, picked									147	153	169	148	140	96	164	110
Lacdye, fine									58	54	73	49	36	27	...	...
Shell Lac, fine orange									49	56	153	122	93	80	98	56
Linseed, fine bold clean									106	*Nil*	120	104	93	86	95	95
Rice, Ballam									168	259	153	103	97	100	138	139
Silk, raw, Cossimbazar									80	69	87	80	86	78	66	60
Tea, good, Souchong									100	77	82	64	82	59	64	55
Wheat, Doodiah									104	109	109	92	92	84	85	66
Gold									105	109	110	112	112	115	112	119

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

Table V.—Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Treasure, and the Coinage of Silver in the Indian Mints for each year from 1874-75 to 1883-84 and for ten months of the year 1884-85.

Imports of Merchandise (including Government stores)		Exports (including re-exports) of Merchandise.	
Year.	₹	Year.	₹
1874-75	36,22,21,130	1874-75	56,35,92,404
1875-76	38,89,16,552	1875-76	58,09,14,946
1876-77	37,44,06,308	1876-77	61,01,38,912
1877-78	41,46,41,851	1877-78	65,22,23,282
1878-79	37,80,05,942	1878-79	60,93,75,131
1879-80	41,16,60,032	1879-80	67,21,23,627
1880-81	53,11,67,704	1880-81	74,58,06,020
1881-82	49,11,33,739	1881-82	81,96,84,507
1882-83	52,09,57,106	1882-83	83,48,51,227
1883-84	55,27,93,484	1883-84	88,08,84,791
1884-85 (10 months)	46,71,61,433	1884-85 (10 months)	66,73,72,359

Gold.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	
	₹	₹	₹	
1874-75	2,08,92 263	21,57,009	1,87,35,354	
1875-76	1,83,63,811	29,12,496	1,54,51,315	
1876-77	1,44,37,115	1,23,63,617	20,73,498	
1877-78	1,57,89,273	1,11,07,983	46,81,290	
1878-79	1,46,30,495	2,35,92,228	89,61,733	Net exports.
1879-80	2,05,03,929	29,98,893	1,75,05,036	
1880-81	3,67,20,576	1,68,586	3,65,51,990	
1881-82	4,85,63,920	1,24,078	4,84,39,842	
1882-83	5,09,51,354	16,42,639	4,93,08,715	
1883-84	5,46,94,568	61,412	5,46,33,156	
1884-85 (10 months)	4,57,55,811	7,29,476	4,50,26,335	

Silver.

	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	
	₹	₹	₹	
1874-75	6,05,18,103	1,40,96,082	4,64,22,021	
1875-76	3,46,43,413	1,90,89,867	1,55,53,546	
1876-77	9,99,24,082	2,79,35,361	7,19,88,721	
1877-78	15,77,65,323	1,10,01,973	14,67,63,350	
1878-79	5,59,36,991	1,62,30,055	3,97,06,936	
1879-80	9,60,50,019	2,73,52,586	7,86,97,433	
1880-81	5,31,61,563	1,42,35,822	3,89,25,741	
1881-82	6,46,63,889	1,08,73,390	5,37,90,499	
1882-83	8,35,80,218	87,77,949	7,48,02,269	
1883-84	7,40,85,065	1,00,23,525	6,40,61,540	
1884-85 (10 months)	7,21,77,086	1,59,86,152	5,61,90,934	

Coinage of Silver.

Year.	Calcutta Mint.	Bombay Mint.
	₹	₹
1874-75	1,77,14,620	3,12,54,220
1875-76	81,83,460	1,73,18,720
1876-77	2,07,92,850	4,19,18,370
1877-78	5,15,18,210	11,02,85,050
1878-79	2,32,44,950	4,88,62,750
1879-80	2,13,54,170	8,12,15,510
1880-81	1,05,09,820	9,19,86,930
1881-82	84,77,510	1,33,85,230
1882-83	1,42,99,070	5,07,85,500
1883-84	1,27,46,600	2,38,87,400
1884-85 (10 months)	95,66,056	3,57,08,348

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VI.—Statement showing the true financial results to the revenues of India of the guarantee of interest upon the Capital of the Guaranteed Railway Companies, excluding the East Indian Railway Company.

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85. Budget Estimate.	1884-85. Revised Estimate.	1885-86, Budget Estimate.
Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Open mileage at end of official year	4,508	4,568	4,616	4,616	4,636	4,647	4,[illegible]	4,670½
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Earnings	6,135,176	6,488,787	7,632,677	7,784,881	7,846,035	7,652,000	7,478,800	7,240,000
Working expenses	3,658,829	3,575,474	4,017,052	4,202,835	4,147,892	4,039,000	4,105,100	3,880,000
Percentage of working expenses on earnings	59·62	55·10	52·63	53·94	52 86	52·78	54 89	53·59
Net traffic earnings	2,476,347	2,913,313	3,615,625	3,582,046	3,688,143	3,613,000	3,373,700	3,360,000
Net gain by the remittance to England of Capital receipts and disbursements in India at the contract rates of exchange instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	14,550	...
Total Revenue ...	2,476,347	2,913,313	3,615,625	3,582,046	3,688,143	3,633,000	3,388,250	3,360,000
Gross guaranteed interest paid in India	9,085	7,447	6,958	8,038	12,521	5,260	5,100	4,400
Ditto ditto in London*	3,241,047	3,254,504	3,264,813	3,309,834	3,284,241	3,235,000	3,217,300	3,205,000
Total guaranteed interest (sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year)	3,907,974	3,824,152	3,945,410	4,077,298	4,038,148	3,987,000	3,965,000	4,000,200
Surplus paid to Railway Companies	97,839	91,619	333,330	496,590	569,946	445,000	431,600	428,400
Land and supervision	45,720	57,613	74,746	72,181	67,325	85,000	63,500	67,500
Interest on Revenue balances	1,344	1,216	1,750	1,647	1,872	2,000	1,950	2,300
Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain	63,285	60,046	77,333	66,305	86,675	...	...	33,000
Total Expenditure ...	4,116,162	4,034,646	4,432,509	4,704,021	4,763,966	4,519,000	4,462,050	4,551,500
Net Expenditure from the public Treasury	1,639,815	1,121,333	816,044	1,121,975	1,075,823	886,000	1,073,800	1,191,500
Net Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* With the exception of the figures in this line which are true sterling figures, all the amounts in this table have been converted into English currency at the rate of Rs. 10=1 £.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Table VII.—Actual Capital Expenditure on State Railways in 1883-84, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1884-85 and 1885-86, and to the end of 1885-86.

Railways.	Accounts, 1883-84.	1884-85. Revised Estimate.	1885-86. Budget Estimate.	To end of 1885-86.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	743,617	619,000	340,000	13,522,006	13,522,006	...
Rajputana-Malwa	340,754	234,100	168,000	8,811,144	8,811,144	...
Holkar	3,526	5,000	25,000	1,305,095	1,305,095	...
Sindia	4,007	3,700	5,000	897,933	897,933	...
Wardha Coal	35,086	20,850	33,500	699,219	699,219	...
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	50,428	55,200	65,380	1,101,075	1,101,075	...
Bilaspur-Etawah	7,893	9,000	2,000	22,107	22,107	...
Umeria Colliery	...	16,000	12,000	28,000	28,000	..
Kutni-Umeria	...	92,000	208,000	300,000	(a) 315,749	15,749
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	—12,794	66,400	15,000	1,415,029	1,415,029	.
Rangoon and Sittang Valley	406,860	209,600	60,750	1,326,713	1,225,642	—101,071†
Eastern Bengal	55,942	} 1,298,400	484,300	2,931,118	2,931,118	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern	258,430					
Poraduha Branch of the Northern Bengal	...					
Tirhoot and Extensions.	218,298	115,400	—53,400	1,467,594	1,467,594	...
Patna-Gya	—9,515	17,900	9,800	403,984	403,984	...
Nalhati	2,535	—670	—600	34,266	34,266	..
Northern Bengal	154,054	89,400	28,700	2,212,513	2,212,513	..
Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensingh	235,813	217,300	69,800	570,728	596,274	25,546‡
Ranaghat Bhagwangola	18,561	3,200	...	29,612	29,612	.
Assam-Behar	43,422	292,200	299,275	646,394	1,037,529	391,135
Nagpur-Bengal	9,099	94,300	60,000	184,889	(a) 184,889	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	480,818	100,900	68,000	1,146,844	1,146,844	...
Dildarnagar-Ghazipore	271	—1,750	1,000	71,710	71,710	...
Bareilly-Pilibhit	75,371	46,510	1,000	144,048	175,000	30,952
Cawnpore-Kalpi	...	191,000	...	191,000	335,000	144,000
Indus Valley	179,615	280,100	151,350	7,500,143	7,500,143	..
Punjab Northern—Southern Section	95,358	63,560	36,360	4,745,208	4,745,208	. .
,, —Northern ,, ...	—59,141	—3,750	8,000	2,703,110	2,703,110	...
Amritsar-Pathankot	260,311	89,300	12,500	572,035	620,485	48,450
Sind Punjab and Delhi	...	...	20,000	20,000	20,000	.
Dhond and Manmad	13,616	11,010	5,000	1,032,087	1,032,087	.
Stores and Reserve—Productive	148,276	—87,76	79,785	184,768		—184,768
Jhansi-Manickpur	109,195	195,000	...	312,816	1,430,000	1,117,184
Rewari-Ferozepore	518,790	277,500	50,000	1,192,479	1,413,403	220,924
Vizagapatam-Raipur	11,628	...		17,641	35,000	17,359
Cuddapah-Nellore	27,409	147,500	190,000	364,909	366,387	1,478
Bellary-Kistna	91,107	345,750	400,000	838,953	1,775,000	936,047
Kadiri Extension Survey	...	5,000	6,700	11,700	(a) 11,700	.
Hindupur Extension Survey	...	3,200	...	3,200	(a) 3,200	.
Damalchera Villupuram Survey	.	2,800	5,000	7,800	(a) 7,800	. .
Southern Maharatta	—20,524	..	...	56,201	56,201	
Eastern Deccan	—1,613	...	...	8,854	8,854	...
Western Deccan	—3,536	...	...	...	...	...
Stores and Reserve—Protective	—108,888	..	..	...	..	...
Sutlej Bridge	...	28,300	122,000	150,300	(a) 150,300	...
Sind-Sagar—Doab	...	15,000	410,000	425,000	(a) 425,000	...
Sind-Sagar—Eastern Section	...	23,000	125,000	148,000	(a) 148,000	...
Sindh-Pishin Southern Section	95,161	—41,500	10,000	1,378,665	1,378,665	...
,, Northern ,, ...	122,336	768,700	1,050,000	1,941,036	2,615,602	674,566
Stores and Reserve—Frontier	—55,427	—22,500	..	...	...	..
Ditto Loss Account	...	2,500	...	2,500	...	—2,500
	4,541,719	6,007,650	4,585,700	63,080,426	66,415,477	3,335,051
Deduct—Amount charged to the Ordinary grant ...	9,699	...	...	114,989	114,989	...
Total ...	4,532,020	6,007,650	4,585,700	62,965,437	66,300,488	3,335,051
Distributed as under :—						
East Indian Railway	743,617	619,000	340,000	13,522,006	13,522,006	
Eastern Bengal Railway	55,942	1,298,400	484,300	2,931,118	2,931,118	...
Productive Public Works (Capital Account)—						
50—State Railways	3,003,071	3,053,400	2,761,400	39,109,691	39,479,684	369,993
Famine Relief and Insurance—						
33—Protective Works—Railways	626,461	898,100	500,000	2,510,010	4,803,002	2,292,992
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive—						
43—Frontier Railways	102,929	138,750	500,000	4,892,612	5,564,678	672,066
Total ...	4,532,020	6,007,650	4,585,700	62,965,437	66,300,488	3,335,051
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.						
Bhopal	...	...	...	125,000	125,000	...
Jorhat	19,606	26,500	2,000	47,881	53,071	5,790
Therriaghat—Companygunj	..	14,000	4,800	18,800	10,727	—8,073
Sonapore Diamond Harbour	—223,646*	... .	. .	...	...	..
Parbatipore-Dinagepore Extension	—68,892*	...	...	...	.	..
Kawnia-Dhurla	4,997	4,000	...	94,609	94,609	...
Farakhabad-Hathras	—124,314*	...	...	.	...	...
Jumna Bridge	—68,234*	...		.		...
Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri	2,284	36,000	287,000	329,484	512,690	183,206
Patri Salt Branch	...	...	...	82,000	90,000	8,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	—467,169	80,500	293,800	697,774	886,697	188,923
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,074,550	6,088,150	4,879,500	63,778,200	67,302,174	3,523,974

* During the year these lines were classed as "Productive Public Works" and the outlay was transferred to that head, hence the minus entries under "Ordinary."

† This apparent excess is due to the stores balance of both the Rangoon and Irrawaddy and Rangoon and Sittang Valley lines being included in the outlay. It is reported that no excess will occur on Final heads.

‡ A Revised Estimate has been submitted for this line.

(a) Estimates have not yet been sanctioned for these lines, hence the outlay is quoted.

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TABLE VIII.—*Actual Capital expenditure on works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept in* 1883-84, *and estimated expenditure on such works in* 1884-85, 1885-86 *and to the end of* 1885-86, *&c.*

	1883-84. Actuals.	1884-85, Revised Estimate.	1885-86. Budget Estimate.	Total to end of 1885-86.	Sanctioned estimate.	Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS—						
Orissa Canals ...	63,915	77,500	92,500	2,226,364	3,110,213	883,849
Midnapore Canal ...	17,407	5,000	7,000	824,817	834,000	83
Tidal Canal ...	...	.	...	177,270	177,270	...
Sone Canals ...	59,021	50,500	28,000	2,504,119	2,788,870	284,751
Ganges Canal ...	25,834	19,900	22,450	2,670,027	2,923,442	253,415
Lower Ganges Canal ...	75,275	74,700	75,140	2,623,966	2,772,451	148,485
Agra Canal ...	15,543	16,000	5,810	828,015	800,632	...
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	7,557	6,300	6,600	292,651	344,191	51,540
Western Jumna " ...	69,035	55,700	58,600	1,023,828	1,079,050	55,222
Bari Doab " ...	16,763	24,200	17,900	1,550,181	1,579,860	29,679
Sirhind Canal ...	100,287	67,800	78,400	2,025,648	2,079,283	53,635
Chenab " ...	27,996	52,000	59,500	140,232	293,559	153,327
Godavari Delta System ...	42,783	41,868	39,500	1,048,149	1,108,869	60,720
Kistna " " ...	30,438	51,564	53,870	732,348	1,389,978	657,630
Sangam Anicut System ...	59,315	62,200	50,500	247,821	289,644	41,823
Desert Canal ...	7,758	4,830	3,650	110,445	126,684	16,239
Begari " ...	8,856	8,822	4,560	160,561	162,885	2,324
Eastern Nara Works ...	26,663	38,807	39,100	432,171	515,903	33,732
Mutha Canals ...	5,406	8,076	12,700	593,688	542,989	...
Other Projects ...	52,715	95,114	164,012	2,818,294	...	...
TOTAL ...	722,469	761,571	819,692	23,080,595	...	...
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—PROTECTIVE WORKS—IRRIGATION—						
Betwa Canal ...	111,701	80,000	60,500	374,470	319,252	...
Swat River Project ...	39,012	32,000	18,000	321,785	354,581	32,796
Rushikulya Project ...	168	17,662	25,000	43,457	260,139	216,682
Nira Canal ...	37,296	47,481	50,860	336,236	397,736	61,500
Other Projects ...	95,040	93,454	126,935	444,721	...	...
	283,217	270,597	287,295	1,520,669	...	...
Deduct—Outlay incurred from ordinary funds ...	...	...	...	280,668	...	...
TOTAL ...	283,217	270,597	287,295	1,240,001	...	...
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE—						
Sundry projects ...	93,955	85,259	95,318	3,305,335	...	...
Add—Outlay incurred on Famine Relief and Insurance—Protective Works, Irrigation ...	..	...	...	280,668	...	...
TOTAL ...	93,955	85,259	95,318	3,586,003	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,099,641	1,117,427	1,202,305	27,906,599	...	...

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE IX.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways to end of 1883-84, with Revised Estimates for 1884-85 and Budget Estimates for 1885-86.

	Actuals. 1879-80.	1880-81	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Revised Estimate, 1884-85	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	M 4,541	M 4,568	M 4,600	M 4,610	M 4,611	M 4,636½	M 4,523½
Gross receipts.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian	...	18,060	29,635				
Eastern Bengal	468,321	484,480	584,979	642,331	488,951	115,100	
Madras	670 798	617,610	641,334	682,571	691,041	710,000	710,000
South Indian	343,588	368,547	376,096	376,278	400,362	420,000	440,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	661,870	733,173	976,455	1,075,980	1,211,703	1,200,000	1,250,000
Great Indian Peninsula	2,411,044	2,615,587	3,483,259	3,406,761	3,342,850	3,450,000	3,450,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	403,176	459,744	531,348	479,388	578 859	505,000	570,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,170,380	1,190,977	1,009,693	1,032,172	1,122,269	1,080,000	820,000
Total	6,135,176	6,488,787	7,632,677	7,784,881	7,836,085	7,480,100	7,240,000
Working expenses							
East Indian	...	...	29,489				..
Eastern Bengal	216,852	215,984	237,278	266,346	262,305	116,400	
Madras	444,363	419,988	426,789	433,274	404,655	425,000	450,000
South Indian	248,268	231,370	248,467	240,198	252 836	285,000	280,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	332,829	356,168	419,097	553,807	497,646	530,000	550,000
Great Indian Peninsula	1,456,709	1,[illegible]	1,638,756	1,725,000	1,751,373	1,730,000	1,750,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	249,107	252,545	325,890	324,210	303,145	330,000	350,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	710,701	687,668	691,786	660,000	675,932	690,000	500,000
Total	3,658,529	3,575,474	4,017,052	4,202,835	4,147,892	4,106,400	3,880,000
Net Traffic receipts.							
East Indian		18,660	146			...	..
Eastern Bengal	251,469	268,496	347,601	375,985	226 646	—1,300	...
Madras	226,435	197,621	215,045	249,297	290,386	285,000	260,000
South Indian	95,320	137,177	127,569	136,080	147,526	135,000	160,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	329,041	377,005	557,[illegible]58	521,573	714,057	670,000	700,000
Great Indian Peninsula	954,334	1,203 836	1,844,503	1,771,761	1,591,477	1,720,000	1,700,000
Oudh and Rohilkhund	154,069	207,199	205,496	155,178	275,714	175,000	220,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	465,679	503,309	317,907	372,172	416,337	390,000	320,000
Total	2,476,347	2,913,313	3,615,025	3,582,046	3,688,143	3,373,700	3,360,000
STATE RAILWAYS.							
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	M 1,503	M 1,504	M 1,504	M 1,504	M 1,507	M 1,509	M 1,500
Gross receipts	4,611,878	4,252,841	4,710,276	4,601,058	4,929,179	4,270,000	4,560,000
Rents of premises occupied by the East Indian Railway realised in England	...	230	230	230	230	200	200
Working expenses	1,516,487	1,482,316	1,448,794	1,822,244	1,787,198	1,700,000	1,760,000
Surplus Profits		..	...	247,154	209,644	191,300	126,500
Net Traffic receipts	3,095,391	2,770,755	3,261,712	2,531,890	3,002,567	2,378,900	2,723,700
EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	M ...	M ..	M .	M	M ...	M†	M 233
Gross Receipts	...	.	.	.	...	440,000	550,000
Working expenses		..	...	..	...	180,000	232,500
Net Traffic receipts		...	...	...	..	260,000	317,500
Other State Railways.							
Open mileage at beginning of year	M 2,014	M 2,310	M 3,030	M 3,317	M 3,646	M 3,923½	M 4,188½
Gross receipts.							
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...		..	...	300,000
Umeria Colliery	..	...					13,700
Calcutta and South-Eastern	13,548	14,667	15,962	22,007	31,806	9,400	...
Rajputana-Malwa	517,033	611,949	1,012,348	1,113,835	1,319,710	1,302,500	1,475,000
Rewari-Ferozepore	...			..	45,140	87,500	
Sindia	10,556	22,880	32,863	32,030	35,155	36,800	37,500
Bhopal		.		1,438	2,557	700	2,900
Wardha Coal	29,775	24,586	52,980	67,287	76,529	70,000	72,500
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	182,537	401,140	327,018	304,758	319,015	325,000	327,500
Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin	325,633	682,027	542,580	567,669	691,048	770,000	720,000
Dhond and Manmad*	56,959	52,988	14,047	15,998	19,165	20,500	20,500
Nagpur and Chattisgarh		15,905	41,870	85,890	129,565	132,500	143,5000
Jorhat						600	4,000
Burma State Railway	108,523	141,146	152,933	158,688	167,717	210,000	270,000
Patna-Gya	23,964	49,828	53,636	39,834	47,019	51,800	52,000
Northern Bengal	146,781	170,325	192,741	227,991	213,274	216,500	215,000
Tirhoot	47,692	54,338	57,878	70,981	98,167	124,000	136,000
Nalhati	9,392	6,732	6,767	7,406	8,063	7,500	7,800
Kawnia-Dhurla				10,627	14,080	15,500	16,500
Cawnpore-Achnera	12,335	18,606	48,785	54,334	57,736	95,000	120,000
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur		1,788	4,113	4,847	3,480	4,700	4,700
Bareilly-Pilibhit						1,600	6,000
Amritsar Pathankote						20,300	26,000
Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh						1,500	20,000
Total	1,548,728	2,268,905	2,556,541	2,785,119	3,269,226	3,503,900	3,990,100
Working expenses.							
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...			...		...	180,000
Umeria Colliery						2,000	10,500
Calcutta and South-Eastern	10,118	9,022	19,693	11,628	19,513	8,600	..
Rajputana-Malwa	347,436	430,206	581,520	588,661	697,384	720,000	867,500
Rewari-Ferozepore	...				31,326	60,000	
Sindia	12,757	19,868	23,792	23,810	11,861	19,500	19,400
Bhopal			..	1,976	2,984	1,200	2,400
Wardah Coal	29,788	44,678	41,743	45,442	21,020	47,500	50 000
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	176,478	306,608	286,750	261,194	252,260	230,000	235,000
Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin	314,866	480,936	405,965	370,542	391,727	370,000	370,000
Dhond and Manmad*	57,412	47,016	..				
Nagpur and Chattisgarh		11,435	24,602	49,134	64,572	80,000	75,000
Jorhat					..	700	4,000
Burma State Railway	77,653	85,953	89,676	98,816	102,117	132,000	176,000
Patna-Gya	18,706	27,563	34,117	27,100	23,356	30,400	28,500
Northern Bengal	122,865	92,519	96,046	107,153	123,543	151,500	140,000
Tirhoot	34,327	31,531	34,904	44,052	67,863	99,000	98,000
Nalhati	6,274	6,970	5,500	5,059	5,092	7,500	6,500
Kawnia-Dhurla	...	...	...	9,039	10,075	12,000	11,000
Cawnpore-Achnera	6,581	10,865	35,503	36,578	36,802	67,500	80,000
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur		2,318	3,580	4,169	1,222	2,800	2,000
Bareilly Pilibhit	...	...	..	...		1,500	5,000
Amritsar-Pathankote	...	...	...	...	...	17,000	20,000
Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...			1,500	20,000
Total	1,815,891	1,607,528	1,880,391	1,684,298	1,868,357	2,062,200	2,300,400

* The working of this line has been transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

† Mileage included under Guaranteed Railways

STATE RAILWAYS—*continued.*	Actuals. 1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Revised Estimate, 1884-85.	Budget Estimate, 1885-86.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Net Traffic receipts.							
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	120,000
Umeria Colliery	...	...	...	...	...	—2,000	3,200
Calcutta and South-Eastern	3,430	5,646	—3,731	10,384	12,293	800	..
Rajputana-Malwa	169,597	181,743	430,828	524,074	622,326	582,500	607,500
Rewari-Ferozepore	..	..	...	...	13,814	27,500	
Sindia	—2,201	3,012	9,071	8,200	13,794	17,300	18,100
Bhopal	...	...	...	—538	· 427	—500	500
Wardah Coal	43	—20,092	8,237	21,845	54,909	22,500	22,500
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	6,063	64,532	40,268	43,634	66,758	95,000	92,500
Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin	70,737	201,071	136,615	197,127	299,321	400,000	350,000
Dhond and Manmad*	—6,453	5,972	14,047	15,998	19,165	20,500	20,500
Nagpur and Chattisgarh	...	4,409	17,268	36,756	64,993	52,500	67,500
Jorhat		...	...	...	...	—100	..
Burma State Railway	30,870	55,193	63,257	59,872	65,600	78,000	100,000
Patna-Gya	15,258	22,265	19,519	12,734	28,663	21,400	23,500
Northern Bengal	23,916	77,806	96,695	120,898	80,731	65,000	75,000
Tirhoot	13,365	22,787	22,974	26,929	30,304	25,000	43,000
Nalhati	3,118	—288	1,287	2,347	2,431	...	1,300
Kawnia-Dhurla	...	...	...	1,588	4,005	3,500	5,500
Cawnpore-Achnera	5,754	7,741	13,282	17,755	20,934	27,500	40,000
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	...	—530	533	678	2,258	1,900	2,100
Bareilly Pillbhit	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000
Amritsar-Pathankote	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	6,000
Narsinganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	333,497	661,377	870,150	1,100,821	1,405,869	1,441,700	1,599,700

* The working of the line has been transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

Commercial and Financial Statistics.

Table X.—*Gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, for five years ending* 1883-84, *with Revised estimates for* 1884-85, *and Budget-estimates for* 1885-86.

	Actuals. 1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Revised estimates, 1884-85.	Budget estimates, 1885-86.
Productive Public Works.							
	£	£	£.	£	£.	£	£
Direct receipts—							
Orissa canals	27,919	26,978	22,315	32,001	23,787	22,000	22,000
Midnapore canal	24,722	21,646	25,007	26,801	26,457	22,500	22,500
Tidal canal	4,578	5,449	4,729	4,503	6,359	5,650	5,500
Sone canals	53,159	47,864	73,629	68,408	60,381	69,850	70,000
Ganges canal	290,564	180,289	193,048	234,125	242,697	286,000	206,000
Lower Ganges canal	5,860	102,828	141,379	157,833	151,441	170,300	121,000
Agra canal	42,151	25,316	59,084	52,703	64,373	81,500	59,000
Eastern Jumna canal	..	...	73,918	83,545	76,452	76,200	65,900
Western Jumna canal	113,055	91,013	120,125	115,940	130,240	164,000	137,500
Chenab canal	...	...	..	...	...	..	2,000
Bari Doab canal	119,129	107,492	112,869	109,429	100,354	103,500	105,000
Sirhind canal	...	...	..	..	22	3,650	13,500
Godavari Delta system			9,995	7,675	7,560	8,400	8,300
Kistna ,, ,, ...			3,956	4,978	3,356	2,520	2,550
Desert canal			1,010	1,560	1,519	2,458	2,631
Begari canal	26,904	30,269	1,850	3,531	3,117	3,454	3,638
Eastern Nara Works			2,012	2,057	2,193	2,151	2,219
Mutha canals			14,160	12,461	15,834	14,845	15,800
Other projects			6,713	13,272	11,439	6,767	9,108
Total ...	708,041	639,144	865,799	930,982	936,581	1,048,143	874,700
Portion of Land revenue due to Irrigation—							
Ganges canal	66,893	44,301	44,301	44,302	44,301	44,301	44,301
Lower Ganges canal	...	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783	20,783
Eastern Jumna canal	...		22,153	22,153	22,154	22,153	22,153
Western Jumna canal	27,583	90,761	3,809	5,838	6,265	5,500	5,500
Bari Doab canal	...	70,400	20,523	27,997	66,189	31,000	31,500
Godavari Delta system			157,072	146,845	153,262	158,650	158,650
Kistna ,, ,, ...			93,190	81,761	94,929	95,475	95,475
Sangam-Anicut System			..	..	..	2,850	3,900
Desert canal	507,921	571,074	10,026	8,645	8,534	9,030	9,720
Begari canal			10,305	14,440	15,163	17,148	19,128
Eastern Nara Works			15,376	10,515	14,236	22,326	21,896
Other projects			84,682	85,804	88,310	92,177	97,307
Total ...	602,397	797,319	491,220	469,081	534,126	521,093	530,403
Total revenue—							
Orissa canals	27,919	26,978	22,315	32,001	23,787	22,000	22,000
Midnapore canal	24,722	21,646	25,007	26,801	26,457	22,500	22,500
Tidal canal	4,578	5,449	4,729	4,503	6,359	5,650	5,500
Sone canals	53,159	47,864	73,629	68,408	60,381	69,850	70,000
Ganges canal	357,457	224,590	237,349	278,427	289,998	330,301	250,301
Lower Ganges canal	5,860	123,611	162,162	178,616	172,224	191,083	141,083
Agra canal	42,151	25,316	59,084	52,703	64,373	81,500	59,000
Eastern Jumna canal	...	..	90,071	105,698	98,698	98,353	88,053
Western Jumna canal	140,638	181,774	123,934	121,785	145,505	169,500	143,000
Chenab canal	..	...	..	...	...	...	2,000
Bari Doab canal	119,129	177,892	142,392	137,426	166,543	134,500	136,500
Sirhind canal	...	...	...	...	22	3,650	13,500
Godavari Delta system			167,067	154,520	160,822	167,050	166,950
Kistna ,, ,, ...			97,146	86,734	98,285	97,995	98,025
Sangam-Anicut System			...	...	...	2,850	3,900
Desert canal			11,036	10,211	10,053	12,486	12,351
Begari canal	534,825	601,343	12,155	17,971	18,280	20,602	22,766
Eastern Nara Works			17,388	12,572	16,429	24,477	24,115
Mutha canals			14,160	12,461	15,834	14,845	15,800
Other projects			91,395	99,076	99,749	100,944	100,775
Total ...	1,310,438	1,436,463	1,357,019	1,400,063	1,470,707	1,570,136	1,405,109

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE X.—*Gross earnings, working expenses and net earnings of works of Irrigation, &c., for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, for five years ending* 1883-84, *with Revised estimates for* 1884-85, *and Budget-estimates for* 1885-86.—(*Contd.*)

	Actuals.					Revised estimates, 1884-85.	Budget-estimates, 1885-86.
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.		
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.—(CONTD.)							
WORKING AND MAINTENANCE—							
Orissa canals	36,777	30,607	32,866	34,154	29,313	33,500	29,460
Midnapore canal	15,440	18,022	22,847	23,808	21,565	21,800	20,540
Tidal canal	4,228	2,559	2,868	4,057	4,638	2,900	7,000
Sone canals	35,731	47,257	45,732	52,984	51,447	55,100	53,000
Ganges canal	107,406	81,559	80,833	82,949	86,198	80,000	92,810
Lower Ganges canal	7,071	40,992	50,101	63,215	64,751	94,460	91,680
Agra canal	21,684	20,051	22,638	21,761	23,850	27,460	25,760
Eastern Jumna canal	...		17,287	10,917	19,564	19,630	21,750
Western Jumna canal	43,624	37,343	39,143	44,655	44,284	45,400	50,000
Chenab canal		.	..	..	..	..	1,000
Bari Doab canal	46,415	38,792	46,114	51,897	52,960	48,900	46,200
Sirhind canal		...	..		1,653	17,180	21,000
Godavari Delta system			29,710	31,583	38,243	42,831	40,440
Kistna ,, ,, ...			24,307	27,217	27,922	28,670	28,867
Sangam-Anicut System						180	2,735
Desert canal			1,266	1,173	2,040	2,087	2,070
Begari canal	140,785	106,791	4,036	7,066	5,549	5,307	5,370
Eastern Nara Works			5,143	5,602	5,903	7,148	7,000
Mutha canals			6,224	5,795	5,961	6,809	6,780
Other projects			23,620	24,103	28,907	32,538	39,638
Total ...	459,251	425,473	455,635	501,986	514,837	581,810	593,100
NET REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	—8,858	—3,629	—10,551	—2,153	—5,526	—11,500	—7,460
Midnapore canal	9,282	2,724	2,160	2,993	4,802	700	1,960
Tidal canal	350	2,890	1,861	448	1,701	2,750	—1,500
Sone canals	17,428	607	27,897	15,484	8,934	14,750	17,000
Ganges canal	249,961	1,43,031	156,516	195,478	200,800	241,341	157,491
Lower Ganges canal	—1,211	82,019	112,061	115,401	107,473	93,623	50,303
Agra canal	20,467	4,065	36,146	31,034	40,514	54,040	33,240
Eastern Jumna canal			78,784	85,741	79,942	78,723	66,303
Western Jumna canal	97,014	1,44,431	84,791	77,130	101,221	124,100	93,000
Chenab canal			...				1,000
Bari Doab canal	72,714	1,39,100	96,278	85,529	113,583	85,600	90,300
Sirhind canal	...	.			—1,611	—13,480	—7,500
Godavari Delta system			137,357	122,937	122,579	124,219	126,510
Kistna ,, ,, ...			72,939	59,517	70,363	61,325	69,158
Sangam-Anicut System			..			2,670	1,255
Desert canal			9,770	9,038	8,013	9,499	10,281
Begari canal	394,040	4,94,552	7,219	10,905	12,731	15,205	17,396
Eastern Nara Works			12,245	6,970	10,526	17,329	17,115
Mutha canals			7,936	6,666	9,873	8,046	9,020
Other projects			67,775	74,073	70,742	68,406	67,137
Total ...	851,187	1,010,990	901,384	898,127	955,870	988,126	812,009
PROTECTIVE WORKS.							
DIRECT RECEIPTS—							
Nira canal	..	...	...	...	...	.	395
Sundry projects	...	...	.	...	..	71	245
Total ...	...	...	...	...		71	640
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Sundry projects	...	.	.	.	..	...	..
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Nira canal		...	...	...	...	...	395
Sundry projects	...	...	...	...	...	..	245
Total ...		...	..	...	...	...	640
WORKING AND MAINTENANCE—							
Nira canal	.	...	.		...	...	
Sundry projects			.	..	...	517	920
Total ...	.		...	...	...	517	920
NET REVENUE—							
Nira canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	395
Sundry projects	...	...	.	...	.	—446	—675
Total ...	...		..	...	.	—446	—280
PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.							
DIRECT RECEIPTS—							
Sundry projects	109,553	113,040	45,955	47,934	101,845	98,261	95,813
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Sundry projects	96,523	221,297	168,402	217,740	231,397	234,457	243,560
TOTAL REVENUE—							
Sundry projects	206,076	334,346	214,357	265,674	333,242	332,718	338,373
WORKING AND MAINTENANCE—							
Sundry projects	138,497	117,152	117,047	138,048	158,353	158,100	131,496
NET REVENUE—							
Sundry projects	67,579	217,194	97,310	127,626	174,889	174,618	206,877

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER REPORTS FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1885.

Dated Calcutta, the 20th March 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Read the following :—

Summary of the Weather Reports for January and February 1885.

The exceptional steadiness of the winter-monsoon current, which was noticed in the November-December Meteorological Summary, has also been the principal characteristic of the past two months. The effect of these steady North-Westerly and North-Easterly winds is displayed most clearly by the thermometer, the readings of which shew that, not only has the resultant temperature of the whole period been below the average, but that the weather has been steadily and uniformly cool throughout.

The normal distribution of pressure during the cold weather consists of an area of high readings overlying the Punjab, Rajputana, the Cis-Gangetic portions of the North-Western Provinces, and the northern parts of the Central Provinces, and a low pressure area over the south-west of the Peninsula. To this distribution is due the North-Westerly winds of the Gangetic plain, the Northerly winds over Bengal, and the North-Easterly winds over the Bay of Bengal, the Peninsula and the central parts of the country; and the steadiness with which these winds have prevailed during the past season is attributable to the almost uninterrupted continuance of the normal barometric conditions. Two considerable interruptions did, however, occur during January. On the 7th, the barometer fell rapidly over North-Western India, and a large barometric depression was formed over Sind and the Punjab. Heavy rain fell at the stations in the extreme north-west, and the barometric fall continuing during the 8th, rain extended as far East as Mirat and Delhi. On the 9th, pressure was recovering, and the depression breaking up, but rain continued to fall both on that and the following day in the Punjab, Rajputana and Central and North-West Provinces. In the N. W. Himalaya there was a good deal of snow. Rain again fell in the Punjab, North-West, and Central Provinces, and Behar, on the 16th and 26th. It was not until the 28th that the normal distribution was extensively modified. On this date a distinct depression, apparently containing several small centres of disturbance, was formed over the North-Western Provinces. This occasioned very unsettled weather over North-Western India, and severe thunderstorms occurred in parts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. The storms at Delhi and Lucknow were exceptionally severe for the season. During February there was no important interruption to the average distribution of pressure, but local disturbances, with local rain and thunderstorms, occurred in Bengal, Orissa, &c., on the 4th and 5th, again on the 11th and 12th, and again on the 18th.

In January the Punjab, the Trans-Gangetic parts of the North-Western Provinces, Orissa, Rajputana, and Sind, all had more than the average rainfall of the month; but in February the only parts of the country which experienced more than the average were Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, Orissa, and the neighbouring parts of the Northern Circars and Central Provinces.

As mentioned above, the mean temperature of the whole period was below the average, but the deficiency was by no means so general in the first as in the second month, the only exceptions to the general coolness in February being the stations of Goa, Gopalpore, Bellary, Negapatam, Mercara, Bangalore and Colombo. The greatest general departure from the average occured in both months between the dates of the 9th and 16th, when in January the thermometer fell as low as 21° below the average of the month at Quetta, 18° at

Murree, 15° at Multan, 14° at Dera Ismail Khan, 13° at Sirsa, and 12° at Lahore, while in February between the same dates the greatest deficiencies were 16° at Dera Ismail Khan and Rawulpindi, 12° at Simla, and over 10° at Roorkee, Mirat, Allahabad, and over the Central Provinces and Rajputana.

The amount of humidity in the atmosphere showed comparatively little departure from the average, being generally somewhat above it in January and below in February.

The following table shows the total average rainfall of the months of January and February, and the difference from this average of that of the past two months :—

DISTRICTS	Average rainfall, January and February.	Difference from the average in January and February 1885.
	Inches.	Inches.
Punjab, West	2·58	+ 3·55
" East	2·53	+ 2·80
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	2·33	+ 1·54
" " Cis-Gangetic	0·93	− 0·31
Behar	1·21	− 0·52
Northern Bengal	1·49	− 1·08
Assam, Cachar	2·52	− 1·07
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	1·44	+ 1·36
Orissa, Northern Circars	0·70	+ 1·27
Central Provinces, South	0·90	+ 0·06
Berar	0·70	− 0·67
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, Nerbudda	0·70	− 0·20
Sind, Cutch	0·46	+ 0·37
Gujarat	0·17	− 0·13
Konkan	0·42	− 0·42
Deccan, Hyderabad	0·23	− 0·23
Malabar	0·64	− 0·46
Mysore, Bellary	0·57	− 0·51
Karnatic	1·10	− 1·03
Ceylon (Colombo)	5·04	− 2·60
British Burma	0·15	+ 0·06

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,

The 9th March 1885.

ORDER.—Ordered that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eleven months of the official year 1884-85, and of the thirteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY																										YEAR
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY				SINDH				MADRAS				BRITISH BURMA				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA						
	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports	On Exports	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports	On Exports.	Total Revenue	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports.	On Exports	Total Revenue	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports	On Exports.	Total Revenue	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports	On Exports.	Total Revenue	On Imports of Liquors	On other Imports	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue	Total Revenue.		
1871-72 . .	9,67	66,57	23,12	99,36	5,74	44,09	4,22	54,05	1,04	1,26	2,04	4,34	3,46	11,53	12,85	27,84	1,55	4,06	17,79	23,40	21,46	1,27,51	1,48,97	60,02	2,08,99		1871-72.
1872-73 . .	10,92	63.46	25,56	99,94	5,11	40,48	3,39	48,98	97	1,16	1,84	3,97	3,56	11 27	10,34	25,17	2,78	4,77	28,32	35,87	23,34	1,21,14	1,44,48	69,45	2,13,93		1872 73.
1873-74 . .	10,27	60,67	20,39	91,33	5,85	45,55	3,63	55,03	1,22	93	1,13	3,28	3,44	12,72	13,26	29,42	3,03	4,79	22,32	30,14	23,81	1,24,66	1,48,47	60,73	2,09,20		1873 74.
1874-75 . .	10,86	70,33	17,53	98,72	6,51	45,29	4,23	56,03	1,04	83	1,48	3,35	3,37	12,30	12,41	28,08	3,49	6,30	15,44	25,23	25,27	1,35,05	1,60,32	51,09	2,11,41		1874-75
1875-76 . .	12,03	68,51	19,11	99,65	6,77	42,10	4,21	53,08	1,22	96	1,14	3,32	4,25	12,39	10,44	27,08	3,45	4,86	25,75	34,06	27,72	1,28,82	1,56,54	60,65	2,17,19		1875-76
1876-77 . .	12,01	60,19	18,90	91,10	7,78	39,36	1,09	48,23	1,34	71	31	2,36	4,93	10,96	6,20	22,09	3,81	5,04	22,10	30,95	29,87	1,16,26	1,46,13	48,60	1,94,73		1876-77.
1877-78 . .	13,26	74,49	19,46	1,07,21	7,92	45,48	1,24	54,64	1,73	84	44	3,01	5,52	9,09	2,23	16,84	4,55	5,97	20,13	30,65	32,98	1,35,87	1,68,85	43,50	2,12,35		1877-78.
1878-79 . .	11,87	58,82	19,35	90,04	7,78	41,56	2,17	51,51	1,75	57	29	2,61	4,98	8,56	4,41	17,95	6,03	6,56	22,33	34,92	32,41	1,16,07	1,48,48	48,55	1,97,03		1878-79.
1879-80 . .	11,39	54,65	13,86	79,90	8,73	36,93	2,23	47,89	3,02	70	32	4,04	4,66	8,46	7,43	20,55	6,34	6,54	26,01	38,89	34,14	1,07,28	1,41,42	49,85	1,91,27		1879 80.
1880-81 . .	12,10	54,84	15,27	82,21	8,11	51,41	2,41	61,93	4,50	1,14	23	5,87	4,80	9,62	7,08	21,50	4,42	7,72	31,74	43,88	33,93	1,24,73	1 58,66	56,73	2,15,39		1880-81.
1881-82 . .	12,31	47,15	17,23	76,69	9,35	44,14	1,77	55,26	3,65	1,21	40	5,26	4,58	8,88	4,37	17,83	6,79	7,50	33,52	47,81	36,68	1,08,88	1,45,56	57 29	2,02,85		1881-82.
1882-83 . .	13,08	14	18,11	31,33	9,59	-1,01*	1,78	10,36	3,16	4	55	3,75	5,02	6	3,53	8,61	7,31	7	40 70	48,08	38,16	—70*	37,46	64 67	1,02,13		1882 83.
1883-84 . .	13,37	35	17,29	31,01	9,89	52	1,53	11,94	3,36	5	53	3,94	4,58	8	5,38	10,04	7,17	12	32,24	39,53	38,37	1,12	39,49	56,97	96,46		1883-84.
1884-85 . .	11,43	34	13,77	25 54	10,00	47	1,91	12,38	3,66	6	57	4,29	4,41	5	4,41	8,87	6,82	7	23 65	30,54	36,32	99	37,31	44,31	81,62		1884-85.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th March 1885.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY AND 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 314, 315, 316, 317, 460 AND 461 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 21st FEBRUARY AND 14th MARCH 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	2nd half of January 1885.																																
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	21 8	21 8	18 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Saháranpur	24 11½	24 11½	19 5½	30 1½	30 1½	25 13	9 11	9 11	8 9½	13 7	13 7	11 13	32 4	32 4	27 15	33 5	33 5	26 14	...	...	...	31 3	31 3	27 15	129 0	107 8	129 0	13 7	13 7	13 2½	12 14½	12 11½	12 10½
	Muzaffarnagar	24 6	24 6	19 4	30 12	30 12	33 0	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	13 4	29 11	29 11	28 11	27 8	28 11	23 10	...	...	...	30 12	30 4	26 6	132 0	132 0	132 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	12 10	12 10	11 12
	Meerut	24 0	23 8	18 8	30 0	29 0	26 8	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 8	13 0	10 8	13 0	12 8	12 0
	Bulandshahr	25 4	25 2	19 12	23 8	32 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 11	11 0	9 0	33 0	33 0	26 0	33 8	32 8	22 8	..	...	...	28 0	27 8	23 4	130 0	130 0	120 0	13 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Aligarh	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	8 0
	Garwál	15 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	9 8	7 8	7 8	8 8
	Bijnor	21 6	21 6	18 0	25 14	27 0	27 0	12 6	12 6	11 4	15 12	15 12	12 6	27 15	29 4	25 5	27 0	27 0	21 15	...	...	...	25 5	27 0	23 10	115 0	115 0	135 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6
	Moradabad	20 0	20 0	20 3	27 0	27 0	29 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 8	14 4	14 0	33 0	33 0	33 8	28 0	28 0	25 10	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	22 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	13 0	13 0	...
	Budaun	21 0	21 0	21 9½	28 12½	28 12½	32 6	6 0	6 0	8 6	18 0	18 0	14 6	32 12½	30 0	28 12½	28 12½	28 12½	25 3	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 6	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 11½	11 11½	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 1½
	Bareilly	21 10	21 4	20 0	35 0	35 0	27 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	15 0	15 0	13 2	32 8	32 8	28 12	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	23 2	22 8	22 8	137 8	125 0	125 0	12 13	12 13	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3
	Shahjahánpur	26 8	26 0	22 12	43 12	37 0	37 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	38 0	38 0	35 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	26 12	150 0	150 0	160 0	13 5	13 3	13 0	11 8	11 8	11 4
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	22 8	31 4	27 8	27 8	33 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	16 4	16 4	13 2	37 8	37 8	37 4	32 8	28 12	25 0	...	...	...	25 0	22 8	31 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	11 4	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0
	Muttra	21 0	21 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	30 0	30 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 8
	Agra	21 8	21 0	17 8	35 0	30 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	10 8	11 8	31 0	31 0	22 8	30 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	...	25 4	24 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	13 0
	Farukhabad	23 7	23 9	20 11	32 10	32 3½	30 4	6 2	6 1	6 8	16 11	16 6	13 9½	30 11	29 7½	27 7	30 6	29 13	27 14	...	...	...	25 2	25 6½	26 8	87 0	105 0	145 0	12 10	12 4	12 10	11 10	11 4	12 1
	Mainpuri	25 0	23 8	20 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	31 8	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	26 0	23 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 8	13 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 0
	Etáwah	24 8	23 14	19 8	29 0	28 8	25 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	31 0	28 0	26 0	33 0	28 0	24 8	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	27 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Etah	23 10	23 10	20 12	32 5	24 0	27 12	8 0	8 0	7 12	16 10	16 0	13 8	30 0	29 5	24 4	30 10	30 0	24 2	...	...	...	23 10	26 10	24 14	153 0	130 0	155 0	12 5	12 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	11 12
	Jalaun	25 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Jhánsi	27 6	26 0	22 11	36 0	34 11½	34 2	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	32 14	32 8	30 15	29 0	28 2	25 12	...	...	...	29 13	26 8	30 5½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Lalitpur	29 4	28 8	24 0	37 8	36 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	11 8	37 0	36 0	33 12	30 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	31 0	29 8	33 4	160 0	160 0	175 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	11 4	11 4	12 0
	Cawnpur	25 0	25 8	20 0	37 8	38 0	30 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	37 0	35 0	29 0	33 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	31 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	14 12	14 12	13 8	13 12	13 12	13 0
	Fatehpur	22 4	22 0	16 14	31 0	30 0	26 4	10 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	36 0	34 0	28 4	31 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	...	28 12	27 8	27 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 12
	Bánda	28 0	28 0	25 0	26 0	27 8	31 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	37 0	37 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8
	Allahabad	22 0	22 0	17 8	29 4	30 4	28 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	9 8	16 8	16 8	14 0	32 0	33 0	29 8	25 8	31 0	27 0	...	...	28 8	28 8	29 0	110 0	110 0	125 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0
	Hamirpur	28 8	29 2	22 5	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	8 6	14 10	15 12	12 0	36 0	39 6	31 12	32 7	32 4	26 10	...	...	...	35 2	32 10	35 6	140 0	140 0	0 20 0	11 13	11 9	12 0	10 10	10 6	11 0
	Jaunpur	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	21 9½	21 9½	18 0	27 0	26 1½	23 6½	16 3	16 3	11 11	18 14	18 14	14 5½	26 1½	25 3	18 0	28 13	28 13	23 6½	...	...	...	18 14	18 0	23 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 13	10 13	10 9½	10 9½	10 9½	10 6½
	Basti	24 0	23 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 0	8 0
	Azamgarh	19 3	20 0	17 0	25 13	25 13	21 6	10 5	10 5	8 14	14 0	12 8	11 12	..	...	...	20 10	20 10	24 0	...	...	...	22 10	22 8	22 2	177 8	177 8	147 8	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 2	10 8
	Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Benares	19 8	20 1	18 2	26 8	24 11	23 5	10 0	10 0	9 3	16 4	17 5½	13 13	27 10	26 9	23 9	27 2	26 0	23 1	...	...	...	25 0	24 6	21 2	110 0	110 0	100 0	10 11	10 11	10 11	9 13½	9 13½	9 13½
	Ghásipur	20 9½	20 9½	17 6½	27 0½	27 0½	22 8½	6 7	6 7	7 1½	14 2½	14 2½	11 9	30 14½	30 14½	20 9½	25 12	25 12	19 15½	...	...	...	24 7	24 7	22 8½	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	11 9	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND) FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

No. 561., dated Fort William, the 13th March, 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 17 W. I—40, dated 28th January 1885, forwarding the above Report and the Local Government Resolution reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—The expenditure during the year on Capital Account was R3,65,295, and the total outlay, both direct and indirect, under this head of charge, amounted at the close of the year under review to R1,51,10,680. The balance of unpaid interest is diminished by the abolition of interest accounts for all works not classed as Productive, and for the present year is shown as R47,38,373.

2. The revenue, direct or indirect, was by assessments R2,46,727, and by actual realizations R2,86,755, the maintenance charges, including those for collection of revenue, amounted to R1,70,089. The net profit from the working of the year was therefore R76,638, giving a return of 0·51 per cent. on a Capital outlay of R1,51,10,680.

3. The following table compares the areas irrigated, the revenue assessed and the working expenses for four years.

YEAR.	Acres irrigated.	Assessed revenue, direct and indirect.	Working expenses.	Profit from assessments.
		R	R	R
1880-81	34,495	2,80,652	1,47,995	82,657
1881-82	29,881	2,37,768	1,58,982	78,786
1882-83	28,735	2,79,649	1,66,870	1,12,779
1883-84	32,962	2,46,727	1,70,089	76,638

The decrease in assessed revenue is partly due to the introduction of a revised scale of water-rates; the rates for the different classes of irrigation have been generally reduced in the hope that the cultivators will be encouraged to use the water more freely, and this expectation will doubtless be realized as the new schedules become more generally known. There is a considerable decrease in indirect revenue owing to the cessation of the practice that previously prevailed of taking credit for savings in other Government Departments.

The increase in working expenses is entirely due to larger charges for establishment and collection; the result on the whole is that the incidence of the cost of maintenance on each acre irrigated amounts to R4·4 instead of R4·6 which was the figure for the previous year.

The necessity for the high establishment charges has not been explained in the report; they amount to 50 per cent. on the cost of works and repairs, and their incidence is particularly heavy on some of the individual works, such as the Mutha and Ojhar Canals, and Matoba, Shirsupal and Bhadalwadi Tanks. Continuous efforts should be made to sensibly reduce the maintenance charges which show a tendency to increase year by year.

4. The Government of India would invite attention to the very large balances of revenue that have still to be realized. In paragraph 26 of his report, the Chief Engineer states that the outstandings on the whole of the works amount to R52,376 which is 22 per cent. on the assessments for the year. The bulk of the uncollected revenue, R37,171, is due to the Mutha canals, and is recorded without any remark or explanation.

5. The rainfall of the year was good; at many of the works a very heavy fall is recorded at the beginning of the monsoon which filled the tanks to over flowing. In some instances the copious rainfall appears to have assisted in the extension of irrigation, and in others it is reported as having rendered artificial irrigation unnecessary. These varying results were doubtless due to the position and circumstances of the different works, but it would be satisfactory if the more important matters connected with individual irrigation works were noticed and explained by the Chief Engineer in his report. The level of the water in nearly all of the tanks is stated to have been higher at the close than at the beginning of the year, and there was therefore a prospect of increased irrigation from these works in the current year.

6. The increase of 4,227 acres in the irrigation of the year was under the following crops :—

Description.	Class I, perennial.	Class II, 8 months' crops.	Class III, 4 months' crops.	Class IV, monsoon dry.	Hot weather crops.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	130	...	...	...	...
Wheat	...	827		..	..
Ground-nut	...	794	...	...	...
Gram	..	...	1,159	...	...
Bajri	...	...	...	1,240	...
Chino, Rala and Wara . .	...		...	107	...
Sundries	...	...	...	441	...
Condiments	160				

whilst there was a decrease of 631 acres under other crops principally in rice which accounts for 329 acres. The greater part of the increase appears to be under the lower classes III and IV which are generally rated at R1-4 and 4 annas per acre respectively; this points to the necessity which has been urged in previous reviews for a more general provision of storage tanks and in the case of the Mutha canals justifies the increase to the capacity of Lake Fife which has already been approved by the Supreme Government. It would be convenient if in future reports the table of areas of principal crops were made more complete by the addition of information regarding the classes to which the crops belong, and in a separate table the rates that have been charged for the various classes on the different works during the year under report might be given.

7. It is a matter for regret that opportunities could not be found at any time during the year under review for carrying out systematic experiments with the object of gauging the loss of water from canals. It is evident from the results of the rough experiments on the channels of the Palkhed canals and under the Ekruk Tank, which are to be found in the separate reports by the local officers, that a very large percentage of the most valuable water of the year is absolutely lost, and opportunities might well be made for ascertaining definitely whether any and, if so, how much of this waste is preventible. It is not stated why, when opportunities offered in the cases alluded to above, they were not fully taken advantage of to obtain reliable results.

8. A full description of the very useful works which are classed as "Works for which only revenue accounts are kept" was given in a separate publication

of Part II of the Irrigation Revenue Report of the Bombay Government for 1881-82. A complete abstract is promised when the lists which are now being revised and corrected have been finished. The results of their working for two years are shown below :—

YEAR.	Gross revenue from all sources.	All charges.	Net receipts, direct and indirect.
	R	R	R
1882-83	4,45,843	2,45,530	2,00,313
1883-84	4,97,827	2,04,841	2,92,986

The increase in revenue and decrease in working expenses is very satisfactory.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce, and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance, and that copies of the Report and of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information.

The Government of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Mysore, and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General, Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution and the Resolution by the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 17 W. I.—40, dated 28th January 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Read the following :—

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 3810, dated 28th October 1884. —Forwards the Irrigation Revenue Report of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, for 1883-84, Parts I and II.

RESOLUTION.—This report has been nearly three months in the Press. Endeavour should be made in future to pass it through more expeditiously.

2. The total Capital outlay during the year has been R3,65,295, bringing the total Capital outlay up to the end of the year to R1,51,10,680.

3. No new works have been brought into operation during the year under review.

4. The total area irrigated under the existing new works is 32,962 acres. This shows an increase of 4,227 acres for the year, and for the most part in the *permanent irrigation* which is satisfactory.

5. The assessed Revenue is R2,46,727. This shows a decrease of R1,987 for the year, which is due to the reduction of water-rates ordered by the Secretary of State; but as the area of irrigation is certain to increase steadily under

the reduced rates, there will soon be a corresponding increase in the receipts on account of kharif and rabi dry crop irrigation. This falling off may be regarded therefore as temporary only.

6. The total working expenses are R1,70,089 against R1,66,870 in 1882-83.

7. The average rate for maintenance per acre irrigated is R3·80 against R4·37, the average water-rate per acre being R4·60 against R5·61 in 1882-83. It has thus cost R3·80 to maintain an irrigated acre yielding on the average R4·60, which must still be regarded as extremely high: but as explained in para. 5 *ante*, the water-rates this year have been largely reduced in view to the extension of the dry crop irrigation; and this accounts in some measure for the apparently high maintenance charge.

8. The gross area under command of the works is 417,430 acres and the net irrigable is 317,907. Of the latter 32,962 acres or 10·3 per cent. were actually irrigated during 1883-84.

9. The project for a storage reservoir at Tarla for the Krishna Canal should be no longer delayed.

10. Government concur with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation that the reports of the Executive Engineers in regard to the smaller works may advantageously be curtailed.

11. No opportunity should be lost of obtaining accurate information as to the loss of water in the canals by leakage, evaporation and absorption.

12. Under Part II, which deals with works in operation for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, a net revenue of R2,92,986 is exhibited, the gross receipts for the year being R4,97,827 and the working expenses R2,04,841.

13. The irrigated area was 138,468 acres. The average water-rate is thus R3·59 and the cost of maintenance per acre irrigated R1·48.

14. The total revenue credited in the Irrigation Department from *all* works in operation under Parts I and II in 1883-84 amounted to R7,44,554. The working expenses were R3,74,930, leaving a net revenue of R3,69,624.

15. Copies of the Report and of this Resolution thereon should, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MUSEUMS and EXHIBITIONS.

Circular No. $\frac{25 \text{ Ex.}}{1-22.}$, dated the 18th March 1885.

READ—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 14, Statistics and Commerce, dated the 12th February 1885, regarding the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to be held in London in 1886.

RESOLUTION.

The share which India is to take in the London Exhibition of 1886 having now been definitely determined, the following information is published for the instruction and guidance of intending exhibitors.

2. The Indian Section will consist of four Divisions:—

(1) The Imperial Courts, in which will be illustrated the physical features, natural history, ethnology, and administration of the country; also raw produce and primary manufactures.

(2) The Provincial Courts, in which will be illustrated local industries such as artware, ornamental fabrics, stone-carving, &c.

(3) Space occupied by private exhibits not admitted into the Imperial or Provincial Courts.

(4) A Tea Room.

3. Plans and measurements of the Courts and spaces to be occupied by India have been received, and will shortly be procurable at the Exhibition Branch of the Revenue and Agricultural Department* in Calcutta. It is sufficient for present purposes to state that the most important Division of the Indian Section will be the Provincial Courts, which are to be ranged in the most prominent part of the Exhibition building.

4. Persons desiring space for exhibits in the Imperial Courts or in the Tea Room, must apply to the Exhibition Branch direct. All applications should be in the form annexed, and should state the amount of floor or wall-space required, and in the latter case the entire dimensions of the intended exhibit. It must be understood that it is unlikely that any very large amount of space can be given to any one exhibitor, and it will be advisable that those who wish to exhibit raw produce or rough manufactures, such as jute and cotton yarns and cloths in the Imperial Courts, should take measures to arrange their exhibits in neat cases of a limited size, using, wherever feasible, samples rather than complete lengths, bales, or specimens, of the manufactured article.

5. Similarly, persons who desire to have exhibits admitted into the Provincial Courts must apply to the officer in charge of the Exhibition Office of their Province. The application should be in the same form as that indicated above for applications for the Imperial Court.

Madras	Superintendent, Government Central Museum, Madras.
Bombay	Mr. J. Griffiths, Superintendent, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.
Bengal	Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, Calcutta.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C S., Director of the Department of Agriculture, Cawnpore.
Punjab	Mr. J. L. Kipling, Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.
Central Provinces	Mr. J. B. Fuller, B.C.S., Director of the Department of Agriculture, Nagpur.
British Burma	Mr. H. L. Tilly, Rangoon.
Assam	Mr. H. Z. Darrah, B.C.S., Director of the Department of Agriculture, Shillong.
Coorg	The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

* Loudon's Buildings.

6. If any exhibit, or set of exhibits, is considered too large or unsuitable for display in the Imperial or Provincial Courts, application for extra space may be made through the Revenue and Agricultural Department or directly to the Royal Commissioners or their Agents.

7. Exhibits such as carpets, rugs, wood and stone-carving, ornamental mats, &c., will, as a rule, be restricted to a certain size, and application must be made for special permission if for any reason it is desired to send an exhibit of a larger size than that authorized. The maximum size for carpets will be ordinarily 9 feet by 12 feet, but smaller sizes may be sent, provided that the Province or manufacturer sending, makes up a complete standard block of the above size. The same rule applies to rugs and mats. Wood and stone-carving may be shown in panels of 1 foot 8 inches square or in smaller panels making up a complete square of the above size.

8. It is improbable that any exhibits can be received for despatch to London later than the 25th December.

9. Any enquiries on matters connected with the Exhibition may be addressed to the Exhibition Branch, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Calcutta, either directly or through the Provincial Officers named in paragraph 5.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, for information and guidance and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* and the several Provincial Gazettes.

To—Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " Bombay.
" " " Bengal.
" " " N.-W. P. & Oudh
" " " Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.
" " British Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Coorg.

Ordered also that it be communicated to the following officers :—

Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.
" " Central India.
" " Baroda.
Resident, Hyderabad.
" Mysore.
Officer on Special Duty, Cashmir.
Resident, Nepal.

(True extract.)

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Indo-Colonial Exhibition, London.

1886.

APPLICATION FOR SPACE.

* Here insert Imperial or Provincial as the case may be.

hereby apply for the following space in the Court of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition, *viz.*—

Floor space	feet by	feet.
Wall space	feet by	feet.
	feet by	feet.

Name and address in full of Exhibitor

Nature of the Exhibit

No. of Class

No. of Division

No. of Section

N.B.—The information relating to name of Exhibitor, section, class, and nature of exhibit, should be accurate and as detailed as possible, in order to ensure the correctness and usefulness of the catalogue.

Signature of applicant

Address

Date of application

LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1886.

Classified List showing divisions and sections under which exhibits will be ranged.

IMPERIAL COURTS.

Class A.

THE COUNTRY.

Division.	*Section*
I.—Physical Features	1. Geography. 2. Meteorology. 3. Geology and Mineralogy.
II.—Natural History	1. Botany. 2. Zoology.
III.—Ethnology and Anthropology	1. Races of inhabitants. 2. Language, religion, social habits. 3. Articles of personal adornment. 4. Articles of domestic use. 5. Articles of agricultural use. 6. Articles of sport and war.

In each of the above sections, specimens, books, reports, maps, diagrams, photographs, and models will be shown where possible.

Class B.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EMPIRE.

Division.		Section.
Imperial Departments.	I.—Revenue and Agriculture	1. Trigonometrical. Topographical. Cadastral. Survey.*[1] 2. Meteorological Survey.*[2] 3. Geological Survey.*[3] 4. Industrial Survey. 5. Agriculture. 6. Revenue. 7. Internal Trade. 8. Emigration.
	II.—Finance and Commerce	1. General Finance. 2. Salt.*[4] 3. Customs. 4. Excise. 5. Opium. 6. The Mints.*[5] 7. Stamps.*[6] 8. Post Office.*[7] 9. External Trade.
	III.—Home	1. Education. 2. Law and Justice. 3. Police. 4. Sanitary and Medical.*[8] 5. Archæological Survey.*[9] 6. Forests.*[10] 7. Statistics and Gazetteers.*[11] 8. Jails.
	IV.—Public Works	1. Railways.*[12] 2. Roads. 3. Irrigation *[13] 4. Public Buildings. 5. Telegraphs.*[14]
	V.—Legislative	1. Acts and Regulations.
	VI.—Foreign	1. Native States. 2. Imperial Orders and Decorations.
	VII.—Military and Marine. — Army Head-Quarters.	1. Interior Economy of Army. 2 Military Education. 3. Soldiers' Exhibitions and Workshops. 4. Military Maps and Routes.
	VII.—Military and Marine. — Military	1. Military Organisation. 2. Military Medical—Ambulance, &c.*[15] 3. Army Clothing.*[16] 4. War Matériel *[17] 5. Food and Transport *[18] 6. Army Remounts.*[19] 7. Elephant Kheddahs.*[20] 8 Indian Medals and Decorations. 9. Military Buildings.*[21]
	VII.—Military and Marine. — Marine	1. Dockyards and Ships.*[22] 2. Marine Surveys *[23]

The Divisions show the Imperial Secretariat Departments of the Government of India.

The Sections show the Minor Departments and subjects with which they deal.

A star (*) denotes a minor Imperial Department under the administration of a Special Officer.

Class C.

PRODUCTS AND PRIMARY MANUFACTURES.

Division I.—Foods and Food Stuffs.

Of a Vegetable nature—

Section.

1. Cereals and preparations from cereals—Flour, pearl-barley, &c.
2. Pulses and preparations from pulses—Split-peas, peas-meal, &c.
3. Other grains and seeds—Buck-wheat, Amarantus, &c.
4. Bread, pastry, biscuits, and other manufactures from 1, 2, and 3.
5. Tubers, bulbs, roots, and stems—Potato, Aracaca, Yams, &c.
6. Vegetables and fruits, with models and drawings to illustrate these.
7. Sugar, molasses, syrup, &c., &c.
8. Starches—Arrowroot, sago, tapioca, &c., &c.
9. Cattle food and fodder.
10. Foods used in times of famine.
11. Spices and condiments—Pepper and mustard, olives, capers, cardamoms, cinnamoms, ginger, &c., &c.
12. Essences and extracts.
13. Jams, jellies, preserved fruits, and other manufactures or preparations from fruits and vegetables.
14. Confectionery, sweetmeats, &c.
15. Pickles, chutnies, curry-powders, sauces, &c.
16. Other exhibits.

Of an Animal nature—

Section.

1. Preparations of meat, game, &c.
2. Preparations of fish, &c.
3. Other exhibits.

Of a Mineral nature—

Section.

1. Salt, earths, &c.

Division II.—Spirits, Wines, other Beverages, and Vinegars.

Section.

1. Spirits, spirits of wine, &c
2. Wines.
3. Ale and porter.
4. Aërated waters, mineral water, and specially prepared essences, &c., used in their manufacture.
5. Vinegar—malt and wine.
6. Other exhibits.

Division III.—Narcotics.

Section.

1. Tea.
2. Coffee, coffee-beans, prepared coffee, and essence of coffee.
3. Chocolate, and cocoa and cocoa-beans.
4. Tobacco and its preparations.
5. Opium and its preparations.
6. Indian hemp and its preparations.
7. Other exhibits.

Division IV.—Oil-seeds, Oils, Soap and Perfumery.

Section.

1. Oil-seeds.
2. Prepared oils.
3. Soaps.
4. Perfumery-producing products.
5. Prepared perfumes, ottos, &c.
6. Other exhibits.

Division V.—Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals.

Section.

1. Medicinal raw products.
2. Prepared medicines and drugs—quinine, &c., &c.
3. Chemicals.
4. Poisons.
5. Other exhibits.

DIVISION VI.—GUMS, RESINS, &c.

Section.

1. Gums and resins.
2. Catechu and its preparations.
3. Gambier and its preparations.
4. Lac and its preparations.
5. Varnishes—raw and prepared.
6. India-rubber, gutta-percha, &c., with their preparations and manufactures.

DIVISION VII.—DYES, TANS, MORDANTS, PIGMENTS, AND PAINTS.

Dyes of a Vegetable nature—

Section.

1. Indigo.
2. Safflower.
3. Madder.
4. Other exhibits.

Dyes of an Animal nature—

Section.

5. Lac-dye and cochineal.
6. Indian yellow dye or Peori.
7. Other exhibits.

Dyes of a Mineral nature—

Section.

8. Earths.
9. Mordants and dye auxiliaries.
10. Mixed dyes.
11. Other exhibits.

Tans—

Section.

12. Wattle bark.
13. Divi-divi pods.
14. Babul bark and pods.
15. Myrabolams.
16. Galls.
17. Other tans and tanning materials.

Pigments and Paints—

Section.

20. Pigments.
21. Paints.
22. Inks—dry and liquid.

DIVISION VIII.—FIBRES AND FIBROUS PLANTS.

Of a Vegetable nature—

(*a*) *Textile fibres—*

Section.

1. Cotton, ginned and unginned.
2. Manufactures of cotton, not included in Class IV.
3. Jute.
4. Manufactures of jute.
5. Flax and its manufactures.
6. Hemp and its manufactures.
7. San hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*) and its manufactures.
8. Bowstring hemp (*Sansevieria*) and its manufactures.
9. Manilla hemp and other plantain and banana fibres, with manufactures.
10. Aloe and Yucca fibres, with manufactures.
11. Rhea and other nettle fibres, with manufactures.
12. Coir and its manufactures.
13. Fibres suitable as silk substitutes.
14. Other exhibits.

(*b*) *Fibres suitable for cordage—*

1. Cordage fibres.
2. Ropes, twine, &c., &c.

(c) *Paper and Paper Materials—*

Section.

15. Fibres suitable for paper manufacture.
16. Paper half stuffs.
17. Indian indigenous and hand-made paper.
18. European or machinery-made paper.

Of an Animal nature—

(a) *Silk—*

Section.

19. Mulberry, silk-worms and insects, cocoons, waste, fibre, and thread.
20. Tusser, silk-worms and insects, cocoons, waste, fibre, thread, and manufactures, not included in Class IV.
21. Eri, silk-worms and insects, cocoons, fibre, waste, thread, and manufactures.
22. Munga, silk-worms and insects, cocoons, fibre, waste, thread, and manufactures,
23. Other exhibits.

(b) *Wool—*

Section.

24. Indian and imported.
25. Manufactures of wool, not included in Class IV.
26. Pashm and its manufactures.
27. Hair and its manufactures.
28. Other exhibits.

Of a Mineral nature—

Section.

29. Asbestos, &c.

DIVISION IX.—LEATHER, HIDES, HORNS, &c.

Section.

1. Leather and the coarser manufactures therefrom.
2. Skins, hides, horns, &c.
3. Other exhibits.

DIVISION X.—CANE, GRASS, AND BAMBOO.

Section.

1. Canes, reed and bamboos.
2. Sedge mats and matting.
3. Palm (cane and leaf) mats and matting.
4. Screw pine and shital-pati mats.
5. Chicks and tatties.
6. Bamboo mats and matting.
7. Basket-work and cane furniture, not included in Class IV.
8. Brushes, &c.
9. Thatching.

DIVISION XI.—MINERALS AND ORES.

Section.

1. Minerals.
2. Coal.
3. Lime, sand, clay, &c. } Building materials.
4. Bricks, tiles, &c. } Building materials.
5. Stones, marble, &c. } Building materials.
6. Domestic pottery of every-day life, cooking utensils, water jugs, &c., &c.
7. Ores.
8. Metals.
9. Metal wares used in every-day life, cooking utensils, &c.

DIVISION XII.—TIMBERS.

Section.

1. Collections of timbers.
2. Wooden utensils and implements.
3. Other exhibits.

PROVINCIAL COURTS.

Class D.

ARTS AND INDUSTRIES.

DIVISION I.—FINE ARTS.

Section.

1. Paintings and drawings.
2. Engravings, lithographs, &c.
3. Photographs, &c.
4. Sculpture.

DIVISION II.—DECORATIVE ART.

Section.

1. Architectural designs and models.
2. Designs for manufactures.
3. Archæological drawings, models, &c.
4. Models in clay, wax, terra-cotta, plaster of Paris.
5. Decorative painting as applied to architecture.
6. Decorative painting as applied to articles of domestic use.
7. Decorative carving as applied to architecture.
8. Other works of decorative art not specified.

DIVISION III.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Section.

1. Wind instruments.
2. Stringed instruments.
3. Instruments of percussion.

DIVISION IV.—JEWELRY.

Section.

1. Gold and silver smith's work, including filigrain, settings of precious stones, &c.
2. Enamelled jewelry.

DIVISION V.—ART MANUFACTURES IN METAL.

Section.

1. Gold and silver plate.
2. Koft or damascened work.
3. Brass, copper, and mixed metal.
4. Brass and copper wares for sacrificial purposes—(*a*, modern), (*b*, ancient).
5. Arms and armour (*a*, ancient), (*b*, modern).
6. Cutlery.
7. Iron and steel wares.
8. Electro-plated wares.
9. Enamels, other than jewelry.

DIVISION VI.—ART MANUFACTURES IN WOOD, IVORY, &c.

Section.

1. Carved furniture and carpentry.
2. Inlaid work.
3. Ivory carving.
4. Lacquered wares.
5. Wood carving.

DIVISION VII.—LAPIDARIES' WORK.

Section.

1. Agate, jasper and cornelian wares.
2. Shells.

DIVISION VIII.—MARBLE AND STONE.

Section.

1. Carved objects in marble.
2. Inlaid marble.

DIVISION IX.—POTTERY.

Section.

1. Glazed pottery.
2. Unglazed pottery.

DIVISION X.—GLASS.

Section.

1. Blown objects.
2. Moulded articles.

DIVISION XI.—TEXTILES.

Section.

1. Cotton fabrics.
2. Wool fabrics.
3. Silk fabrics.
4. Other fabrics.

DIVISION XII.—EMBROIDERIES.

Section.

1. Silk, cotton, or woollen thread.
2. Gold and silver.

DIVISION XIII.—LEATHERS AND FURS.

Section

1. Shoes.
2. Poshtins, belts, saddlery, &c.
3. Furs.

DIVISION XIV.—BASKETS, MATS, AND STRAW WORK.

Class E.

DIVISION I.—INDIGENOUS PROCESSES AND MACHINES.

Section.

1. Agricultural machines and implements.
2. Irrigation appliances.
3. Others.

DIVISION II.—PROCESSES AND MACHINES INTRODUCED INTO OR SUITABLE FOR USE IN INDIA.

Section.

1. Tea Machinery.
2. Cotton Machinery—Cotton cleaning, packing, hand spinning.
3. Rice-cleaning.
4. Power Gears (Bullock, &c).
5. Agricultural Implements.
6. Windmills for Irrigation.
7. Solar Heat Apparatus.
8. Sugar Mills.
9. Fibre-cleaning Machines
10. Silk-winding.
11. Bee-hives.
12. Information for Planters, Travellers, &c.

DIVISION III.

Section.

Articles of personal and domestic use.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th MARCH 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the past week has been confined to a few districts in Bengal, Assam, to one or two places in British Burmah and Madras, and to Rawalpindi and Sambalpur in the Punjab and Central Provinces, respectively.

The standing crops are generally fair in the Madras Presidency, but the harvest yield is below the average. The *rabi* harvest is nearly complete in most districts of the Bombay Presidency. It is in progress in other parts of the Presidency, as also in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, and the Berars, and gives promise of a good outturn.

In Mysore scarcity of water becoming more felt, while the outlook for cattle and the prospects of the rice harvest are unfavourable. In Assam crop prospects are generally good; ploughing operations still continue. In the Central India and Rajputana States agricultural prospects are favourable; the *rabi* is being harvested in Harowtee and Jeypore.

Cholera and smallpox are reported from most Provinces, otherwise the public health is generally good.

Prices are rising slightly in parts of the Punjab, elsewhere they remain generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Mar. 18th)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops, dry crops generally, and wet crops in parts, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains yield below average; fever and smallpox exist; 10 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool . . .	"	Standing crops good, except in one division, and in parts of 3 talukas, where they have withered from want of rain; harvest cotton yield half; smallpox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Ganjam . . .	Average ·14	Fever and cattle-disease prevalent; cholera slight.
Kistna . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops good; smallpox, fever and cattle-disease exist; 15 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) .	"	Standing crops under breached tanks in parts of 2 taluks withered from deficiency of water; harvest paddy outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist, 19 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore . . .	"	Standing crops wet good, except in parts of 2 talukas, where they require rain; dry crops little; standing cotton generally fair; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn paddy about average; dry grains below average; fever exists; 25 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore . . .	"	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains outturn below average; cholera again increasing, 235 deaths.
Madura . . .	"	Outturn of harvest unsatisfactory; fever prevalent; 3 deaths from cholera.
Malabar . . .	"	Third rice crop cultivation progressing; fever exists; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 7 deaths from cholera.
Travancore . .	·06	Smallpox and fever exist; 1 death from cholera at Trevandrum. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Mar. 18th)		
Karachi . . .	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 16th, 5 feet 7 inches against 3 feet 7 inches on same date last year; one fresh case of smallpox in Karachi on 8th, four cases remaining; disease in 36 villages in the districts; 53 fresh cases, 12 deaths, 90 remaining; cholera cases: in Sakro 13 cases, 6 deaths, 38 remaining; in Ghorabari 80 cases, 45 deaths, 26 remaining; and in Shahbandar 2 cases, 2 deaths; blight and drought in standing crops in 3 talukas; fever in 5 talukas; cattle-disease in 4 talukas; loss of 44 buffaloes and 15 cows and bullocks; prices. wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28 and 36; in Dadu 40, 32 and 44; in Tatta 32, 40 and 48, and in Shahbandar 22, 40 and 48 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . .	"	*Rabi* good; oilseed harvest commenced in Hyderabad, Badin Tando, Bago Tando, Alahyar and Nausharo; *rabi* crops in Kandiaro attacked by rust and blight here and there; sky cloudy; river at Kotri on 12th 5 feet 9 inches against 3 feet 5 inches on same date last year; smallpox in 4, measles in 2, fever in 7, and cattle-disease in 3 talukas; prices steady.
Ahmedabad . . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; wheat 35 and *bajri* 37 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . .	"	Health good; crops in good condition; cotton-picking commenced in Nausari; *bajri* 34 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest and cotton-picking continue; cholera in Surat, Bardoli, and Jalalpur, 39 cases, 18 deaths; fever in Mandvi; *jowari* 38½ and *nagli* 44½ lbs. per rupee.
Násik	"	*Rabi* crops good; slight injury to crops by mildew in Sinnar, Chandor, and Yeola; reaping of *rabi* crops in progress in parts of Sinnar, Igatpuri, Chandor, Nandgaon, Baglan, and Kalvan; public health generally good; cholera in parts of Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori Niphad, and Setana talukas; wheat 37, *bajri* 36½, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . .	"	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 11th to 1° warm on 13th. and 14th, and then fell to 2° cool by the 17th; vapour in air, excessive on 16th and 17th; abnormal wind northerly on 13th and 14th.
Poona	"	*Rabi* reaping nearly completed; cholera in 4 talukas; in Junnar 3 cases, 1 fatal; in Haveli 48 cases, 20 fatal; in Khed and Naval number not yet reported; *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 41; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 37 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* almost completed; fever in Jamkhed; *jowari* 69 lbs. and *bajri* 29 to 41 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapore . . .	"	Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed; *jowari* 49 lbs. 11 tolas and *bajri* 38 lbs. 39 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	"	Harvesting of late *jowari* commenced in 6 talukas; cotton-picking in progress; scarcity of fodder in 3, that of drinking water in 5 talukas; smallpox in Kalghatgi taluka; rice 23 to 32, and *jowari* 38 to 59 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	"	Common rice in Karwar 14, district average 15 seers per rupee; second crop rice plants in ear; smallpox prevails, 1 death in Sirsi, 4 in Sedapur, 1 in Haliyal and 3 in Supa; cattle-disease in Karwar and Supa; fever continues; weather hot.
Rajkot	"	General health good; weather warm and cloudy; smallpox at Jafarabad; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 44 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks—*Rabi* harvest nearly completed in most districts of the Deccan and in Belgaum; in progress in other districts; standing crops injured by rust, blight, and drought in parts of Sindh, and by mildew in parts of Nasik; cotton slightly injured by cloudy weather in parts of Broach; scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in parts of Dharwar and Belgaum; fever and smallpox in parts of 11, and cholera and cattle-disease in parts of 9 districts.
Bengal—(March 19th)		
Chittagong . . .	3·00	Weather cloudy; the rain has done much good to winter crops, prospects of which are good; prices of food-grains steady; general health good, notwithstanding a few cases of cholera.
Dacca	*Nil*	Pulses are being gathered; ploughing for next season's crops continues; *boro* paddy, *cheena*, and *kaon* are thriving; smallpox is still prevalent.
24-Pergunnahs . .	"	There are no crops on the ground; lands are being ploughed; price of common rice stationary; public health generally good; state of river normal.
Moorshedabad . .	"	Weather warm; prospects of crops fair; public health good.
Burdwan . . .	·01	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is nearly finished with a fair outturn; public health good.
Rungpore . . .	*Nil*	Early paddy is being sown in some places; pulses continue to be gathered; cutting of tobacco has commenced; price of rice has been gradually falling; public health good.
Bhagalpore . . .	"	*Rabi* crops are being cut, outturn from 4 to 10 annas is expected; wheat is doing very well in the sudder station; rice is selling at 13 seers 14 chittaks per rupee.
Purneah . . .	"	Early sowings of wheat have generally done well, prospects of later sowings are poor, but a fair outturn is expected; ploughing for early paddy continues; price of common rice is 16 seers per rupee; public health fair.
Patna	"	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is still going on; state of opium good; smallpox prevails in some places in the Behar sub-division, otherwise public health generally good.
Durbhanga . . .	"	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is going on; opium is being extracted; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good.
Hazaribagh . .	"	Weather warm; harvesting of *rabi* crops is progressing; prospects of *mohua* and mango crops are not good; common rice is selling at from 13 to 15 seers per rupee; public health generally good.
Cuttack . . .	·96	Weather cloudy with strong south winds; *dalua* is in ear; ploughing is in progress; price of rice stationary; cholera and smallpox prevail in the interior, otherwise public health good.
Midnapore . . .	·04	Weather seasonable; lands are being tilled; smallpox is prevalent in the Tumlook sub-division and sporadic cases of cholera and cattle-disease are reported from other parts of the district.
Khulna . . .	*Nil*	Weather warm; *aman* paddy has been stored; sugarcane and *boro* paddy are doing well; prices of food-grains stationary; public health satisfactory with the exception of some cases of cholera in the Bagerhat sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Dinagepore . . .	*Nil*	Ploughing operations are going on; public health good; a few cases of cattle-disease are reported.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	"	Want of rain has retarded sowings of early crops and destroyed *cheena*; price of rice stationary; public health good.
Gya	·03	Prospects of *rabi* and paddy crops are generally fair, but they have been slightly damaged by unfavourable weather; public health good.
Chumparun . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good, the former crop is being harvested; prices of food-grains stationary; public health fair.
Shahabad . . .	. . . .	High winds have somewhat damaged opium, but the greater portion of the crop has been gathered, and an average outturn is expected
Mozufferpore . .	. . . .	Collection of opium is nearly completed; some injury from blight is reported.
Sarun . . .	. . . .	Collection of opium is nearly completed; weather favourable; weighment of leaves has commenced.
Monghyr . . .	. . . .	Collection of opium is now completed.
		General Remarks—Slight rain fell in a few districts; ploughing operations for next season's crops are generally going on; harvesting of *rabi* crops still continues; *boro* paddy, *cheena*, and *kaon* are thriving; pressing of sugarcane is going on with good outturn; price of rice is stationary; cholera and smallpox prevail in some districts, otherwise public health is good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Mar. 19th)		
Benares (Mar. 17th)	No rain	Sugarcane being planted; *rabi* being threshed; opium collection in progress; bazars well supplied; prices fluctuating; no sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpur (" 16th)	"	Condition of crops same as last week; opium yield reported good; strong dry west wind during most of the week; prices stationary.
Fyzabad (" 17th)	"	Weather hot; strong westerly wind, *rabi* crops being cut; opium being rapidly collected; prices steady; supplies abundant; general health good.
Lucknow (" 16th)	"	Strong west wind; *rabi* crops being gathered; opium collection going on; market well supplied; prices slightly rising; condition both of men and cattle good.
Rai Barelli (" ")	"	Weather getting hot; *rabi* crops are being cut; markets well stocked prices steady; general health good.
Partabgarh (" 17th)	"	Weather fine; gram and *arhar* nearly ripe; *sawan* being irrigated; average yield of opium; prices stationary; health good.
Allahabad (" ")	"	Harvesting in progress; prospects very good; prices stationary; public health good.
Cawnpore (" 16th)	"	Weather warm; crops ripening and in places being cut; opium collections going on and yield plentiful; prices easy; smallpox continues in one pargana; cattle in good condition.
Banda . (" 18th)	"	Weather clear; reaping in progress; prices stationary; no distress.
Ballia . (" 16th)	"	Westerly wind continues; harvesting and sugarcane-planting in progress; prospects of crops on the whole very good; market well supplied; fodder for cattle ample; health good.
Farakhabad (" 17th)	"	Injury from *girna* not as severe as expected; barley being cut; slight fever in two tahsils.
Sitapur . (" ")	"	West wind has prevailed during the week; the crops are being cut in some places; and a favourable outturn is expected; collecting of poppy drug is progressing.
Bareilly . (" 16th)	"	Crops good; a slight rise in prices; public health good.
Kumaon . (" ")	"	Weather warmer; crops doing well; prices unchanged; general health good; fever decreasing; cattle-disease continues.
Agra . (" 17th)	"	Barley being cut; prices steady; heat increasing fast; health good.
Jhansi . (" ")	"	Weather seasonable; prospects of *rabi* and opium crops good; prices steady; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut . (" 16th)	"	Weather frequently cloudy; crops ripening fast; rust disappeared, prices steady; health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable; harvesting in progress; markets well supplied; general health good.
Punjab—(Mar. 18th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects and health good; prices slightly rising.
Hissar . . .	"	*Rabi* prospects fair; health good; prices stationary.
Umballa . . .	"	*Rabi* crops flourishing; health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	"	Health and prospects good; prices stationary.
Siálkot	"	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore . . .	"	Health and state of crops good; prices almost stationary.
Lahore . . .	"	Health good; wheat crops attacked by *kunji* (rust) and suffering from want of rain; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . . .	Slight rain	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices rising.
Shahpur . . .	*Nil*	Health good; prices stationary.
Mooltan . . .	"	Health and state of crops good; prices slightly rising.
Dera Ismail Khan .	"	Health and prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Peshawar . . .	. . . .	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices of wheat rising, of *bajri* and barley falling, of other grains stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in Rawalpindi district, health and prospects good, except in Lahore district, where wheat crops attacked by *kunji* (rust) and suffering for want of rain; prices slightly rising in Delhi, Mooltan, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar, and stationary elsewhere.
Central Provinces—(March 18th)		
Nagpur . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close; *rabi* harvest completed; smallpox and cattle-disease still prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore . . .	"	Weather cloudy but cool; reaping of *rabi* commenced throughout the district; prospect unchanged; health good; wheat 25 and rice 17 seers per rupee.
Saugor (March 17th)	"	Weather slightly cloudy; crops progressing favourably; health good; prices steady.
Seoni	"	Weather cloudy, *rabi* reaping progressing; wheat suffered in places from *gerva*; smallpox and cattle-disease continue; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad . .	"	Warm nights; weather cool and cloudy; *rabi* harvesting progressing; fever slightly prevalent; wheat 26 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	"	Weather cloudy and close; reaping continues; 6 cases of cholera, 1 death; rice 16, *jowar* 32, and wheat 28 seers per rupee.
Raipur . . .	"	Weather warm and cloudy; *rabi* harvest progressing; cattle-disease decreasing; 46 cases of cholera, 28 deaths in Simga tahsil during last month; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (March 14th)	·52	Weather warm and cloudy; sugarcane sowings in progress; cholera in places; common rice 36 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks—Weather continues cloudy; *rabi* harvesting almost concluded in southern districts, still in progress in northern districts; cholera has broken out in Chattishgarh, and cases of it have occurred in Nimar district.
British Burma—(March 18th)		
Akyab (Mar. 14th)	*Nil*	Slight cholera in 1 township, a little smallpox in Akyab town, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 58 per 100 baskets.
Bassein (" ")	"	Public health good; price of paddy Rs. 78 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon (" ")	"	Public health good; price of paddy Rs 72 to 74 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (" ") (Moulmein).	"	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy (" ")	0·56	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 55 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 3·88 inches.
Pegu (" ")	1·40	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 59 to 65 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 1 70.
Henzada (" ")	*Nil*	Smallpox prevalent in Henzada town; slight in Zalun and Myanoung townships; otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs 56 to 64 per 100 baskets.
Prome (" ")	"	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo (" ")	"	Public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmayo (" ")	"	Smallpox prevalent in town, and also in 2 circles of district, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in 2 circles, otherwise cattle healthy; price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Smallpox prevalent in several districts, but for the most part trifling; a little sporadic cholera also, otherwise public health good; cattle generally healthy; weather very hot.
Assam—(March 18th)		
Gauhati . . .	No rain during the week ending 17th instant.	Weather sultry; days warm and windy; mornings cool; sowing of *aus* commenced; rain wanted; harvesting of sugarcane going on; public health good.
Sylhet . . .	0·26	State of crops good; rain much wanted; cattle disease reported from Habiganj; cholera and smallpox prevailing in some parts of the district.
Cachar . . .	1·42	Weather warm in the day, but cool at night; no crops on the ground; common rice 17¼ seers per rupee; one death from smallpox reported from Lhakhipur; general health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	·51	Weather seasonable; ploughing for *ahu-dhan* still going on; sugarcane being crushed; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 18th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops reported withering in Bangalore and Kolar, but the area concerned is not large; scarcity of water generally becoming more felt; prospects for cattle and rice harvest unfavourable; public health fair; prices rising.
Mercara . . .	"	Paddy threshing completed; Vyshaka crop good; prices of coffee and cardamom still low; prices of food-grains stationary; prospects of season and public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(March 18th)		
Amraoti .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warm; reaping of *rabi* generally continues; prospects good; wheat 22, and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	"	Weather clear and warm; reaping of *rabi* crops still in progress; prospects favourable.
Hyderabad . . .	"	*Rabi* crops continue to be reaped & *tabi* crops prospering; general health good; prices—wheat 14⅓, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 16, yellow *juar* 22, and *tur* 19¼ seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States—(March 18th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather continues warm, sky cloudy; prices steady; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	"	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna	"	Weather cloudy and warm; health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	"	Weather getting warmer; health good; collecting of opium in progress.
Goona . . .	"	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	"	Weather variable; opium and other crops and health good.
Rajputana—(March 18th)		
Abu . . (Mar. 18th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and seasonable.
Sirohi . (" 15th)	"	Tanks dry, wells good; health good; crops being cut; temperature rising.
Marwar . (" 13th)	"	Three months' water in Jodhpur city tanks; health good; *rabi* doing well; weather cloudy; temperature higher.
Harowti . (" 14th)	"	Heat increasing; grain being harvested; some measles in Tonk; otherwise health good.
Jhallawar . (" 13th)	"	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Ajmere . (" 17th)	"	Fever prevalent; few cases of smallpox in Todgarh.
Jeypore . (" ")	"	*Rabi* being harvested; prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . (" ")	"	Weather becoming warm; prospects and health good.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Govt. of India

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 13.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 26th March 1885.

No. 8.—Whereas the Secretary of State for India has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 1, to be, from and after the 1st October 1877, applicable to the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Coorg;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Coorg has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*.

REGULATION No. 1 OF 1885.

A Regulation to amend the Coorg Courts Regulation, 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Coorg Courts Regulation, 1881; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Coorg Courts Regulation, 1885; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal of certain words in section 2 of Regulation II of 1881

2. In section 2 of the Coorg Courts Regulation, 1881, the words "and section 586 of the Code of Civil Procedure" shall be repealed, and section 586 of the said Code shall be revived. II of 1881.

Amendment of section 3 of same Regulation

3. In section 3 of the said Regulation, for the word "four" the word "five" shall be substituted; after the clause "(1) The Court of the Súbahdár" the clause "(2) The Court of the Munsif" shall be inserted; and the present clauses (2), (3) and (4) shall be re-numbered (3), (4) and (5).

Amendment of section 5 of same Regulation.

4. In section 5 of the said Regulation, after the word "Súbahdárs" the words "and Munsifs" shall be added.

Addition to section 5 of same Regulation.

5. To section 5 of the said Regulation, the following shall be added:—

"Every person appointed by the Chief Commissioner to be a Súbahdár or Munsif shall, in the taluq or other local area to which he may from time to time be posted, have the powers of a Court of a Súbahdár or Munsif, as the case may be."

Amendment of sections 6 and 7 of the same Regulation.

6. In sections 6 and 7 of the said Regulation, after the word "Súbahdárs" the word "Munsifs" shall be added.

Substitution of new clauses for clause (c) of section 9 of same Regulation.

7. In section 9 of the said Regulation, for clause (c) the following clauses shall be substituted :—

"(c) The jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all original suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five hundred rupees."

"(d) The jurisdiction of a Súbahdár extends to all original suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed one hundred rupees:

"Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the jurisdiction of any Munsif or Súbahdár to all original suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed, in the case of a Munsif, one thousand, and in the case of a Súbahdár, two hundred, rupees."

Amendment of section 11 of same Regulation.

8. In section 11, clause (b), of the said Regulation, before the words "Assistant Commissioners" the words "Munsifs and" shall be added.

New sections added after section 12 of same Regulation.

9. After section 12 of the said Regulation the following sections shall be added :—

XIV of 1882.

Addition to section 585, Act XIV of 1882.

"12A. To section 585 of the Code of Civil Procedure the following shall be added, namely :—'Provided that in any case in which the decision of the Court of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner passed in appeal reverses or modifies the decree or order of the Court of original jurisdiction, and is not declared by any law for the time being in force to be final, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner may admit a second appeal if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, it is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.'

Amendment of section 586 of Act XIV of 1882.

"12B. In section 586 of the same Code, for the word 'five' the word 'three' shall be substituted; and to the same section the following shall be added, namely :—'Provided that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner may admit a second appeal in such suits when the amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, it is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.'"

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1885.

No. 111.—Mr. C. G. M. Kennedy, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 26th March 1885.

No. 116.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon S. M. Shircore, Civil Surgeon of Moorshedabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 21st instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 26th March 1885.

No. 46.—The Reverend H. O. Moore, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 21st March 1885.

Mr. Moore's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1885.

No. 242.—44-14 *G.*—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 159, dated the 13th instant, for "forenoon" read "afternoon."

METEOROLOGY.

The 24th March 1885.

No. 42—10-8 *Meteo.*—Mr. W. L. Dallas, Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-three days, with effect from the 31st March 1885. This cancels Notification No. 29, dated the 13th instant, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th idem.

C. S. BAYLEY,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Fort William, the 24th March, 1885.

No. 587 *G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. R. Mühry as Consul for Denmark at Akyab.

No. 599 *G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Act XVI of 1874 to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The 25th March, 1885.

No. 609 *G.*—Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy, Indian Medical Service, Officiating Medical Officer, Malwa Bhil Corps, is appointed to be Medical Officer in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 615 *G.*—Surgeon G. J. Ward, Medical Officer, 5th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, is appointed to be on duty connected with the supervision of the sanitary arrangements at Ujjain during the Singhast fair, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 26th March, 1885.

No. 619 *G.*—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Assistant Secretary in the Military Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left in Calcutta.

No. 623 *G.*—The services of Lieutenant P. A. Watson, Officiating Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 24th February 1885.

EXTERNAL.

The 25th March, 1885.

No. 451 *E.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act (Act I of 1879), so far as the same may be applicable, to the districts within the Biluchistan Agency.

No. 453 *E.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the Indian Court Fees Act (Act VII of 1870), so far as the same may be applicable, to the districts within the Biluchistan Agency.

The 26th March, 1885.

No. 455 *E.*—In supersession of Notification No 2778 E. P., dated the 19th December, 1879, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th December, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following Notification :—

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879) and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council, with the assent of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, is pleased (*a*) to direct that, in the administration of civil justice in the district of Quetta, the Code of Civil Procedure shall be taken as a general guide, and (*b*) to make the following arrangements, that is to say :—

(1) The Political Agent for the time being in charge of the district of Quetta shall have power to try all original suits within the said district, whatever be the amount or value of the subject matter; and for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, the Court of the said Political Agent shall be deemed to be the Court of the District Judge.

(2) The Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta, for the time being, shall have power to try all original suits within the said District when the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed ten thousand rupees.

(3) The Munsiff at Quetta (if any), for the time being shall have power to try all original suits within the said District, when the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed three hundred rupees.

(4) The Tahsildar of Quetta, for the time being, shall have power to try all original suits within the said District, when the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed three hundred rupees.

(5) For the purposes of Section 540 of the Code of Civil Procedure—

(I) the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, for the time being shall be the Court authorised to hear appeals from the decisions of the said Munsiff and Tahsildar;

(II) the Court of the Political Agent for the time being shall be deemed to be the Court authorised to hear appeals from the decisions in original suits decided by the said Extra Assistant Commissioner;

(III) the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General, for the time being, shall be deemed to be the Court authorised to hear appeals from the decisions of the said Political Agent.

(6) For all the purposes of the said Code the Agent to the Governor-General shall exercise the powers of a High Court.

The 26th March, 1885.

No. 457 *E.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct (*a*) that in the administration of civil justice in the District of Pishin the Code of Civil Procedure shall be taken as a general guide; and (*b*) to make the following arrangements, that is to say :—

(1) The Political Agent, for the time being, in charge of the District of Pishin shall have power to try all original suits within any part of the said District whatever be the amount or value of the subject matter; and for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, the Court of the said Political Agent shall be deemed to be the Court of the District Judge.

(2) The Tahsildar of Pishin, for the time being, shall have power to try all original suits within the said district when the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed five hundred rupees.

(3) The Munsiff in Pishin (if any), for the time being, shall have power to try all original suits within the said District when the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed three hundred rupees.

(4) For the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure—

(I) the Court of the Political Agent for the time being shall be the court authorised to hear appeals from the decisions of the said Tahsildar and Munsiff;

(II) the Court of the Agent to the Governor General for the time being shall be deemed to be the Court authorised to hear appeals from the decisions of the said Political Agent.

(5) For all the purposes of the said Code the Agent to the Governor-General shall exercise the powers of a High Court.

H. M. DURAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CODES.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1885.

No. 1596.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 86.

Page 41.

Add the following note to this section :—

(*Note.*—The same procedure should be observed in the grant and payment of pensions for service treated as qualifying under this section as is prescribed for pensions payable from general revenues)

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

POSTAGE RATES.

INLAND.

The 27th March 1885.

No. 1547.—In Notification No. 18, dated 28th March 1884, it was ruled that the first-half of an Inland Reply Post-card shall be posted with the second or Reply portion attached to it, and that if this rule is infringed, the first portion of the post-card in question shall be charged on delivery with half an anna.

The Governor General in Council is now pleased to direct that the Notification referred to above shall be rescinded with effect from the 1st of April 1885.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

EXEMPTIONS AND REMISSIONS.

The 27th March 1885.

No. 1550.—Whereas, under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated the 13th November 1880, the Municipality of Pen in the District of Kolaba has paid into the Government treasury a sum of Rupees fifty as composition for the Stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rupees 10,000 which the said Municipality was authorized to borrow and which has been raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures dated the 1st March 1885, *viz.* :—

Nos. 1 to 20 at Rupees 500 each,—Rupees 10,000 :

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from any Stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, or subdivision.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th March, 1885.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 165.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-General C. D. Madden, Medical Staff, appointed to the Bengal Presidency, having reported his arrival at Fort William, to be Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, Bengal, with effect from the 21st March, 1885, *vice* Surgeon-General *Sir* A. D. Home, K.C.B., V.C.

No. 166.—The undermentioned Surgeons, appointed to the Bengal Establishment in G. G O. No. 529 of 1884, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified :—

John Henry Tull Walsh and Harold Hendley,—7th November, 1884.

No. 167.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Infantry.

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining :—

Ku-ban Ali Khan to be Jemadar on probation, *vice* Jemadar Narain Singh, promoted.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 168.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major-General His Royal Highness A. W. P. A. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., &c., Rifle Brigade, Commanding the Meerut Division, (p. a.) for four months, under Art. 822, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the 3rd April, 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Marett, Bengal S. C., Sub-Judge, 1st grade, Officiating District Judge, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Deputy Surgeon-General A. M. Dallas, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, (m. c.) for 182 days, under Art. 814, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

Sub Conductor P. Collins, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 169.—Lieutenant H. Melvill, Bombay S. C., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough, (m. c.) for three months.

No. 170.—Conductor S. Durrell, Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India for seven days, under rule X of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 11th October, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 171.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Fisher, Bombay S.C.,—28th March, 1885.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Joseph Seymour Biscoe,—24th March, 1885.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Francis Macdonald Drury,—26th March, 1885.

Lieutenant Charles John Dennys,—26th March, 1885.

Lieutenant Edward William Dun,—28th March, 1885.

No. 172.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Surgeon-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General Benjamin Simpson, M.D., *vice* Surgeon-General J. M. Cuningham, M.D., whose tour of service is about to expire, with effect from the 29th March, 1885.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade Surgeon John Brake, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General B. Simpson, M.D., promoted, with effect from the 29th March, 1885.

No. 173.—NATIVE ARMY—

12th Bengal Infantry.

Subadar Ramadhar Panday to be Subadar Major, *vice* Subadar-Major Akram Khan, dismissed,—19th February, 1885.

No. 174.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Narathu to be Subadar; Havildar Budha Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from 6th February, 1885, *vice* Subadar Nihal Singh, invalided.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 175.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Military Works Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1885 :—

From Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th grade.

Captain R. V. Phillpotts, R.E.

Captain G. M. Porter, R.E.

Captain H. J. W. Jerome, R.E.

Captain F. Peel, R.E.

Lieutenant H. Appleton, R.E.

G. CHESNEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 23rd March 1885.

No. 87.—Mr. W. Innes is appointed to Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st July 1884, and is placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 88.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from the Presidency, the Assistant Secretary in charge of the Military Department of the Government of India will have charge of that portion of the Government of India, Public Works Department, which is left at the Presidency.

No. 89.—The services of Mr. R. B Buckley, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Civil Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th March 1885.

The 24th March 1885.

No. 90.—Mr. J. S. Partridge, Deputy Examiner, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Major W. I. LeBreton, B.S.C., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 25th March 1885.

No. 91.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions among the Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Leslie, M.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Jan. 1st, 1885	Permanent.
Newton, W. G.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Jewett, T. H.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade	Ditto	Sub. *pro tem.*
Swinnerton, R A. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Ditto	Temporary.
Bolinarayan Borrah	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Ditto	Permanent.
Higgins, A. F.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Feb. 1st, 1885.	
Jewett, T. H.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Ditto.	
Swinnerton, R. A. W.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Feb. 20th, 1885.	

No. 92.—Mr. F. Rawson, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, to that of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

No. 93.—Mr. W. E. Curry, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Indus Valley State Railway.

The 27th March 1885.

No. 94.—Mr. A. G. Harrison, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Imperial State Railway Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Central India, during the absence of Mr. W. Brand on privilege leave, or until further orders.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 13th March 1885.

From the 11th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 4th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

	R	a.	p.
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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

NOTICE.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1885.

No. 503.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 501, dated 6th March 1885, the Christian names of Mr. Powell are George Herbert.

G. C. DEPRÉE, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1885.

No. 12.—Mr. W. McGregor, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is allowed furlough partly in and partly out of India for eighteen months, under Sections 50 and 67 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd September 1884.

This cancels Notification No. 5, dated 3rd October 1884.

The 25th March 1885.

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of February 1885 :—

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Departmental.		
Coimbatore	Madras Presdy.	12 Feb.	Opened.
Hansi	Punjab	2 „	Ditto.
Karur	Madras Presdy.	25 „	Ditto.
Serampore	Bengal	2 „	Ditto.
Solon	Punjab	27 „	Ditto.
	Railways, &c.		
Bisakopi	Assam Ry.	13 Feb.	Opened.
Dum-Duma	Ditto	13 „	Closed.
Harsauli	Rajputana-Malwa Ry.	1 Jan.	Opened.
Machua	Lower Ganges Canal.	13 Feb.	Ditto.
Mahanuddy	Darjeeling-Himalayan Ry.	11 „	Ditto.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 16th March 1885.

No. 696.—Major A. H. S. Neill, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, on return from furlough, assumed charge of the Political Assistancy, Goona, from Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Gerrard, C.B., on the forenoon of the 1st March 1885.

By Order,
D. ROBERTSON, *Captain,*
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 20th March 1885.

No. 649 *G.*—Captain F. G. Alexander, Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 20th of March 1885, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 21st March 1885.

No. 662 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 311 G., dated the 14th of February 1885, Thakur Lachman Singh assumed charge of his duties as Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, on the forenoon of the 12th March 1885.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 18th March 1885.

No. 289.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 222, dated the 28th of February 1885, it is hereby notified that Mr. R. M. Dane, C.S., resumed charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere from Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, on the forenoon of the 4th March 1885.

The 19th March 1885.

No. 293.—The privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 159, dated the 13th February 1885, to Mr. F. L. Reid, Principal of the Government College, and Inspector of Schools, Ajmere, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 14th idem, is commuted to one year's extraordinary leave without allowances, under Section 141 of the Civil Leave Code.

By Order,
W. H. C. WYLLIE,
1st Asst. to the Chief Commr.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1885.

No. 39.—CORRIGENDA.—Omit the words sub. *pro tem.* after Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, from Director General of Railways' Notification No. 28, dated the 4th March 1885, granting furlough to Mr. W. Wiseman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade; and in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 21, dated 12th February 1885, cancelling Mr. J. H. Handley's posting to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, for Notification No. 5 of the 2nd idem, read Notification No. 4 of the 2nd idem.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

TREASURE TROVE.

Notice is hereby given under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that a treasure consisting of Pudia fanams (gold coins) was discovered, in the month of September 1884, in Olavanna Amsam, Calicut Taluk, in the district of Malabar, by Panthanthodyil, Unnikatti of the said Amsam, and that only six fanams, valued at R1-12, have been recovered.

All persons claiming the abovementioned six fanams are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar, at Calicut, on the 1st June 1885, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act.

_____,
for *Collector.*

MALABAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CALICUT,
The 27th January 1885.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th March 1885.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				41,58,181	4	4
Public Deposits at Head Office	87,28,674	1	3	1,83,99,983	0	8
Public Deposits at Branches	96,71,308	15	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,79,36,896	11	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.				5,65,355	1	2
Sundries				12,71,754	5	4
RUPEES				7,23,32,170	6	7

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				52,84,563	0	0
Other authorized Investments				46,67,540	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				94,29,040	11	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				90,37,614	12	7
Bills discounted and purchased				1,72,31,139	11	0
Balances with other Banks				4,92,171	13	11
Bullion				26,250	15	1
Dead Stock				11,64,751	10	2
Stamps				11,282	4	0
Sundries				6,23,479	15	6
				4,79,67,834	13	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,03,61,935	12	1	2,43,64,335	9	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,40,02,399	13	3			
RUPEES				7,23,32,170	6	7

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 26th March 1885.

D. FRASER,
Offg. Chief Acctt.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 50·6.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 22nd day of March 1885.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 13Bde.—1916, Private Joseph McGrath.
Age,—24 years 7 months.
Size,—5 feet 7¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—15th March 1885.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—31st July 1879.

At what Place Enlisted,—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which Born,—Liverpool, Liverpool, Lancaster.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Leave to 5 A.M., 15th March 1885.
Under 3 years' service.

A. A. LEMESURIER, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Liverpool Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 14th Regiment of Hussars, dated at Secunderabad, this 18th day of March 1885.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2144, Private Harry Mitchell.
Age,—21 years 4 months.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—15th March 1885.
Place of Desertion,—Secunderabad.
Date of Enlistment,—5th March 1883.

At what Place Enlisted,—Merthyr, Tydvil.
Parish and County in which Born,—Painswick, Gloucester.
Marks,—Mole, right side of chin
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Undress uniform 14th Hussars.
Waistcoat,— } Undress uniform 14th Hussars.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Undress uniform 14th Hussars.
REMARKS,—
Under 3 years' service.

J. H. KNOX, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 14th Hussars.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 23rd day of March 1885.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No 13Bde.—2237, Private James Quinn.
Age,—22 years 8 months.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—17th March 1885.
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—10th July 1880.

At what Place Enlisted,—Warrington.
Parish and County in which Born,—Widnes, Widnes, Lancaster.
Marks,—Scar on buttock.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers— } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Leave to 2 A.M., 17th March 1885.
Under 5 years' service.

A. A. LEMESURIER, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Liverpool Regt.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED ON		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		General Treasury.	Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1885.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Mar. 16	. . .	. . .	1,78,010	2,840	1,21,84,082	95,62,491
,, 17	1,953	45,351	2,509	2,410	1,21,41,246	95,18,778
,, 18	. . .	41,757	. . .	2,410	1,20,70,246	94,76,168
,, 19	. . .	41,707	. . .	2,410	1,20,24,246	94,33,610
,, 20	1,545	41,377	. . .	3,955	1,19,54,023	93,91,389
,, 21	4,39,068	50,892	2,001	4,41,111	1,19,10,087	93,41,501

R. V. RIDDELL, *Major, R.E.,*
Mint Master.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd March 1885

No. 2413.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first eight*

N. B.—Amounts are converted into

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1884-85.	April 1883 to November 1883.	April 1884 to November 1884.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	22,396,600	10,241,679	9,895,905	...	345,774
II	Opium	8,594,200	6,275,960	5,775,277	...	500,683
III	Salt	6,328,900	4,030,974	4,174,815	143,841	...
IV	Stamps	3,533,000	2,289,061	2,341,467	52,406	...
V	Excise	3,796,900	2,500,229	2,610,479	110,250	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,740,300	1,458,032	1,417,741	...	40,291
VII	Customs	1,289,500	687,761	561,930	...	125,831
VIII	Assessed Taxes	518,100	472,526	463,422	...	9,104
IX	Forest	1,052,000	479,417	445,082	...	34,335
X	Registration	265,600	176,932	191,683	14,751	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	695,900	268,285	255,136	...	13,149
XII	Post Office	1,059,000	666,684	683,998	17,314	...
XIII	Telegraph	547,700	281,814	280,708	...	1,106
XIV	Mint	102,200	44,770	66,188	21,418	...
XV	Law and Justice	617,900	337,692	333,392	...	4,300
XVI	Police	308,800	196,861	200,930	4,069	...
XVII	Marine	205,900	116,967	86,385	...	30,582
XVIII	Education	198,700	129,021	122,624	...	6,397
XIX	Medical	46,100	28,885	30,377	1,492	...
XX	Scientific and other Minor Departments.	75,700	47,456	45,791	...	1,665
XXI	Interest	643,100	397,223	392,187	...	5,036
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	194,200	96,350	91,598	...	4,752
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	53,000	26,962	25,703	...	1,259
XXIV	Miscellaneous	248,300	142,390	164,440	22,050	...
		55,511,600	31,393,931	30,657,258	...	736,673
	Productive Public Works.					
XXV	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	3,716,900	1,929,240	2,299,985	370,745	...
	East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings).	4,850,000	3,338,344	2,705,808	...	632,536
XXVI	Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,613,000	2,815,766	2,684,324	...	131,442
XXVII	Irrigation and Navigation (direct Receipts).	942,600	510,178	611,704	101,526	...
	Unproductive Public Works.					
XXIX	State Railways	196,100	77,243	150,918	73,675	...
XXX	Southern Mahratta Railway	...	...	14,782	14,782	...
XXXI	Irrigation and Navigation	140,700	87,546	83,683	...	3,863
XXXII	Military Works	37,700	25,521	24,201	...	1,320
XXXIII	Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	520,600	277,798	307,435	29,637	...
XXXIV	Army	810,000	512,371	463,493	..	48,878
XXXV	Military Operations in Egypt	...	3,616	...	...	3,616
		70,339,200	40,971,554	40,003,591	...	967,963
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	221,200	190,416	172,451	..	17,965
	GRAND TOTAL	70,560,400	41,161,970	40,176,042	...	985,928

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 26th March 1885.

months of the year 1884-85, as compared with the corresponding period of 1883-84.

Sterling at R10 to the pound sterling.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1884-85.	April 1883 to Nov. 1883.	April 1884 to Nov. 1884.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Interest on Ordinary Debt †	3,798,300	2,658,915	2,709,257	50,342	...
2	Do. on other Obligations	470,300	119,063	192,785	82,722	..
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	220,400	148,879	126,903	...	21,976
4	Assignments and Compensations	1,240,100	579,027	569,903	...	9,124
5	Land Revenue	3,340,100	1,993,370	2,023,491	30,121	...
6	Opium (including cost of production)	2,352,000	1,594,462	2,664,968	1,070,506	...
7	Salt (do. do.)	521,700	307,317	303,792	.	3,525
8	Stamps	85 600	52.470	57,399	4,929	...
9	Excise	98,600	61,650	65,313	3,663	...
10	Provincial Rates	53 000	36,477	71,636	35,159	...
11	Customs	142,000	90,548	92,184	1,636	...
12	Assessed Taxes	13,800	10,208	9,529		679
13	Forests	724,000	349,748	368,661	18,919	...
14	Registration	176,500	113,490	117,968	4,478	...
15	Post Office	1,146,500	741,240	734,815	...	6 425
16	Telegraph	628,700	319,934	330,324	10,390	...
17	Mint	73,400	47,712	47,569	..	143
18	General Administration	1,343,200	863,614	880,736	17,122	...
19	Law and Justice	3,376,700	2,120,572	2,155,321	34,749	...
20	Police	2,793,900	1,755,514	1,805,501	49,987	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	381,000	218,993	212,251		6,747
22	Education	1,237,100	742,653	756,939	14,286	...
23	Ecclesiastical	167,100	103,121	108,468	5,347	...
24	Medical	722,900	459,088	467,862	8,774	...
25	Political	548,200	268,440	396,293	127,853	...
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	428,600	326,099	332,169	6,070	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	675,300	452,927	422,460	...	30,467
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	900	4 3	9,752	9,339	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	783,900	519,078	558,459	39,381	...
30	Stationery and Printing	383,300	233,492	239,968	6,476	...
31	Miscellaneous	268,600	186,376	167,777	...	18,599
32	Famine Relief	...	4,937	3,124	...	1,813
33	Protective Works—Railways	1,138,600	195,713	611,576	415,863	...
34	Do do. Irrigation	310,100	174,274	121,344	...	52,930
35	Reduction of Debt	301,300	...	...	...	...
49	Exchange on transactions with London	3,538,100	2,223,738	1,625,811	...	597,927
	Productive Public Works.	33,483,800	20,064,557	21,362,308	1,297,751	...
36	State Railways (Working Expenses)	2,027,700	1,090,424	1,326,164	235,740	...
	East Indian Railway (Working Expenses)	2,052,500	1,317,937	1,293,596	...	24,341
37	Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision).	530,000	599,938	459,211	..	140,727
38	Irrigation and Navigation (Working Expenses).	562,100	317,763	354,359	36,596	...
39	Charges in respect of Capital— (c) Guaranteed Railways Interest	5,300	9,448	10,015	567	...
	Unproductive Public Works.					
40	State Railways (Capital Account)	166,700	50,814	83,838	33,024	...
41	Do. (Working and Maintenance)	176,700	73,592	102,609	29,017	...
42	Subsidized Railways	66,200	26,137	22,590	...	3,547
	Southern Mahratta Railway	89 500	42,893	87,478	44 585	...
43	Frontier Railways	—73,000	21,290	115,938	94,648	...
44	Irrigation and Navigation	752,200	403,501	397,277	..	6,224
45	Military Works	919,200	561,125	517,730	...	43,395
46	Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	3,882,200	2,352,242	2,118,023	...	234,219
47	Army	12,121,300	7,778,178	7,811,256	33,078	...
48	Military Operations in Egypt	...	42,596	...	..	42,596
		56,762,400	34,752,435	36,062,392	1,309,957	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	13,993,200	9,849,855	10,235,388	385,533	...
		70,755,600	44,602,290	46,297,780	1,695,490	...
	Productive Public Works—Capital Expenditure.					
	In India—					
50	State Railways	1,239,900	971,395	823,297	...	148,098
	East Indian Railway	540,000	162,471	225,365	62,894	...
51	Irrigation and Navigation	948,300	379,022	357,685	...	21,337
52	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	18,591	..	...	18,591
	In England—					
	State Railways	1,012,000	487,867	490,062	2,195	...
	East Indian Railway	...	338,951	277,238	...	61,713
	Eastern Bengal Railway	1,023,700	...	972,680	972,680	...
	Irrigation and Navigation	500	9,467	3,756	..	5,711
		4,764,400	2,367,764	3,150,083	782,319	...
	GRAND TOTAL	75,520,000	46,970,054	49,447,863	2,477,809	..

† Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
45	B 45—51490	1,000	A. Varadarajulu Nayndu, Arni.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

The 16th March 1885.

W. T. PIERCY,

Offg. Asst. Accountant Genl.,

In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1885.

POSTAL CIRCLE, BEHAR.

No. 15032.—Mr. J. Hogan is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, Purneah Division.

The 23rd March 1885.

EXCHANGE OF PARCELS WITH VICTORIA.

From the 1st April 1885, parcels may be exchanged between India and the Colony of Victoria (Australia).

2. The conditions governing the limits of size and weight, the contents, and the rates of postage of parcels sent from India to Victoria, will be the same as those laid down in Section IV of the *Postal Guide* for parcels sent from India to the United Kingdom.

3. Parcels sent from India to Victoria may not exceed £50 in value.

4. Each parcel should be accompanied by a declaration of its contents and their value, in the prescribed form.

5. Prepayment of postage on parcels despatched from India will ensure the free conveyance of the parcels only to such places in Victoria as are accessible by rail or coach ; and any charges incurred for the further transmission of parcels to places not so accessible will be recovered from the addressees in Victoria.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 24th March 1885.

Bordello, Madame.
Camilari, Constantino Riga
Carnell, Norman.
Damate, Michael.
Erskine, Mrs.
Hardinge & Co.
Holmes, Mr. (photographer.)
Jack, Mrs. E.
LeTourneaux, B.
Levidis, Dimitri.
Lightbourn, Alonza.
Lloyd, E. H.
Molk, J.
Molloy, Mackintosh & Dallas, Messrs.
Moore, Lieut.-Col. Chas. Alfred.
Peck, E. W.
Ponticoshu, Marcus.
Pratt, C. H.
Prescott, H. E.
Schloch, Elisa.
Scott, David (C.E.)
Siamotti & Co.
Smart & Co., E.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alexander, D. D.
Beech, R.
Beresford, Fred.
Bowen, Thomas H.
Brior, Sarah.
Buckley, G.
Burke, Sir Henry.
Burke, Miss A. L.
Campbell, M. D.
Caolpoors, Mr.
Carlisle, J. T.
Case, Mrs. S. F.
Charlesworth, J. H.
Cohen, Elias A.
C. B. M.
C. J. G.
D'Cruze, Arthur.
Duffy, E.
Dyce, H. M.
D. W.
Earl of Norbury.
Edwards, Rev. Bomboy.
Farstermann, T.
Fisher, Frederick.
Grün, Otto.
Hall, T. L.
Heberlet, A. F.
Hillary, W.
Huhne, John.
Hunt, T.
Isaac, Mr.
Jonnsin, T.
Koller, Oskar.
Lancez, Mrs. W.
Latham, Thomas.
Long, J. S.
Luzzatti, Angelo.
Matson, E.
Meyer, A.
Mills, Fredric.
Miraglia, Guiseppe.
"Naini."
O. B.
Pate, Fred.
Perkins, J. D.
Peters, L. C.
Petley, W. A.
Power, Mrs. M.
Purley, J. L.
Radwell, Chas. H.
Regnanel, E.
Rendell, O.
Richardson, George.
Richardson, H.
Richmond, J. H.
Rollo, Miss Ida.
Ross, Chas. Henderson.
Rubelg, Monsr. C.
Scheuman, C. M.
Scott, Mrs. R. H. S.
Schwartze, C. E. B.
Smith, T. R.
Taunton, W. P.
Tod, John.
Trafford, H. R.
Valmberg, Israel.
Veres Chaguine, Mr.
Waller, R. B.
Weintraub, Nathan.
Wilkes, Dr.
Wood & Co., R.
Zillhardt, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Gibbon, J.
Gordon, C. B. P.
Kirby, T.
Moffat, Gl. A. K.
Patterson, C. F. V.
Reakes, Capt. A.
Young, T. J.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 23rd March 1885.

Chowdhari, N. G.
Geoghegam, T. P.
Ghose, J. N.
Horden, Major R.
John, Mrs. C.
Laudale, J.
Madon Mohon Loll.
Mutteh, J. N.
Owen, J.
Rattery, N.
Roy, R. C.
Ryan, George G.
Surbuggo, J. N.
Todd, C. F.
Vaz, G.
Walker, Lieut. P. G.

A. P. GHOSAL,

Postmaster, Barrackpore.

The 28th March 1885.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following Mail Despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during April 1885 :—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
4th April 1885	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
14th April 1885	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
14th April 1885*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
14th April 1885*	By Star Line private vessel.
18th April 1885	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
24th April 1885	By French Steamer.
28th April 1885	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
28th April 1885*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s private vessel.
29th April 1885	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French steamer is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (prepayment optional).

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Per Steamer.
	1885	
Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney . .	28th March	Private Str. *Bucephalus.*
Madras and Ceylon	4th April	P. & O. Str. *Murzapore.*
Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Australian Colonies	31st March	From Bombay.
Foreign Mails *viâ* Bombay . .	31st "	From Bombay.*
Do Book Post and Pattern Packets	30th "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	1st April	Str. *Kilwa.*
Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway, and Rangoon	1st "	Str. *Calcutta.*

* Also for Cape Colonies through United Kingdom, can be forwarded

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour, foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master.

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At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., or at Messrs. Brown & Co., at the prices specified below:—

	R	a.	p.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts . .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts . .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts . .	8	0	0
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts . .	8	0	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates	2	8	0
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates	1	8	0
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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates	1	8	0
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Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colors) . . .	0	8	0
Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to the inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colors)	3	0	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1879, corrected and reduced . .	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1880, corrected and reduced . . .	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1881, corrected and reduced . . .	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1882, corrected and reduced . . .	2	8	0
Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for 1883, corrected and reduced . . .	2	8	0
The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part I [Instructions to Observers]	3	0	0
The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part II [The Meteorology of India]	5	0	0
Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India .	2	0	0

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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Orders and subscriptions for 1885 should be at once remitted.

NOTICE.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, AND THE PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

Shareholders of the late Punjab Bank, Limited, will, on application, on or before 31st July next, receive from the Official Liquidators, at their Office, in Lahore, the Final Report and Dividend of 3⅜ per cent. Unclaimed sums will, by order, be paid into Court on 1st August 1885.

A. M. KER, *Agent, Lahore,*
For the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.,
Official Liquidators,
The Punjab Bank, Ld., in Liquidation.

LAHORE,
The 31st January 1885.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 124996 and 124997, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Hiralal Tribhuvandas, and last endorsed to Jose Joao Maria Moniz, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

JOSE JOAO MARIA MONIZ,
Daman.

The Gazette of India.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March, 1885, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1885.

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SCHEDULE III.—LIMITATION.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Secs. 1-3.)

An Act to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the Law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to the law of Landlord and Tenant within the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.

Commencement.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Local extent.

(*3*) It shall extend by its own operation to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the Town of Calcutta, the Division of Orissa, and the Scheduled Districts specified in the third Part of the First Schedule of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; and the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend the whole or any portion of this Act to the Division of Orissa or any part thereof.

XIV of 1874.

Repeal.

2. (*1*) The enactments specified in Schedule I hereto annexed are repealed in the territories to which this Act extends by its own operation.

(*2*) When this Act is extended to the Division of Orissa or any part thereof, such of those enactments as are in force in that Division or part, or, where a portion only of this Act is so extended, so much of them as is inconsistent with that portion, shall be repealed in that Division or part.

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

(*4*) The repeal of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any right, privilege, matter or thing not in force or existing at the commencement of this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

(*1*) "Estate" means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district, and includes Government khás maháls and revenue-free lands not entered in any register.

(*2*) "Proprietor" means a person owning, whether in trust or for his own benefit, an estate or a part of an estate.

(*3*) "Tenant" means a person who holds land under another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that person.

(*4*) "Landlord" means a person immediately under whom a tenant holds, and includes the Government.

(*5*) "Rent" means whatever is lawfully payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by the tenant:

In sections 53 to 68, both inclusive, sections 72 to 75, both inclusive, Chapter XII and Schedule III of this Act, "rent" includes also money recoverable under any enactment for the time being in force as if it was rent.

(*6*) "Pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery."

(*7*) "Tenure" means the interest of a tenure-holder or an under-tenure-holder.

(*8*) "Permanent tenure" means a tenure which is heritable and which is not held for a limited time.

(*9*) "Holding" means a parcel or parcels of land held by a raiyat and forming the subject of a separate tenancy.

(*10*) "Village" means an area included in a village map of the revenue-survey within the same exterior boundary, or, where no such maps have been prepared, such area as any officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may determine after local inquiry held on such notice as the Local Government considers sufficient for giving information to all persons interested.

(*11*) "Agricultural year" means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysák, where the Faslí or Amlí year

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(Chapter II.—Classes of Tenants.—Secs. 4-5.)

(Chapter III.—Tenure-holders.—Secs. 6-7.)

prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Asin, and, where any other year prevails for agricultural purposes, that year.

(*12*) "Permanent Settlement" means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, made in the year 1793.

(*13*) "Succession" includes both intestate and testamentary succession.

(*14*) "Signed" includes "marked" when the person making the mark is unable to write his name; it also includes "stamped" with the name of the person referred to.

(*15*) "Prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

(*16*) "Collector" means the Collector of a district or any other officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge any of the functions of a Collector under this Act.

(*17*) "Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act includes any officer whom the Local Government may appoint by name or by virtue of his office to discharge any of the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

(*18*) "Registered" means registered under any Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSES OF TENANTS.

Classes of tenants.

4. There shall be, for the purposes of this Act, the following classes of tenants, (namely) :—

(1) tenure-holders, including under-tenure-holders,

(2) raiyats, and

(3) under-raiyats, that is to say, tenants holding whether immediately or mediately under raiyats;

and the following classes of raiyats, (namely) :—

(*a*) raiyats holding at fixed rates, which expression means raiyats holding either at a rent fixed in perpetuity or at a rate of rent fixed in perpetuity,

(*b*) occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats having a right of occupancy in the land held by them, and

(*c*) non-occupancy-raiyats, that is to say, raiyats not having such a right of occupancy.

Meaning of "tenure-holder" and "raiyat".

5. (*1*) "Tenure-holder" means primarily a person who has acquired from a proprietor or from another tenure-holder a right to hold land for the purpose of collecting rents or bringing it under cultivation by establishing tenants on it, and includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right.

(*2*) "Raiyat" means primarily a person who has acquired a right to hold land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself, or by members of his family, or by hired servants, or with the aid of partners, and includes also the successors in interest of persons who have acquired such a right.

Explanation.—Where a tenant of land has the right to bring it under cultivation, he shall be deemed to have acquired a right to hold it for the purpose of cultivation notwithstanding that he uses it for the purpose of gathering the produce of it or of grazing cattle on it.

(*3*) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat unless he holds land either immediately under a proprietor or immediately under a tenure-holder.

(*4*) In determining whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat, the Court shall have regard to—

(*a*) local custom; and

(*b*) the purpose for which the right of tenancy was originally acquired.

(*5*) Where the area held by a tenant exceeds one hundred standard bighás, the tenant shall be presumed to be a tenure-holder until the contrary is shewn.

CHAPTER III.

TENURE-HOLDERS.

Enhancement of rent.

Tenure held since Permanent Settlement liable to enhancement only in certain cases.

6. Where a tenure has been held from the time of the Permanent Settlement, its rent shall not be liable to enhancement except on proof— *Enhancement of rent.*

(*a*) that the landlord under whom it is held is entitled to enhance the rent thereof either by local custom or by the conditions under which the tenure is held, or

(*b*) that the tenure-holder, by receiving reductions of his rent, otherwise than on account of a diminution of the area of the tenure, has subjected himself to the payment of the increase demanded, and that the lands are capable of affording it.

Limits of enhancement of rent of tenures.

7. (*1*) Where the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity.

(*2*) Where no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the Court thinks fair and equitable.

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Enhancement of rent.

(3) In determining what is fair and equitable, the Court shall not leave to the tenure-holder as profit less than ten per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting them, and shall have regard to—

(*a*) the circumstances under which the tenure was created, for instance, whether the land comprised in the tenure, or a great portion of it, was first brought under cultivation by the agency or at the expense of the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest, whether any fine or premium was paid on the creation of the tenure, and whether the tenure was originally created at a specially low rent for the purpose of reclamation; and

(*b*) the improvements, if any, made by the tenure-holder or his predecessors in interest.

(4) If the tenure-holder himself occupies any portion of the land included in the area of his tenure, or has made a grant of any portion of the land either rent-free or at a beneficial rent, a fair and equitable rent shall be calculated for that portion and included in the gross rents aforesaid.

Power to order gradual enhancement.

8. The Court may, if it thinks that an immediate increase of rent would produce hardship, direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase yearly by degrees, for any number of years not exceeding five, until the limit of the enhancement allowed has been reached.

Rent once enhanced may not be altered for fifteen years.

9. When the rent of a tenure-holder has been enhanced by the Court or by contract, it shall not be again enhanced by the Court during the fifteen years next following the date on which it has been so enhanced.

Other incidents of tenures.

Other incidents of tenures.

Permanent tenure-holder not liable to ejectment.

10. A holder of a permanent tenure shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected:

Provided that where the contract is made after the commencement of this Act, the condition is consistent with the provisions of this Act.

Transfer and transmission of permanent tenure.

11. Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

Other incidents of tenures.

Voluntary transfer of permanent tenure.

12. (1) A transfer of a permanent tenure by sale, gift or mortgage (other than a transfer by sale in execution of a decree or by summary sale under any law relating to patni or other tenures) can be made only by a registered instrument.

(2) A registering officer shall not register any instrument purporting or operating to transfer by sale, gift or mortgage a permanent tenure unless there is paid to him, in addition to any fees payable under the Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents, a process-fee of the prescribed amount and a fee (hereinafter called "the landlord's fee") of the following amount, namely:—

(*a*) when rent is payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two per centum on the annual rent of the tenure: provided that no such fee shall be less than one rupee or more than one hundred rupees; and

(*b*) when rent is not payable in respect of the tenure, a fee of two rupees.

(3) When the registration of any such instrument is complete, the registering officer shall send to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the transfer and registration in the prescribed form, and the Collector shall cause the fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Transfer of permanent tenure by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent.

13. (1) When a permanent tenure is sold in execution of a decree other than a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall, before confirming the sale under section 312 of the Code of Civil Procedure, require the purchaser to pay into Court the landlord's fee prescribed by the last foregoing section and such further fee for service of notice of the sale on the landlord as may be prescribed. XIV of 1882.

(2) When the sale has been confirmed, the Court shall send to the Collector the landlord's fee and a notice of the sale in the prescribed form, and the Collector shall cause the fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Transfer of permanent tenure by sale in execution of decree for rent.

14. When a permanent tenure is transferred by sale in execution of a decree for arrears of rent due in respect thereof, the Court shall send to the Collector a notice of the sale in the prescribed form.

Succession to permanent tenure.

15. When a succession to a permanent tenure takes place, the person succeeding shall give notice of the succession to the Collector in the prescribed form, and shall pay to the Collector the prescribed fee for the service of the notice on the landlord and the landlord's fee

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(Chapter IV.—Raiyats holding at fixed rates.—Secs 16-20.)

(Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 21-32.)

Other incidents of tenures

prescribed by section 12, and the Collector shall cause the landlord's fee to be paid to, and the notice to be served on, the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Bar to recovery of rent pending notice of succession.

16. A person becoming entitled to a permanent tenure by succession shall not be entitled to recover by suit, distraint or other proceeding any rent payable to him as the holder of the tenure, until the Collector has received the notice and fees referred to in the last foregoing section.

Transfer of, and succession to, share in permanent tenure.

17. Subject to the provisions of section 88, the foregoing sections shall apply to the transfer of, or succession to, a share in a permanent tenure.

CHAPTER IV.

RAIYATS HOLDING AT FIXED RATES.

Incidents of holding at fixed rates.

18. A raiyat holding at a rent, or rate of rent, fixed in perpetuity—

(*a*) shall be subject to the same provisions with respect to the transfer of, and succession to, his holding as the holder of a permanent tenure, and

(*b*) shall not be ejected by his landlord except on the ground that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

CHAPTER V.

OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

General.

General

Continuance of existing occupancy-rights.

19 Every raiyat who immediately before the commencement of this Act has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land shall, when this Act comes into force, have a right of occupancy in that land.

Definition of "settled raiyat".

20. (*1*) Every person who for a period of twelve years, whether wholly or partly before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held as a raiyat land situate in any village, whether under a lease or otherwise, shall be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled raiyat of that village.

(*2*) A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have continuously held land in a village notwithstanding that the particular land held by him has been different at different times.

General.

(*3*) A person shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have held as a raiyat any land held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

(*4*) Land held by two or more co-sharers as a raiyatí holding shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have been held as a raiyat by each such co-sharer.

(*5*) A person shall continue to be a settled raiyat of a village as long as he holds any land as a raiyat in that village and for one year thereafter.

(*6*) If a raiyat recovers possession of land under section 87, he shall be deemed to have continued to be a settled raiyat notwithstanding his having been out of possession more than a year.

(*7*) If, in any proceeding under this Act, it is proved or admitted that a person holds any land as a raiyat, it shall, as between him and the landlord under whom he holds the land, be presumed for the purposes of this section, until the contrary is proved or admitted, that he has for twelve years continuously held that land or some part of it as a raiyat.

Settled raiyats to have occupancy-rights.

21. (*1*) Every person who is a settled raiyat of a village within the meaning of the last foregoing section shall have a right of occupancy in all land for the time being held by him as a raiyat in that village.

(*2*) Every person who, being a settled raiyat of a village within the meaning of the last foregoing section, held land as a raiyat in that village at any time between the second day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have acquired a right of occupancy in that land under the law then in force; but nothing in this sub-section shall affect any decree or order passed by a Court before the commencement of this Act.

Effect of acquisition of occupancy-right by landlord

22. (*1*) When the immediate landlord of an occupancy-holding is a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, and the entire interests of the landlord and the raiyat in the holding become united in the same person by transfer, succession or otherwise, the occupancy-right shall cease to exist; but nothing in this sub-section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

(*2*) If the occupancy-right in land is transferred to a person jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, it shall cease to exist; but nothing in this sub-section shall prejudicially affect the rights of any third person.

(*3*) A person holding land as an ijárádár or farmer of rents shall not, while so holding, acquire a right of occupancy in any land comprised in his ijárá or farm.

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(*Chapter V.—Occupancy-raiyats.—Secs. 23-30.*)

General.

Explanation.—A person having a right of occupancy in land does not lose it by subsequently becoming jointly interested in the land as proprietor or permanent tenure-holder, or by subsequently holding the land in ijárá or farm.

Incidents of occupancy-right.

Incidents of occupancy-right.

Rights of raiyat in respect of use of land.

23. When a raiyat has a right of occupancy in respect of any land, he may use the land in any manner which does not materially impair the value of the land or render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy; but shall not be entitled to cut down trees in contravention of any local custom.

Obligation of raiyat to pay rent.

24. An occupancy-raiyat shall pay rent for his holding at fair and equitable rates.

Protection from eviction except on specified grounds.

25. An occupancy-raiyat shall not be ejected by his landlord from his holding, except in execution of a decree for ejectment passed on the ground—

(*a*) that he has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*b*) that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

Devolution of occupancy-right on death.

26. If a raiyat dies intestate in respect of a right of occupancy, it shall, subject to any custom to the contrary, descend in the same manner as other immoveable property: provided that, in any case in which under the law of inheritance to which the raiyat is subject his other property goes to the Crown, his right of occupancy shall be extinguished.

Enhancement of rent.

Enhancement of rent.

Presumption as to fair and equitable rent.

27. The rent for the time being payable by an occupancy-raiyat shall be presumed to be fair and equitable until the contrary is proved.

Restriction on enhancement of money-rents.

28. Where an occupancy-raiyat pays his rent in money, his rent shall not be enhanced except as provided by this Act.

Enhancement of rent by contract.

29. The money-rent of an occupancy-raiyat may be enhanced by contract, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) the contract must be in writing and registered;

(*b*) the rent must not be enhanced so as to exceed by more than two annas in the rupee the rent previously payable by the raiyat;

(*c*) the rent fixed by the contract shall not be liable to enhancement during a term of fifteen years from the date of the contract;

Enhancement of rent.

Provided as follows—

(i) Nothing in clause (*a*) shall prevent a landlord from recovering rent at the rate at which it has been actually paid for a continuous period of not less than three years immediately preceding the period for which the rent is claimed.

(ii) Nothing in clause (*b*) shall apply to a contract by which a raiyat binds himself to pay an enhanced rent in consideration of an improvement which has been or is to be effected in respect of the holding by, or at the expense of, his landlord, and to the benefit of which the raiyat is not otherwise entitled; but an enhanced rent fixed by such a contract shall be payable only when the improvement has been effected, and, except when the raiyat is chargeable with default in respect of the improvement, only so long as the improvement exists and substantially produces its estimated effect in respect of the holding.

(iii) When a raiyat has held his land at a specially low rate of rent in consideration of cultivating a particular crop for the convenience of the landlord, nothing in clause (*b*) shall prevent the raiyat from agreeing, in consideration of his being released from the obligation of cultivating that crop, to pay such rent as he may deem fair and equitable.

Enhancement of rent by suit.

30. The landlord of a holding held at a money-rent by an occupancy-raiyat may, subject to the provisions of this Act, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, (namely):—

(*a*) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate paid by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the same village, and that there is no sufficient reason for his holding at so low a rate;

(*b*) that there has been a rise in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent;

(*c*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by an improvement effected by, or at the expense of, the landlord during the currency of the present rent;

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Enhancement of rent.

(*d*) that the productive powers of the land held by the raiyat have been increased by fluvial action.

Explanation.—"Fluvial action" includes a change in the course of a river rendering irrigation from the river practicable when it was not previously practicable.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of prevailing rate.

31. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground that the rate of rent paid is below the prevailing rate—

(*a*) in determining what is the prevailing rate the Court shall have regard to the rates generally paid during a period of not less than three years before the institution of the suit, and shall not decree an enhancement unless there is a substantial difference between the rate paid by the raiyat and the prevailing rate found by the Court;

(*b*) if in the opinion of the Court the prevailing rate of rent cannot be satisfactorily ascertained without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize in that behalf by rules made under section 392 of the said Code;

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(*c*) in determining under this section the rate of rent payable by a raiyat his caste shall not be taken into consideration, unless it is proved that by local custom caste is taken into account in determining the rate; and whenever it is found that by local custom any description of raiyats hold land at favourable rates of rent, the rate shall be determined in accordance with that custom;

(*d*) in ascertaining the prevailing rate of rent the amount of any enhancement authorized on account of a landlord's improvement shall not be taken into consideration.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of rise in prices.

32. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a rise in prices—

(*a*) the Court shall compare the average prices during the decennial period immediately preceding the institution of the suit with the average prices during such other decennial period as it may appear equitable and practicable to take for comparison;

(*b*) the enhanced rent shall bear to the previous rent the same proportion as the average prices during the last decennial period bear to the average prices during the previous decennial period taken for purposes of comparison: provided that, in calculating this proportion, the average prices during the later period shall be reduced by one-third of their excess over the average prices during the earlier period;

Enhancement of rent.

(*c*) if in the opinion of the Court it is not practicable to take the decennial periods prescribed in clause (*a*), the Court may, in its discretion, substitute any shorter periods therefor.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of landlord's improvement.

33. (*1*) Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of a landlord's improvement—

(*a*) the Court shall not grant an enhancement unless the improvement has been registered in accordance with this Act;

(*b*) in determining the amount of enhancement the Court shall have regard to—

(i) the increase in the productive powers of the land caused or likely to be caused by the improvement,

(ii) the cost of the improvement,

(iii) the cost of the cultivation required for utilizing the improvement, and

(iv) the existing rent and the ability of the land to bear a higher rent.

(*2*) A decree under this section shall, on the application of the tenant or his successor in interest, be subject to re-consideration in the event of the improvement not producing or ceasing to produce the estimated effect.

Rules as to enhancement on ground of increase in productive powers due to fluvial action.

34. Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of an increase in productive powers due to fluvial action—

(*a*) the Court shall not take into account any increase which is merely temporary or casual;

(*b*) the Court may enhance the rent to such an amount as it may deem fair and equitable, but not so as to give the landlord more than one-half of the value of the net increase in the produce of the land.

Enhancement by suit to be fair and equitable.

35. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, the Court shall not in any case decree any enhancement which is under the circumstances of the case unfair or inequitable.

Power to order progressive enhancement.

36. If the Court passing a decree for enhancement considers that the immediate enforcement of the decree in its full extent will be attended with hardship to the raiyat, it may direct that the enhancement shall be gradual; that is to say, that the rent shall increase

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Enhancement of rent.

yearly by degrees for any number of years not exceeding five until the limit of the enhancement decreed has been reached.

Limitation of right to bring successive enhancement suits.

37. (*1*) A suit instituted for the enhancement of the rent of a holding on the ground that the rate of rent paid is below the prevailing rate, or on the ground of a rise in prices, shall not be entertained if within the fifteen years next preceding its institution the rent of the holding has been enhanced by a contract made after the second day of March, 1883, or if within the said period of fifteen years the rent has been commuted under section 40, or a decree has been passed under this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act enhancing the rent on either of the grounds aforesaid or on any ground corresponding thereto or dismissing the suit on the merits.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

Reduction of rent.

Reduction of rent.

38. (*1*) An occupancy-raiyat holding at a money-rent may institute a suit for the reduction of his rent on the following grounds, and, except as hereinafter provided in the case of a diminution of the area of the holding, not otherwise, (namely) :—

(*a*) on the ground that the soil of the holding has without the fault of the raiyat become permanently deteriorated by a deposit of sand or other specific cause, sudden or gradual, or

(*b*) on the ground that there has been a fall, not due to a temporary cause, in the average local prices of staple food-crops during the currency of the present rent.

(*2*) In any suit instituted under this section, the Court may direct such reduction of the rent as it thinks fair and equitable.

Price-lists.

Price-lists of staple food-crops.

39. (*1*) The Collector of every district shall prepare, monthly, or at shorter intervals, periodical lists of the market-prices of staple food-crops grown in such local areas as the Local Government may from time to time direct, and shall submit them to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*2*) The Collector may, if so directed by the Local Government, prepare for any local area like price-lists relating to such past times as the Local Government thinks fit, and shall submit the lists so prepared to the Board of Revenue for approval or revision.

(*3*) The Collector shall, one month before submitting a price-list to the Board of Revenue under this section, publish it in the prescribed manner within the local area to which it relates, and if any landlord or tenant of land within the local area, within the said period of one month, presents to him in writing any objection to the list, he shall submit the same to the Board of Revenue with the list.

(*4*) The price-lists shall, when approved or revised by the Board of Revenue, be published in the official Gazette; and any manifest error in any such list discovered after its publication may be corrected by the Collector with the sanction of the Board of Revenue.

(*5*) The Local Government shall cause to be compiled from the periodical lists prepared under this section lists of the average prices prevailing throughout each year, and shall cause them to be published annually in the official Gazette.

(*6*) In any proceedings under this chapter for an enhancement or reduction of rent on the ground of a rise or fall in prices, the Court shall refer to the lists published under this section, and shall presume that the prices shown in the lists prepared for any year subsequent to the passing of this Act are correct, unless and until it is proved that they are incorrect.

(*7*) The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, shall make rules for determining what are to be deemed staple food-crops in any local area and for the guidance of officers preparing price-lists under this section.

Commutation.

Commutation of rent payable in kind.

40. (*1*) Where an occupancy-raiyat pays for a holding rent in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, or at rates varying with the crop, or partly in one of those ways and partly in another, either the raiyat or his landlord may apply to have the rent commuted to a money-rent.

(*2*) The application may be made to the Collector or Sub-divisional Officer, or to an officer making a settlement of rents under Chapter X, or to any other officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government.

(*3*) On the receipt of the application the officer may determine the sum to be paid as money-rent, and may order that the raiyat shall, in lieu of paying his rent in kind, or otherwise as aforesaid, pay the sum so determined.

(*4*) In making the determination the officer shall have regard to—

(*a*) the average money-rent payable by occupancy-raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity;

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Commutation.

(*b*) the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding ten years or during any shorter period for which evidence may be available; and

(*c*) the charges incurred by the landlord in respect of irrigation under the system of rent in kind, and the arrangements made on commutation for continuing those charges.

(*5*) The order shall be in writing, shall state the grounds on which it is made, and the time from which it is to take effect, and shall be subject to appeal in like manner as if it were an order made in an ordinary revenue proceeding.

(*6*) If the application is opposed, the officer shall consider whether under all the circumstances of the case it is reasonable to grant it, and shall grant or refuse it accordingly. If he refuses it, he shall record in writing the reasons for the refusal.

CHAPTER VI.

NON-OCCUPANCY-RAIYATS.

Application of chapter.

41. This chapter shall apply to raiyats not having a right of occupancy, who are in this Act referred to as non-occupancy-raiyats.

Initial rent of non-occupancy-raiyat.

42. When a non-occupancy-raiyat is admitted to the occupation of land, he shall become liable to pay such rent as may be agreed on between himself and his landlord at the time of his admission.

Conditions of enhancement of rent.

43. The rent of a non-occupancy-raiyat shall not be enhanced except by registered agreement or by agreement under section 46:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent a landlord from recovering rent at the rate at which it has been actually paid for a continuous period of not less than three years immediately preceding the period for which the rent is claimed.

Grounds on which non-occupancy-raiyat may be ejected.

44. A non-occupancy-raiyat shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be liable to ejectment on one or more of the following grounds, and not otherwise (namely):—

(*a*) on the ground that he has failed to pay an arrear of rent;

(*b*) on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with this Act and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between himself and his landlord, liable to be ejected;

(*c*) where he has been admitted to occupation of the land under a registered lease, on the ground that the term of the lease has expired;

(*d*) on the ground that he has refused to agree to pay a fair and equitable rent determined under section 46, or that the term for which he is entitled to hold at such a rent has expired.

Conditions of ejectment on ground of expiration of lease.

45. A suit for ejectment on the ground of the expiration of the term of a lease shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless notice to quit has been served on the raiyat not less than six months before the expiration of the term, and shall not be instituted after six months from the expiration of the term.

Conditions of ejectment on ground of refusal to agree to enhancement.

46. (*1*) A suit for ejectment on the ground of refusal to agree to an enhancement of rent shall not be instituted against a non-occupancy-raiyat unless the landlord has tendered to the raiyat an agreement to pay the enhanced rent, and the raiyat has within three months before the institution of the suit refused to execute the agreement.

(*2*) A landlord desiring to tender an agreement to a raiyat under this section may file it in the office of such Court or officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf for service on the raiyat. The Court or officer shall forthwith cause it to be served on the raiyat in the prescribed manner, and when it has been so served it shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to have been tendered.

(*3*) If a raiyat on whom an agreement has been served under sub-section (*2*) executes it, and within one month from the date of service files it in the office from which it issued, it shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following.

(*4*) When an agreement has been executed and filed by a raiyat under sub-section (*3*), the Court or officer in whose office it is so filed shall forthwith cause a notice of its being so executed and filed to be served on the landlord in the prescribed manner.

(*5*) If the raiyat does not execute the agreement and file it under sub-section (*3*), he shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have refused to execute it.

(*6*) If a raiyat refuses to execute an agreement tendered to him under this section, and the landlord thereupon institutes a suit to eject him, the Court shall determine what rent is fair and equitable for the holding.

(*7*) If the raiyat agrees to pay the rent so determined, he shall be entitled to remain in occupation of his holding at that rent for a term of five years from the date of the agreement, but on the expiration of that term shall be liable to ejectment under the conditions mentioned in the last foregoing section, unless he has acquired a right of occupancy.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter VII.—Under-raiyats.—Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 47—52.)

(8) If the raiyat does not agree to pay the rent so determined, the Court shall pass a decree for ejectment.

(9) In determining what rent is fair and equitable, the Court shall have regard to the rents generally paid by raiyats for land of a similar description and with like advantages in the same village.

(10) A decree for ejectment passed under this section shall take effect from the end of the agricultural year in which it is passed.

Explanation of "admitted to occupation."

47. Where a raiyat has been in occupation of land and a lease is executed with a view to a continuance of his occupation, he is not to be deemed to be admitted to occupation by that lease for the purposes of this chapter, notwithstanding that the lease may purport to admit him to occupation.

CHAPTER VII.

UNDER-RAIYATS.

Limit of rent recoverable from under-raiyats.

48. The landlord of an under-raiyat holding at a money-rent shall not be entitled to recover rent exceeding the rent which he himself pays by more than the following percentage of the same, (namely):—

(a) when the rent payable by the under-raiyat is payable under a registered lease or agreement—fifty per cent.; and

(b) in any other case—twenty-five per cent.

Restriction on ejectment of under-raiyats.

49. An under-raiyat shall not be liable to be ejected by his landlord, except—

(a) on the expiration of the term of a written lease;

(b) when holding otherwise than under a written lease, at the end of the agricultural year next following the year in which a notice to quit is served upon him by his landlord.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO RENT.

Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.

Rules and presumptions as to fixity of rent.

50. (1) Where a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, the rent or rate of rent shall not be liable to be increased except on the ground of an alteration in the area of the tenure or holding.

Rules and presumptions as to amount of rent.

(2) If it is proved in any suit or other proceeding under this Act that either a tenure-holder or raiyat and his predecessors in interest have held at a rent or rate of rent which has not been changed during the twenty years immediately before the institution of the suit or proceeding, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that they have held at that rent or rate of rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement:

Provided that if it is required by or under any enactment that in any local area tenancies, or any classes of tenancies, at fixed rents or rates of rent shall be registered as such on, or before, a date specified by or under the enactment, the foregoing presumption shall not after that date apply to any tenancy or, as the case may be, to any tenancy of that class in that local area unless the tenancy has been so registered.

(3) The operation of this section, so far as it relates to land held by a raiyat, shall not be affected by the fact of the land having been separated from other land which formed with it a single holding, or amalgamated with other land into one holding.

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to a tenure held for a term of years or determinable at the will of the landlord.

Presumption as to amount of rent and conditions of holding.

51. If a question arises as to the amount of a tenant's rent or the conditions under which he holds in any agricultural year, he shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to hold at the same rent and under the same conditions as in the last preceding agricultural year.

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

Alteration of rent in respect of alteration in area.

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

52. (1) Every tenant shall—

(a) be liable to pay additional rent for all land proved by measurement to be in excess of the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, unless it is proved that the excess is due to the addition to the tenure or holding of land which having previously belonged to the tenure or holding was lost by diluvion or otherwise without any reduction of the rent being made, and

(b) be entitled to a reduction of rent in respect of any deficiency proved by measurement to exist in the area of his tenure or holding as compared with the area for which rent has been previously paid by him, unless it is proved that the deficiency is due to the loss of land which was added to the area of the tenure or holding by alluvion or otherwise, and that an addition has not been made to the rent in respect of the addition to the area.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 53—57.*)

Alteration of rent on alteration of area.

(2) In determining the area for which rent has been previously paid, the Court shall, if so required by any party to the suit, have regard to—

(*a*) the origin and conditions of the tenancy, for instance, whether the rent was a consolidated rent for the entire tenure or holding;

(*b*) whether the tenant has been allowed to hold additional land in consideration of an addition to his total rent or otherwise with the knowledge and consent of the landlord;

(*c*) the length of time during which the tenancy has lasted without dispute as to rent or area; and

(*d*) the length of the measure used or in local use at the time of the origin of the tenancy as compared with that used or in local use at the time of the institution of the suit.

(3) In determining the amount to be added to the rent, the Court shall have regard to the rates payable by tenants of the same class for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, and, in the case of a tenure-holder, to the profits to which he is entitled in respect of the rent of his tenure, and shall not in any case fix any rent which under the circumstances of the case is unfair or inequitable.

(4) The amount abated from the rent shall bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable as the diminution of the total yearly value of the tenure or holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof, or, in default of satisfactory proof of the yearly value of the land lost, shall bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the diminution of area bears to the previous area of the tenure or holding.

Payment of rent.

Payment of rent.

Instalments of rent.

53. Subject to agreement or established usage, a money-rent payable by a tenant shall be paid in four equal instalments falling due on the last day of each quarter of the agricultural year.

Time and place for payment of rent.

54. (1) Every tenant shall pay each instalment of rent before sunset of the day on which it falls due.

(2) The payment shall, except in cases where a tenant is allowed under this Act to deposit his rent, be made at the landlord's village-office, or at such other convenient place as may be appointed in that behalf by the landlord:

Provided that the Local Government may from time to time make rules, either generally or for any specified local area, authorizing a tenant to pay his rent by postal money-order.

Payment of rent.

(3) Any instalment or part of an instalment of rent not duly paid at or before the time when it falls due shall be deemed an arrear.

Appropriation of payments.

55. (1) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

(2) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

Receipts and accounts.

Receipts and accounts.

Tenant making payment to his landlord entitled to a receipt.

56. (1) Every tenant who makes a payment on account of rent to his landlord shall be entitled to obtain forthwith from the landlord a written receipt for the amount paid by him, signed by the landlord.

(2) The landlord shall prepare and retain a counterfoil of the receipt.

(3) The receipt and counterfoil shall specify such of the several particulars shown in the form of receipt given in Schedule II to this Act as can be specified by the landlord at the time of payment:

Provided that the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe or sanction a modified form either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(4) If a receipt does not contain substantially the particulars required by this section, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be an acquittance in full of all demands for rent up to the date on which the receipt was given.

Tenant entitled to full discharge or statement of account at close of year.

57. (1) Where a landlord admits that all rent payable by a tenant to the end of the agricultural year has been paid, the tenant shall be entitled to receive from the landlord, free of charge, within three months after the end of the year, a receipt in full discharge of all rent falling due to the end of the year, signed by the landlord.

(2) Where the landlord does not so admit, the tenant shall be entitled, on paying a fee of four annas, to receive within three months after the end of the year a statement of account specifying the several particulars shown in the form of account given in Schedule II to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government either generally or for any particular local area or class of cases.

(3) The landlord shall prepare and retain a copy of the statement containing similar particulars.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 58—63.*)

Receipts and accounts.

Penalties and fine for withholding receipts and statements of account and failing to keep counterparts.

58. (*1*) If a landlord without reasonable cause refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant a receipt containing the particulars prescribed by section 56 for any rent paid by the tenant, the tenant may, within three months from the date of payment, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty, not exceeding double the amount or value of that rent, as the Court thinks fit.

(*2*) If a landlord without reasonable cause refuses or neglects to deliver to a tenant demanding the same either the receipt in full discharge or, if the tenant is not entitled to such a receipt, the statement of account for any year prescribed in section 57, the tenant may, within the next ensuing agricultural year, institute a suit to recover from him such penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding double the aggregate amount or value of all rent paid by the tenant to the landlord during the year for which the receipt or account should have been delivered.

(*3*) If a landlord without reasonable canse fails to prepare and retain a counterfoil or copy of a receipt or statement as required by either of the said sections, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Local Government to prepare forms of receipt and account.

59. (*1*) The Local Government shall cause to be prepared and kept for sale to landlords at all sub-divisional offices forms of receipts with counterfoils and of statements of account suitable for use under the foregoing sections.

(*2*) The forms may be sold in books with the leaves consecutively numbered or otherwise as the Local Government thinks fit.

Effect of receipt by registered proprietor, manager or mortgagee.

60. Where rent is due to the proprietor, manager or mortgagee of an estate, the receipt of the person registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876, as proprietor, manager or mortgagee of that estate, or of his agent authorized in that behalf, shall be a sufficient discharge for the rent; and the person liable for the rent shall not be entitled to plead in defence to a claim by the person so registered that the rent is due to any third person.

VII (B.C.) of 1876.

But nothing in this section shall affect any remedy which any such third person may have against the registered proprietor, manager or mortgagee.

Deposit of rent.

Application to deposit rent in Court.

61. (*1*) In any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) when a tenant tenders money on account of rent and the landlord refuses to receive it or refuses to grant a receipt for it;

(*b*) when a tenant bound to pay money on account of rent has reason to believe, owing to a tender having been refused or a receipt withheld on a previous occasion, that the person to whom his rent is payable will not be willing to receive it and to grant him a receipt for it;

(*c*) when the rent is payable to co-sharers jointly, and the tenant is unable to obtain the joint receipt of the co-sharers for the money, and no person has been empowered to receive the rent on their behalf; or

(*d*) when the tenant entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent,

the tenant may present to the Court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the rent of his tenure or holding an application in writing for permission to deposit in the Court the full amount of the money then due.

(*2*) The application shall contain a statement of the grounds on which it is made; shall state—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*), the name of the person to whose credit the deposit is to be entered,

in case (*c*), the names of the sharers to whom the rent is due, or of so many of them as the tenant may be able to specify, and

in case (*d*), the names of the person to whom the rent was last paid and of the person or persons now claiming it;

shall be signed and verified, in the manner prescribed in section 52 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by the tenant, or, where he is not personally cognizant of the facts of the case, by some person so cognizant; and shall be accompanied by a fee of such amount as the Local Government, from time to time, by rule, directs.

XIV of 1882.

Receipt granted by Court for rent deposited to be a valid acquittance.

62. (*1*) If it appears to the Court to which an application is made under the last foregoing section that the applicant is entitled under that section to deposit the rent, it shall receive the rent and give a receipt for it under the seal of the Court.

(*2*) A receipt given under this section shall operate as an acquittance for the amount of the rent payable by the tenant and deposited as aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as if that amount of rent had been received—

in cases (*a*) and (*b*) of the last foregoing section, by the person specified in the application as the person to whose credit the deposit was to be entered;

in case (*c*) of that section, by the co-sharers to whom the rent is due; and

in case (*d*) of that section, by the person entitled to the rent.

Notification of receipt of deposit.

63. (*1*) The Court receiving the deposit shall forthwith cause to be affixed in a conspicuous place at the Court-house a notification of the receipt thereof, containing a statement of all material particulars.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 64-69.)

Deposit of rent.

(2) If the amount of the deposit is not paid away under the next following section, within the period of fifteen days next following the date on which the notification is so affixed, the Court shall forthwith—

in cases (a) and (b) of section 61, cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be served, free of charge, on the person specified in the application as the person to whose credit the deposit was to be entered;

in case (c) of that section, cause a notice of the receipt of the deposit to be posted at the landlord's village-office or in some conspicuous place in the village in which the holding is situate; and

in case (d) of that section, cause a like notice to be served, free of charge, on every person who it has reason to believe claims or is entitled to the deposit.

Payment or refund of deposit.

64. (1) The Court may pay the amount of the deposit to any person appearing to it to be entitled to the same, or may, if it thinks fit, retain the amount pending the decision of a Civil Court as to the person so entitled.

(2) The payment may, if the Local Government so direct, be made by postal money-order.

(3) If no payment is made under this section before the expiration of three years from the date on which a deposit is made, the amount deposited may, in the absence of any order of a Civil Court to the contrary, be repaid to the depositor upon his application and on his returning the receipt given by the Court with which the rent was deposited.

(4) No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything done by a Court receiving a deposit under the foregoing sections; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering the same from a person to whom it has been paid under this section.

Arrears of rent.

Arrears of rent.

Liability to sale for arrears in case of permanent tenure, holding at fixed rates or occupancy-holding.

65. Where a tenant is a permanent tenure-holder, a raiyat holding at fixed rates or an occupancy-raiyat, he shall not be liable to ejectment for arrears of rent, but his tenure or holding shall be liable to sale in execution of a decree for the rent thereof, and the rent shall be a first charge thereon.

Ejectment for arrears in other cases.

66. (1) When an arrear of rent remains due from a tenant not being a permanent tenure-holder, a raiyat holding at fixed rates or an occupancy-raiyat, at the end of the Bengali year where that year prevails, or at the end of the month of Jeyt where the Fasli or Amli year prevails, the landlord may, whether he has obtained a decree for the recovery of the arrear or not, and whether he is entitled by the terms of any contract to eject the tenant for arrears or not, institute a suit to eject the tenant. *Arrears of rent.*

(2) In a suit for ejectment for an arrear of rent a decree passed in favour of the plaintiff shall specify the amount of the arrear and of the interest (if any) due thereon, and the decree shall not be executed if that amount and the costs of the suit are paid into Court within fifteen days from the date of the decree, or, when the Court is closed on the fifteenth day, on the day upon which the Court reopens.

(3) The Court may for special reasons extend the period of fifteen days mentioned in this section.

Interest on arrears.

67. An arrear of rent shall bear simple interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the expiration of that quarter of the agricultural year in which the instalment falls due to the institution of the suit.

Power to award damages on rent withheld without reasonable cause, or to defendant improperly sued for rent.

68. (1) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the defendant has, without reasonable or probable cause, neglected or refused to pay the amount of rent due by him, the Court may award to the plaintiff, in addition to the amount decreed for rent and costs, such damages, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the amount of rent decreed, as it thinks fit:

Provided that interest shall not be decreed when damages are awarded under this section.

(2) If, in any suit brought for the recovery of arrears of rent, it appears to the Court that the plaintiff has instituted the suit without reasonable or probable cause, the Court may award to the defendant, by way of damages, such sum, not exceeding twenty-five per centum on the whole amount claimed by the plaintiff, as it thinks fit.

Produce-rents.

Produce-rents.

Order for appraising or dividing produce.

69. (1) Where rent is taken by appraisement or division of the produce,—

(a) if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the appraisement or division, or

(b) if there is a dispute about the quantity, value or division of the produce,

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter VIII.—General Provisions as to Rent.—Secs. 70-75.)

Produce-rents.

the Collector may, on the application of either party, and on his depositing such sum on account of expenses as the Collector may require, make an order appointing such officer as he thinks fit to appraise or divide the produce.

(2) The Collector may, without such an application, make the like order in any case where in the opinion of the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate the making of the order would be likely to prevent a breach of the peace.

(3) Where a Collector makes an order under this section, he may, by order, prohibit the removal of the produce until the appraisement or division has been effected.

Procedure where officer appointed.

70. (1) When a Collector appoints an officer under the last foregoing section, the Collector may, in his discretion, direct the officer to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selection of those assessors (if any), and the procedure to be followed in making the appraisement or division; and the officer shall conform to the instructions so given.

(2) The officer shall, before making an appraisement or division, give notice to the landlord and tenant of the time and place at which the appraisement or division will be made; but if either the landlord or the tenant fails to attend either personally or by agent, he may proceed *ex parte*.

(3) When the officer has made the appraisement or division, he shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Collector.

(4) The Collector shall consider the report, and, after giving the parties an opportunity of being heard and making such enquiry (if any) as he may think necessary, shall pass such order thereon as he thinks just.

(5) The Collector may, if he thinks fit, refer any question in dispute between the parties for the decision of a Civil Court, but, subject as aforesaid, his order shall be final and shall, on application to a Civil Court by the landlord or the tenant, be enforceable as a decree.

(6) Where the officer makes an appraisement, the appraisement papers shall be filed in the Collector's office.

Rights and liabilities as to possession of crop.

71. (1) Where rent is taken by appraisement of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the produce.

(2) Where rent is taken by division of the produce, the tenant shall be entitled to the exclusive possession of the whole produce until it is divided, but shall not be entitled to remove any portion of the produce from the threshing-floor at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due division thereof at the proper time.

(3) In either case the tenant shall be entitled to cut and harvest the produce in due course of husbandry without any interference on the part of the landlord.

(4) If the tenant removes any portion of the produce at such a time or in such a manner as to prevent the due appraisement or division thereof at the proper time, the produce shall be deemed to have been as full as the fullest crop of the same description appraised in the neighbourhood on similar land for that harvest.

Liability for rent on change of landlord or after transfer of tenure or holding.

Tenant not liable to transferee of landlord's interest for rent paid to former landlord, without notice of the transfer.

72. (1) A tenant shall not, when his landlord's interest is transferred, be liable to the transferee for rent which became due after the transfer and was paid to the landlord whose interest was so transferred, unless the transferee has before the payment given notice of the transfer to the tenant.

(2) Where there is more than one tenant paying rent to the landlord whose interest is transferred, a general notice from the transferee to the tenants published in the prescribed manner shall be a sufficient notice for the purposes of this section.

Liability for rent after transfer of occupancy-holding.

73. When an occupancy-raiyat transfers his holding without the consent of the landlord, the transferor and transferee shall be jointly and severally liable to the landlord for arrears of rent accruing due after the transfer, unless and until notice of the transfer is given to the landlord in the prescribed manner.

Illegal Cesses, &c.

Abwáb, &c., illegal.

74. All impositions upon tenants under the denomination of *abwáb*, *mahtut*, or other like appellations, in addition to the actual rent, shall be illegal, and all stipulations and reservations for the payment of such shall be void.

Penalty for exaction by landlord from tenant of sum in excess of the rent payable.

75. Every tenant from whom, except under any special enactment for the time being in force, any sum of money or any portion of the produce of his land is exacted by his landlord in excess of the rent lawfully payable, may, within six months from the date of the exaction, institute a suit to recover from the landlord, in addition to the amount or value of what is so exacted, such sum by way of penalty as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding

two hundred rupees; or, when double the amount or value of what is so exacted exceeds two hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS AS TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Improvements.

Improvements.

Definition of "improvement."

76. (*1*) For the purposes of this Act, the term "improvement," used with reference to a raiyat's holding, shall mean any work which adds to the value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it.

(*2*) Until the contrary is shown, the following shall be presumed to be improvements within the meaning of this section:—

(*a*) the construction of wells, tanks, water-channels and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture, or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture;

(*b*) the preparation of land for irrigation;

(*c*) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods, or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

(*d*) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto; and

(*f*) the erection of a suitable dwelling-house for the raiyat and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

(*3*) But no work executed by the raiyat of a holding shall be deemed to be an improvement for the purposes of this Act if it substantially diminishes the value of his landlord's property.

Right to make improvements in case of holding at fixed rates and occupancy-holding.

77. (*1*) Where a raiyat holds at fixed rates or has an occupancy-right in his holding, neither the raiyat nor his landlord shall, as such, be entitled to prevent the other from making an improvement in respect of the holding, except on the ground that he is willing to make it himself.

(*2*) If both the raiyat and his landlord wish to make the same improvement, the raiyat shall have the prior right to make it, unless it affects another holding or other holdings under the same landlord. *Improvements.*

Collector to decide question as to right to make improvement, &c.

78. If a question arises between the raiyat and his landlord—

(*a*) as to the right to make an improvement, or

(*b*) as to whether a particular work is an improvement,

the Collector may, on the application of either party, decide the question, and his decision shall be final.

Right to make improvements in case of non-occupancy-holding.

79. (*1*) A non-occupancy-raiyat shall be entitled to construct, maintain and repair a well for the irrigation of his holding, with all works incidental thereto, and to erect a suitable dwelling-house for himself and his family, with all necessary out-offices; but shall not, except as aforesaid and as next hereinafter provided, be entitled to make any other improvement in respect of his holding without his landlord's permission.

(*2*) A non-occupancy-raiyat who would, but for the want of his landlord's permission, be entitled to make an improvement in respect of his holding, may, if he desires that the improvement be made, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to his landlord a request in writing calling upon him to make the improvement within a reasonable time; and, if the landlord is unable or neglects to comply with that request, may make the improvement himself.

Registration of landlords' improvements.

80. (*1*) A landlord may, by application to such Revenue officer as the Local Government may appoint, register any improvement which he has lawfully made or which has been lawfully made at his expense or which he has assisted a tenant in making.

(*2*) The application shall be in such form, shall contain such information, and shall be verified in such manner, by local inquiry or otherwise, as the Local Government from time to time by rule directs.

(*3*) The officer receiving the application may reject it if it has not been made within twelve months—

(*a*) in the case of improvements made before the commencement of this Act—from the commencement of this Act;

(*b*) in the case of improvements made after the commencement of this Act—from the date of the completion of the work.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants.—Secs. 81—86.)

Application to record evidence as to improvement.

81. (*1*) If any landlord or tenant of a holding desires that evidence relating to any improvement made in respect thereof be recorded, he may apply to a Revenue-officer, who shall thereupon, at a time and place of which notice shall be given to the parties, record the evidence, unless he considers that there are no reasonable grounds for making the application, or it is made to appear that the subject-matter thereof is under inquiry in a Civil Court.

(*2*) When any matter has been recorded under this section, the record thereof shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceedings between the landlord and tenant or any persons claiming under them.

Compensation for raiyats' improvements.

82. (*1*) Every raiyat who is ejected from his holding shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which have been made in respect thereof in accordance with this Act by him, or by his predecessor in interest, and for which compensation has not already been paid.

(*2*) Whenever a Court makes a decree or order for the ejectment of a raiyat, it shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the raiyat for improvements, and shall make the decree or order of ejectment conditional on the payment of that amount to the raiyat.

(*3*) No compensation under this section for an improvement shall be claimable where the raiyat has made the improvement in pursuance of a contract or under a lease binding him, in consideration of some substantial advantage to be obtained by him, to make the improvement without compensation, and he has obtained that advantage.

(*4*) Improvements made by a raiyat between the 2nd day of March, 1883, and the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act.

(*5*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules requiring the Court to associate with itself, for the purpose of estimating the compensation to be awarded under this section for an improvement, such number of assessors as the Local Government thinks fit, and determining the qualifications of those assessors and the mode of selecting them.

Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

83. (*1*) In estimating the compensation to be awarded under the last foregoing section for an improvement, regard shall be had—

(*a*) to the amount by which the value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(*b*) to the condition of the improvement, and the probable duration of its effects

Improvements.

(*c*) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement;

(*d*) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the raiyat in consideration of the improvement; and

(*e*) in the case of a reclamation or of the conversion of unirrigated into irrigated land, to the length of time during which the raiyat has had the benefit of the improvement at an unenhanced rent.

(*2*) When the amount of the compensation has been assessed, the Court may, if the landlord and raiyat agree, direct that, instead of being paid wholly in money, it shall be made wholly or partly in some other way.

Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.

Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.

84. A Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord of a holding, and on being satisfied that he is desirous of acquiring the holding or part thereof for some reasonable and sufficient purpose having relation to the good of the holding or of the estate in which it is comprised, including the use of the ground as building ground, or for any religious, educational or charitable purpose,

Acquisition of land for building and other purposes.

and on being satisfied on the certificate of the Collector that the purpose is reasonable and sufficient,

authorise the acquisition thereof by the landlord upon such conditions as the Court may think fit, and require the tenant to sell his interest in the whole or such part of the holding to the landlord upon such terms as may be approved by the Court, including full compensation to the tenant.

Sub-letting.

Restrictions on sub-letting.

85. (*1*) If a raiyat sub-lets otherwise than by a registered instrument, the sub-lease shall not be valid against his landlord unless made with the landlord's consent.

Sub-letting.

(*2*) A sub-lease by a raiyat shall not be admitted to registration if it purports to create a term exceeding nine years.

(*3*) Where a raiyat has, without the consent of his landlord, granted a sub-lease by an instrument registered before the commencement of this Act, the sub-lease shall not be valid for more than nine years from the commencement of this Act.

Surrender and abandonment.

Surrender.

86. (*1*) A raiyat not bound by a lease or other agreement for a fixed period may, at the end of any agricultural year, surrender his holding.

Surrender and abandonment

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants.—Secs. 87-90.*)

Surrender and abandonment.

(*2*) But, notwithstanding the surrender, the raiyat shall be liable to indemnify the landlord against any loss of the rent of the holding for the agricultural year next following the date of the surrender, unless he gives to his landlord, at least three months before he surrenders, notice of his intention to surrender.

(*3*) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding, the Court shall in the following cases for the purposes of sub-section (*2*) presume, until the contrary is shown, that such notice was so given, namely :—

(*a*) if the raiyat takes a new holding in the same village from the same landlord during the agricultural year next following the surrender;

(*b*) if the raiyat ceases, at least three months before the end of the agricultural year at the end of which the surrender is made, to reside in the village in which the surrendered holding is situate.

(*4*) The raiyat may, if he thinks fit, cause the notice to be served through the Civil Court within the jurisdiction of which the holding or any portion of it is situate.

(*5*) When a raiyat has surrendered his holding, the landlord may enter on the holding and either let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

(*6*) When a holding is subject to an incumbrance secured by a registered instrument, the surrender of the holding shall not be valid unless it is made with the consent of the landlord and the incumbrancer.

(*7*) Save as provided in the last foregoing sub-section, nothing in this section shall affect any arrangement by which a raiyat and his landlord may arrange for a surrender of the whole or a part of the holding.

Abandonment.

87. (*1*) If a raiyat voluntarily abandons his residence without notice to his landlord and without arranging for payment of his rent as it falls due, and ceases to cultivate his holding either by himself or by some other person, the landlord may, at any time after the expiration of the agricultural year in which the raiyat so abandons and ceases to cultivate, enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or take it into cultivation himself.

(*2*) Before a landlord enters under this section, he shall file a notice in the prescribed form in the Collector's office stating that he has treated the holding as abandoned and is about to enter on it accordingly; and the Collector shall cause the notice to be published in such manner as the Local Government, by rule, directs.

(*3*) When a landlord enters under this section, the raiyat shall be entitled to institute a suit for recovery of possession of the land at any time not later than the expiration of two years, or, in the case of a non-occupancy-raiyat, six months, from the date of the publication of the notice; and thereupon the Court may, on being satisfied that the raiyat did not voluntarily abandon his holding, order recovery of possession on such terms, if any, with respect to compensation to persons injured and payment of arrears of rent as to the Court may seem just.

Surrender and abandonment.

(*4*) Where the whole or part of a holding has been sub-let by a registered instrument, the landlord shall, before entering under this section on the holding, offer the whole holding to the sub-lessee for the remainder of the term of the sub-lease at the rent paid by the raiyat who has ceased to cultivate the holding, and on condition of the sub-lessee paying up all arrears due from that raiyat. If the sub-lessee refuses or neglects within a reasonable time to accept the offer, the landlord may avoid the sub-lease and may enter on the holding and let it to another tenant or cultivate it himself as provided in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*).

Sub-division of tenancy.

Division of tenancy not binding on landlord without his consent.

88. A division of a tenure or holding, or distribution of the rent payable in respect thereof, shall not be binding on the landlord unless it is made with his consent in writing.

Sub-division of tenancy.

Ejectment.

No ejectment except in execution of decree.

89. No tenant shall be ejected from his tenure or holding except in execution of a decree.

Ejectment.

Measurements.

Landlord's right to measure land.

90. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this section and any contract, a landlord may, by himself, or by any person authorized by him in this behalf, enter on and measure all land comprised in his estate or tenure, other than land exempt from the payment of revenue.

Measurements.

(*2*) A landlord shall not, without the consent of the tenant, or the written permission of the Collector, be entitled to measure land more than once in ten years, except in the following cases (namely) :—

(*a*) where the area of the tenure or holding is liable, by reason of alluvion or diluvion, to vary from year to year, and the rent payable depends on the area;

(*b*) where the area under cultivation is liable to vary from year to year and the rent payable depends on the area under cultivation;

(*c*) where the landlord is a purchaser otherwise than by voluntary transfer and not more than two years have elapsed since the date of his entry under the purchase.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous Provisions as to Landlords and Tenants.—Secs. 91-98.*)

Measurements.

(*3*) The ten years shall be computed from the date of the last measurement, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.

Power for Court to order tenant to attend and point out boundaries.

91. (*1*) Where a landlord desires to measure any land which he is entitled to measure under the last foregoing section, the Civil Court may, on the application of the landlord, make an order requiring the tenant to attend and point out the boundaries of the land.

(*2*) If the tenant refuses or neglects to comply with the order, a map or other record of the boundaries and measurements of the land, prepared under the direction of the landlord at the time when the tenant was directed to attend, shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Standard of measurement.

92. (*1*) Every measurement of land made by order of a Civil Court, or of a Revenue-officer, in any suit or proceeding between a landlord and tenant, shall be made by the acre, unless the Court or Revenue-officer directs that it be made by any other specified standard.

(*2*) If the rights of the parties are regulated by any local measure other than the acre, the acre shall be converted into the local measure for the purposes of the suit or proceeding.

(*3*) The Local Government may, after local enquiry, make rules declaring for any local area the standard or standards of measurement locally in use in that area, and every declaration so made shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is shown.

Managers.

Managers.

Power to call upon co-owners to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager.

93. When any dispute exists between co-owners of an estate or tenure as to the management thereof, and in consequence there has ensued, or is likely to ensue,

(*a*) inconvenience to the public, or

(*b*) injury to private rights,

the District Judge may, on the application in case (*a*) of the Collector, and in case (*b*) of any one having an interest in the estate or tenure, direct a notice to be served on all the co-owners, calling on them to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager:

Provided that a co-owner of an estate or tenure shall not be entitled to apply under this section unless he is actually in possession of the interest he claims, and, if he is a co-owner of an estate, unless his name and the extent of his interest are registered under the Land Registration Act, 1876.

VII (B.C.) of 1876.

Power to order them to appoint a manager if cause is not shown.

94. If the co-owners fail to show cause as aforesaid within one month after service of a notice under the last foregoing section, the District Judge may make an order directing them to appoint a common manager, and a copy of the order shall be served on any co-owner who did not appear before it was made.

Managers.

Power to appoint manager if order is not obeyed.

95. If the co-owners do not, within such period, not being less than one month after the making of an order under the last foregoing section, as the District Judge may fix in this behalf, or, where the order has been served as directed by that section, within a like period after such service, appoint a common manager and report the appointment for the information of the District Judge, the District Judge may, unless it is shown to his satisfaction that there is a prospect of a satisfactory arrangement being made within a reasonable time,—

(*a*) direct that the estate or tenure be managed by the Court of Wards in any case in which the Court of Wards consents to undertake the management thereof; or

(*b*) in any case appoint a manager.

Power to nominate person to act in all cases under clause (*b*) of last section.

96. The Local Government may nominate a person for any local area to manage all estates and tenures within that local area for which it may be necessary to appoint a manager under clause (*b*) of the last foregoing section; and, when any person has been so nominated, no other person shall be appointed manager under that clause by the District Judge, unless in the case of any estate the Judge thinks fit to appoint one of the co-owners themselves as manager.

The Court of Wards Act, 1879, applicable to management by Court of Wards.

97. In any case in which the Court of Wards undertakes under section 95 the management of an estate or tenure, so much of the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, 1879, as relates to the management of immoveable property shall apply to the management.

IX (B.C.) of 1879.

Provisions applicable to manager.

98. (*1*) A manager appointed under section 95 may, if the District Judge thinks fit, be remunerated by a fixed salary or percentage of the money collected by him as manager, or partly in one way and partly in the other, as the District Judge from time to time directs.

(*2*) He shall give such security for the proper discharge of his duties as the District Judge directs.

(*3*) He shall, subject to the control of the District Judge, have, for the purposes of management, the same powers as the co-owners jointly might but for his appointment have exercised, and the co-owners shall not exercise any such power

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(Chapter X.—Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents.—Secs. 99-104.)

Managers.

(4) He shall deal with and distribute the profits in accordance with the orders of the District Judge.

(5) He shall keep regular accounts, and allow the co-owners or any of them to inspect and take copies of those accounts.

(6) He shall pass his accounts at such period and in such form as the District Judge may direct.

(7) He may make any application which the proprietors could make under section 103.

(8) He shall be removable by the order of the District Judge, and not otherwise.

Power to restore management to co-owners.

99. When an estate or tenure has been placed under the management of the Court of Wards, or a manager has been appointed for the same under section 95, the District Judge may at any time direct that the management of it be restored to the co-owners, if he is satisfied that the management will be conducted by them without inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights.

Power to make rules.

100. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules defining the powers and duties of managers under the foregoing sections.

CHAPTER X.

RECORD-OF-RIGHTS AND SETTLEMENT OF RENTS.

Power to order survey and preparation of record-of-rights.

101. (1) The Local Government may, in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and may, if it thinks fit, without such sanction in any of the cases next hereinafter mentioned, make an order directing that a survey be made, and a record-of-rights be prepared, in respect of the lands in a local area by a Revenue-officer.

(2) The cases in which an order may be made under this section without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council are the following (namely):—

(a) where the landlord or a large proportion of the landlords or of the tenants applies for such an order and deposits, or gives security for, such amount, for the payment of expenses, as the Local Government directs;

(b) where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally;

(c) where the local area is comprised in an estate or tenure which belongs to or is managed by the Government or the Court of Wards; and

(d) where a settlement of revenue is being made in respect of the local area.

(3) A notification in the official Gazette of an order under this section shall be conclusive evidence that the order has been duly made.

Particulars to be recorded.

102. Where an order is made under the last foregoing section, the particulars to be recorded shall be specified in the order, and may include, either without or in addition to other particulars, some or all of the following, namely:—

(a) the name of each tenant;

(b) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not, and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure;

(c) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land held by him;

(d) the name of his landlord;

(e) the rent payable;

(f) the mode in which that rent has been fixed, whether by contract, by order of a Court, or otherwise;

(g) if the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the time at which, and the steps by which, it increases;

(h) the special conditions and incidents, if any, of the tenancy.

Power for Revenue-officer to record particulars on application of proprietor or tenure-holder.

103. On the application of a proprietor or tenure-holder, and on his depositing or giving security for the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record the particulars specified in the last foregoing section with respect to the estate or tenure or any part thereof.

Procedure as to recording or settling rents.

104. (1) When, in any proceeding under this chapter, it does not appear that the tenant is holding land in excess of or less than that for which he is paying rent, and neither the landlord nor the tenant applies for a settlement of rent, the officer shall record the rent payable by the tenant, and the land in respect of which the rent is payable.

(2) When it appears that a tenant is holding land in excess of, or less than, that for which he is

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(*Chapter X.—Record-of-rights and Settlement of Rents.—Secs. 105-112.*)

paying rent, or either the landlord or the tenant applies for a settlement of rent, or in any case under section 101, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*), the officer shall settle a fair and equitable rent in respect of the land held by the tenant.

(*3*) In settling rents under this section, the officer shall presume, until the contrary is proved, that the existing rent is fair and equitable, and shall have regard to the rules laid down in this Act for the guidance of the Civil Court in increasing or reducing rents, as the case may be.

Publication of record.

105. (*1*) When the Revenue-officer has completed a record made under this chapter, he shall cause a draft thereof to be locally published in the prescribed manner and for the prescribed period, and shall receive and consider any objection which may be made to any entry therein during the period of publication.

(*2*) After the expiration of this period the Revenue-officer shall finally frame the record, and shall cause it to be locally published in the prescribed manner, and the publication shall be conclusive evidence that the record has been duly made under this chapter.

Procedure in case of dispute as to entries in record.

106. If at any time before the final publication of the record under the last foregoing section a dispute arises as to the correctness of any entry (not being an entry of a rent settled under this chapter), or as to the propriety of any omission, which the Revenue-officer proposes to make or has made therein or therefrom, the Revenue-officer shall hear and decide the dispute.

Procedure to be adopted by Revenue-officer.

107. In all proceedings for the settlement of rents under this chapter, and in all proceedings under the last foregoing section, the Revenue-officer shall, subject to rules made by the Local Government under this Act, adopt the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of suits, and his decision in every such proceeding shall have the force of a decree.

XIV of 1882.

Appeals from decisions of Revenue-officers.

108. (*1*) The Local Government shall appoint one or more persons to be a Special Judge or Special Judges for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decisions of Revenue-officers under this chapter.

(*2*) An appeal shall lie to the Special Judge from the decision of a Revenue-officer under this chapter, and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to appeals shall, as nearly as may be, apply to all such appeals.

XIV of 1882.

(*3*) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Civil Procedure, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the decision of a Special Judge in any case under section 106 as if he were a Court subordinate to the High Court within the meaning of the first section of that chapter:

XIV of 1882.

Provided that, if in a second appeal the High Court alters the decision of the Special Judge in respect of any of the particulars with reference to which the rent of any tenure or holding has been settled, the Court may settle a new rent for the tenure or holding, but in so doing shall be guided by the rents of the other tenures or holdings of the same class comprised in the same record as ascertained or settled under section 104.

Undisputed entries in record to be presumptive evidence.

109. (*1*) Every record made under this chapter shall distinguish between the disputed and the undisputed entries therein.

(*2*) Every undisputed entry in the record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

Time at which settlement of rent is to take effect.

110. When any rent is settled under this chapter, the settlement shall take effect from the beginning of the agricultural year next after the final publication of the record.

Stay of proceedings in Civil Court during preparation of record.

111. When an order has been made under section 101,—

(*a*) a Civil Court shall not, until the final publication of the record, entertain a suit or application for the alteration of the rent or the determination of the status of any tenant in the area to which the order applies; and

(*b*) the High Court may, if it thinks fit, transfer to the Revenue-officer any proceedings pending in a Civil Court for the alteration of any such rent or for the determination of any of the matters specified or referred to in section 102.

Power to authorize a special settlement in special cases.

112. (*1*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, on being satisfied that the exercise of the powers hereinafter mentioned is necessary in the interests of public order or of the local welfare, invest a Revenue-officer acting under this chapter with the following powers or either of them, namely:—

(*a*) power to settle all rents;

(*b*) power, when settling rents, to reduce rents if in the opinion of the officer the maintenance of existing rents would on any ground, whether specified in this Act or not, be unfair or inequitable.

(*2*) The powers given under this section may be made exerciseable within a specified area either generally or with reference to specified cases or classes of cases.

(*3*) When the Local Government takes any action under this section, the settlement-record prepared by the Revenue-officer shall not take effect until it has been finally confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

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(*Chaper XI.—Record of Proprietors' Private Lands.—Secs. 113—120.*)
(*Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Sec. 121.*)

Period for which rents as settled are to remain unaltered.

113. When the rent of a tenure or holding is settled under this chapter, it shall not, except on the ground of a landlord's improvement or of a subsequent alteration in the area of the tenure or holding, be enhanced, in the case of a tenure or an occupancy-holding for fifteen years, and, in the case of a non-occupancy-holding, if the rent is settled in any case under section 112 or on the application of the landlord under section 104, for five years. The periods of fifteen and five years shall be counted from the date of the final publication of the record.

Expenses of proceedings under chapter.

114. Where an order is made under this chapter in any case except under section 101, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*), the expenses incurred by the Government in carrying out the provisions of this chapter in any local area, or such part of those expenses as the Local Government may direct, shall be defrayed by the landlords and tenants of land in that local area, in such proportions as the Local Government, having regard to all the circumstances of each case, may determine; and the proportion of those expenses so to be defrayed by any person shall be recoverable by the Government from him as if it were an arrear of revenue due by him.

Presumption as to fixity of rent not to apply where record has been prepared.

115. When the particulars mentioned in section 102, clause (*b*), have been recorded under this chapter in respect of any tenancy, the presumption under section 50 shall not thereafter apply to that tenancy.

CHAPTER XI.

RECORD OF PROPRIETORS' PRIVATE LANDS.

Saving as to khamár land.

116. Nothing in Chapter V shall confer a right of occupancy in, and nothing in Chapter VI shall apply to, a proprietor's private lands known in Bengal as khámár, nij or nij-jot, and in Behar as zirát, nij, sír or kamat, where any such land is held under a lease for a term of years or under a lease from year to year.

Power for Government to order survey and record of proprietor's private lands.

117. The Local Government may, from time to time, make an order directing a Revenue-officer to make a survey and record of all the lands in a specified local area which are a proprietor's private lands within the meaning of the last foregoing section.

Power for Revenue-officer to record private land on application of proprietor or tenant.

118. In the case of any land alleged to be a proprietor's private land, on the application of the proprietor or of any tenant of the land, and on his depositing the required amount for expenses, a Revenue-officer may, subject to and in accordance with rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, ascertain and record whether the land is or is not a proprietor's private land.

Procedure for recording private land.

119. When a Revenue-officer proceeds under either of the two last foregoing sections, the provisions of sections 105 to 109, both inclusive, shall apply.

Rules for determination of proprietor's private land.

120. (*1*) The Revenue-officer shall record as a proprietor's private land—

(*a*) land which is proved to have been cultivated as khámár, zirát, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour for twelve continuous years immediately before the passing of this Act, and

(*b*) cultivated land which is recognized by village usage as proprietor's khámár, zirát, sír, nij, nij-jot or kamat.

(*2*) In determining whether any other land ought to be recorded as a proprietor's private land, the officer shall have regard to local custom, and to the question whether the land was before the second day of March, 1883, specifically let as proprietor's private land, and to any other evidence that may be produced; but shall presume that land is not a proprietor's private land until the contrary is shown.

(*3*) If any question arises in a Civil Court as to whether land is or is not a proprietor's private land, the Court shall have regard to the rules laid down in this section for the guidance of Revenue-officers.

CHAPTER XII.

DISTRAINT.

Cases in which an application for distraint may be made.

121. Where an arrear of rent is due to the landlord of a raiyat or under-raiyat, and has not been due for more than a year, and no security has been accepted therefor by the landlord, the landlord may, in addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law, present an application to the Civil Court requesting the Court to recover the arrear by distraining, while in the possession of the cultivator,—

(*a*) any crops or other products of the earth standing or ungathered on the holding;

(*b*) any crops or other products of the earth which have been grown on the holding and have been reaped or gathered and are deposited on the holding, or on a threshing-floor or place for treading out grain, or the like, whether in the fields or within a homestead:

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Secs. 122-126.)

Provided that an application shall not be made under this section—

(1) by a proprietor or manager as defined under the Land Registration Act, 1876, or a mortgagee of such a proprietor or manager, unless his name and the extent of his interest in the land in respect of which the arrear is due have been registered under the provisions of that Act; or

(2) for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the holding in the preceding agricultural year, unless that sum is payable under a written contract or in consequence of a proceeding under this Act or an enactment hereby repealed; or

(3) in respect of the produce of any part of the holding which the tenant has sub-let with the written consent of the landlord.

122. (1) Every application under the last foregoing section shall specify—

Form of application.

(a) the holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, and the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification;

(b) the name of the tenant;

(c) the period in respect of which the arrear is claimed;

(d) the amount of the arrear, with the interest, if any, claimed thereon, and, when an amount in excess of the rent payable by the tenant in the last preceding agricultural year is claimed, the contract, or proceeding, as the case may be, under which that amount is payable;

(e) the nature and approximate value of the produce to be distrained;

(f) the place where it is to be found, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification; and

(g) if it is standing or ungathered, the time at which it is likely to be cut or gathered.

(2) The application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of plaints.

123. (1) The applicant shall, at the time of filing an application under the foregoing sections, file in Court such documentary evidence (if any) as he may consider necessary for the purposes of the application.

Procedure on receipt of application.

(2) The Court may, if it thinks fit, examine the applicant, and shall, with as little delay as possible, admit the application or reject it, or permit the applicant to furnish additional evidence in support of it.

(3) Where a Court cannot forthwith admit or reject an application under sub-section (2), it may, if it thinks fit, make an order prohibiting the removal of the produce specified in the application pending the execution of an order for distraining the same or the rejection of the application.

(4) When an order for distraining any produce is made under this section at a considerable time before the produce is likely to be cut or gathered, the Court may suspend the execution of the order for such time as it thinks fit, and may, if it thinks fit, make a further order prohibiting the removal of the produce pending the execution of the order for distraint.

124. If an application is admitted under the last foregoing section, the Court shall depute an officer to distrain the produce specified therein, or such portion of that produce as it thinks fit; and the officer shall proceed to the place where the produce is, and distrain the produce by taking charge of it himself or placing some other person in charge of it in his behalf, and publishing a notification of the distraint in accordance with rules to that effect to be made by the High Court:

Execution of order for distraint.

Provided that produce which from its nature does not admit of being stored shall not be distrained under this section at any time less than twenty days before the time when it would be fit for reaping or gathering.

125. (1) The distraining officer shall, at the time of making the distraint, serve on the defaulter a written demand for the arrear due, and the costs incurred in making the distraint, with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the distraint is made.

Service of demand and account.

(2) Where the distraining officer has reason to believe that a person other than the defaulter is the owner of the property distrained, he shall serve copies of the demand and account on that person likewise.

(3) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally; but if a person on whom they are to be served absconds or conceals himself, or cannot otherwise be found, the officer shall affix copies of the demand and account on a conspicuous part of the outside of the house in which he usually resides.

126. (1) A distraint under this chapter shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing any produce, or doing any other act necessary for its due preservation.

Right to reap, &c., produce.

(2) If the person entitled to do so fails to do so at the proper time, the distraining officer shall cause any standing crops or ungathered products

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Secs. 127—136.)

distrained to be reaped or gathered when ripe, and stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used for the purpose, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood, or shall do whatever else may be necessary for the due preservation of the same.

(3) In either case the distrained property shall remain in the charge of the distraining officer, or of some other person appointed by him in this behalf.

Sale proclamation to be issued unless demand is satisfied.

127. (1) Unless the demand, with all costs of the distraint, be immediately satisfied, the distraining officer shall issue a proclamation specifying the particulars of the property distrained and the demand for which it is distrained, and notifying that he will, at a place and on a day specified, not being less than three or more than seven days after the time of making the distraint, sell the distrained property by public auction :

Provided that when the crops or products distrained from their nature admit of being stored but have not yet been stored, the day of the sale shall be so fixed as to admit of their being made ready for storing before its arrival.

(2) The proclamation shall be stuck up on a conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate for which the arrears of rent are claimed.

Place of sale.

128. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is, or at the nearest place of public resort if the distraining officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

When produce may be sold standing.

129. (1) Crops or products which from their nature admit of being stored shall not be sold before they are reaped or gathered and are ready for storing.

(2) Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored may be sold before they are reaped or gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter on the land by himself, or by any person appointed by him in this behalf, and do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and reaping or gathering them.

Manner of sale.

130. The property shall be sold by public auction, in one or more lots as the officer holding the sale may think advisable; and if the demand, with the costs of distraint and sale, is satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distraint shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

Postponement of sale.

131. If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) is not offered for it, and if the owner of the property, or a person authorised to act in his behalf, applies to have the sale postponed till the next day, or (if a market is held at the place of sale) the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until that day, and shall be then completed, whatever price may be offered for the property.

Payment of purchase-money.

132. The price of every lot shall be paid at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale directs, and in default of such payment the property shall be put up again and sold.

Certificate to be given to purchaser.

133. When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Proceeds of sale how to be applied.

134. (1) From the proceeds of every sale of distrained property under this chapter, the officer holding the sale shall pay the costs of the distraint and sale, calculated on a scale of charges prescribed by rules to be made, from time to time, by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale; and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

Certain persons may not purchase.

135. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Procedure where demand is paid before the sale.

136. (1) If at any time after a distraint has been made under this chapter, and before the sale of the distrained property, the defaulter, or the owner of the distrained property where he is not the defaulter, deposits in the Court issuing the order of distraint, or in the hands of the distraining officer, the amount specified in the demand served under section 125, with all costs which may have been incurred after the service of the demand, the Court or officer, as the case may be, shall grant a receipt for the same and the distraint shall forthwith be withdrawn.

(2) When the distraining officer receives the deposit, he shall forthwith pay it into the Court.

(3) A receipt granted under this section to an owner of distrained property not being the defaulter shall afford a full protection to him against any subsequent claim for the arrears of rent on account of which the distraint was made.

(4) After the expiration of one month from the date of a deposit being made under this section,

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XII.—Distraint.—Secs. 137-142.)

(Chapter XIV.—Judicial Procedure.—Secs. 143-144.)

the Court shall pay therefrom to the applicant for distraint the amount due to him, unless in the meanwhile the owner of the property distrained has instituted a suit against the applicant contesting the legality of the distraint and claiming compensation in respect of the same.

(5) A landlord shall not be deemed to have consented to his tenant's sub-letting the holding or any part thereof merely by reason of his having received an amount deposited under this section by an inferior tenant.

Amount paid by under-tenant for his lessor may be deducted from rent.

137. (1) When an inferior tenant, on his property being lawfully distrained under this chapter for the default of a superior tenant, makes any payment under the last foregoing section, he shall be entitled to deduct the amount of that payment from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, shall in like manner be entitled to deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of an inferior tenant making a payment under the last foregoing section to institute a suit for the recovery from the defaulter of any portion of the amount paid which he has not deducted under this section.

Conflict between rights of superior and inferior landlords.

138. When land is sub-let, and any conflict arises under this chapter between the rights of a superior and of an inferior landlord who distrain the same property, the right of the superior landlord shall prevail.

Distraint of property which is under attachment.

139. When any conflict arises between an order for distraint issued under this chapter and an order issued by a Civil Court for the attachment or sale of the property which is the subject of the distraint, the order for distraint shall prevail; but, if the property is sold under that order, the surplus proceeds of the sale shall not be paid under section 134 to the owner of the property without the sanction of the Court by which the order of attachment or sale was issued.

Suit for compensation for wrongful distraint.

140. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by a Civil Court under this chapter; but any person whose property is distrained on an application made under section 121 in any case in which such an application is not permitted by that section may institute a suit against the applicant for the recovery of compensation.

Power for Local Government to authorize distraint in certain cases.

141. (1) When the Local Government is of opinion that in any local area or in any class of cases it would, by reason of the character of the cultivation or the habits of the cultivators, be impracticable for a landlord to realize his rent by an application under this chapter, to the Civil Court, it may, from time to time, by order, authorize the landlord to distrain, by himself or his agent, any produce for the distraint of which he would be entitled to apply under this chapter to the Civil Court:

Provided that every person distraining any produce under such authorization shall proceed in the manner prescribed by section 124, and shall forthwith give notice, in such form as the High Court may, by rule, prescribe, to the Civil Court having jurisdiction to entertain an application for distraining the produce, and that Court shall, with no avoidable delay, depute an officer to take charge of the produce distrained.

(2) When an officer of the Court has taken charge of any distrained produce under this section, the proceedings shall thereafter be conducted in all respects as if he had distrained it under section 124.

(3) The Local Government may at any time rescind any order made by it under this section.

Power for High Court to make rules.

142. The High Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure in all cases under this chapter.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

Power to modify Civil Procedure Code in its application to landlord and tenant suits.

143. (1) The High Court may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act declaring that any portions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to suits between landlord and tenant as such or to any specified classes of such suits, or shall apply to them subject to modifications specified in the rules.

(2) Subject to any rules so made, and subject also to the other provisions of this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to all such suits. XIV of 1882.

Jurisdiction in proceedings under Act.

144. (1) The cause of action in all suits between landlord and tenant as such shall, for the purposes of the Code of Civil Procedure, be deemed to have arisen XIV of 1882 within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the possession of the tenure or holding in connection with which the suit is brought.

(2) When under this Act a Civil Court is authorized to make an order on the application of a landlord or a tenant, the application shall be made to the Court which would have jurisdiction to entertain a suit for the possession of the tenure or holding in connection with which the application is brought.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter XIII.—Judicial Procedure.—Secs. 145-151.*)

Náibs or gumáshtas to be recognized agents.

145. Every náib or gumáshta of a landlord empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord shall, for the purposes of every such suit or application, be deemed to be the recognized agent of the landlord within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, notwithstanding that the landlord may reside within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is to be instituted or is pending, or in which the application is made. XIV of 1882.

Special register of suits.

146. The particulars referred to in section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in the case of such suits, instead of being entered in the register of civil suits prescribed by that section, be entered in a special register to be kept by each Civil Court, in such form as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf. XIV of 1882.

Successive rent-suits.

147. Subject to the provisions of section 373 of the Code of Civil Procedure, where a landlord has instituted a suit against a raiyat for the recovery of any rent of his holding, the landlord shall not institute another suit against him for the recovery of any rent of that holding until after three months from the date of the institution of the previous suit. XIV of 1882.

Procedure in rent-suits.

148. The following rules shall apply to suits for the recovery of rent:—

(*a*) sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 129, 305, and 320 to 326 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any such suit: XIV of 1882.

(*b*) the plaint shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in section 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a statement of the situation, designation, extent and boundaries of the land held by the tenant; or, where the plaintiff is unable to give the extent or boundaries, in lieu thereof a description sufficient for identification: XIV of 1882.

(*c*) the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit, unless the Court is of opinion that the summons should be for the settlement of issues only;

(*d*) the service of the summons may, if the High Court by rule, either generally, or specially for any local area, so directs, be effected, either in addition to, or in substitution for, any other mode of service, by forwarding the summons by post in a letter addressed to the defendant and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866; XIV of 1866

when a summons is so forwarded in a letter, and it is proved that the letter was duly posted and registered, the Court may presume that the summons has been duly served:

(*e*) a written statement shall not be filed without the leave of the Court:

(*f*) the rules for recording the evidence of witnesses prescribed by section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, whether an appeal is allowed or not: XIV of 1882

(*g*) the Court may, when passing the decree, order on the oral application of the decree-holder the execution thereof, unless it is a decree for ejectment for arrears:

(*h*) notwithstanding anything contained in section 232 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an application for the execution of a decree for arrears obtained by a landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree unless the landlord's interest in the land has become and is vested in him.

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to third person.

149. (*1*) When a defendant admits that money is due from him on account of rent, but pleads that it is due not to the plaintiff but to a third person, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

(*2*) Where such a payment is made, the Court shall forthwith cause notice of the payment to be served on the third person.

(*3*) Unless the third person within three months from the receipt of the notice institutes a suit against the plaintiff and therein obtains an order restraining payment out of the money, it shall be paid out to the plaintiff on his application.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to recover from the plaintiff money paid to him under sub-section (*3*).

Payment into Court of money admitted to be due to landlord.

150. When a defendant admits that money is due from him to the plaintiff on account of rent, but pleads that the amount claimed is in excess of the amount due, the Court shall, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to take cognizance of the plea unless the defendant pays into Court the amount so admitted to be due.

Provision as to payment of portion of money.

151. When a defendant is liable to pay money into Court under either of the two last foregoing sections, if the Court thinks that there are sufficient reasons for so ordering, it may take cognizance of the defendant's plea on his paying into Court such reasonable portion of the money as the Court directs.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XIII.—Judicial Procedure.—Secs. 152-156.)

Court to grant receipt.

152. When a defendant pays money into Court under either of the said sections, the Court shall give the defendant a receipt, and the receipt so given shall operate as an acquittance in the same manner and to the same extent as if it had been given by the plaintiff or the third person as the case may be.

Appeals in rent-suits.

153. An appeal shall not lie from any decree or order passed, whether in the first instance or on appeal, in any suit instituted by a landlord for the recovery of rent where—

(*a*) the decree or order is passed by a District Judge, Additional Judge or Subordinate Judge, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed one hundred rupees, or

(*b*) the decree or order is passed by any other judicial officer specially empowered by the Local Government to exercise final jurisdiction under this section, and the amount claimed in the suit does not exceed fifty rupees;

unless in either case the decree or order has decided a question relating to title to land or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or a question of a right to enhance or vary the rent of a tenant, or a question of the amount of rent annually payable by a tenant:

Provided that the District Judge may call for the record of any case in which a judicial officer as aforesaid has passed a decree or order to which this section applies, if it appears that the judicial officer has exercised a jurisdiction not vested in him by law, or has failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or has acted in the exercise of his jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity; and may pass such order as the District Judge thinks fit.

Date from which decree for enhancement takes effect.

154. A decree for enhancement of rent under this Act, if passed in a suit instituted in the first eight months of an agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next following; and, if passed in a suit instituted in the last four months of the agricultural year, shall ordinarily take effect on the commencement of the agricultural year next but one following; but nothing in this section shall prevent the Court from fixing, for special reasons, a later date from which any such decree shall take effect.

Relief against forfeitures.

155. (*1*) A suit for the ejectment of a tenant, on the ground—

(*a*) that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or

(*b*) that he has broken a condition on breach of which he is, under the terms of a contract between him and the landlord, liable to ejectment,

shall not be entertained unless the landlord has served, in the prescribed manner, a notice on the tenant specifying the particular misuse or breach complained of, and, where the misuse or breach is capable of remedy, requiring the tenant to remedy the same, and, in any case, to pay reasonable compensation for the misuse or breach, and the tenant has failed to comply within a reasonable time with that request.

(*2*) A decree passed in favour of a landlord in any such suit shall declare the amount of compensation which would reasonably be payable to the plaintiff for the misuse or breach, and whether, in the opinion of the Court, the misuse or breach is capable of remedy, and shall fix a period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay that amount to the plaintiff, and, where the misuse or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same.

(*3*) The Court may, from time to time, for special reasons, extend a period fixed by it under sub-section (*2*).

(*4*) If the defendant, within the period or extended period (as the case may be) fixed by the Court under this section, pays the compensation mentioned in the decree, and, where the misuse or breach is declared by the Court to be capable of remedy, remedies the misuse or breach to the satisfaction of the Court, the decree shall not be executed.

Rights of ejected raiyats in respect of crops and land prepared for sowing.

156. The following rules shall apply in the case of every raiyat ejected from a holding:—

(*a*) when the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, sown or planted crops in any land comprised in the holding, he shall be entitled, at the option of the landlord, either to retain possession of that land and to use it for the purpose of tending and gathering in the crops, or to receive from the landlord the value of the crops as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment;

(*b*) when the raiyat has, before the date of his ejectment, prepared for sowing any land comprised in his holding, but has not sown or planted crops in that land, he shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of the labour and capital expended by him in so preparing the land, as estimated by the Court executing the decree for ejectment, together with reasonable interest on that value;

(*c*) but a raiyat shall not be entitled to retain possession of any land or receive any sum in respect thereof under this section where, after the commencement of pro-

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XIV.—Sale for Arrears under Decree.—Secs. 157—162.)

ceedings by the landlord for his ejectment, he has cultivated or prepared the land contrary to local usage;

(*d*) if the landlord elects under this section to allow a raiyat to retain possession of the land, the raiyat shall pay to the landlord, for the use and occupation of the land during the period for which he is allowed to retain possession of the same, such rent as the Court executing the decree for ejectment may deem reasonable.

Power for Court to fix fair rent as alternative to ejectment.

157. When a plaintiff institutes a suit for the ejectment of a trespasser he may, if he thinks fit, claim as alternative relief that the defendant be declared liable to pay for the land in his possession a fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Court, and the Court may grant such relief accordingly.

Application to determine incidents of tenancy.

158. (*1*) The Court having jurisdiction to determine a suit for the possession of land may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant of the land, determine all or any of the following matters, (namely) :—

(*a*) the situation, quantity and boundaries of the land;

(*b*) the name and description of the tenant thereof (if any);

(*c*) the class to which he belongs, that is to say, whether he is a tenure-holder, raiyat holding at fixed rates, occupancy-raiyat, non-occupancy-raiyat, or under-raiyat, and, if he is a tenure-holder, whether he is a permanent tenure-holder or not and whether his rent is liable to enhancement during the continuance of his tenure; and

(*d*) the rent payable by him at the time of the application.

(*2*) If, in the opinion of the Court, any of these matters cannot be satisfactorily determined without a local inquiry, the Court may direct that a local inquiry be held under Chapter XXV of the Code of Civil Procedure by such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may authorize in that behalf by rule made under section 392 of the said Code. XIV of 1882.

(*3*) The order on any application under this section shall have the effect of, and be subject to the like appeal as, a decree.

CHAPTER XIV.

SALE FOR ARREARS UNDER DECREE.

General powers of purchaser as to avoidance of incumbrances.

159. Where a tenure or holding is sold in execution of a decree for arrears due in respect thereof, the purchaser shall take subject to the interests defined in this chapter as "protected interests", but with power to annul the interests defined in this chapter as "incumbrances":

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) a registered and notified incumbrance within the meaning of this chapter shall not be so annulled except in the case hereinafter mentioned in that behalf;

(*b*) the power to annul shall be exercisable only in manner by this chapter directed.

Protected interests.

160. The following shall be deemed to be protected interests within the meaning of this chapter :—

(*a*) any under-tenure existing from the time of the Permanent Settlement;

(*b*) any under-tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

(*c*) any lease of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, plantations, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying grounds have been made;

(*d*) any right of occupancy;

(*e*) the right of a non-occupancy-raiyat to hold for five years at a rent fixed under Chapter VI by a Court, or under Chapter X by a Revenue-officer;

(*f*) any right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

(*g*) any right or interest which the landlord at whose instance the tenure or holding is sold, or his predecessor in title, has expressly and in writing given the tenant for the time being permission to create.

Meaning of "incumbrance" and "registered and notified incumbrance."

161. For the purposes of this chapter—

(*a*) the term "incumbrance", used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement or other right or interest created by the tenant on his tenure or holding or in limitation of his own interest therein, and not being a protected interest as defined in the last foregoing section;

(*b*) the term "registered and notified incumbrance", used with reference to a tenure or holding sold or liable to sale in execution of a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect thereof, means an incumbrance created by a registered instrument of which a copy has, not less than three months before the accrual of the arrear, been served on the landlord in manner hereinafter provided.

Application for sale of tenure or holding.

162. When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a tenure or holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attach- XIV of 1882.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Chapter XIV.—Sale for Arrears under Decree.—Secs. 163-167.)

ment and sale of the tenure or holding in execution of the decree, he shall produce a statement showing the parganá, estate and village in which the land comprised in the tenure or holding is situate, the yearly rent payable for the same and the total amount recoverable under the decree.

XIV of 1882.

Order of attachment and proclamation of sale to be issued simultaneously.

163. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, when the decree-holder makes the application mentioned in the last foregoing section, the Court shall, if under section 245 of the said Code it admits the application and orders execution of the decree as applied for, issue simultaneously the order of attachment and the proclamation required by section 287 of the said Code.

(*2*) The proclamation shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in section 287 of the said Code, announce—

(*a*) in the case of a tenure or a holding of a raiyat holding at fixed rates, that the tenure or holding will first be put up to auction subject to the registered and notified incumbrances, and will be sold subject to those incumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day, of which due notice will be given, with power to annul all incumbrances; and

(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances.

(*3*) The proclamation shall, besides being made in the manner prescribed by section 289 of the said Code, be published by fixing up a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the land comprised in the tenure or holding ordered to be sold, and shall also be published in such manner as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 290 of the said Code, the sale shall not, without the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, take place until after the expiration of at least thirty days, calculated from the date on which the copy of the proclamation has been fixed up on the land comprised in the tenure or holding ordered to be sold.

Sale of tenure or holding subject to registered and notified incumbrances, and effect thereof.

164. (*1*) When a tenure or a holding at fixed rates has been advertised for sale under the last foregoing section, it shall be put up to auction, subject to registered and notified incumbrances; and, if the bidding reaches a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, including the costs of sale, the tenure or holding shall be sold subject to such incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 167, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance upon the tenure or holding not being a registered and notified incumbrance.

Sale of tenure or holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

165. (*1*) If the bidding for a tenure or a holding at fixed rates put up to auction under the last foregoing section does not reach a sum sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs as aforesaid, and if the decree-holder thereupon desires that the tenure or holding be sold with power to avoid all incumbrances, the officer holding the sale shall adjourn the sale and make a fresh proclamation under section 289 of the Code of Civil Procedure, announcing that the tenure or holding will be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances upon a future day specified therein, not less than fifteen or more than thirty days from the date of the postponement; and upon that day the tenure or holding shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by section 167, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the tenure or holding.

Sale of occupancy-holding with power to avoid all incumbrances, and effect thereof.

166. (*1*) When an occupancy-holding has been advertised for sale under section 163, it shall be put up to auction and sold with power to avoid all incumbrances.

(*2*) The purchaser at a sale under this section may, in manner provided by the next following section, and not otherwise, annul any incumbrance on the holding.

Procedure for annulling incumbrances under the foregoing sections.

167. (*1*) A purchaser having power to annul an incumbrance under any of the foregoing sections and desiring to annul the same, may, within one year from the date of the sale or the date on which he first has notice of the incumbrance, whichever is later, present to the Collector an application in writing, requesting him to serve on the incumbrancer a notice declaring that the incumbrance is annulled.

(*2*) Every such application must be accompanied by such fee for the service of the notice as the Board of Revenue may fix in this behalf.

(*3*) When an application for service of a notice is made to the Collector in manner prescribed by this section, he shall cause the notice to be served in compliance therewith, and the incumbrance shall be deemed to be annulled from the date on which it is so served.

(*4*) When a tenure or holding is sold in execution of a decree for arrears due in respect thereof, and there is on the tenure or holding a protected interest of the kind specified in section 160, clause (*c*), the purchaser may, if he has power under this chapter to avoid all incumbrances, sue to enhance the rent of the land which is the subject of the protected interest. On proof that the land is held at a rent which was not at the time the lease was granted a fair rent, the Court may enhance the rent to such amount as appears to be fair and equitable.

This sub-section shall not apply to land which has been held for a term exceeding twelve years at a fixed rent equal to the rent of good arable land.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Chapter XIV.—Sale for Arrears under Decree.—Secs. 168-171.*)

Power to direct that occupancy-holdings be dealt with under foregoing sections as tenures.

168. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that occupancy-holdings or any specified class of occupancy-holdings in any local area put up for sale in execution of decrees for rent due on them shall, before being put up with power to avoid all incumbrances, be put up subject to registered and notified incumbrances, and may by like notification rescind any such direction.

(*2*) While any such direction remains in force in respect of any local area, all occupancy-holdings, or, as the case may be, occupancy-holdings of the specified class in that local area, shall, for the purposes of sale under the foregoing sections of this chapter, be treated in all respects as if they were tenures.

Rules for disposal of the sale-proceeds.

169. (*1*) In disposing of the proceeds of a sale under this chapter, the following rules, instead of those prescribed by section 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be observed, that is to say:— XIV of 1882.

(*a*) there shall first be paid to the decree-holder the costs incurred by him in bringing the tenure or holding to sale;

(*b*) there shall, in the next place, be paid to the decree-holder the amount due to him under the decree in execution of which the sale was made;

(*c*) if there remains a balance after these sums have been paid, there shall be paid to the decree-holder therefrom any rent which may have fallen due to him in respect of the tenure or holding between the institution of the suit and the date of the sale;

(*d*) the balance (if any) remaining after the payment of the rent mentioned in clause (*c*) shall, upon the expiration of two months from the confirmation of the sale, be paid to the judgment-debtor upon his application.

(*2*) If the judgment debtor disputes the decree-holder's right to receive any sum on account of rent under clause (*c*), the Court shall determine the dispute, and the determination shall have the force of a decree.

Tenure or holding to be released from attachment only on payment into Court of amount of decree with costs, or on confession of satisfaction by decree holder.

170. (*1*) Sections 278 to 283 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to a tenure or holding attached in execution of a decree for arrears due thereon. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) When an order for the sale of a tenure or holding in execution of such a decree has been made, the tenure or holding shall not be released from attachment unless, before it is knocked down to the auction-purchaser, the amount of the decree, including the costs decreed, together with the costs incurred in order to the sale, is paid into Court, or the decree-holder makes an application for the release of the tenure or holding on the ground that the decree has been satisfied out of Court.

(*3*) The judgment-debtor or any person having in the tenure or holding any interest voidable on the sale may pay money into Court under this section.

Amount paid into Court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the tenure or holding.

171. (*1*) When any person having, in a tenure or holding advertised for sale under this chapter, an interest which would be avoidable upon the sale, pays into Court the amount requisite to prevent the sale,—

(*a*) the amount so paid by him shall be deemed to be a debt bearing interest at twelve per centum per annum and secured by a mortgage of the tenure or holding to him;

(*b*) his mortgage shall take priority of every other charge on the tenure or holding other than a charge for arrear of rent; and

(*c*) he shall be entitled to possession of the tenure or holding as mortgagee of the tenant, and to retain possession of it as such until the debt, with the interest due thereon, has been discharged.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall affect any other remedy to which any such person would be entitled.

Inferior tenant paying into Court may deduct from rent.

172. When a tenure or holding is advertised for sale under this chapter in execution of a decree against a superior tenant defaulting, and an inferior tenant, whose interest would be voidable upon the sale, pays money into Court in order to prevent the sale, he may, in addition to any other remedy provided for him by law, deduct the whole or any portion of the amount so paid from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord; and that landlord, if he is not the defaulter, may in like manner deduct the amount so deducted from any rent payable by him to his immediate landlord, and so on until the defaulter is reached.

Decree-holder may bid at sale; judgment-debtor may not.

173. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the holder of a decree in execution of which a tenure or holding is sold under this chapter may, without the permission of the Court, bid for or purchase the tenure or holding. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) The judgment-debtor shall not bid for or purchase a tenure or holding so sold.

(*3*) When a judgment-debtor purchases by himself or through another person a tenure or holding so sold, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the decree-holder or any other person interested in the sale, by order set aside the sale, and the costs of the application and order, and any deficiency of price which may happen on the re-sale, and all expenses attending it, shall be paid by the judgment-debtor.

Application by judgment-debtor to set aside sale.

174. (*1*) Where a tenure or holding is sold for an arrear of rent due thereon, then, at any time within thirty days from the date of sale, the judgment-debtor may apply to have the sale set aside, on his depositing in Court, for payment to the decree-holder, the amount recoverable

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(Chapter XV.—Contract and Custom.—Secs. 175—179.)

under the decree with costs, and, for payment to the purchaser, a sum equal to five per centum of the purchase-money.

(2) If such deposit is made within the thirty days, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale, and the provisions of section 315 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in the case of a sale so set aside:

XIV of 1882.

Provided that, if a judgment-debtor applies under section 311 of the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside the sale of his tenure or holding, he shall not be entitled to make an application under this section.

XIV of 1882.

XIV of 1882.

(3) Section 313 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any sale under this chapter.

Registration of certain instruments creating incumbrances.

III of 1877.

175. Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, an instrument creating an incumbrance upon any tenure or holding which has been executed before the commencement of this Act, and is not required by section 17 of the said Registration Act to be registered, shall be accepted for registration under that Act if it is presented for that purpose to the proper officer within one year from the commencement of this Act.

Notification of incumbrances to landlord.

176. Every officer who has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, registered an instrument executed by a tenant of a tenure or holding and creating an incumbrance on the tenure or holding, shall, at the request of the tenant or of the person in whose favour the incumbrance is created, and on payment by him of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, notify the incumbrance to the landlord by causing a copy of the instrument to be served on him in the prescribed manner.

Power to create incumbrances not extended.

177. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to enable a person to create an incumbrance which he could not otherwise lawfully create.

CHAPTER XV.

CONTRACT AND CUSTOM.

Restrictions on exclusion of Act by agreement.

178. (1) Nothing in any contract between a landlord and a tenant made before or after the passing of this Act—

(a) shall bar in perpetuity the acquisition of an occupancy-right in land, or

(b) shall take away an occupancy-right in existence at the date of the contract, or

(c) shall entitle a landlord to eject a tenant otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or

(d) shall take away or limit the right of a tenant, as provided by this Act, to make improvements and claim compensation for them.

(2) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant since the 15th day of July, 1880, and before the passing of this Act shall prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land.

(3) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant after the passing of this Act shall—

(a) prevent a raiyat from acquiring in accordance with this Act an occupancy-right in land;

(b) take away or limit the right of an occupancy-raiyat to use land as provided by section 23;

(c) take away the right of a raiyat to surrender his holding in accordance with section 86;

(d) take away the right of a raiyat to transfer or bequeath his holding in accordance with local usage;

(e) take away the right of an occupancy-raiyat to sub-let subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(f) take away the right of a raiyat to apply for a reduction of rent under section 38 or section 52;

(g) take away the right of a landlord or a tenant to apply for a commutation of rent under section 40; or

(h) affect the provisions of section 67 relating to interest payable on arrears of rent:

Provided as follows:—

(i) nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of a lease granted *bonâ fide* for the reclamation of waste land, except that, where, on or after the expiration of the term created by the lease, the lessee would under Chapter V be entitled to an occupancy-right in the land comprised in the lease, nothing in the lease shall prevent him from acquiring that right;

(ii) when a landlord has reclaimed waste land by his own servants or hired labourers, and subsequently lets the same or a part thereof to a raiyat, nothing in this Act shall affect the terms of any contract whereby a raiyat is prevented from acquiring an occupancy-right in the land or part during a period of thirty years from the date on which the land or part is first let to a raiyat;

(iii) nothing in this section shall affect the terms or conditions of any contract for the temporary cultivation of orchard land with agricultural crops.

Permanent mukarrarí leases.

179. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent a proprietor or a holder of a permanent tenure in a permanently-settled area from granting a permanent mukarrarí lease on any terms agreed on between him and his tenant.

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(Chapter XV.—Contract and Custom.—Secs. 180-183.)

(Chapter XVI.—Limitation. Chapter XVII.—Supplemental.—Secs. 184-187.)

Útbandi, chur and dearah lands.

180. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a raiyat—

(*a*) who in any part of the country where the custom of útbandi prevails, holds land ordinarily let under that custom and for the time being let under that custom, or

(*b*) who holds land of the kind known as chur or dearah,

shall not acquire a right of occupancy—

in case (*a*), in land ordinarily held under the custom of útbandi and for the time being held under that custom, or

in case (*b*), in the chur or dearah land,

until he has held the land in question for twelve continuous years; and, until he acquires a right of occupancy in the land, he shall be liable to pay such rent for his holding as may be agreed on between him and his landlord.

(*2*) Chapter VI shall not apply to raiyats holding land under the custom of útbandi in respect of land held by them under that custom.

(*3*) The Collector may, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant or on a reference from the Civil Court, declare that any land has ceased to be chur or dearah land within the meaning of this section, and thereupon all the provisions of this Act shall apply to the land.

Saving as to service-tenures.

181. Nothing in this Act shall affect any incident of a ghátwálí or other service-tenure, or, in particular, shall confer a right to transfer or bequeath a service-tenure which, before the passing of this Act, was not capable of being transferred or bequeathed.

Homesteads.

182. When a raiyat holds his homestead otherwise than as part of his holding as a raiyat, the incidents of his tenancy of the homestead shall be regulated by local custom or usage, and, subject to local custom or usage, by the provisions of this Act applicable to land held by a raiyat.

Saving of custom.

183. Nothing in this Act shall affect any custom, usage or customary right not inconsistent with, or not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, its provisions.

Illustrations.

(1) A usage under which a raiyat is entitled to sell his holding without the consent of his landlord is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act That usage, accordingly, wherever it may exist, will not be affected by this Act.

(2) The custom or usage that an under-raiyat should, under certain circumstances, acquire a right of occupancy is not inconsistent with, and is not expressly or by necessary implication modified or abolished by, the provisions of this Act. That custom or usage, accordingly, wherever it exists, will not be affected by this Act.

CHAPTER XVI.

LIMITATION.

Limitation in suits, appeals and applications in Schedule III.

184. (*1*) The suits, appeals and applications specified in Schedule III annexed to this Act shall be instituted and made within the time prescribed in that schedule for them respectively; and every such suit or appeal instituted, and application made, after the period of limitation so prescribed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been pleaded.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall revive the right to institute any suit or appeal or make any application which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted or made immediately before the commencement of this Act.

Portions of the Indian Limitation Act not applicable to such suits, &c.

185. (*1*) Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall not apply to the suits and applications mentioned in the last foregoing section. XV of 1877.

(*2*) Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall apply to all suits, appeals and applications mentioned in the last foregoing section. XV of 1877.

CHAPTER XVII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Penalties.

Penalties for illegal interference with produce.

186. (*1*) If any person, otherwise than in accordance with this Act or some other enactment for the time being in force,— *Penalties.*

(*a*) distrains or attempts to distrain the produce of a tenant's holding, or

(*b*) resists a distraint duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely removes any property duly distrained under this Act, or

(*c*) except with the authority or consent of the tenant, prevents or attempts to prevent the reaping, gathering, storing, removing or otherwise dealing with any produce of a holding,

he shall be deemed to have committed criminal trespass within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(*2*) Any person who abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the doing of any act mentioned in sub-section (*1*), shall be deemed to have abetted the commission of criminal trespass within the meaning of that Code. XLV of 1860.

Agents and representatives of landlords.

Power for landlord to act through agent.

187. (*1*) Any appearance, application or act, in, before or to any Court or authority, required or authorised by this Act to be made or done by a landlord, may, unless the Court or authority otherwise directs, be made or done also by an agent empowered in this behalf by a written authority under the hand of the landlord. *Agents and representatives of landlords.*

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(*Chapter XVII.—Supplemental.—Secs. 188-194.*)

Agents and representatives of landlords.

(2) Every notice required by this Act to be served on, or given to, a landlord shall, if served on, or given to, an agent empowered as aforesaid to accept service of or receive the same on behalf of the landlord, be as effectual for the purposes of this Act as if it had been served on, or given to, the landlord in person.

(3) Every document required by this Act to be signed or certified by a landlord, except an instrument appointing or authorizing an agent, may be signed or certified by an agent of the landlord authorized in writing in that behalf.

Joint-landlords to act collectively or by common agent.

188. Where two or more persons are joint-landlords, anything which the landlord is under this Act required or authorized to do must be done either by both or all those persons acting together, or by an agent authorized to act on behalf of both or all of them.

Rules under Act.

Rules under Act.

Power to make rules regarding procedure, powers of officers and service of notices.

189. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act—

(1) to regulate the procedure to be followed by Revenue-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and may by such rules confer upon any such officer—

(a) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(b) power to enter upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same, and any power exercisable by any officer under the Bengal Survey Act, 1875; and

V (B.C.) of 1875.

(c) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and weigh the produce, with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil; and

(2) to prescribe the mode of service of notices under this Act where no mode is prescribed by this or any other Act.

Procedure for making, publication and confirmation of rules.

190. (1) Every authority having power to make rules under any section of this Act shall, before making the rules, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) The publication shall be made, in the case of rules made by the Local Government or High Court, in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, and, in the case of rules made by any other authority, in the prescribed manner:

Provided that every such draft shall be published in the official Gazette.

Rules under Act.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date, not earlier than the expiration of one month after the date of publication, at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The authority shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) The publication in the official Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

(6) All rules made under this Act may, from time to time, subject to the sanction (if any) required for making them, be amended, added to or cancelled by the authority having power to make the same.

Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts.

Provisions as to temporarily-settled districts.

Saving as to land held in a district not permanently settled.

191. Where the area comprised in a tenure is situate in an estate which has never been permanently settled, nothing in this Act shall prevent the enhancement of the rent upon the expiration of a temporary settlement of the revenue, unless the right to hold beyond the term of the settlement at a particular rate of rent has been expressly recognized in settlement-proceedings by a Revenue-authority empowered by the Government to make definitively or confirm settlements.

Power to alter rent in case of new assessment of revenue.

192. When a landlord grants a lease, or makes any other contract, purporting to entitle the tenant of land not included in an area permanently settled to hold that land free of rent or at a particular rent, and while the lease or contract is in force—

(a) land-revenue is for the first time made payable in respect of the land, or

(b) land-revenue having been previously payable in respect of it, a fresh settlement of land-revenue is made,

a Revenue-officer may, notwithstanding anything in the contract between the parties, by order, on the application of the landlord or of the tenant, fix a fair and equitable rent for the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Rights of pasturage, &c.

Rights of pasturage, &c.

Rights of pasturage, forest-rights, &c.

193. The provisions of this Act applicable to suits for the recovery of arrears of rent shall, as far as may be, apply to suits for the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest-rights, rights over fisheries and the like.

Saving for conditions binding on landlords.

Saving for conditions binding on landlords.

Tenant not enabled by Act to violate conditions binding on landlord.

194. Where a proprietor or permanent tenure-holder holds his estate or tenure subject to the observance of any specified rule or condition, nothing in this Act shall entitle

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(*Schedule I.—Repeal of Enactments.*)

any person occupying land within the estate or tenure to do any act which involves a violation of that rule or condition.

Savings for special enactments.

Savings for special enactments.

Savings for special enactments.

195. Nothing in this Act shall affect—

(*a*) the powers and duties of Settlement-officers as defined by any law not expressly repealed by this Act;

(*b*) any enactment regulating the procedure for the realization of rents in estates belonging to the Government, or under the management of the Court of Wards or of the Revenue-authorities;

(*c*) any enactment relating to the avoidance of tenancies and incumbrances by a sale for arrears of the Government revenue;

(*d*) any enactment relating to the partition of revenue-paying estates;

(*e*) any enactment relating to patní tenures, in so far as it relates to those tenures; or

(*f*) any other special or local law not repealed either expressly or by necessary implication by this Act.

Construction of Act.

Construction of Act.

Act to be read subject to Acts hereafter passed by Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

196. This Act shall be read subject to every Act passed after its commencement by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See section 2.*)

REPEAL OF ENACTMENTS.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1793	A Regulation for re-enacting with modifications and amendments the rules for the Decennial Settlement of the Public Revenue payable from the lands of the zamíndárs, independent taluqdárs and other actual proprietors of land in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, passed for those Provinces respectively on the 18th September, 1789, the 25th November, 1789, and the 10th February, 1790, and subsequent dates.	Sections 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 64 and 65.
XII of 1805	A Regulation for the settlement and collection of the Public Revenue in the zila of Cuttack, including the parganas of Puttáspur, Kummadichour, and Bagrue, at present included in the zila of Midnapur.	Section 7.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Number and year.	Subject of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
V of 1812	A Regulation for amending some of the rules at present in force for the collection of the Land-revenue.	Sections 2, 3, 4, 26 and 27.
XVIII of 1812	A Regulation for explaining Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, and rescinding Sections 3 and 4, Regulation XLIV, 1793, and Sections 3 and 4, Regulation L, 1795, and enacting other rules in lieu thereof.	The preamble and sections 2 and 3.
XI of 1825	A Regulation for declaring the rules to be observed in determining claims to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river or the sea.	In clause 1 of section 4, from and including the words "nor if annexed to a subordinate tenure" to the end of the clause.

Acts of the Bengal Council.

Number and year.	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1862	An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	The whole Act.
IV of 1867	An Act to explain and amend Act VI of 1862, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to give validity to certain judgments.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1869	An Act to amend the Procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants.	The whole Act.
VIII of 1879	An Act to define and limit the powers of Settlement-officers.	The whole Act.

Act of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year	Subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
X of 1859	An Act to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	The whole Act.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

SCHEDULE II.

FORMS OF RECEIPT AND ACCOUNT.

(See sections 56 and 57.)

FORM OF RECEIPT.

PARTICULARS OF THE HOLDING (LANDLORD'S PORTION).

1. Serial number of Receipt
2. Estate ; Village ; Tháná
3. Tenant's name , Son of
4. Particulars of the holding—

   Nukdi, Bighás ; rent Rs.

   Baouli, Bighás ; Maunds ; or Rs.

   Julkur, Rs.
   Bunkur, Rs.
   Phulkur, Rs.

   Government Cesses { Road Cess, Rs. / Public Works Cess, Rs.

5. Signature of the Landlord or his Authorized Agent

FORM OF RECEIPT.

PARTICULARS OF THE HOLDING (TENANT'S PORTION).

1. Serial number of Receipt
2. Estate ; Village ; Tháná
3. Tenant's name , Son of
4. Particulars of the holding—

   Nukdi, Bighás ; rent Rs.

   Baouli, Bighás ; Maunds ; or Rs.

   Julkur, Rs.
   Bunkur, Rs.
   Phulkur, Rs.

   Government Cesses { Road Cess, Rs. / Public Works Cess, Rs.

5. Signature of the Landlord or his Authorized Agent

Section 55 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, provides as follows:—

(1) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.

(2) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

DETAILS OF PAYMENTS (TENANT'S PORTION).

Date of payment, and name of person through whom paid.	Nukdi.		Baouli.		Julkur, &c.		Cesses.		Signature of the landlord or his authorized agent.
	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of crop .	Arrear on account of year , crop .	Current on account of kist	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	

DETAILS OF PAYMENTS (LANDLORD'S PORTION).

Date of payment, and name of person through whom paid.	Nukdi.		Baouli.		Julkur, &c.		Cesses.	
	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of crop .	Arrear on account of year , crop .	Current on account of kist	Arrear on account of year , kist .	Current on account of kist .	Arrear on account of year , kist .

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(Schedule II.—Forms of Receipt and Account.)

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

	Bíghás	Rate	Rs. A. P.
Nukdi			
Government Cesses			

	Bíghás	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
Baouli			
Julkur	...	...	
Bunkur	...	...	
Phulkur	...	...	

	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
4. Demand of the year ...	...	...
5 Balance of former years (Bakaya) ...	...	
		Rs. A. P.
6. Total demand (current and arrear) ...	...	
7. Paid each on account of { Current demand	...	
Arrear demand	...	
	Maunds	
8. Paid in kind	...	
		Rs. A. P.

9. Balance outstanding at end of year
10. Signature of the Landlord or his authorized Agent

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

1. Year
2. Tenant's name
3. Particulars of holding—(area, rent, &c.)

	Bíghás	Rate	Rs. A. P.
Nukdi			
Government Cesses			

	Bíghás	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
Baouli			
Julkur	...	...	
Bunkur	...		
Phulkur	...	...	

	Maunds	Rs. A. P.
4. Demand of the year ...	...	...
5. Balance of former years (Bakaya) ...	...	
		Rs. A. P.
6. Total demand (current and arrear) ...	...	
7. Paid each on account of { Current demand	...	
Arrear demand	...	
	Maunds	
8. Paid in kind	...	
		Rs. A. P.

9. Balance outstanding at end of year
10. Signature of the Landlord or his authorized Agent

Bengal Tenancy Act.

(*Schedule III.—Limitation.*)

SCHEDULE III.

LIMITATION.

(See section 184.)

PART I.—*Suits.*

Description of Suit.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
1. To eject any tenure-holder or raiyat on account of any breach of a condition in respect of which there is a contract expressly providing that ejectment shall be the penalty of such breach.	One year .	The date of the breach.
2 For the recovery of an arrear of rent—		
(*a*) when the arrear fell due before a deposit was made under section 61 on account of the rent of the same holding.	Six months .	The date of the service of notice of the deposit.
(*b*) in other cases .	Three years .	The last day of the Bengali year in which the arrear fell due, where that year prevails, and the last day of the month of Jeyt of the Amli or Fasli year in which the arrear fell due, where either of those years prevails.
3. To recover possession of land claimed by the plaintiff as an occupancy-raiyat.	Two years .	The date of dispossession.

PART II.—*Appeals.*

Description of Appeal.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
From any decree or order under this Act, to the Court of a District Judge or Special Judge.	Thirty days .	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
From any order of a Collector under this Act, to the Commissioner.	Thirty days .	The date of the order appealed against.

PART III.—*Applications.*

Description of Application.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
6. For the execution of a decree or order made under this Act, or any Act repealed by this Act, and not being a decree for a sum of money exceeding Rs. 500, exclusive of any interest which may have accrued after decree upon the sum decreed, but inclusive of the costs of executing such decree; except where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree, in which case the period of limitation shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.	Three years .	(1) The date of the decree or order; or XV of 1877. (2) where there has been an appeal, the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court; or (3) where there has been a review of judgment, the date of the decision passed on the review.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1885.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th March 1885, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 5 OF 1885.

A Bill to amend the Petroleum Act, 1881.

VIII of 1881. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Petroleum Act, 1881, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Petroleum Act, 1885 ; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

VIII of 1881. Amendment of *explanation* to definition of "petroleum" in section 3 of Act VIII of 1881.

2. In section 3 of the Petroleum Act, 1881, in the *explanation* to the definition of "petroleum," for the last thirteen words the following words shall be substituted, namely :—

"in accordance with the directions contained in the schedule hereto annexed, with an apparatus which has been stamped and certified as provided by section 17A, within a period of five years immediately preceding the date on which the apparatus is used for the testing, and after the corrections (if any) which the certificate declares are to be applied to the results of the testing have been made."

Amendment of definition of "dangerous petroleum" in section 3 of Act VIII of 1881.

3. In section 3 of the said Act, in the definition of "dangerous petroleum", for the word "seventy-three" the word "seventy-six" shall be substituted; and to the same definition the following words shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that, when all or any of the petroleum on board a ship, or in the possession of any dealer, is declared by the master of the ship, or the consignees of the cargo, or by the dealer, as the case may be, to be of one uniform quality, the petroleum shall not be deemed to be dangerous if the samples selected from such petroleum, when tested as aforesaid, have their flashing points, on an average, at or above seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and if no one of the said samples has its flashing point below seventy degrees of that thermometer."

Repeal of word "glass" in section 5 of same Act.

4. In the proviso to section 5 of the said Act, the word "glass" shall be repealed.

Substitution of certain words in section 6 of the same Act.

5. In section 6 of the said Act, for the last seventeen words the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"have attached thereto a label in conspicuous characters stating the description of the petroleum, with the addition of the words 'highly inflammable' and with the addition—

"(*d*) in the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;

"(*e*) in the case of a vessel transported, of the name and address of the sender; and

"(*f*) in the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, of the name and address of the vendor."

New sections substituted for section 7 of the same Act.

Power for Local Government to make rules as to importation of petroleum.

6. For section 7 of the said Act the following sections shall be substituted :—

"7. (*1*) The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the importation of petroleum, and in particular—

"(*a*) to determine the ports at which only petroleum may be imported;

"(*b*) to ascertain the quantity and description of any petroleum on board a ship;

"(*c*) to determine the places at which and the conditions on and subject to which petroleum may be landed, stored or transhipped;

"(*d*) to fix the fees to be paid for the storage of petroleum at such places;

"(*e*) to provide for the selection by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and for the delivery to him by the consignees of samples of all petroleum so landed and stored; and

"(*f*) to provide, in the case of each consignment which is stated to be of one uniform quality, for the averaging of the results of testing the selected samples."

"(2) In this section 'ship' includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

Procedure after petroleum has been landed and stored.

"7A. (*1*) Petroleum landed and stored in accordance with rules made under the last foregoing section shall not be removed from the place at which it is stored until the samples selected therefrom in accordance with the said rules have been tested by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf in the manner described in the schedule hereto annexed with an apparatus which has been stamped and certified as provided by section 17 A, and until such officer has given a certificate that the petroleum is not dangerous petroleum.

"(2) If the said officer after testing the said samples refuses to give the said certificate in respect of any petroleum, the Local Government may permit the consignee within a time to be fixed by the Local Government in this behalf—

"(*a*) to rectify the petroleum,

"(*b*) to apply for a license to import the petroleum as dangerous petroleum, or

"(*c*) to re-export the petroleum.

"(3) If the consignee does not within the time fixed under sub-section (2) avail himself of the permission granted under that sub-section, the Local Government may order the petroleum to be destroyed."

New section to be inserted after section 17.

7. After section 17 of the said Act the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Test-apparatus.*

[cf. 42 & 43 Vic., c. 47, s. 8.]

Model test-apparatus.

"17A. Whereas a model of the apparatus for testing petroleum under this Act constructed in accordance with the description contained in the schedule hereto annexed has been deposited in the office of the Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta, and has been marked with the words 'Model test-apparatus;' It is hereby enacted as follows:—

[cf. 42 & 43 Vic., c. 47 s. 3]

Verification of test-apparatus.

"(*1*) The Chemical Examiner with whom the said model test-apparatus is deposited may, on payment of such fee as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prescribe, compare with the said model and verify every apparatus for testing petroleum which is submitted to him for the purpose.

"(2) If any apparatus for testing petroleum, when compared and verified as provided by this section, is found correct, or correct subject to certain corrections to be applied to the results of the tests, the Chemical Examiner shall stamp the same with a special number, and shall further give a certificate in writing under his hand to the effect that the apparatus has been compared and verified by him and found to be correct, or correct subject to certain specified corrections to be applied to the results of the tests.

"(3) Every certificate granted under this section shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be conclusive proof of the matters stated therein.

"(4) Subject to the payment of such fees as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prescribe in this behalf, the said model test-apparatus shall be at all reasonable times open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it."

New schedule substituted for the schedule to the same Act.

8. For the Schedule to the said Act the following schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

"THE SCHEDULE.

"*I.—Nature of the Test-apparatus.*

"The apparatus consists of the following parts:—

(1) the oil-cup;

(2) the cover, with slide, test-lamp, and clock-work arrangement for opening and closing the holes in the cover, and for dipping the test-flame;

(3) the water-bath or heating vessel;

(4) the tripod stand, with jacket, and spirit-lamp for heating the water-bath;

(5) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil in the oil-cup;

(6) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the water in the water-bath;

(7) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil before it is poured into the oil-cup;

(8) the dropping bottle, for replenishing the test-lamp;

(9) the forceps, for adjusting the wick of the test-lamp.

"The oil-cup is a cylindrical flat-bottomed vessel, made of gun-metal or brass, and tinned or silvered inside. A gauge is fixed to the inside of the cup to regulate the height to which it is to be filled with the sample under examination.

"The cup is provided with a close fitting overlapping cover, which carries the thermometer, the test-lamp, and the adjuncts thereto. The test-lamp is suspended upon two supports by means of trunnions, which allow it to be easily inclined to a particular angle and restored to its original position. The socket in the cover, which is to hold a round bulb thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil during the testing operation, is so adjusted that the bulb of the latter is always inserted in a definite position below the surface of the liquid.

"The cover is provided with three holes, one in the centre and two smaller ones close to the sides. These are closed and opened by means of a pivoted slide. When the slide is moved so as to uncover the holes, the suspended lamp is caught by a projection fixed on the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the lid. As the slide moves back so as to cover the holes, the lamp returns to its original position. Upon the cover, in front of and in a line with the nozzle of the lamp, is fixed a white bead, the diameter of which represents the size of the test-flame to be used.

"The water-bath or heating vessel is so constructed that, when the oil-cup is placed in position in it, an air-space or air-chamber intervenes between the two; consequently, in applying the test under ordinary circumstances, the heat is transmitted gradually to the oil from the hot water through the air-space. The water-bath is fitted with a socket for receiving a long bulb thermometer, to indicate the temperature of the water. It is also provided with a funnel, an overflow-pipe and two handles.

"The water-bath rests upon a tripod stand, which is fitted with a copper cylinder or jacket, so that the bath is surrounded by an enclosed air-space, which retains and regulates the heat. One of the legs of the stand serves as a support for a spirit-lamp, which is attached to it by a small swing bracket.

"The clockwork arrangement, by which during the operation of testing the slide is withdrawn, and the test-flame dipped into the cup and raised again as the slide is replaced, is provided with a ratchet key for setting it in action for each test, and with a trigger for starting it each time that the test-flame is applied.

"*II.—Directions for drawing the Sample and preparing it for Testing.*

"1. *Drawing the sample.*—In all cases the testing officer shall personally superintend the drawing of the sample from an original unopened tin.

"An opening sufficiently large to admit of the oil being rapidly poured or syphoned from the tin shall be made.

"Two bottles, each of the capacity of about 40 fluid ounces, are to be filled with the oil. One of these, the contents of which is intended to be preserved for reference in case of need, is to be carefully corked, the cork being well driven home, cut off level with the neck, and melted sealing-wax worked into it. The other bottle may be either stoppered or corked.

"2. *Preparing the sample for testing.*—About ten fluid ounces of the oil, sufficient for three tests, are transferred from the bottle into which the sample has been drawn to a pint flask or bottle, which is to be immersed in water in which ice is floating until a thermometer, introduced into the oil, indicates a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit.

"*III.—Directions for preparing and using the Test-apparatus.*

"1. *Preparing the water-bath.*—The water-bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the overflow-pipe. The temperature of the water at the commencement of each test, as indicated by the long bulb thermometer, is to be 130° Fahrenheit, and this is attained in the first instance by mixing hot and cold water, either in the bath or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer, which is provided for testing the temperature of the water, gives the proper indication; or the water is heated by means of the spirit-lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

"2. *Preparing the test-lamp.*—The test-lamp is fitted with a piece of cylindrical wick of such thickness that it fills the wick-holder, but may readily be moved to and fro for the purpose of adjusting the size of the flame. In the body of the lamp, upon the wick, which is coiled within it, is placed a small tuft of cotton wool, moistened with petroleum, any oil not absorbed by the wool being removed. When the lamp has been lighted, the wick is adjusted by means of a pair of forceps until the flame is of the size of the bead fixed on the cover of the oil-cup; should a particular test occupy so long a time that the flame begins to get smaller, through the supply of oil in the lamp becoming exhausted, three or four drops of petroleum are allowed to fall upon the tuft of wool in the lamp from the small open orifice of the bottle provided for that purpose. This can be safely done without interrupting the test.

"3. *Filling the oil-cup.*—The oil-cup having been previously cooled, by placing it bottom downwards in water at a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit, is to be rapidly wiped dry, placed on a level surface in a good light, and the oil to be tested is poured in very slowly, without splashing, until its surface is level with the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. The round bulb thermometer is inserted into the lid of the cup, care being taken that the projecting rim of the collar touches the edge of the socket; the test-lamp, prepared as already described, is placed in position, and the cover is then put on to the cup and pressed down so that its edge rests on the rim of the cup.

"4. *Application of the test.*—The water-bath, with its thermometer in position, is placed in some locality where it is not exposed to currents of air, and where the light is sufficiently subdued to admit of the size of the entire test-flame being compared with that of the bead on the cover. The cup is carefully lifted without shaking it, and placed in the bath, the test-lamp is lighted, and the clockwork wound up by turning the key. The thermometer in the oil-cup is now watched, and when the temperature has reached 56° Fahrenheit the clockwork is set in motion by pressing the trigger.

"If no flash takes place the clockwork is at once re-wound, and the trigger pressed at 57° Fahrenheit, and so on, at every degree rise of temperature, until the flash occurs, or until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached.

"If the flash takes place at any temperature below 77° Fahrenheit the temperature at which it occurs is to be recorded. Two fresh portions of the sample are then to be successively tested in a similar manner and the results recorded. If no greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit exists between any two of the three recorded results, each result is to be corrected for atmospheric pressure, as hereafter described, and the average of the three corrected

results is the flashing point of the sample. In the event of there being a greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit between any two of the results, the series of tests is to be rejected and a fresh series, of three, similarly obtained, and so on until a sufficiently concordant series is furnished, when the results are to be corrected and the average taken in the manner already described.

"If a temperature of 76° Fahrenheit has been reached without a flash occurring, the application of the test flame is to be continued at every degree rise of temperature until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached. If no flash has occurred up to this point, the oil-cup is to be removed from the water-bath, and the temperature of the water in the water-bath is to be reduced to 95° Fahrenheit by pouring cold water into the funnel (the hot water escaping by the overflow-pipe). The air-chamber is then to be filled to a depth of 1½ inches with water at a temperature of about 95° Fahrenheit, the oil-cup is to be replaced in the water-bath and the spirit-lamp attached to the water-bath is to be lighted and placed underneath. The test-flame is then to be again applied, from 96° Fahrenheit, at every degree rise of temperature as indicated by the thermometer in the oil-cup until a flash takes place or until a temperature of 200° Fahrenheit has been reached. If during this operation the test-flame appears to diminish in size, the lamp is to be replenished in the manner prescribed at (2) without interrupting the test.

"If a flash occurs at any temperature between 76° and 200° Fahrenheit the temperature at which it occurs, subject to correction for atmospheric pressure, is the flashing point of the sample.

"In repeating a test, a fresh sample of oil must always be used, the tested sample being thrown away, and the cup must be wiped dry from any adhering oil and cooled, as already described, before receiving the fresh sample.

"5. *Correction for atmospheric pressure.*—As the flashing point of an oil is influenced by changes in atmospheric pressure to an average extent of 1·6° Fahrenheit for every inch of the barometer, a correction of the observed flashing point may become necessary. For this purpose a table is appended to this schedule, giving the flashing points of oils ranging from 65° to 80° Fahrenheit, under pressure ranging from 27 to 31 inches of mercury.

"The table is used in the following manner:—

"*Example.*—An oil has given a flashing point of 71°, the barometer being at 28·6 inches; take the nearest number to 71° in the vertical column headed 28·6. This number is 70·8. Substitute for this the number in the same horizontal line in the column headed 30 (the normal height of the barometer). The substituted number, that is, the true flashing point of the oil, is 73°.

"Table for correction of Flashing Points indicated by the Test for Variations in Barometric Pressure on either side of Thirty Inches.

Barometer in Inches.	27	27·2	27·4	27·6	27·8	28	28·2	28·4	28·6	28·8	29	29·2	29·4	29·6	29·8	30	30·2	30·4	30·6	30·8	31
Flashing Point in Degrees Fahrenheit.																					
60·2	60·2	60·5	60·8	61·2	61·5	61·8	62·1	62·4	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·7	64	64·4	64·7	65	65·3	65·6	66	66·3	66·6
61·2	61·5	61·5	61·8	62·2	62·5	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·7	65	65·4	65·7	66	66·3	66·6	67	67·3	67·6
62·2	62·5	62·5	62·8	63·2	63·5	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·7	66	66·4	66·7	67	67·3	67·6	68	68·3	68·6
63·2	63·5	63·5	63·8	64·2	64·5	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·7	67	67·4	67·7	68	68·3	68·6	69	69·3	69·6
64·2	64·5	64·5	64·8	65·2	65·5	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·7	68	68·4	68·7	69	69·3	69·6	70	70·3	70·6
65·2	65·5	65·5	65·8	66·2	66·5	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·7	69	69·4	69·7	70	70·3	70·6	71	71·3	71·6
66·2	66·5	66·5	66·8	67·2	67·5	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·7	70	70·4	70·7	71	71·3	71·6	72	72·3	72·6
67·2	67·5	67·5	67·8	68·2	68·5	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·7	71	71·4	71·7	72	72·3	72·6	73	73·3	73·6
68·2	68·5	68·5	68·8	69·2	69·5	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·7	72	72·4	72·7	73	73·3	73·6	74	74·3	74·6
69·2	69·5	69·5	69·8	70·2	70·5	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·7	73	73·4	73·7	74	74·3	74·6	75	75·3	75·6
70·2	70·5	70·5	70·8	71·2	71·5	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·7	74	74·4	74·7	75	75·3	75·6	76	76·3	76·6
71·2	71·5	71·5	71·8	72·2	72·5	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·7	75	75·4	75·7	76	76·3	76·6	77	77·3	77·6
72·2	72·5	72·5	72·8	73·2	73·5	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·7	76	76·4	76·7	77	77·3	77·6	78	78·3	78·6
73·2	73·5	73·5	73·8	74·2	74·5	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·7	77	77·4	77·7	78	78·3	78·6	79	79·3	79·6
74·2	74·5	74·5	74·8	75·2	75·5	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·7	78	78·4	78·7	79	79·3	79·6	80	80·3	80·6
75·2	75·5	75·5	75·8	76·2	76·5	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·8	78·1	78·4	78·7	79	79·4	79·7	80	80·3	80·6	81	81·3	81·6"

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend the Petroleum Act, 1881, in certain points in which experience has shewn that its amendment would be desirable.

2. "Dangerous petroleum" is defined by the Act (section 3) as petroleum having its flashing point below seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The Government of India does not see any reason for changing the standard so fixed, but in view of the possibility of variations in the application of the test, which, according to the opinions of the experts, may, even with the utmost care, cause deviations of 2° or 3° in the results, it is of opinion that the nominal legal minimum standard for non-dangerous petroleum may be slightly raised. Accordingly, section 3 of the Bill fixes the standard for dangerous petroleum at 76° instead of 73°, but to this enhanced standard a proviso is added to the effect that a consignment represented to be of one uniform quality shall not be deemed to be dangerous when on an average of tests the oil does not fall below that standard by more than 3°, and no one sample has a flashing point below 70°.

3. Section 5 of the Act permits small quantities of dangerous petroleum to be kept in "glass," among other, vessels, if each vessel does not contain more than a pint and is securely stopped. Looking to the comparatively fragile nature of glass vessels and to the possibility of such vessels, when filled with the highly volatile liquids included under the head of "dangerous petroleum," bursting even if "securely stopped," when exposed to powerful sunlight for a brief period, the prudence of including *glass* vessels among those specified in the section is, as has been pointed out to the Government of India, doubtful. Section 4 of the Bill therefore amends the section by the omission of the word "glass."

4. The object of section 5 of the Bill is to bring the provisions of section 6 of the Act, which relate to the marking of the vessels containing dangerous petroleum, and which declare that all such vessels "shall bear an indelible mark on a label in conspicuous characters, stating the nature of the contents thereof" into accordance with the English law (31 & 35 Vic., cap. 105, section 6), which lays down that the label shall state in conspicuous characters the description of the petroleum with the addition of the words "highly inflammable" and with the addition of the name and address of the consignee or owner or of the sender or vendor.

5. As the Act now stands, not only is the importation of "dangerous" petroleum subjected to a strict system of licensing, but no petroleum may be landed from any ship until samples of the petroleum on board thereof have been delivered for the purpose of the petroleum being tested.

While considering that the importation of dangerous petroleum should continue to be thus regulated, the Government of India is of opinion that the restrictions at present placed on the importation of other petroleum may be somewhat relaxed. It seems to it that, instead of requiring the delivery of samples before any oil is landed, it would be sufficient to give the Local Government power to determine the places at which, and the conditions on and subject to which, petroleum may be landed and stored. The necessary power is conferred by section 6 of the Bill, which substitutes a new section for section 7 of the Act. There would thus be nothing to prevent petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, being in future landed and stored at once. But, in order to protect the public, no petroleum should be allowed to be removed from the place where it is stored until it has been tested and declared to satisfy the legal standard. Section 7A therefore provides this, and further declares that, when petroleum which has been so landed and stored is found not to come up to the legal standard, the Local Government may direct the consignees either to rectify it or to import it as dangerous petroleum or to re-export within a fixed period, and that, on the consignees failing to do whichever of these things they may be directed to do, the Local Government may order the petroleum to be destroyed.

In addition to re-producing clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of the present section 7, the new section 7 further empowers the Local Government to make rules to fix the fees to be paid for the storage of petroleum at places appointed for the purpose, and to regulate the selection of samples and the averaging the results of testing selected samples.

6. Section 7 of the Bill introduces certain new provisions in the Act as to the test-apparatus to be used. As the Act at present stands, the schedule contains a specification explanatory of the test-apparatus. As it is, however, proposed by this Bill to substitute a new schedule for the present one, in which a new description of the test-apparatus is inserted, it seems desirable, for the convenience of the public, to provide for the deposit of a model test-apparatus, which shall be open to inspection, and after which all the instruments to be used under the Act shall be constructed. This is what the new section 17 A, which section 7 of the Bill adds to the Act, does. This section also provides for the verification of each test-apparatus which it is proposed to use for the purposes of the Act. Each apparatus when verified is to be marked with a special number, and the officer making the verification is to give a certificate in which shall be noted any corrections which must be applied to the results of the tests made with the apparatus. This last provision is necessary, because it is practically impossible to construct instruments which will not need corrections of this sort. The certificate granted is declared to be conclusive proof of the matters stated therein.

7. Section 8 of the Bill substitutes a new schedule for the schedule at present appended to the Act, the instructions contained in which it is now generally admitted require modification.

This schedule has been prepared mainly by Sir F. Abel in conjunction with Mr. Redwood and Dr. Warden, the Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, and Chemical Examiner to Government, and Dr. Lyon, the Chemical Analyser in Bombay, and it has also been examined and considered by Professor Pedler of the Presidency College, Calcutta. It embodies very definite directions regarding the sampling and testing of petroleum, and it lays down in a most detailed manner the procedure to be adopted. The Governor General in Council believes that the adoption of this schedule will meet all the difficulties which have been found to occur under the present law in regard to the sampling and testing of petroleum, and that, if the procedure therein described is carefully followed, there is every reason to hope that trustworthy and generally concordant results will be obtained.

9. Lastly, the new provisions as to the deposit of a model test-apparatus and the verification of all other test-apparatus therewith has necessitated the amendment of the *explanation* of the term "flashing point" which is appended to the definition of "petroleum" in section 3. It is necessary that, in order to ascertain the true flashing point, the petroleum should be tested with a verified and certificated apparatus, and after the corrections (if any) to be applied to the results of the testing have been made. Moreover, it would appear to be necessary that every apparatus used for the testing of petroleum should be verified at least once in every five years. All these points are provided for in the amendment made by section 2 of the Bill.

J. GIBBS.

The 10th March, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th March 1885, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 6 OF 1885.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Government Securities.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Government securities in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Securities Act, 1885; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

[Cf. Act III of 1881, s. 2.]

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

The expression "Government securities" includes promissory notes, debentures, stock certificates, and all other securities issued by the Government of India or by any Local Government, in respect of any loan issued under notification in the official Gazette, whether before or after the passing of this Act: and

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made from time to time by the Governor General in Council in this behalf.

IX of 1872.

Right of survivors of joint payees of Government securities.

3. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Contract Act, section 45, when a Government security is payable to two or more persons jointly and any of them dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall affect any claim which the representative of the deceased person may have against the survivor or survivors in respect of the security jointly payable to them and the deceased.

(3) This section shall apply whether the death of the person to whom the security was jointly payable occurred or occurs before or after this Act comes into force.

Issue of renewed securities.

4. Any person to whom a Government security is payable may, on payment of the prescribed fee and on delivering the security duly receipted to the prescribed officer, obtain from the officer a renewed security payable to himself. [Cf. sec. 49 of 33 & 34 Vic., cap. 71.]

Issue of duplicate securities.

5. (1) When a Government security has been wholly or partly lost or destroyed the person to whom it was payable at the time of the loss or destruction or his representative may, on application to the prescribed officer, and on producing proof to his satisfaction of the loss or destruction, obtain from him an order for:—

(a) the payment of interest in respect of the security said to be lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate security; and

(b) the issue of a duplicate security payable to such person.

(2) An order shall not be passed under sub-section (1) until after the issue of the prescribed notification of the loss or destruction and after the expiration of the prescribed period, nor until the applicant has given the prescribed indemnity against the claims of all persons deriving title under the security lost or destroyed.

(3) A list of the securities in respect of which an order is passed under sub-section (1) shall be published in the *Gazette of India* at such times as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, direct.

Period after which Government is released from liability in respect of original security.

6. When a renewed security has been issued under section 4, or a duplicate security has been issued under section 5, the Government shall be discharged of all liability in respect of the original security of which such renewed or duplicate security has been issued— [Cf. 33 & 34 Vic., cap. 71, s. 51.]

(a) in the case of a renewed security, after the lapse of six years from the date of the issue of the renewed security,

(b) in the case of a duplicate security, after the lapse of six years from the date of the publication under section 5, sub-sec-

tion (3), of the list in which the security is first mentioned, or from the date of the last payment of interest on the original security, whichever date is latest.

Power for Governor General in Council to make rules.

7. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, make rules to prescribe—

(a) the fees to be paid for applications under sections 4 and 5;

(b) the form in which securities delivered for renewal are to be receipted;

(c) the officer who is to exercise all or any of the powers and perform all or any of the duties prescribed by sections 4 and 5;

(d) the proof which is to be produced by persons applying for duplicate securities;

(e) the form and mode of publication of the notification mentioned in section 5 and the period after which interest may be paid or a duplicate security may be issued under that section;

(f) the nature and amount of the indemnity to be given by a person applying under section 5 for the payment of interest or the issue of a duplicate security; and

(g) generally all matters connected with the grant of renewed and duplicate securities.

Publication of drafts and rules.

8. (1) The Governor General in Council shall before making rules under the last foregoing section, publish a draft of the proposed rules in such manner as may, in his opinion, be sufficient for the information of the public.

(2) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(3) The Governor General in Council shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(4) Every rule made under the last foregoing section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and the publication in the *Gazette of India* of a rule purporting to be made under that section shall be conclusive evidence that it has been duly made.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for certain matters connected with Government securities as to which legislation appears to be desirable.

2. Under the English law, on the death of one of several joint promisees or creditors, the right to sue on the contract vests in the survivors or survivor, and, on the death of the last of two or more survivors, in his personal representative. But a person receiving money under this right of survivorship may be accountable for it to the representatives of the deceased.

3. This rule has been altered in India by section 45 of the Contract Act, which provides that—

"When a person has made a promise to two or more persons jointly, then, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract, the right to claim performance rests, as between him and them, with them during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, with the representative of such deceased person jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, with the representatives of all jointly."

4. With reference to this section, the Law Commissioners, who prepared the draft of the Act, remarked :—"In regulating the devolution of rights and liabilities, we propose, in accordance with the rule of English Courts of Equity and of the Indian Code of Civil Procedure, that joint liabilities and rights shall, after the death of one of the persons liable or entitled, go to his representative jointly with the survivor, and after the death of the survivor to the representatives of both jointly." So far as can be ascertained, this proposal was accepted without criticism in India.

5. It appears that, both before and since the passing of the Contract Act, the practice of the Indian Public Debt Offices has been to treat the right of suing on, and giving receipts for money payable under, Government promissory notes as vesting in the survivor or survivors of two or more joint holders. But the law officers of the Government have recently given an opinion that, having regard to section 45 of the Contract Act, it is not safe to continue this practice.

6. Under these circumstances, the Government of India think that legislation is desirable both for the purpose of confirming what has been done in the past, and for the purpose of laying down a convenient rule for the future.

7. Accordingly, section 3 of the Bill declares that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 45, when a Government security is payable to two or more persons jointly and any of them dies, the security shall be payable to the survivor or survivors of those persons. But to this a clause is added making it clear that the section will not affect the liability of the survivor or survivors to the representative of the deceased holder of the security.

8. Lastly, sections 4 to 6 of the Bill deal with the issue of renewed and duplicate Government securities.

9. With regard to the renewal of Government securities, the holder of a security may, under existing rules, upon payment of the prescribed fee and delivering up his security properly receipted, obtain a clear title in the form of a renewed security in his own favour. This right is affirmed by section 4 of the Bill; but as Government by the renewal becomes liable in respect of the new note independently of any question as to legal completeness of discharge upon the original security, opportunity is taken to fix a term within which claims in respect of the original security must be made. Accordingly, section 6 of the Bill releases Government from liability in respect of the original security after the lapse of six years from the date of the issue of the renewed security.

10. With regard to duplicate securities, the practice has hitherto been, when a Government security has been lost or destroyed, to issue a notification, under the terms of the security, of the discharge of the security upon a given date, and to refuse to issue any duplicate until six years (the period fixed by the law of limitation) has elapsed from the date so fixed for discharge. If, however, the loan is not mature, no such notification of discharge can be issued, and the Government is obliged to refuse to issue any duplicate, in the face of the risk of claims being made in respect of the security alleged to be lost. The Bill adopts the existing practice in respect of the issue of duplicates, but, by applying in every case the period of limitation which under the existing law applies only in the case of securities of loans dischargeable upon notice given at any time, enables the Government to issue duplicates (under the usual safeguard of a bond of indemnity) in every case of a security proved to have been lost or destroyed.

A. COLVIN.

The 10th March, 1885.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

N° 13. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS' DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

REPORT ON SCHEME FOR UTILIZING THE AGENCY OF THE POST OFFICE IN THE OPERATIONS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 50 T., dated Fort William, the 17th March 1885

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Report of the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 558 T., dated 1st February 1885, showing the progress made from the 1st December 1883 to the close of the year 1884 in giving effect to the scheme, sanctioned by the Government of India in October 1883, for utilizing the agency of the Post Office in the operations of the Telegraph Department.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India regards the progress made in the scheme for utilising the agency of the Post Office in the operations of the Telegraph Department as most satisfactory and encouraging. In publishing the report of the Director General of Telegraphs for public information the Government of India wishes to record its appreciation of the joint services rendered by the Postal and Telegraph Departments in this matter.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Department of Finance, and to the Director General of Telegraphs.

Also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India.*

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 558 T., dated Calcutta, the 1st February 1885.

From—A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL, Esq., Director General of Telegraphs in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

As considerable progress has been already made in giving effect to the scheme sanctioned by the Government of India, in Public Works Department Resolution No. 287T. of the 9th October 1883, for utilising the agency of the Post Office in the operations of the Telegraph Department, I think it may prove interesting if I briefly report what has been accomplished from the

1st December 1883, the date of actual commencement of operations, to the close of the year 1884.

2. I will notice the various points of interest in the following order :—

I.—The reciprocal free transmission of telegrams and letters on the service of the Postal and Telegraph Departments.

II.—Postal Telegraph Receiving Offices.

III.—Telegraphic Money-orders.

IV.—The training of Postal Employés as Telegraph Signallers.

V.—Telegraph extensions to Post Offices and the combination of postal and telegraph duties at small stations.

I.—The reciprocal free transmission of telegrams and letters on the service of the Postal and Telegraph Departments.

3. This measure, as a whole, has been decidedly beneficial in removing friction and facilitating combined working.

In the interests of the public stringent rules are observed in the Telegraph Department to prevent departmental telegrams occupying the lines to the prejudice of paid traffic: such messages are reduced to the lowest possible limit both in number and length, and, except in cases of extreme urgency, are despatched only when the lines are clear.

Similar precautions have been introduced in respect of postal messages, and the present Officiating Director General of the Post Office has it in contemplation to adopt a system of codifying all words and expressions of usual occurrence in postal telegrams to reduce still further their length.

4. Some of the licensed telegraph systems protested at first against carrying, free of charge, messages on the service of the Postal Department, and some absolutely refused to do so. It will be of no interest to reproduce here the arguments brought to bear in the protracted correspondence that resulted. It is sufficient to say that, with the assistance of the Consulting Engineers to Government, the objecting companies were brought to see that the orders of Government on the subject were not unreasonable and must be complied with.

II.—Postal Telegraph Receiving Offices.

5. Rules for the treatment of telegrams received by Post Offices for transmission by post to the nearest Telegraph Office, and the necessary forms, were drawn up in this department and accepted by the Director General of the Post Office. Messages so tendered are Prepaid by means of postage labels, the discount on sale of which constitutes the remuneration of the Post Master, who, in the case of vernacular messages, is required to transcribe the telegram in Roman characters on a message form, or to translate it into English as preferred by the sender.

6. The amount collected by Post Masters is affixed in postage labels to the original telegrams, which are posted to the nearest Telegraph Office, whether Government or licensed, and no account-keeping is involved, except that the Check Office of this Department debits the Postal Department with the telegraph revenue prepaid in postage labels, less the usual discount of 3⅛ per cent.

7. The Check Office similarly effects the necessary adjustment of the value of postage labels accepted in payment for telegrams by licensed telegraph systems.

8. Owing to an oversight which I regret, statistics of the number and value of messages tendered at Postal Telegraph Receiving Offices have not been compiled prior to the 1st April 1884, and I have as yet only received the figures from April to September. They show a total for the half year of 11,623 messages of the value of Rs. 12,611.

9. The traffic has doubtless been affected by a misunderstanding, which is about to be remedied. It was arranged at the outset to distribute notices in the vernacular, as well as in English, calling attention to the facilities afforded for the despatch of telegrams from Post Offices, but this notice was issued only in English. Steps have now been taken to translate it into native languages and to distribute it freely throughout the country; but the scheme for the collection of telegrams at outstations has, I consider, made a promising start, and the facilities so offered may be expected, as they become more widely known, to prove a great public convenience, and to bring in a substantial increment of telegraph revenue to this department and to licensed systems.

III.—Telegraphic Money-orders.

10. In my letter No. 471T. of the 16th August last, I informed the Government that I had concluded arrangements with the Director General of the Post Office for the introduction of a system of telegraph money orders, the existing machinery of the Postal Department for remitting money being combined with telegraphic advices. This scheme came into force on the 1st October 1884.

11. As the system is fully described in the Postal Guide, it is unnecessary to enter into details here in respect of the postal procedure, and its incidence as regards the public.

12. The following are the charges which have been fixed for the telegraph portion of the business :—

(1) The original advice (containing on the average 16 words) is charged for at the fixed rate of Rs. 2, being "ordinary" rate, although treated as an "urgent" message.

(2) Any private matter added by the remitter is also charged for at the "ordinary" rate, 2 annas per word, although signalled as "urgent."

(3) The re-addressed telegraphic advices requisite where the Post Office of origin or of destination, or both, are sub-post offices, are carried free of charge.

(4) A fixed charge of one rupee, or "ordinary" rate, is made for an acknowledgment of receipt of the remittance, if sent, although such acknowledgment is transmitted as an "urgent" message.

13. From the date of the introduction of telegraphic money orders, this Department ceased to undertake money remittances under the "reply paid" rule for sums above Rs. 2.

14. During the first two months of the working of the telegraphic money order system, the number and value of telegraphic advices were as follows :—

	Number.	Value Rs.
October 1884	777	1,747
November „	759	1,707

being at the rate of about Rs. 20,000 per annum. The estimated average earnings in the Telegraph Department on remittances of sums exceeding Rs. 2 had previously been Rs. 40,000 per annum. The result so far therefore entails a loss; but this result is, it is believed, in some measure due to insufficient advertisement of the advantages offered, and steps have been taken to remedy this. As the system becomes better known, the increased transactions will doubtless bring up the receipts of this Department to at least the amount of its earnings under the old system, while the benefit of the change to the public is very considerable.

IV.—Training Postal Employés in Signalling and Signal Office Procedure.

15. Immediately on receipt of the sanction of the Government to the scheme, I arranged with the Director General of the Post Office to depute a large number of postal employés to training classes, established by this Department at numerous centres throughout India. The standard of qualification fixed for these men was ability to send and receive Morse signals at the rate of 10 words per minute, (which is only half the rate required from Departmental signallers), and to gain sufficient knowledge of simple instruments, batteries and signal office routine to enable them to keep up telegraphic communication on short lines; it has been found that from three to four months' tuition usually suffices to communicate the necessary elementary knowledge of telegraphy to the postal employés, although in some cases a much longer time had to be allowed, while in numerous instances men have displayed an absolute inability to master the subject and have had to be removed from the classes. On the whole, the facility with which they have picked up the needful knowledge is very remarkable, and bears testimony to their general intelligence and enterprize.

16. Up to the 31st December 1884, certificates of qualification had been given to 354 men, and on that date 99 were still under tuition. As a rule, the supply of qualified signallers has kept pace with the demand caused by opening up extensions.

17. Whenever it has been found necessary for the Postal Department to employ substitutes for the men deputed to learn telegraphy, the Telegraph Department has borne the extra cost entailed, as well as the travelling charges necessitated by such moves. The average expenditure under this head has been about Rs. 50 for each man trained.

18. In many places, however, the existing postal establishments are fully worked and unable without assistance to undertake telegraph work: to meet such cases the Postal Department has engaged, and sent for training, probationary clerks who receive no pay during tuition, and in such cases the only debit to this department is the amount of travelling charges (if any) incurred by the probationers in joining the training classes.

V.—The development of the telegraph service by short extensions connecting "combined offices," with the existing telegraph lines and the making over, as a measure of economy, of certain unimportant departmental offices to postal agency.

19. After the necessary rules* and forms for "combined offices" had been drawn up in this Department and accepted by the Director General of the Post Office, the rules for the guidance of the public were revised, and published in the *Gazette of India*, and the requisite modifications of the Departmental and Licensed Telegraph Codes were made. Simple instructions for the use of the several descriptions of instruments that might be required were also drawn up, and a scale of equipment for "combined offices" was prepared. The object and scope of the scheme were fully explained to Chief Superintendents of Divisions, who were invited to lose no time in submitting recommendations for extensions which local circumstances seemed to justify and which promised a traffic sufficient to pay expenses.

20. In this direction I was greatly assisted by the Director General of the Post Office, who forwarded to me numerous lists of places which his principal officers desired to see made telegraph stations. The claims of every place named, whether by postal or telegraph officials, were carefully considered by me, and I am glad to be able to report that the care taken in this selection has been amply repaid by the results.

21. At the same time a selection was made of existing telegraph offices at which the experiment of working by postal agency might, it was thought, be tried; and the result, briefly stated, is that by the end of 1884, 65 departmental offices were converted into "combined" offices, by which measure a saving of approximately Rs. 71,000 per annum has been effected, and 170† new combined offices were opened, which, so far as data are available, show a profit on working of nearly Rs. 40,000 per annum.

22. I annex (Appendix A.) a detailed list of all combined offices opened up to the 31st December 1884, showing whether new offices or offices which were previously worked by departmental agency, whether connected to departmental offices or to licensed telegraph offices, and the cost of working and average monthly revenue.

23. A detailed statement of the cost of constructing the connecting lines is also attached (Appendix B). Of these, 59 are permanent lines, and 95 lines of temporary supports, which will be replaced by more permanent material as the success of the different offices becomes assured. The length of lines involved in these connections has been—

Miles	
481	of new wire suspended on existing supports.
1,100	of new posts and wires.

* These have been modified and added to from time to time, and they are now incorporated in the new edition of the departmental Traffic Code

† The number of new offices opened during the previous 10 years was only 89.

24. The cost of making these lines has been approximately Rs. 2,34,000. The cost of fitting up the offices may be put down at Rs. 250 for each connection, or Rs. 42,500 for the 170, so that for a total capital expenditure to the end of the year of Rs. 2,76,500 (or less than three lakhs even if the cost of training be included), a net revenue of nearly Rs. 40,000 per annum is even now being obtained.

25. These results have far exceeded my anticipations. The indirect advantages of extending telegraph facilities into native town centres appeared to me sufficient to justify an initial direct loss, and when I made my proposals to Government, the utmost I could allow myself to hope for was a balance of receipts and current expenditure for some years to come. It is, I venture to submit, a matter for unmixed gratification that the Government has been able to extend telegraph facilities in what may be described as almost a wholesale manner, not only without loss, but with every prospect of an assured financial gain.

26. The progress made month by month in establishing combined offices is shown in the following abstract :—

Month.	No. of combined offices.	
	Transferred.	New.
December 1883	17	...
January 1884	3	1
February „	1	4
March „	6	23
April „	6	20
May „	8	17
June „	2	16
July „	8	16
August „	4	11
September „	5	14
October „	2	17
November „	1	15
December „	2	16
Total	65	170

A total of 235 offices, of which 166 are connected to Government and 69 to licensed telegraph offices.

In addition to the above, arrangements were in progress at the end of the year 1884 to open 49 additional offices, and a large number of further extensions are in progress and under consideration.

27. It may be convenient to state here the arrangement come to with the Postal Department regarding the cost of combined offices. The broad principle is that the Telegraph Department shall pay the actual additional expense entailed by the assumption of telegraph work, and while the Postal Department gains by the attraction of the higher pay it is enabled to offer to a number of poorly paid employés, the Telegraph Department has just cause for congratulation at the liberal and catholic spirit with which the Director General of the Post Office has met its demands.

28. In a few instances, where the postal work is very light, the Post Master is required to undertake telegraph work without additional remuneration, and in such cases no debit is made to the Telegraph Department. In other cases, the Post Master receives an allowance for the telegraph duties, and where the postal or telegraph work is too heavy to admit of the latter being undertaken by the ordinary postal staff, special clerks are engaged at the expense of this department. Similarly, in the few cases where the available Post Office accommodation is too small to admit of telegraph work being undertaken, the Telegraph Department bears the expense involved in obtaining additional room. In a few instances postal peons deliver the few telegrams that are received, and in those cases no charge is made for their services; but where

this is impracticable, the cost of special messengers is borne by the Telegraph Department. Finally, a small fixed allowance is usually given for telegraph contingencies, such as stationery, other than forms, lighting, &c., and the Telegraph Department is debited with the actual cost of telegraph forms printed in the postal press for use in combined offices.

29. In the few cases in which it has been found convenient to establish "telegraph combined offices," *i.e.*, offices at which the postal work is performed by telegraph officials, the Postal Department is debited only with the actual extra cost incurred. There are at present only ten such offices, named in the margin.

Biaora.	Ghuna.
Dewas.	Kaliabar.
Dhunsiri Mukh.	Myanaung.
Diamond Island.	Shajapur.
Dimapore (Assam).	Sipri.

30. It will be observed that many of the new combined offices have been open only a month or two, yet the average monthly earnings of the 140 new* offices for which any data are available amount to Rs. 55 against an average working cost of Rs. 36, and these results are the more gratifying as, owing to the universal depression of trade, the experiment has been commenced under very unfavourable conditions.

31. The establishment of so large a number of combined offices, managed entirely by comparatively inexperienced men, has of course not been effected without throwing a large amount of extra work on the Telegraph Check Office. The want of arrangement and neatness in the packets of messages from combined offices, the careless filling in of invoices and other returns, irregularity in submitting returns and message drafts, and mistakes through ignorance or misunderstanding of rules, have all contributed to add largely to the work of that office. This will be readily understood when it is remembered that every combined office forwards its message drafts daily, that a letter has to be written regarding every missing message or return, and that rapid pairing or sorting of messages is largely dependent on the observance, by the offices, of the rules for arranging and despatching their documents.

32. Again the use of large numbers of postage stamps on messages instead of one or two telegraph stamps has much added to the labour of defacing the stamps and of scrutinising them when under audit. Postage stamps, more or less imperfectly defaced, are so easily obtainable that great vigilance is essential in the Check Office to prevent the fraudulent use of previously used stamps, mixed up, perhaps, with a number of good stamps. Such of the postage stamps as are affixed to messages tendered at railway telegraph offices reach the Check Office undefaced, and the counting and defacement of these under the immediate supervision of the Chief Superintendent of the Office adds considerably to the work.

33. It is satisfactory to find that, partly no doubt owing to those who use the telegraph at out-stations being less exacting than those at the large centres of trade, complaints from the public in respect of combined offices are infrequent. The service is necessarily not nearly so perfect as that on the main lines; but it has succeeded in giving satisfaction to those concerned, and has unquestionably met a public want.

34. By persistently calling attention, by means of printed memoranda, to every case of petty breach of rules, the Check Office is doing much to bring the combined offices up to the standard of exactness and smartness required in departmental offices.

35. It will be seen that the programme sketched out in my letter No. 480T. of the 29th August 1883, and approved by Government in its Resolution No. 287T. of the 9th October 1883, has been almost exactly followed, and I venture to hope that the gratification I feel at the result of the first year's operations may in some degree be shared by the Government of India.

36. Primarily the success is of course entirely due to the cordial co-operation I have received from the Director General of the Post Office, but it would be ungracious of me to omit to mention the loyal active help I have received from my own officers. The rapidity with which the scheme has been developed, and the numerous extensions provided, has involved a considerable increase of work, but it has been cheerfully undertaken by all, and to all my best thanks are due.

* The average earnings, if transferred offices be included, are Rs. 74 monthly against an average monthly expenditure of Rs. 38.

Appendix A.

Combined Offices established up to 31st December 1884.

Names of Offices.	New	Transferred	Connected to Government or Licensed system	Cost of working per mensem.	Average revenue per mensem	Number of months open
				Rs. A.	Rs A.	
Assam.						
Desangmukh	New	...	Government	31 0	35 0	3
Gouripore	,,		,,	26 0	...	Opened in December.
Meesa		Transferred	,,	42 0		Ditto.
Nichuguard		,,	,,		30 0	13
Nigriting Ghat	New	...	,,	21 0		2
Sonapur	,,	...	,,	31 0	..	2
Total	4	2				
Bengal.						
Alipur (Calcutta)		Transferred	Government	38 0	145 0	7
Amherst Street (Calcutta)	..	,,	,,	23 0	69 0	8
Bagh Bazar ,,	...	,,	,,	23 0	34 0	7
Ballygunge ,,		,,	,,	18 0	14 0	8
Bankoora	New	..	,,	11 0	21 0	7
Behar	,,	...	Licensed	11 0	22 0	6
Beerbhoom	,,	..	,,	11 0	96 0	6
Beadon Square (Calcutta)	,,	..	Government	38 0	55 0	5
Bishanpur	,,	...	,,	11 0	5 0	7
Bogra	..	Transferred	,,	10 0	33 0	3
Bhuddruk	New	.	Government	...	67 0	1
Bow Bazar (Calcutta)	,,	.	,,	38 0	55 0	5
Chandernagore	,,	.	Licensed	..	19 0	5
Chinsurah	,,	...	,,	...	63 0	7
Cox's Bazar	,,	...	Government	...	..	Opened in December.
Chandbali	,,	...	,,	10 0		1
Cuttack City	,,	...	,,	17 0	96 0	7
Dinagepore		Transferred	Licensed	15 0	47 0	13
Dharamtala (Calcutta)	New	...	Government	38 0	166 0	5
Durbhunga	,,		Licensed	11 0	98 0	5
False Point	...	Transferred	Government	22 0	102 0	13
Furreedpore	New		,,	31 0	47 0	9
Gya City	,,	..	Licensed	11 0	78 0	7
Hazaribagh	.	Transferred	Government	35 0	136 0	13
Hatkolah (Calcutta)	...	,,	,,	38 0	77 0	8
Hooghly	New		Licensed	30 0	23 0	6
Hathuwa	...	Transferred	Government	16 0	60 0	6
Howrah	...	,,	,,	38 0	60 0	5
Jessore	New		,,		..	2
Kissengunge	,,	..	,,	16 0	43 0	8
Kishanpur	,,	...	Licensed	12 0	2 0	6
Kidderpore	,,	...	Government	38 0	63 0	5
Khoolna	,,	...	,,	58 0	16 0	5
Kendrapara	,,	..	,,	15 0	14 0	3
Kurseong	,,	...	,,	39 0	109 0	9
Mozufferpore	,,	...	Licensed	22 0	39 0	5
Motiharee	,,	..	,,	6 0	25 0	4
Monghyr	,,	...	,,	22 0	...	...
Nutanganj	,,		Government	6 0	15 0	6
Purneah	...	Transferred	,,	31 0	129 0	10
Panighatta	New		,,	18 0	29 0	6
Punkabaree	,,		,,	21 0	51 0	3
Patna City		Transferred	,,	43 0	166 0	3
Purneah City	New	...	,,	11 0	...	2
Rampore Bauleah		Transferred	Government	18 0	100 0	6
Revelgunge		,,	,,	11 0	21 0	5
Rungpur	New	...	Licensed	...	88 0	6
Shalkia	,,	..	Government	8 0	10 0	8
Sonamukhi	,,	...	,,		3 0	5
Seebpore (Calcutta)	,,		,,		15 0	5
Sarseram	..	Transferred	,,	11 0	22 0	4
Sadarghat (Chittagong)	New	...	,,	38 0	444 0	2
Tikari	,,		Licensed	11 0	...	1
Total	37	16				
Bombay.						
Ahmednagar		Transferred	Government	114 0	228 0	6
Bassein (Bombay)	New		Licensed	11 0	11 0	9
Barsi		Transferred	Government	48 0	80 0	7
Bhiwndi	New		Licensed	8 0		1
Bijapur	...	Transferred	Government	48 0	58 0	4
Chiplun	...	,,	,,	32 0	68 0	13
Jalgaon	New	...	,,	40 0	32 0	1
Kaira	,,		Licensed	14 0	28 0	9
Malegaon	...	Transferred	,,	30 0	70 0	5
Matheran	...	,,	Government	63 8	95 0	7
Nanpura	New		,,	51 0	91 0	9

Names of Offices.	New.	Transferred.	Connected to Government or Licensed system.	Cost of working per mensem.	Average revenue per mensem.	Number of months open.
				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Bombay—contd.						
Nasik	...	Transferred	Government	40 0	96 0	13
Palitana	New	...	Licensed	15 0	49 0	9
Rajkot	...	Transferred	Government	53 0	367 0	10
Rajapur	...	,,	,,	32 0	64 0	13
Ratnagiri	...	,,	,,	40 0	134 0	13
Randore	New	...	,,	16 0	32 0	8
Sangameshvar	,,	...	,,	7 0	9 0	6
Vambori	,,	...	Licensed	6 0	3 0	6
Total	9	10				
British Burmah.						
Allanmyo	...	Transferred	Government	34 0	...	1
Kyaikto	New	...	,,	52 0	30 0	3
Kemendine	,,	...	,,	42 8	31 0	2
Moopoon	,,	...	,,	52 0	...	2
Okpo	,,	...	,,	34 0	...	2
Shwedoung	,,	...	,,	30 0	5 0	3
Thatono	...	Transferred	,,	32 0	31 0	9
Total	5	2				
Central India.						
Agar	New	...	Government	28 0	125 0	5
Bhopal	...	Transferred	,,	40 0	166 0	3
Dhar	...	,,	,,	49 0	71 0	4
Rewah	...	,,	,,	39 0	54 0	14
Sirdarpore	New	...	,,	28 0	33 0	4
Sutna	...	Transferred	,,	49 0	64 0	14
Total	2	4				
Central Provinces and Berar.						
Akote	New	...	Government	38 0	19 0	8
Asirgarh	,,	...	Licensed	29 0	39 0	1
Bhandára	,,	...	,,	38 0	22 0	7
Chikalda	,,	...	Government	38 0	27 0	7
Ellichpore	,,	...	,,	38 0	35 0	7
Gadarwara	...	Transferred	,,	28 0	192 0	4
Jubbulpore City	...	,,	,,	63 0	211 0	8
Malkapur	New	...	,,	29 0	36 0	1
Murwarra	,,	...	,,	29 0	32 0	3
Nagpur City	,,	...	,,	73 0	178 0	10
Narsingpur	,,	...	,,	18 0	46 0	4
Pachmarhi	...	Transferred	,,	40 0	114 0	10
Raipur	...	,,	Licensed	39 0	154 0	7
Shegaon	New	...	Government	29 0	24 0	1
Wardha	,,	...	,,	29 0	32 0	1
Total	11	4		.....	.....	...
Madras.						
Anakapalo	New	...	Government	29 0	28 0	4
Ammatti	,,	...	,,	55 0	39 0	10
Arcot	,,	...	Licensed	29 0	32 0	9
Badagara	,,	...	Government	29 0	37 0	9
Cuddapah City	,,	...	Licensed	40 0	137 0	10
Cuddalore City	,,	...	,,	19 0	60 0	9
Coringa	,,	...	Government	31 0	54 0	9
Calingapatam	,,	...	,,	29 0	62 0	5
Chatrapur	,,	...	,,	29 0	108 0	4
Coonoor	...	Transferred	,,	96 0	198 0	6
Devalla	...	,,	,,	64 0	54 0	7
Dindigul	New	...	Licensed	36 0	39 0	8
Gooty	,,	...	,,	30 0	45 0	3
Kotagiri	...	Transferred	Government	27 0	27 0	11
Kurnool	...	,,	,,	60 0	161 0	14
Kumbakonam	New	...	Licensed	29 0	103 0	8
Mylapore	...	Transferred	Government	32 0	144 0	13
Maho	New	...	,,	28 8	47 0	9
Nagore	,,	...	Licensed	29 0	60 0	9
Oossoor	...	Transferred	Government	18 8	40 0	8
Ongole	New	...	,,	28 8	53 0	5
Poonamallee	,,	...	,,	19 0	17 0	9
Paramakudi	,,	...	,,	43 0	27 0	9
Pudukotah	,,	...	Licensed	31 0	83 0	8
Palghat	,,	...	,,	30 0	60 0	4
Ramnad	,,	...	Government	29 0	49 0	9
Saidapet	...	Transferred	,,	51 0	132 0	12
St. Thomas' Mount	...	,,	,,	55 0	54 0	10
Salem	New	...	Licensed	34 0	176 0	9
Sowcarpett	,,	...	Government	30 0	435 0	5
Tranquebar	,,	...	Licensed	29 0	61 0	9
Tirupati	,,	...	,,	54 0	61 0	10
Triplicane	...	Transferred	Government	54 0	508 0	13
Virarajendrapet	New	...	,,	48 0	63 0	11

NAMES OF OFFICES.	New.	Transferred.	Connected to Government or Licensed system.	Cost of working per mensem.	Average revenue per mensem.	Number of months open
Madras—contd.				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Vizianagrum	...	Transferred	Government	67 0	299 0	14
Vythery	...	,,	,,	64 0	47 0	8
Vaniyambadi	New	...	Licensed	29 0	18 0	9
Vepery	...	Transferred	Government	84 0	224 0	13
Walajanagar	New	...	Licensed	11 0	13 0	9
Woriur	,,	..	,,	28 8	41 0	9
TOTAL	28	12		...		...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh						
Agra City	...	Transferred	Government	76 0	354 0	13
Allahabad City	...	,,	,,	44 0	120 0	11
Ahraura	New	...	Licensed	13 0	15 0	7
Aligarh	,,	...	Government	33 0		1
Budaun	,,	...	Licensed	33 0	35 0	9
Bulandshahr	,,	..	,,	28 0	48 0	8
Brindaban	,,	..	Government	27 0	77 0	8
Bindki	,,	...	Licensed	12 0	13 0	7
Bithur	,,	...	,,	13 0	4 0	7
Bareilly Cantonment	,,	...	Government	33 0	82 0	7
Baghpat	,,	...	,,	33 0	...	Opened in December
Cawnpore City	,,	...	,,	71 0	...	Ditto.
Dehra-Dun	...	Transferred	,,	54 0	255 0	10
Debai	New	...	Licensed	16 0	6 0	8
Etah	,,	..	,,	28 0	37 0	8
Etawah	,,	...	,,	30 0	24 0	3
Fatehgarh	,,	...	,,	28 0	73 0	3
Fatehpur	,,	.	,,	30 0	4 0	3
Gonda	,,	...	,,	28 0	...	3
Husainganj	,,	...	,,	12 0	4 0	7
Hathras	,,	...	Government	38 0	...	1
Jalesar	,,	...	Licensed	27 0	6 0	7
Jaunpur City	,,	...	,,	28 0	27 0	3
Khurja	,,	...	,,	47 0	82 0	8
Khatáuli	,,	...	Government	28 0	...	Opened in December.
Meerut City	,,	...	,,	33 0	25 0	10
Muzaffarnagar City	,,	..	,,	28 0	65 0	9
Moradabad Cantonment	,,	...	,,	33 0	32 0	8
Mahaban	,,	...	Government	12 0	17 0	7
Mainpuri	,,	...	Licensed	28 0	71 0	5
Mirzapur City	,,	...	,,	43 0	35 0	3
Muttra	,,	...	Government	38 0	...	1
Rajpur	,,	...	,,	12 0	22 0	7
Secunderabad	,,	...	Licensed	29 0	15 0	8
Saharanpur	...	Transferred	Government	38 0	...	Opened in December.
Shamli	New	...	,,	28 0	...	Ditto.
Shahjahanpur City	,,	..	,,	29 0	...	1
Shahjahanpur Cantonment	,,	...	,,	28 0	...	1
Vilhar	,,	...	,,	28 0	...	Opened in December
TOTAL	35	4		.	...	
Punjab.						
Amritsar City	New	...	Government	17 0	...	Opened in December.
Abbottabad	...	Transferred	,,	46 0	433 0	9
Atari City	New	...	Licensed	11 0	...	Opened in December.
Bhiwani	,,	...	Government	39 0	105 0	9
Bakloh	...	Transferred	,,	21 0	27 0	4
Boileauganj (Simla)	New	...	,,	25 0	53 0	4
Bahawalpur City	,,	...	Licensed	28 0	50 0	3
Campbellpur	,,	...	,,	28 0	59 0	6
Chunian	,,	...	,,	11 0	7 0	5
Chandni Chauk (Dehli)	,,	...	Government	68 0	174 0	6
Dharmsala	.	Transferred	,,	46 0	148 0	8
Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment	New	...	,,	45 0	115 0	6
Ferozepore City	,,	...	,,	19 0	64 0	1
Gurgaon	,,	...	Licensed	27 0	22 0	10
Goragali	,,	...	Government	18 0	42 0	3
Gujrat City	,,	.	Licensed	29 0	30 0	3
Hoti Mardan	...	Transferred	Government	26 0	73 0	10
Haripur	New	...	,,	11 0	30 0	9
Hissar	,,	...	,,	27 0	74 0	9
Hoshiarpur	..	Transferred	,,	36 0	39 0	9
Hazro	New	...	Licensed	11 0	14 0	3
Jullundur City	,,	..	Government	22 0	60 0	9
Jhelum	...	Transferred	,,	39 0	87 0	6
Jagadhri	New		,,	15 0	21 0	7
Jutogh	...	Transferred	,,	21 0	85 0	3
Jagraon	New	...	,,	11 0	4 0	3
Jandiala	,,	...	Licensed	11 0		2
Jhang	,,	...	,,	28 0	12 0	2
Kalka	...	Transferred	Government	36 0	95 0	14
Kamalia	New	..	Licensed	11 0	2 0	2

Names of Offices.	New.	Transferred.	Connected to Government or Licensed system.	Cost of working per mensem.	Average revenue per mensem.	Number of months open
Punjab—contd.				Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Kartarpur	New	...	Government	22 0		Opened in December
Kapurtala	,,	...	,,	28 0	...	Ditto.
Kangra	,,	...	,,	28 0	...	Ditto
Lahore City	,,	...	,,	47 0	48 0	8
Mooltan City	,,	...	,,	22 0	94 0	9
Madhopur	,,	..	Licensed	17 0	24 0	6
Malairkotla	,,	...	Government	11 0	22 0	5
Palampur	,,	...	,,	28 0	38 0	7
Pasrur	,,	..	,,	11 0	4 0	4
Peshawar City	,,	...	,,	19 0	63 0	4
Pakpattan	,,	...	Licensed	11 0	1 0	2
Rohtak	,,	...	Government	27 0	46 0	9
Rawalpindi City	,,	...	,,	29 0	49 0	4
Sudder Bazar (Delhi)	,,	...	,,	35 0	70 0	6
Tank	...	Transferred	,,	10 0	13 0	4
Total	36	9				
Rajputana.						
Beawar	New	...	Government	49 0	...	1
Sind and Beluchistan.						
Karachi City	New	...	Government	72 0	528 0	2
Kiamari	.	Transferred	,,	10 0	167 0	8
Kelat		,,	,,	10 0	33 0	6
Tatta	New	...	Licensed	...	56 0	8
Total	2	2				

Note.—The estimated annual cost of technical maintenance and repairs of apparatus is Rs. 72 for each office.

Appendix B.

Cost of constructing the Lines in connection with the new Combined Offices which were opened up to 31st December 1884.

Section of Line.		No. of Miles new.		Cost according to		Class of supports used.
From	To	Wire only.	Line and wire.	Completion Report where received.	Estimate if Completion Report has not been received.	
Assam.						
Sibsagar	Desangmukh	·45	9	762	...	Bamboos.
Golaghat	Nigriting Ghat	15	6	1,019	...	"
Gauhati	Sonapur	19	...	...	1,200	...
Dhubri	Gouripore	6	...	...	330	...
	Total	40·45	15			
Bengal.						
Howrah	Shalkia	...	1·8	1,074	...	Rails.
Rajbaree Railway Station	Furreedpore	...	20	1,544	...	Bamboos.
Darjeeling	Kurseong	14	...	1,340	...	.
Loop from Jalpaiguri Purneah Line	Kissengunge	...	...	No expenditure.		...
Hooghly Railway Station	Hooghly and thence to Chinsurah.	...	3	340	...	Wooden.
Gya Railway Station	Gya	...	1·25	208	...	Bullies.
Raneegunge, *viâ* Bankoora and Bishenpur.	Sonamukhi	50·5	22·5	...	10,160	Rails.
Cuttack	Chandni Chauk	2	1	...	250	Bullies.
Khaga Railway Station	Kishanpur	...	11	1,065	...	"
Burdwan	Nutanganj	...	1·25	148	...	"
Buktearpore Railway Station	Behar	...	18·5	3,845	...	Rails.
Kurseong	Panighatta	...	7	756	...	Wooden.
Rungpur Railway Station	Rungpur	...	2·5	352	...	"
Sainthia Railway Station	Beerbhoom	...	11	1,234	...	Bullies.
Looping Alipur Combined Office Line.	Kidderpore	...	Loop 0·34	...	225	Standards.
Looping Ruthtolla Combined Office Line	Beadon Square	...	Loop ·66	453	...	"
Looping Ballygunge Combined Office Line.	Bow Bazar	...	Loop ·03	33	...	"
Looping Park Street Government Telegraph Office Line.	Dharamtala	...	Loop ·13	80	...	"
Howrah	Seebpore	2·25	...	231	...	...
Chandernagore Railway Station	Chandernagore	...	1·42	110	...	Bullies.
Mozufferpore Railway Station	Mozufferpore	...	2	414	...	Wooden.
Durbhunga Railway Station	Durbhunga	...	·62	227	...	Bullies.
Khoolna Railway Station	Khoolna	...	·25	757	...	Standards.
Motiharee Railway Station	Motiharee	...	·88	168	...	Wooden.
Loop from Kurseong Panighata Line	Punkabaree	...	Loop ·7	43	...	"
Bhospur Dock	Kendrapara	...	Loop 6	...	3,000	Standards.
Chittagong	Sadarghat	...	·83	168	...	Wooden.
Purneah Combined Office	Purneah City	...	2·37	161	...	Bamboos.
Jessore Railway Station	Jessore	...	Loop 1	...	800	Standards.
Bhuddruk	Chandbali	1	33	...	8,090	"
Loop from Balasore Cuttack Line	Bhuddruk	...	Loop ·034	...	105	"
Bela Railway Station	Tikari	...	10	...	1,860	Wooden.
Ramu	Cox's Bazar	...	12	...	2,040	Bullies.
Monghyr Railway Station	Monghyr	...	6	...	260	Rails.
	Total	69 75	182·558			
British Burmah.						
Loop from Rangoon Moulmein Line.	Kyaikto	...	Loop 2·5	...	1,040	Pinkado posts.
Prome	Shwedoung	...	9	647	...	Bamboos.
Moulmein	Moopoon	3	...	Nominal, an unused wire was available.		..
Henzada	Okpo	27	0·1	3,040		Pinkado posts.
Rangoon	Kemendine	An existing line was utilised.				
	Total	30	14·1			

Section of Line.		No. of Miles new.		Cost according to		
From	To	Wire only.	Line and wire.	Completion Report where received.	Estimate if Completion Report has not been received.	Class of supports used.
Bombay.						
Bassein Road Railway Station	Bassein	...	4·25	434	...	Bullies.
Songad Railway Station	Palitana	...	15·73	1,702	...	"
Surat	Nanpura and Randere	...	5	704	...	"
Mehmadabad Railway Station	Kaira	...	7	627	.	"
Looping in Sangameshvar on Rutnagheery Chiplun Line		...	450 feet =·08	113	...	Standards.
Vambori Railway Station	Vambori Town	...	3 33	817		Bullies.
Callyan Railway Station	Bhiwndi	...	8	...	2,350	Gas pipe posts.
Loop to Julgaon	.....			Nominal Loop only 7 yards.		
	TOTAL	...	43 39			
Central India.						
Shajapur	Agar	...	28	4,218		Bullies.
Dhar	Sirdarpore	...	24 5	3,807		
	TOTAL	...	52·5			
Central Provinces and Berar.						
Nagpur	Nagpur City	...	2·2	387	...	Standards.
Bhandara Road Railway Station	Bhandara	...	6	676	...	Bullies.
Akola	Akote	...	26 5	3,927	...	Standards 3 miles. Bullies 23·5 mile.
Amraoti through Ellichpore	Chikalda	..	52	7,855	...	Wooden.
Narsingpur Railway Station	Narsingpur	...	0 6	153	...	Bullies.
Kutni Railway Station (Murwarra)	Kutni	...	Loop 0·7	502	...	Standards.
Chandni Railway Station	Asirgarh	...	7	...	2,610	"
Loop to Malkapur on line Bhosawul-Akola		...	Loop 0 1	...	Approximately 80	"
Loop to Sheagaon on line Bhosawul-Akola		...	Loop 0·1	...	Approximately 80	"
Wardha Railway Station	Wardha	...	Loop 0·6	...	420	"
	TOTAL	...	97·3			
Madras.						
Mercara	Virarajendrapet	18·5	5·5	2,868	...	Bullies.
Virarajendrapet	Ammatti					
Cuddapah Railway Station	Cuddapah	...	2 25	227	...	"
Tirupati Railway Station	Tirupati	...	5·7	582	...	"
St. Thomas' Mount	Poonamallee	...	7	728	...	"
Karical	Tranquebar	...	8	897	...	"
Arcot Railway Station	Arcot	...	3·61	426	...	"
Arcot Combined Office	Walajanagar	...	2·43	263	...	"
Trichinopoly	Woriur	...	3 36	245	...	Wooden and Standards.
Loop from Negapatam Karical Line.	Nagore	...	Loop ½	59	...	Bullies.
Salem Railway Station	Salem	...	3 25	832	...	Rails.
Tellicherry	Badagara and Mahi	...	14	1,327	...	Standards.
Coconada	Coringa	...	11	998	...	Wooden.
Madura Railway Station	Ramnad and Paramakudi	68	2	...	5,400	"
Cuddalore Railway Station	Cuddalore City	...	1	85	...	Bullies.
Dindigul Railway Station	Dindigul	...	2	190	...	"
Kumbakonam Railway Station	Kumbakonam	...	1 5	138	...	"
Trichinopoly	Pudukotah	...	33	4,907	...	Wooden.
Vaniyambadi Railway Station	Vaniyambadi	...	·81	102	..	"
Chicacole	Calingapatam	6	10	...	1,740	"
Loop from Guntoor Nellore Line	Ongole	...	Loop ·75	...	430	"
Madras Town Lines	Sowcarpett	...	1·21	...	440	Standards.
Vizagapatam	Anakapalle	22	...		1,845	...
Palghat Railway Station	Palghat	...	2·46	265	...	Wooden.
Gooty Railway Station	Gooty	...	2	...	270	"
Berhampore	Chatrapur	13·3	...	...	1,040	...
	TOTAL	127 8	124 24			

Section of Line.		No. of Miles new.		Cost according to		
From.	To	Wire only.	Line and wire.	Completion Report where received.	Estimate if Completion Report has not been received.	Class of supports used.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.						
Aonla Railway Station	Budaun	...	19·75	1,588	...	Bullies.
Meerut	Meerut City	...	3	1,553	...	Standards.
Muzaffarnagar Railway Station	Muzaffarnagar City	...	1	114	...	Bullies.
Chola Railway Station	Bulandshahr	...	11	2,848	...	Rails.
Khurja Railway Station	Khurja	...	3 75	370	...	Bullies.
Secunderabad Railway Station	Secunderabad	...	4 25	418	...	"
Debai Railway Station	Debai	...	3	269	...	"
Muttra Railway Station	Brindaban	...	7·5	637	...	"
Moradabad	Moradabad Cantonment	...	·75	50		"
Gopalpore	Etah	3	6	.	940	"
Ahraura Road Railway Station	Ahraura City	...	13 5	1,099	...	Standards.
Jalesar Road Railway Station	Jalesar	...	8	795	...	Bullies.
Manhar Railway Station	Bindki	...	6	535	...	"
Fatehpur Railway Station	Husainganj	...	10	938	...	"
Chowbeypur	Bithur	...	5	534	...	"
Bareilly	Bareilly Cantonment	...	1	81	...	"
Mussoorie	Rajpur	...	10	942	...	Standards.
Muttra Railway Station	Mahaban	...	7	678	...	Bullies.
Shikoabad Railway Station	Mainpuri	...	35	2,975	...	"
Etawah Railway Station	Etawah	...	1	257	...	Rails.
Fatehpur Hussainganj Line	Fatehpur	...	1	132	...	Bullies.
Mirzapur Railway Station	Mirzapur City	...	1·5	...	320	Wooden posts.
Jaunpur City Railway Station	Jaunpur City	...	1	100	..	Bullies.
Fatehgarh Railway Station	Fatehgarh	...	1	...	130	"
Gonda Railway Station	Gonda	...	3 5	...	455	"
Bareilly	Shahjahanpur City Shahjahanpur Cantonment Tilhar	46	3	...	6,700	Standards.
Agra	Aligarh Hattras City Muttra	90	2	...	11,230	"
Cawnpore	Cawnpore City	1·25	...	...	20	...
Meerut	Katauli and Shamli	34	26	...	9,230	Rails.
Delhi	Baghpat	4	20	...	4,540	"
	Total	178·25	215·5	...	...	
Punjab.						
Delhi	Rohtak	...	45	20,189	...	Standards.
Rohtak	Bhiwani	..	29	9,372	...	Standards and rails.
Bhiwani Railway Station	Bhiwani Post Office	...	0·54	44	..	Rails.
Mooltan Government Telegraph Office	Mooltan City	..	3	1,487	...	Standards.
Main Line Rawulpindi to Abbotabad	Haripur Post Office	...	0·13	80	...	Wooden.
Hissar Railway Station	Hissar Post Office	...	0 77	...	230	Standards and rails
Jullundur	Jullundur City	.	3 5	1,853	...	Standards.
Gurgaon Railway Station	Gurgaon	...	2·5	300	...	Bullies.
Dhurmsala	Palampore	...	21·	2 418	...	"
Delhi	Chandni Chauk at Delhi	..	1·25	484	...	Standards.
"	Sudder Bazar at Delhi	...	2	439	...	"
Pathankote	Madhopur	...	7	2,338	..	Rails.
Campbellpur Railway Station	Campbellpur Cantonment	...	3 47	260	...	Wooden.
Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan Post Office	...	7 5	...	3,230	Standards.
Chunga Munga Railway Station	Chunian	...	10	719	...	Bullies.
Loodiana	Malairkotla	...	28	3,244	...	"
Sialkote	Pasrur	...	19	2,210	...	Wooden.
Jagadri Railway Station	Jagadri Post Office	..	4	390	.	Bullies.
Peshawar	Peshawar City	0 99	·69	163	...	Standards.
Simla	Boileauganj	...	2 6	207	...	Standards and trees.
Lawrencepore Railway Station	Hazro	...	5 64	615	.	Wooden.
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi City	...	3 5	...	470	"
Lahore	Lahore City	...	1 5	257		Standards.
Loop from Loodiana Ferozepore Line.	Jagraon	...	2	390	...	Wooden.
Montgomery Railway Station	Pakpattan	...	30	2,362	...	Bullies.
Chichawatni Railway Station	Kamalia	...	14	1,211	...	"
Jandiala Railway Station	Jandiala	...	3	303	...	"
Murree	Goragali	...	3 2	2[illegible]4	...	Standards and trees.
Kamalia	Jhang	...	46	...	4,250	Bullies.
Gujrat Railway Station	Gujrat City	...	1·75	...	1,420	Standards.
Bahawalpur Railway Station	Bahawalpur City	...	3·5	...	400	Bullies.
	Carried over					

Section of Line.		No. of Miles new.		Cost according to		Class of supports used.
From	To	Wire only.	Line and wire.	Completion Report where received.	Estimate if Completion Report has not been received.	
	Brought forward					
Punjab—contd.						
Ferozepore	Ferozepore City	...	2·5	763	...	Standards.
Atari Railway Station	Atari City	...	1·5	83	...	Bullies.
Jullundur	Kartarpur	...	10·25	...	1,410	Rails
Kartarpur	Kaparthala	...	8·5	...	1,880	"
Dharmsala	Kangra	...	12	...	2,620	Standards and Bullies.
Amritsar	Amritsar City	...	1·25	...	560	Standards.
	TOTAL	·99	341·04			
Rajputana.						
Ajmere	Beawar Railway Station	33·5	...	...	4,540	...
Beawar Railway Station	Beawar Post Office	...	·5	...	165	Rail post.
	TOTAL	33·5	0·5			
Sind and Beluchistan.						
Joongshai Railway Station	Tatta	...	13	2,088	...	Bullies.
Karachi Central Office	Karachi City	...	1	...	200	"
	TOTAL	...	14			

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE 3rd QUARTER OF 1884.

No. 200 R. T., dated Fort William, the 10th March 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 172 R. T., dated 25th February 1884.
" " " " " 39 R. T., " 13th " 1885.

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ended 30th September 1884.

OBSERVATIONS—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows a decrease of 86, or 11·73 per cent., against an increase of 600 miles, or 5·76 per cent., in the mean mileage open, and a decrease of 362,746 miles, or 3·96 per cent., in the train mileage. The following are the Railways on which the numbers chiefly vary :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
East Indian	...	30
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	30
Darjeeling-Himalayan	.	23
Eastern Bengal	36	...
Indus Valley	...	60
Northern Bengal	11	...

2. On the East Indian Railway, the decrease chiefly took place under "Trains running over cattle on the line," the number of accidents of this description being 16 against 33.

3. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, the number of accidents under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" decreased from 10 to 3, "The failures of couplings" from 7 to 1, and "Other accidents" from 20 to 1. Under "Flooding of portions of permanent-way," the number of cases was *nil* against 8; while 5 cases of "Slips in cuttings or embankments" and 3 of "Fire in trains" occurred during the quarter against *nil* in the corresponding period of 1883.

4. Of the decrease of 23 accidents on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, 18 took place under "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" alone.

5. On the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the number of cattle accidents shows the largest increase, being 31 against 6.

6. On the Indus Valley Railway, there was a decrease of 27 accidents under "Trains running over cattle on the line" 7 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines," and 6 under each of the heads "Fire in trains" and "Other accidents."

7. The total number of accidents on the Northern Bengal State Railway was 26 against 15; but there does not appear to be any noteworthy increase under any particular head.

8. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers, 7 injured against 2 killed and 20 injured, and among servants, 1 killed against 1 injured. It is observed that all the casualties to passengers were due to a collision which took place on the Madras Railway between a passenger train and some loaded wagons while being shunted at Guntakal on the 16th August 1884. These passengers are reported to have received slight injury only. Of the 2 passengers killed and 20 injured during the 3rd quarter of 1883, 1 was killed and 14 injured owing to the wrecking of a special passenger train on the East Indian Railway, and 1 killed and 5 injured by a collision on the Indus Valley Railway, as noted in para. 8 of Public Works Department Resolution, No. 172 R. T., dated 25th February 1884.

9. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby :—

Description.	Number of accidents.	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles, standing foul of the line	8	...	7	...	...	...	7
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	9	...	.	...	...	...	...
Collisions between light engines	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines, travelling in the wrong direction through points	10	...	...	...	..	...	..
Trains running over cattle on the line	280	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over obstructions on the line	24	...	1	...	...	...	1
Trains running through gates at level-crossings	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of wheels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of axles	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of couplings	18	...	...	...	...	..	...
Broken rails	5	...		...	...	...	.
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	30	...	...	...	...	..	...
Fire in trains	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	34	...	...	1	..	1	...
Total	647	...	8	1	...	1	8

10. The number of cases of "Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" decreased from 73 to 50, owing chiefly to there having been only 5 accidents on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway against 23 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

11. The total number of cattle accidents does not show much variation, being 280 against 291; but, as already noted, there were decreases of 17 and

27 accidents on the East Indian and Indus Valley State Railways respectively, and an increase of 25 on the Eastern Bengal Railway. It was on the South Indian and Rajputana-Malwa Railways that the accidents of this class were most numerous, viz., 42 and 59, or 15 and 21 per cent respectively of the total. Almost the whole of the accidents on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway occurred on the unfenced portion of the line.

12. The failures of axles numbered 7, of which 5 were on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway and 2 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

13. The number of "Failures of couplings" diminished from 29 to 18, the cases of "Flooding of portions of permanent-way" from 66 to 43, and the number of accidents classed as "Other accidents" from 59 to 34. Of the 43 accidents under the second head, 14 took place on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 11 on the Punjab Northern Railway.

14. The number of "Slips in cuttings or embankments" rose from 16 to 30, of which 16 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 6 on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.

15. There were 15 cases of "The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," of which 9 were on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway alone.

16. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were:—

	Killed.	Injured.
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	2	2
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	4	24
Other accidents	...	2
TOTAL	6	8

17. And the accidents to servants in the employ of Railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were:—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	1	9
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	2	7
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	...	1
Coming in contact while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	...	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	3	4
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting		9
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	...	2
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	4	3
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	...	3
Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line	8	7
Whilst passing between vehicles	...	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	...	5
Falling of ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	2
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	...	3
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	1	2
Miscellaneous	3	29
TOTAL	22	88

18. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 3 were killed and 3 injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 30 were

killed and 8 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 13 committed suicide; and 5 were killed and 2 injured from miscellaneous causes.

19. The following table shows the total number of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1883:—

	3RD QUARTER OF 1883.		3RD QUARTER OF 1884.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control . . .	2	21	1	11
„ misconduct or want of caution . . .	9	21	5	24
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control . . .	1	17	3	9
„ misconduct or want of caution . . .	34	101	20	79
Others.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	2	3	3	3
Trespassers, including suicides	33	13	43	8
Other persons	7	8	5	2
TOTAL .	88	184	80	156

20. In addition to the above, 9 persons are reported to have been killed and 68 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 80 persons to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the authorities concerned should be invited to the large number of accidents under "Trains running over cattle on the line" on the South Indian and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, and the increase under this head on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and under "The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines" on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the Abstract Returns compiled by the Government of India, be communicated to the Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and British Burma.
The Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Biluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

Documents accompanying.
Abstract Returns of Accidents on Indian Railways for the 3rd quarter of 1884.

Statement showing the dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways the Third Quarter of 1884 were received by the Government of India.

Number.	Railways.	Date of Receipt.	REMARKS.
1	Bengal and North-Western	20th October 1884.	
2	Punjab Northern	24th " "	
3	Oudh and Rohilkhand	27th " "	
4	Wardha Coal	27th " "	
5	Jodhpore	27th " "	
6	Great Indian Peninsula	29th " "	
7	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	29th " "	
8	Bhavnagar-Gondal	29th " "	
9	Gaekwar of Baroda's	29th " "	
10	Deoghur	3rd November 1884.	
11	Mysore	4th " "	
12	Rajputana-Malwa	6th " "	
13	Southern Mahratta	7th " "	
14	Burma	7th " "	
15	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	10th " "	
16	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	10th " "	
17	Nulhati	11th " "	
18	Northern Bengal	11th " "	
19	Kaunia-Dharlla	11th " "	
20	Tirhoot	11th " "	
21	Madras	12th " "	
22	South Indian	12th " "	
23	Indus Valley	13th " "	
24	Nizam's	24th " "	
25	Cawnpore-Achnera	25th " "	
26	Darjeeling-Himalayan	8th December 1884.	
27	East Indian	16th " "	Tables 1 to 4.
28	Eastern Bengal	18th " "	

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Third Quarter of 1884 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

Mean mileage open.	RAILWAYS.		Passengers. From Causes beyond their own Control.		Passengers. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Passengers. Total.		Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. From Causes beyond their own Control.		Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. Total.		Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings		Other Persons. Trespassers and Suicides.		Other Persons. Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns.		Other Persons. Total.		Total all Classes.	
			Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured	Killed.	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed.	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured.	Killed	Injured.
(a) 1,653	East Indian	1883	1	15	4	10	5	25	1	11	8	34	9	45	1	...	10	1	5	1	16	2	30	72
1,653		1884	1	2	2	6	3	8	...	4	5	22	5	26	1	...	19	2	...	1	20	3	28	37
	GUARANTEED.																							
861	Madras	1883	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	3	6	3	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	10
861		1884	...	7	...	1	...	8	...	..	...	5		5	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	13
(b) 655	South Indian	1883	...	...	...		...		...	..	1	5	1	5	1	...	...			...	1	.	2	5
654		1884	...		...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6		6	..	...	...	.	2	...	2	...	2	8
(a) 1,450½	Great Indian Peninsula	188	...	...	...	2	...	2	..	...	4	14	4	14	...	1	4	1	1	3	5	5	9	21
1,450½		1884	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	6	14	6	14	...	..	2	1	1	...	3	1	10	17
(c) 461	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	5
461		1884	...	...	..	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2		2	4
(d) 734½	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1883	...	1	2	2	2	3	...	4	1	13	1	17	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	21
(e) 740		1884	...	1	1	4	1	5	...	1	1	11	1	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	17
547	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	7	6
547		1884	..	...	...	.	...	.	..	..	...	1		1	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	3	2	4
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																							
...	Southern Mahratta	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
70¾		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	3
...	Bengal and North Western	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	Deoghur	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
...	Assam (f)	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	.
50	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...		3	...	3	...	4
50		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	1(g)	...	1	.	1

		IMPERIAL STATE.																								
(h)	262¾	Eastern Bengal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	5	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	5	2
	359		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	.	4	1
	420½	Punjab Northern	1883	..	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	6	1	...	...	6	1	9	4
	446¾		1884	..	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	3	5
(i)	660	Indus Valley ...	1883	1	5	1	...	2	5	...	...	1	7	1	7	...	1	3	1	...	...	3	2	6	14
(j)	653		1884	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	4	1	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	5	4
(k)	1,228¾	Rajputana-Malwa	1883	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	6	4	6	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	5	11
	1,260		1884	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	1	3	...	..	...	3	1	3	9
	45	Wardha Coal ...	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		PROVINCIAL STATE.																								
	27¼	Nalháti	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27¼		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	239	Northern Bengal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	249		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	2
	32¼	Kaunia-Dharlla	1883	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	37		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	166	Tirhoot	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	1
	193		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
	115½	Cawnpore-Achnera	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	240		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3
	149	Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	149		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.
	161	Burma	1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	6
	253		1884	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	2
		NATIVE STATES.																								
	193	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	193¼		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	59¼	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	59		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
	121	Nizam's	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
	121		1884	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
	86	Mysore	1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	110		1884	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	19	Jodhpore	1883	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	43		1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10,403¼	TOTAL	1883	2	21	9	21	11	42	1	17	34	101	35	118	2	3	33	13	7	8	42	24	88	184
	11,003		1884	1	11	5	24	6	35	3	9	20	79	23	88	3	3	43	8	5	2	51	13	60	136

(a) Includes the State Branch lines worked by the Company.
(b) Excludes the Pondicherry Branch.
(c) Includes the Patri Branch worked by the Company.
(d) Excludes 13 miles from Ghaziabad to Delhi, but includes of the lengths of the Sirhind Canal, and Raewind-Gunda Sing Branch lines, worked by the Company.
(e) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway, but excludes 13 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi worked over by the Company.
(f) Return not received.
(g) A cart man was injured while his cart collided with the Down Mail.
(h) Includes the Poradaha Branch the Bengal Central and the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways.
(i) Includes 7 miles from Mooltan to Muzaffarabad junction of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
(j) Excludes 7 miles from Mooltan to Muzaffarabad of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
(k) Includes the Muttra-Achnera and Rewari-Ferozepore lines worked as branches of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

TABLE—

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Third Quarter of 1884 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.																																									
	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.																TOTAL PASSENGERS.		SER																FROM CAUSES					
			1. From falling between carriages and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into, or out of, trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		TOTAL.				From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		1. During shunting operations.		2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3. Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4. Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6. Whilst loading, unloading, or shunting.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	...		...	..	1	1	...	...	...	..	2	7	...	...	3	8	8	8	...	..	...	2	...	1	..	...	...	.	2	1	...	1
GUARANTEED.																																										
Madras	...	7	.	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	.	.	..	1	..	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	.	...
South-Indian	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	..		...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Great Indian Peninsula ...			.	...	1	.	...		..	..	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	.	..	...	...	..	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	.	...	..	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	2	.	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	1	5	...	...	1	5	1	5	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4
Oudh and Rohilkhand	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																										
Southern Mahratta	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	.		...	...	.	..	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bengal and North-Western ...	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	..		...	...	.	..	.	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1
Dooghur	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Assam (a)	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		..		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan... ..		..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	.			...	...	...	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																																										
Eastern Bengal	...	..	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	.		3	..	.	..	3	...	3	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...
Indus Valley	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...		1	1	.		1	1	1	1	...	.	..	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Rajputana-Malwa	...	..	...	...		.	...	.		.	...	2	.	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..				..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																																										
Nalháti	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	..		...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnora	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
NATIVE STATES.																																										
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	..	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ... 1884 ...	..	7	..	..	2	2		...			4	24		2	6	28	6	35	1	..	1	9	2	7		1	...	1	3	4	..	9
TOTAL ... 1883 ...	2	20	1	1	1	4		..	.	1	6	9	1	7	9	22	11	42	...	1	3	11	4	14	..	1	1	...	2	9	3	22

(a) Return not received.

No. 2.

Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

VAN'TS.

OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.

OTHERS.

| Whilst breakin ocking wheels. | Whilst | Whilst working on the ent-way or in sidings. | O. Whilst walking along th on the way home or to work. | 11. Whilst walk standing on the | 2. Whilst hicles. | ing to the machin leaning them, &c. | 4. Whilst level-crossin | to gates at | 15. Fi tweer | or being caught be- les and platforms. | 6. Fall platfor | 7. By falling of lamp doors, timber, weights, | 8. Whilst coupling or u wagons. | 9. Miscellaneous. | TOTAL. | TOTAL | Whilst level-cr | ng over the line ngs. | T | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1884, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	East Indian.							Guaranteed. Madras.							South Indian.							Great Indian Peninsula.							Bombay Baroda and Central India.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	..	...	..	...	...	..	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of coupling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...		..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	7	...	...	...	7	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	196,039,051							57,181,218							51,977,744							92,048,752							48,270,865						
„ of Servants employed	27,739							5,[illegible]							8,039							21,718							5,637						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	2,009,347							52[illegible]							436,025							1,652,378							359,190						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Guaranteed—*concluded.*															Assisted Companies.																							
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi.							Oudh and Rohilkhand.							Southern Mahratta.							Bengal and North Western.							Dhooun.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles ...	56,301,642							31,836,113							928,251							676,823							183,266						
„ of Servants employed ...	20,948							5,000							1,612							592							61						
Train-mileage of all descriptions...	685,258							341,529							46,495							12,778							3,593						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Assisted Companies—*concluded.*															Imperial State.																							
	Assam. (a)							Darjeeling-Himalayan.								Eastern Bengal.							Punjab Northern.							Indus Valley.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	(b) 1	...	...	...	(b)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
23 Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	22	...	(a) 1	...	...	...	(a) 1	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	.....							9,200							29,856,672							22,339,143							22,993,208						
" of Servants employed	.....							714							5,205							3,138							4,673						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	.....							29,269							310,492							234,639							433,426						

(a) Return not received.

(b) Not a passenger—see note (b) at foot of Table No. 2.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Imperial State—*concluded.*																																			
	Rajputana-Malwa.							Wardha Coal.							Provincial State. Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.							Kaunia-Dhanella.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line ...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	8	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	80,811,249							729,049							585,407							11,232,512							272,926						
„ of Servants employed	11,220							410							140							2,051							171						
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	888,683							16,686							10,791							177,084							6,408						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1884, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | Provincial State—*concluded.* | | |

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Third Quarter of 1884, &c.—*concluded.*

| | SEE ALSO TABLE No 4 — NATIVE STATES—*concluded.* | | |

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the Number of RAILWAY

RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.
East Indian...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	16	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED.																				
Madras	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	42	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India... ...	...	2	1	...	1	1	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	..	16	2	3	1	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	9	1		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																				
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																				
Eastern Bengal	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	..	31	2	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Punjab Northern	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	20	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley	...	2	...	1	...	2	3	...	21	4	..	1	10	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	59	2	...	9	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	2
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																				
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	8	3	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	.	6	1	1	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																				
Bhavnagar Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Mysore	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1884 ...	...	8	9	3	18	50	10	...	280	24	14	15	51	...	1	7	1	18	...	5
TOTAL 1883 ...	3	7	13	3	10	73	12	2	291	23	5	14	47	3	2	13	1	29	2	10

(a) Return not received.

No. 4.

Third Quarter of 1884, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED thereby.

21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried	Train mileage of all descriptions	Passenger mileage.	Per mile open.			Total passengers.			
						Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Number of passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per million of passengers. Killed.	Per million of passenger miles. Killed.	Per million of passenger miles. Injured.	Per million of passenger miles. Injured.
1	...	..	1	..	28	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,653	2,901,401	2,009,347	196,089,051	1,755	1,216	118,626	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	1	23	...	7	..	...	...	7	861	1,301,158	528,079	57,181,218	1,511	618	66,413	.	5·380	...	0·122
...	...	5	...	1	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	1,494,774	436,025	51,977,744	2,286	667	79,477	...	...	...	...
14	16	...	...	3	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450½	1,733,727	1,652,378	92,048,752	1,195	1,139	63,460		...	...	..
4	...	...	...	15	27	...	...	..	...	...	...	461	1,866,141	359,190	48,270,865	4,048	779	104,709	...	...	...	...
...	5	3	...	1	48	...	..	...	...	...	...	740	1,284,698	685,258	56,301,642	1,736	926	76,083	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	658,048	341,529	31,836,113	1,203	624	58,201	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	12	...	..	..	...	...	..	70¾	24,206	46,495	928,251	342	657	13,120	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	22,122	12,778	676,823	312	180	9,533	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	45,737	3,593	183,266	7,036	553	28,195	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	22	..	(b)1	...	...	...	(b)1	50	7,058	29,269	9,200	141	585	184	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	1,172,656	310,492	29,856,672	3,266	865	83,166	...	...	...	...
11	...	4	...	...	37	...	...	..	...	...	...	446¾	503,494	234,639	22,339,143	1,127	525	50,004	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	427,053	433,426	22,993,208	654	664	35,212	...		...	...
8	2	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	1,346,030	888,683	80,811,249	1,068	705	64,136	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	45	31,654	16,686	729,049	703	371	16,201	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	.	27¼	27,276	10,791	585,407	1,001	396	21,483	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	.		...	...	...	...	249	220,429	177,084	11,232,512	885	711	45,110	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	2	...	.	..	...	..	...	37	18,462	6,408	272,926	499	173	7,376	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	10	..	..	1	..	1	...	193	190,453	114,540	5,845,650	987	593	30,288	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	14	..	.	.		..	..	240	389,266	110,573	12,422,910	1,622	461	51,762	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...		6	...	..	.	..	..	...	149	158,813	53,023	3,299,350	1,066	356	22,143	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	9	..	..	...	...	...	..	253	596,688	169,660	14,578,661	2,358	671	57,623	...	..	...	...
1	...	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	.	..	...	193¾	178,538	44,884	7,075,010	924	232	36,611	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	64,358	10,978	1,137,852	1,091	186	19,286	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	121	122,560	76,926	5,824,842	1,013	636	44,007	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	..	...	...	110	94,335	35,929	3,328,536	858	327	30,259	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	25,406	7,916	653,327	591	184	15,194	...	...	...	..
43	30	25	1	34	647	...	8	1	...	1	8	11,003	16,906,541	8,806,574	757,989,228	1,536	800	68,889	...	0·414	...	0·009
66	16	27	2	59	733	2	20	...	1	2	21	10,403½	14,671,642	9,169,320	661,389,318	1,411	885	63,919	0·136	1·363	0·003	0·030

(b) Not a passenger—*See* note (b) at foot of Table No. 2.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FIN

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	17 11	14 11	8 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 13	17 0	13 13	14 11	17 14	27 11	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	18 0	18 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 14	12 6	12 6	13 10	22 10	22 10	25 14	22 11	22 11	27 11
	Godavery	15 5	14 6	10 13	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	15 0	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Kistna	10 5	10 5	8 13	...	...	...	14 10	16 3	15 6	16 5	16 13	15 13	20 13	20 13	21 2	...	...	...
	Nellore	9 14	10 5	12 2	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 14	14 8	14 8	14 0	22 2	21 10	20 3	24 6	23 8	...
	Cuddapah	12 8	11 13	14 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	23 11	23 11	27 3	20 5	21 0	29 11
	Anantapur	10 10	10 10	11 8	...	...	...	9 14	...	11 13	10 5	...	13 0	19 10	18 8	33 0	18 13	18 13	30 2
	Bellary	14 6	13 6	16 5	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 5	11 14	11 14	13 8	21 10	19 10	37 2	18 13	18 13	26 5
	Kurnool	12 0	12 11	10 13	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	21 14	20 8	34 3	20 0	20 0	35 0
	Madras	10 0	10 2	10 8	...	...	...	11 6	11 10	14 6	12 6	12 13	15 13	14 6	15 13	23 6	21 2	21 2	27 11
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 11	13 8	13 8	17 6	...	...	...	19 2	20 8	21 2
	North Arcot	10 3	9 5	10 3	...	...	...	12 2	11 10	15 0	12 6	12 0	17 14	21 13	20 0	33 11	21 6	21 6	29 11
	South Arcot	8 10	7 13	9 11	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	15 3	11 6	11 13	17 2	...	...	...	21 3	19 10	27 11
	Tanjore	8 13	8 13	11 0	...	...	...	13 5	12 6	16 10	...	13 13	...	21 8	22 5	38 3	21 0	21 11	34 13
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	11 14	11 8	16 10	12 5	12 0	16 11	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	30 8
	Madura	9 6	9 6	10 14	...	...	...	12 3	11 2	15 8	12 11	11 13	16 8	20 3	21 2	34 0	22 0	22 0	33 13
	Tinnevelly	9 10	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	12 11	9 8	13 2	11 3	11 3	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 2	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 6	13 2	13 2	15 6	19 2	19 2	24 6	22 5	22 5	28 10
	Nilgiris	9 3	7 13	9 3	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	11 3	10 6	10 6	12 0	13 14	13 14	20 0	14 0	12 10	21 11
	Salem	10 3	10 3	11 14	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	15 0	11 5	11 5	15 0	18 3	18 3	29 2	19 11	19 11	27 2
	South Canara	12 8	13 5	10 5	...	...	...	9 3	8 11	9 0	13 11	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 3	13 13	13 13	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	14 6	12 13	10 2	19 2	19 2	17 7	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 10	12 3	10 4	16 7	17 0	19 2	14 0	15 4	16 7
	Ahmedabad	17 0	17 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 0	10 8	21 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	16 0
	Kaira	16 0	15 4	11 1	30 0	30 0	20 0	9 4	9 4	9 7	13 8	14 0	10 0	21 8	22 0	18 13	18 12	18 12	15 15
	Surat	18 13	18 13	11 2	12 8	12 8	11 4	7 5	7 5	7 6	8 3	8 3	8 4	17 12	17 12	19 4	14 14	14 14	14 3
	Broach	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 12	13 12	12 11	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 12	13 12
	Tanna (Salsette)	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 3	14 3	18 10	13 5	13 5	15 0
	Colába (Alibag)	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	23 10	23 10	17 8	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 2	11 0	11 0	10 12	24 0	24 0	18 9	21 4	21 4	16 0
	Násik	19 15	19 15	17 0	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	7 7	11 14	11 14	12 0	...	...	21 0	22 10	22 9	16 5
	Ahmednagar	16 12	16 11	15 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 4	10 12	10 9	10 4	24 10	24 10	18 0	19 0	19 0	14 4
	Poona	13 13	13 13	14 12	9 4	9 4	9 4	10 7	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 6	17 6	17 6	18 2	14 15	16 2
	Sholápur	16 12	16 12	15 13	...	...	...	10 7	10 8	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	19 0	17 11	16 0	20 3	20 3	20 10
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	17 8	17 0	21 0	12 8	12 8	14 12	7 8	7 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	18 0	17 8	25 0	18 0	16 8	23 0
	Satara	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	8 3	11 7	11 7	10 0	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 4	14 4	14 13
	Belgaum	16 8	16 8	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	17 0	17 0	19 8
	Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	29 0	15 0	15 0	26 0
	Ratnágiri	10 9	13 3	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	12 11	11 5	12 0	16 14	16 4	14 5	13 8	13 8	12 14
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	16 0	14 8	11 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	26 0	26 10	20 0	18 0	17 2	16 0
	Aden	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	6 3	6 3	6 3	9 5	9 5	11 3	8 0	8 0	9 5
	Asirgarh	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 3	15 8	15 2	13 4	29 0	29 0	19 4	27 0	27 0	18 14
	Baroda	14 5	14 9	11 1	17 2	18 1	13 7	8 0	7 14	7 9	11 7	11 10	11 11	17 11	17 8	16 5	16 0	16 5	15 7
	Disa	17 4	17 4	12 11	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 6	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	22 4	22 4	19 10
	Nimach	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nusirabad	22 8	22 8	18 0	31 3	31 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	33 12½	35 0	22 11	25 3¾	24 0	18 5½
	Rajkot	19 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 7	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 8	20 0	19 12	17 8	18 0	15 4
	Upper Sindh Frontier	16 0	16 0	13 12	24 8	24 8	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	26 8	26 8	23 8	26 8	26 8	24 8
	Karachi	15 8	14 10	13 13	23 0	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	16 0	15 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	16 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	18 0	17 8	14 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	28 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	19 0
	Shikarpur	15 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	24 8	11 0	10 12	12 4	12 8	12 0	13 4	22 0	20 8	21 4	26 0	25 0	24 8
	Sukkur	17 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	27 0	28 8	11 0	11 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	13 8	24 0	23 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	21 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	16 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	12 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	15 12
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	16 4	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 14	14 0	14 4	17 8	18 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	16 8	16 8	15 0	18 0	17 8	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 8	19 8	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 4	14 0	15 12	15 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	16 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	16 0	15 12	13 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	12 4	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 12-12 seers, and Ramnagunge 13 seers.
b The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
c The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11-4 to 13-5 seers per rupee.

OF INDIA.

ANCE AND COMMERCE

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi, &c (Kávaru Varagu, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt										
									Wholesale			Retail.						Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnights of 1884.					
S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch					
...	24 14	35 3	30 0	40 0	40 0	215 13	215 13	215 13				13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam				MADRAS.
25 3	25 3	28 5	31 10	31 10	46 13	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 0	14 0	15 3	12 14	12 14	14 0	Vizagapatam				
27 5	27 5	32 13	29 6	26 3	42 0	145 13	145 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	Godavery				
30 14	30 14	30 14	30 13	30 13	33 5	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 3	14 10	14 10	14 0	Kistna				
26 6	22 11	25 0	23 2	23 2	29 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	Nellore				
27 0	26 3	31 8	24 2	24 14	37 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 3	Cuddapah				
20 6	20 6	34 14	23 0	23 0	44 13	...			14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur				
23 5	23 5	32 0	20 3	21 5	38 2	94 13	97 3	94 13	15 3	15 8	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 14	Bellary				
...	.		24 0	22 8	30 11	138 13	138 8	136 2	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	Kurnool				
25 5	26 0	29 6	19 8	20 5	26 8	81 6	81 6	83 13	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	Madras				
21 14	21 14	27 6	18 11	19 8	28 2	92 5	97 3	92 5	17 6	17 6	17 6	17 0	17 0	17 0	Chingleput				
26 8	23 14	36 13	19 11	19 11	32 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 5	14 5	14 13	North Arcot				
21 14	21 14	30 3	23 5	24 11	30 3	201 11	201 11	213 13	18 6	18 6	19 5	18 0	18 0	18 6	South Arcot				
24 14	24 3	37 11	21 14	21 0	33 3	170 2	170 2	194 6	16 10	16 10	16 10	15 10	15 10	15 10	Tanjore				
21 0	21 0	36 11	23 2	23 2	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	Trichinopoly				
23 3	21 11	34 2	25 13	24 14	37 6	106 14	106 14	116 10	12 10	16 6	17 5	12 5	15 14	16 13	Madura				
...	.	.	19 6	19 6	29 11	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 6	17 6	18 5	16 8	17 0	17 13	Tinnevelly				
23 0	23 0	26 8	27 8	26 10	38 0	97 3	97 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 10	14 10	14 10	15 2	Coimbatore				
17 10	15 13	21 10	17 6	17 6	24 2	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Nilgiris				
22 3	22 3	32 8	25 10	25 10	39 6	155 8	155 8	151 10	18 0	18 0	17 8	16 14	16 14	16 14	Salem				
17 10	19 6	20 3	19 3	19 3	24 3	121 8	121 8	109 5	15 14	15 14	16 14	14 14	14 14	15 13	South Canara				
21 14	21 14	22 10	25 3	24 13	27 11	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	Malabar				
13 4	14 2	11 8	18 2	18 2	17 5	58 3	59 0	58 3	14 5	14 5	14 6	12 9	12 9	14 6	Bombay				BOMBAY.
	...	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad				
23 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	..	..	..	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira				
...	...		14 14	14 14	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 9	13 10	13 10	13 9	Surat				
...	...		12 8	12 8	12 8	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 8¾	Broach				
...	..	25 11	14 5	14 5	13 15	70 0	70 0	78 0	15 3	15 3	15 12	13 5	13 5	14 0	Tanna (Salsette)				
...	.	..	14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	115 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Colába (Alibág)				
...	...	..	20 0	20 0	15 9	75 0	75 0	140 0	12 4	12 4	15 0	12 0	12 0	14 12	Khandesh (Dhulia)				
27 10	27 10	22 4	22 10	22 10	14 5	128 0	128 0	128 0	14 12	14 12	12 14	14 11	14 11	13 11	Nasik				
.	.	.	24 0	24 4	12 0	85 0	85 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	14 6	14 4	14 4	14 2	Ahmednagar				
15 6	15 6	15 6	18 6	19 9	18 6	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 11	14 11	15 4	14 7	14 7	15 0	Poona				
	...	...	20 8	20 8	21 14	85 0	80 0	91 7	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	Sholápur				
..	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 13	13 4	12 9	12 0	13 0	12 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)				
..	...	..	18 2	15 10	16 14	116 8	116 8	122 10	15 5	15 5	13 13	14 9	14 9	13 2	Sitara				
22 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	65 0	65 0	65 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	Belgaum				
20 0	20 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)				
17 10	16 7	16 7	16 13	17 8	16 13	90 0	90 0	150 0	14 4	12 15	14 6	14 4	12 15	14 4	Ratnágiri				
20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	213 5	213 0	213 5	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	11 8	Kanara (Karwar)				
20 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	22 13	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Páuch Mahals (Godhra)				
	...	..	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	.	..	.	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden				
		..	22 0	22 0	17 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh				
18 14	19 13	16 5	18 14	19 13	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 6	14 10	14 10	14 5	14 9	14 9	Baroda				
...	...	..	17 0	16 12	14 7	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Diesa				
...	...	...					..					No return received			Nimach				
...	..	..	31 0	31 0	24 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	*16 14	*16 14	*16 0½	15 14*	15 14*	15 0*	Nasirabad				
..	..		24 0	21 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	50 0	50 0	38 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	Rajkot				
60 0	60 0	60 0	20 0	20 0	22 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	†13 1	†13 1	†12 12¾	13 0†	13 0†	12 12†	Upper Sindh Frontier				
10 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	85 0	90 0	85 0	18 8	18 8	17 11	17 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi				
24 0	25 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Hudarabad (Nakur)				
.	..	...	24 0	23 0	23 12	200 0	210 0	240 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 12	Shikarpur				
...	...	..	24 0	24 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur				
...	..	...	..	...	...	160 0	160 0	100 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)				
									Prices per maund of 40 seers										
									R a p.	R a p	R a p							*Western Districts*	BENGAL.
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 13 6	2 14 6	2 14 6	13 12a	13 8	13 8	Burdwan				
...	...	..	18 8	19 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	280 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	12 12b	13 0	12 8	Bancoorah				
...	...	..	17 12	17 12	17 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	12 0c	12 0	12 0	Beerbhoom				
...	..		16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 12d	12 12	13 0	Midnapore				
...		...	16 0	16 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly				
.		..	17 12	17 12	17 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Howrah				

* Sambhar † In common use.

d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghattal 14 seers, Tamlook 11 seers, and Contai 13 seers

e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were —Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	16 8	16 4	15 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	8 4	8 4	7 0	11 6	11 8	11 0	11 10	11 10	19 0	18 8	18 0	17 0
	24-Pergunnahs	16 0	15 4	13 5	17 8	17 12	17 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 12	17 12	14 8	...	..	...	...	...	..
	Nudden	17 4	17 4	16 0	22 15	22 15	24 8	12 5	12 13	12 13	13 14½	13 14½	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Jessore	14 4	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	12 12	16 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	..	12 0	13 4	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	13 12	17 8	14 12	16 8	16 8	13 4	15 9½	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	12 0 to 16 8	14 4	16 8 to 17 4	30 0	...	24 0	12 0 to 14 4	14 1	9 0 to 10 8	16 0	15 6	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	13 12	13 12	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	18 0	18 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	..	8 4	8 4	8 0	15 12	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	16 4	16 0	16 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Backergunge	...		..	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	10 0	16 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Noakholly	..		..	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 9	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 5½	18 4	21 8	16 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 4	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	22 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	10 10	21 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	19 0	21 0	17 8 to 18 0	22 0	23 8	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 0 / 9 8	14 0	16 0	13 8 to 15 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	22 0
	Durbhunga	17 9	19 14	15 6	24 2	27 8	...	11 8	11 0	9 12	14 6	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	18 0	20 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 0	19 8	17 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	8 8	8 4	9 0	17 8	17 8	12 8	32 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	..
	Chumparun	16 8	16 0	...	21 0	22 0	...	11 0	12 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	19 15	17 13	18 9	21 0	14 11	21 0	10 8	9 7	10 8	13 10	14 11	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Bhágalpur	18 15	18 15	16 6	...	20 3	20 3	11 6	12 0	12 0	13 4	13 4	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	13 4	17 0	16 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	12 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	19 11	22 5	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 13	19 11*	19 11	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	17 1	18 6	11 13	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	13 2	13 6	19 11	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	14 8	15 0	14 8	...	18 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 8	17 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Manbhoom	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 8	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice varies from 21 seers to 26-4 seers per rupee.

f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 13-2 seers.

g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12 12 seers, and Ranaghat 13-2 seers.

h The retail price of salt in the sub-division of Satkhira was 11 seers per rupee.

i In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Bongong 13 seers and Magoora 10-12 seers.

j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungipore 12-8 seers, and Kandi 14 seers.

k The retail price of salt at Raigunge was 10-8 seers per rupee, and at Nitpore—10 seers.

l The retail price of salt at the Nowgong sub-division was 14 seers per rupee.

m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nilphamari 12 seers, and Gaibanda 11 seers.

n The retail price of salt at Serajgunge was 13 seers per rupee.

o The retail price of salt at Kurseong was 8 seers per rupee, and at Siliguri 11 seers.

p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 12 seers, Naraingunge 14-8 seers, and Moonshigunge 12-12 seers.

q The retail prices of salt at the sub-divisions of Goalundo and Madaripur was 12 seers per rupee.

r The retail price of salt at the sub-division of Ferozepore was 11 seers per rupee.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Lesser Millets Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	R a. p.	R a p	R a. p.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch
Central Districts.															
Calcutta	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	17 0	110 0	110 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 4	13 4	13 0
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	17 10	90 0	100 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13*f*	12 13	12 13
Nuddea	...	...	...	21 5½	22 15	18 13	..	...	...	3 2 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	11 10½*g*	11 10½	11 10½
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	220 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0*h*	12 0	10 8
Jessore	...	...	...	16 0	17. 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	11 8*i*	11 8	10 12
Moorshedabad	...	...	..	24 0	22 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 1 3	3 0 0	12 0*k*	12 0	11 8
Dinagepore	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	12 12	160 0	160 0	110 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8*l*	12 8	12 0
Rajshahye	...	...	..	20 10 to 21 0	20 0	16 0 to 17 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	13 5*m*	13 5	12 0
Rungpore	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	13 5	100 0	100 0	110 0	3 1 9	3 1 9	3 5 0	12 13*m*	12 13	11 14
Bogra	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	9 12	90 0	100 0	90 0	3 2 6	3 5 3	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
Pubna	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	15 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 2 6	12 6*n*	12 6	12 6
Darjeeling	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 4
Eastern Districts.															
Dacca	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	16 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	13 2*p*	13 5	12 8
Furreedpore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	12 0*q*	12 0	12 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	2 11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Mymensingh	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	15 0	...	..	...	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8*r*	12 12	12 4
Chittagong	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	10 0*t*	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	..	3 1 6	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 8*u*	12 8	12 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	.	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	3 12 0	4 8 0	8 0	10 10	8 0
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	..	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Behar.															
Patna	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	12 0	12 0	10 2
Gya	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Shahabad	...	...	23 0	23 8	23 0	21 0 to 22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	13 0*v*	13 0	12 8
Durbhunga	24 2	25 10	19 12	19 14	20 15	19 13	176 0	220 0	160 0	3 0 6	3 0 6	...	12 15*w*	12 15	...
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*x*	12 0	12 0
Sarun	24 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 3 0	3 5 0	11 8	11 8	11 8
Chumparan	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	..	...	..	..	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	12 0*y*	12 8	11 8
Monghyr	...	...	...	25 3	25 3	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	3 2 5	13 2*z*	13 2	12 1
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	22 11	24 0		164 0	151 8	151 8	3 1 0	2 15 0	2 15 6	12 10*z1*	12 10	12 10
Purneah	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 0*z2*	10 0	10 8
Maldah	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	11 8	12 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 4*z3*	12 4	12 0
Orissa.															
Cuttack	18 6	18 6	14 7	21 0	21 0	23 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Pooree	...	...	...	18 0	18 6	23 10	90 0	90 0	80 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Balasore	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	110 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	10 12*z4*	10 12	9 0
CHOTA NAGPORE.															
South-Western Frontier Agency.															
Hazáribágh	24 0	24 0	21 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	3 7 9	3 6 0	3 7 9	10 8*z5*	11 0	10 8
Lohardugga	40 0	40 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Singbhoom	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
Manbhoom	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	11 10	10 10	10 8

Provinces: BENGAL—*continued.*

e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attia 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
f The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
g The retail price of salt at Chandpore was 12-8 seers per rupee and Brahmunberiah 13 seers.
h In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 12 seers and Bhabhuah 11-12 seers.
i In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee was—Tajpore and Madhubani 12 seers.
k The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 11 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
l The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
m In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
n In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Madhupura 10-8 seers and Soopole 11 seers.
o In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah 11 seers.
p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Godda 11 seers and Rajmehal 12 seers.
q The retail price of salt at Bindrack was 10 seers per rupee.
r The retail price of salt at Chutra was 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort) Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort) Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort) Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet, (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	12 4	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	10 10	20 0	20 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	11 0	11 0	10 10	...	...	11 0	11 3	11 3	10 0	18 0	17 9	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpará	13 4	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 4	13 0	12 4	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 14	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 2	11 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Debra Dún	22 0	22 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	28 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	31 0	25 0
	Sahárunpur	24 11½	24 11½	19 5½	32 4	32 4	25 13	9 11	9 11	7 8½	12 14½	12 14½	10 12	32 4	32 4	26 14	37 10	37 10	27 15
	Muzaffarnagar	26 6	25 16	19 4	30 12	30 12	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	15 6	15 6	12 2	30 12	29 11	27 8	23 11	23 11	23 10
	Meerut	24 0	24 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	29 8	29 8	26 0	23 0	26 0	22 0
	Bulandshahr	25 0	25 8	19 12	31 14	33 0	26 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 15	11 0	10 0	31 8	32 0	26 0	31 6	30 8	22 8
	Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumaun	13 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	30 0
	Bijnor	21 10	21 6	17 12	27 9	29 4	25 5	3 8	13 8	10 2	15 3	15 3	11 4	27 0	27 0	24 12	27 0	25 14	20 13
	Moradabad	20 5	20 5	20 0	33 0	31 0	29 6	9 0	9 0	10 4	14 8	14 8	13 6	32 0	32 0	28 0	23 8	23 0	25 0
	Budaun	22 12½	22 3	22 0½	38 6	34 12½	31 8	6 0	6 0	8 6	18 0	18 0	12 14	31 3	32 6	26 6	31 3	32 6	25 12½
	Bareilly	21 4	21 4	20 10	33 12	35 0	26 14	6 4	6 4	6 4	15 0	15 0	12 8	31 14	31 14	28 12	28 2	28 12	25 10
	Sháhjahánpur	26 0	26 8	22 8	40 0	42 8	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	37 0	37 0	33 0	34 0	34 0	31 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	23 12	19 8	27 8	27 8	30 0	7 14	9 12	11 4	15 10	16 4	12 0	37 8	35 0	27 8	30 0	28 12	22 8
	Muttra	21 0	21 0	18 8	31 0	31 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	31 0	31 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	23 0
	Agra	20 8	21 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	31 0	31 0	23 8	30 0	29 0	23 8
	Farukhabad	23 10	23 9½	20 10	31 13	32 15	30 3½	5 12	6 0	6 8	16 1½	16 5½	12 5	31 3½	30 11	28 2	30 8½	30 3½	28 4½
	Mainpuri	23 8	24 0	20 0½	30 0	31 0	26 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	30 0	31 0	24 0
	Etáwah	24 8	24 6	20 0	30 8	30 0	27 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	30 6	25 0	30 0	31 4	24 0
	Etah	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Jalaun	23 0	25 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	26 0
	Jhánsi	26 9	28 11	23 8	36 0	36 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	31 9	34 8	32 0	27 9	29 11½	25 8
	Lalitpur	29 0	30 8	24 12	38 0	38 0	35 8	12 0	11 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	37 0	33 8	35 0	32 0	32 0	30 0
	Cawnpore	25 8	25 4	20 8	37 0	37 0	31 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	36 0	35 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	29 0
	Fatehpur	22 0	22 4	17 6	31 0	31 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 8	36 0	35 0	28 4	32 0	33 0	25 0
	Bánda	26 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	17 0	12 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	32 0
	Allahabad	22 0	23 0	17 8	30 8	33 0	28 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	17 0	17 8	14 0	35 0	35 8	28 0	32 0	32 8	26 8
	Hamírpur	25 5	23 12	24 8	..	..	..	8 8	9 8	8 0	14 10	14 10	12 10	32 1	30 15	31 0	29 3	30 3	27 0
	Jaunpur	21 10	22 0	19 11	25 1	26 0	26 13	7 0	7 0	7 1	15 8	16 14	12 12	30 3	29 10	25 6	28 0	28 0	22 9
	Gorakhpur	19 13	20 11	17 9	25 3	25 3	19 13	13 8	14 5	11 11	17 1½	18 0	14 5½	24 5	25 3	18 0	25 3	25 3	20 11
	Basti	22 8	23 0	18 0½	25 0	25 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	19 3	20 10	16 8	25 13	25 1	14 10	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 12	14 4	13 4	...	...	..	20 10	20 10	20 10
	Mirzapur	20 0	20 0	16 8	25 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	28 8	28 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	21 0
	Benares	20 5	20 10	17 14	26 12	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	9 3	15 3	16 8	13 9	27 1	27 10	24 6	26 9	27 2	25 0
	Gházipur	19 5	20 9½	18 0	23 3	26 6½	21 4	6 7	6 7	7 1½	14 2½	14 2½	11 9	28 5	33 5	29 9½	25 1½	25 1½	21 14
	Balia	20 10	20 2	18 10	24 8	24 8	23 3	14 2	14 2	9 0	15 8	15 8	14 2	29 0	29 0	21 12	27 4	27 4	21 12
	Philibhít	21 4	21 4	19 7	31 4	31 0	31 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	17 8	17 8	13 12	31 4	32 8	27 8	31 0	30 0	25 4
	Almora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	24 0	24 0	20 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	26 0
	Partábgarh	24 0	23 13	19 1	35 5	34 13	29 5	18 11	19 5	15 2½	20 5	21 2	16 0	35 11	36 0	28 0	33 5	35 5	27 6
	Fyzabad	21 8	22 0	18 6	30 0	30 0	26 12	12 0	12 8	10 0	19 0	20 0	15 4	33 0	34 0	25 12	27 0	27 0	23 0
	Kheri	26 8	28 0	23 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	10 0	9 8	7 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	45 0	48 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	36 0
	Lucknow	24 12	25 2½	20 7½	33 8	34 1½	29 13	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	13 12	36 0	35 0	29 5	35 0	37 0	20 5
	Bára Banki	24 8	24 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	...	35 8	35 0	28 0
	Bahraich	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Rai Bareli	25 0	24 8	20 0	35 0	32 0	29 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	30 0
	Sitapur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gonda	24 8	25 2	21 2	22 8	22 4	32 12	15 10	15 12	12 12	19 8	19 14	15 8	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	27 8
	Unáo	No return received					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hardui																		
Punjab.	Hissar	21 0	22 0	18 0	33 0	37 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	45 0	47 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	22 0
	Rohtak	24 0	24 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	38 0	36 0	25 0	30 0	28 0	20 0
	Gurgaon	24 0	24 0	19 0	38 0	38 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	24 0	42 0	44 0	22 0
	Delhi	23 0	23 0	19 0	37 0	37 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	34 0	32 0	26 0	35 0	31 0	23 0
	Karnál	27 0	27 0	19 0	40 0	36 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	22 0
	Umballa	28 0	28 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	31 0	35 0	35 0	25 0
	Simla	20 0	20 0	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	25 0	17 0	...	17 0	17 0	...
	Kángra	21 0	21 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	31 0	31 0	23 0	40 0	43 0	35 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	42 0	41 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	24 0
	Jullundur	29 0	30 0	23 0	48 0	45 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	46 0	46 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	27 0
	Ludhiana	32 0	30 0	24 0	42 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	43 0	43 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	22 0

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
..	...	...	...	...	14 12	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	3 4 0	11 12	13 0	12 4	Sylhet	Assam.
...	...	...	...	...	12 13	100 0	100 0	80 0	3 5 0	...	3 7 0	10 10½	10 10½	10 10	Cachar	
...	...	...	13 4	13 0	12 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 2 0	3 1 6	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	Goálpará	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	...	5 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gáro Hills	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Kamrúp	
...	...	...	...	...	9 15	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Darrang	
...	...	...	...	..	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	4 0 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Nowgong	
...	...	...	...	...	10 0	160 0	160 0	80 0	...	...	4 8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sibsagar	
...	...	...	...	...	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Lakhimpur	
...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	80 0	...	.	5 0 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	
...	...	...	...	...	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	16 0 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	Nága Hills	
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.					N. W. Provinces.
...	...	...	27 8	27 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún	
...	...	...	31 8	31 3	26 14	147 8	129 0	129 0	13 7	13 7	13 2½	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	Saháranpur	
...	...	...	30 12	30 12	25 13	132 0	132 0	132 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	12 10	12 10	11 12	Muzaffarnagar	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Meerut	
...	...	...	27 4	27 8	22 0	70 0	130 0	120 0	13 5	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	No return received			Aligarh	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Kumaun	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	6 14	6 14	8 2	Garhwál	
...	...	...	26 7	26 12	23 6	155 0	115 0	135 0	..	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	Bijnor	
...	..	...	26 0	24 12	23 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 4	13 4	12 10	13 0	13 0	12 8	Moradabad	
...	...	...	22 2½	22 12½	25 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	13 3	12 9½	11 11	12 9½	12 0	11 1½	Budaun	
...	...	..	23 12	24 6	23 2	125 0	150 0	125 0	12 13	12 13	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 3	Bareilly	
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	11 8	11 0	11 4	Sháhjahánpur	
...	...	...	21 4	25 0	21 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 4	11 0	11 4	Tarái Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	24 8	24 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Muttra	
...	...	...	25 8	25 4	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	14 8	13 8	13 0	Agra	
...	...	...	25 8	25 6	26 4	95 0	90 0	145 0	12 15	12 15	12 10	12 2	12 2	12 3	Farukhabad	
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 4	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Mainpuri	
...	...	...	27 0	26 4	27 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	Etáwah	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Etah	
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalaun	
...	...	...	29 8	31 15	29 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhánsi	
...	...	...	32 8	32 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	175 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	Lalitpur	
...	...	...	29 8	29 12	31 0	160 0	150 0	150 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Cawnpore	
...	..	...	27 8	28 12	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	Fatehpur	
...	...	...	34 0	37 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	Bánda	
...	...	...	30 0	30 8	29 0	140 0	150 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Allahabad	
...	...	...	36 10	33 12	35 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 6	13 4	12 0	10 10	11 4	11 4	Hamírpur	
...	...	...	22 6	22 0	26 13	155 0	155 0	130 0	12 10	12 10	10 12	11 5	11 5	10 10	Jaunpur	
...	...	...	19 13	18 14	23 6½	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 13	10 13	10 9½	10 9½	10 9½	9 9½	Gorakhpur	
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	Basti	
...	...	...	22 2	22 8	22 8	177 8	177 8	147 0	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 2	11 2	10 8	Azamgarh	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	100 0	160 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
...	...	...	25 0	24 6	23 14	90 0	100 0	100 0	10 11	10 11	10 11	9 13½	9 13½	9 13½	Benares	
...	...	...	23 3	23 3	22 8½	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	11 9	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
...	...	...	23 12	23 12	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 12	Balia	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	21 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Philibhít	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Almora	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12	12 12	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	Sultánpur	Oudh.
...	...	.	25 2	24 5	26 5	153 5	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 2	10 13	10 13	Partabgarh	
...	...	..	24 0	24 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	Fyzabad	
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Kheri	
...	...	...	25 3	25 12	26 5	110 0	110 0	115 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Lucknow	
...	...	...	23 12	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bára Banki	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bahraich	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	Rai Bareli	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	No return received			Sitapur	
...	...	...	22 0	21 8	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	Gonda	
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Unáo / Hardui	
...	...	...	...	...	29 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	14 8	13 8	13 0	13 8	13 0	12 8	Hissar	Punjab.
...	...	...	38 0	37 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Rohtak	
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon	
...	...	...	31 0	31 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Delhi	
...	...	...	31 0	29 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	Karnál	
...	...	...	33 0	34 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 0	13 0	13 12	13 12	Umballa	
...	...	...	36 0	38 0	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 9	9 9	11 4	9 0	9 0	10 9	Simla	
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	Kángra	
...	...	...	25 0	22 0	32 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur	
...	..	.	39 0	39 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	Jullundur	
...	...	...	37 0	38 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	Ludhiana	
...	...	...	43 0	41 0												

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	26 0	26 0	22 0	44 0	45 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	24 0
	Mooltan	19 0	19 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	22 0
	Jhang	22 0	21 0	23 0	37 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	32 0
	Montgomery	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	..
	Lahore	28 0	26 0	25 0	45 0	45 0	41 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	32 0	38 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
	Amritsar	29 0	29 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	39 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	38 0	28 0	28 0	29 0
	Gurdáspur	33 0	33 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Gujránwála	31 0	30 0	23 0	50 0	50 0	43 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
	Siálkot	31 0	31 0	25 0	53 0	53 0	42 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	45 0	45 0	36 0	34 0	34 0	35 0
	Gujrát	33 0	33 0	29 0	50 0	50 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	47 0	46 0	50 0	41 0	41 0	43 0
	Ráwalpindi	32 0	33 0	30 0	62 0	60 0	39 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	53 0	50 0	44 0
	Jhelum	32 0	30 0	28 0	48 0	48 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	39 0	39 0	37 0	42 0	42 0	37 0
	Shahpúr	29 0	29 0	30 0	38 0	37 0	48 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	37 0	37 0	40 0
	Muzaffargarh	20 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	23 0
	Dera Ghází Khán	19 0	19 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	26 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	28 0	28 0	22 0	43 0	45 0	37 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	38 0	36 0	26 0
	Bannu	39 0	40 0	25 0	60 0	69 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	54 0	54 0	40 0	44 0	45 0	29 0
	Kohát	34 0	34 0	21 0	77 0	77 0	33 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	..	...	51 0	51 0	29 0
	Peshawár	31 0	30 0	25 0	65 0	58 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	55 0	37 0	35 0	35 0
	Hazára	36 0	36 0	29 0	44 0	52 0	41 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
Central Provinces.	Saugor	32 0	31 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	35 0	...	...	28 0
	Damoh	30 12	31 8	31 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	26 0	26 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	15 0	15 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	13 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	21 8	22 0	21 8
	Mandla	35 0	35 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	4 8	22 8	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	31 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	22 5	24 12	22 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 8	9 8	15 12	14 0	12 8	30 3	32 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	24 12	28 10	21 6	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 0	12 15	12 6	11 4	...	...	30 0	...	...	...
	Nimár	No return received			...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Betúl	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	27 0	25 2	24 0	...	...	...	11 4	7 0	10 0	16 0	14 5	13 0	29 0	29 12	27 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	27 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Nágpur	29 12	26 12	22 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 12	16 0	16 0	14 12	31 12	24 12	24 12	19 12	19 12	..
	Chánda	26 2	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	17 0	15 8	29 5	26 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	28 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	9 12	22 0	19 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	29 0	29 0	19 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	42 0	42 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	14 0	25 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	62 2	62 2	29 8	...	...	...	22 13	26 2	19 0	36 8	36 8	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	25 0	31 8	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	26 4	26 4	33 0	31 8	28 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	...	...	6 6	...	...	..	12 4	12 0	13 0	18 0	17 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	No return received			...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	11 13	20 8	21 0	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 7	22 14	17 2	33 9	33 9	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	20 9	20 9	11 2	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	12 9	17 12	17 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	9 14	7 9	13 6	13 6	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	7 2	17 13	17 13	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	19 7	19 7	5 2	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	12 12	18 5	18 5	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 11	16 0	21 15	22 8	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	12 13	11 15	19 8	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 12	9 12	10 7	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Thayetmyo	12 1	12 1	8 0	...	...		9 6	9 6	10 3	12 7	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	..	...	...	..	...	...	14 9	14 9	12 6	21 0	21 0	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	.	14 9	14 9	15 6	20 3	20 3	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 11	10 10	12 13	12 11	12 13	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	33 10	33 10	30 0	...	...	...	10 10	11 9	10 10	12 7	13 13	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum																		
	Chudderghat																		
	Amráoti	24 5	23 6	17 0	..	...	11 8	8 0	7 13	8 8	11 5	11 3	10 0	26 0	27 3	30 0	19 11	20 0	17 0
	Akola	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	18 0
	Ellichpur	22 8	22 4	17 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	21 8	22 0	16 0
	Buldána	28 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	34 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	20 0
	Wún	24 0	23 8	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	29 4	29 4	24 0	...	...	...
	Básim	28 5	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 0	11 0	11 5	13 0	32 11	31 0	26 0	...	...	...

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	...	44 0	45 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	Ferozepore	Punjab—*continued.*
...	...	...	27 0	29 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	Mooltan	
...	...	...	31 0	26 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	14 0	15 4	Jhang	
...	...	...	32 0	33 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	12 0	11 0	Montgomery	
...	...	.	41 0	41 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore	
...	...	.	41 0	41 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 9	15 10	15 6	15 3	15 4	15 0	Amritsar	
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	13 4	14 0	14 0	13 0	Gurdáspur	
...	...	...	37 0	37 0	36 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála	
...		...	35 0	34 0	34 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	Siálkot	
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	15 8	Gujrát	
...	...	...	39 0	40 0	36 0	120 0	80 0	150 0	15 12	15 12	15 4	15 10	15 8	15 0	Ráwalpindi	
...	...	...	36 0	34 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	Jhelum	
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	Muzaffargarh	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	28 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	32 8	30 0	28 12	30 0	28 12	27 8	Dera Ghází Khán	
...	...	...	39 0	42 0	33 0	135 0	135 0	138 0	50 0	50 0	47 8	47 8	47 8	45 0	Dera Ismail Khán	
...	...	...	55 0	55 0	54 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	Bannu	
...	..	...	36 0	36 0	29 0	153 0	153 0	153 0	61 3	61 3	63 12	58 11	58 11	58 11	Kohát	
...	...	...	36 0	34 0	30 0	105 0	105 0	118 0	44 4	45 8	41 0	43 0	44 0	39 8	Peshawár	
...	...	...	22 0	30 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	110 0	...	...	13 8	12 12	12 0	12 0	Házára	
...	...	...	36 8	31 0	31 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 12	10 4	9 12	9 8	10 0	9 8	Saugor	Central Provinces.
...	...	...	30 12	29 8	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 4	9 12	Damoh	
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	11 12	12 0	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 0	Jubbulpore	
30 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	32 8	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	..	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	Mandla	
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	22 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 4	11 0	11 0	Seoni	
...	...	...	29 7	30 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	Narsinghpur	
...	...	...	29 4	28 2	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	11 14	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hoshangabad	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	No re	turn re	ceived	Nimár	
20 8	20 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Betúl	
...	...	...	28 0	25 15	23 8	160 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 9	10 8	10 12	9 12	10 0	Chhindwára	
...	...	...	25 0	21 0	18 0	120 0	160 0	155 0	11 4	12 0	12 4	11 0	11 0	12 0	Wardha	
...	...	...	23 4	23 4	19 4	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	Nágpur	
...	...	...	26 3	22 8	18 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	11 3	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Chanda	
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	17 0	140 0	160 0	150 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Bhandára	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	17 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Bálaghát	
...	..	...	24 0	25 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	11 8	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Raipur	
60 0	80 0	115 0	28 0	40 0	29 12	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Biláspur	
...	...	...	16 0	19 8	10 0	125 0	125 0	120 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
															Arakan Division.	British Burma.
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	264 0	264 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	Akyab	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Northern Arakan	
...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	36 0	66 10	30 0	Kyoukpyoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	33 9	22 14	39 0	Sandoway	
															Pegu Division.	
...	...	...	18 9	18 9	15 2	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 10	50 10	50 11	29 3	29 3	22 10	Rangoon Town	
...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	46 9	58 4	58 4	31 13	31 13	8 13	28 0	28 0	6 4	Pegu	
...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	32 7	32 7	27 7	Tharrawaddy	
...	..	...	15 9	15 9	7 12	167 9	167 9	139 11	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 10	18 10	16 5	Prome	
															Irrawaddy Division.	
...	...	...	13 13	13 8	8 3	314 1	351 13	249 8	26 3	26 3	28 6	20 15	20 15	21 5	Bassein	
..	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
...	...	...	22 7	22 7	18 3	184 8	184 8	184 8	50 0	50 0	41 12	45 0	45 0	35 7	Thonegwa	
...	...	...	13 13	13 13	9 8	245 0	245 0	245 0	29 9	29 9	25 5	18 15	18 15	18 15	Thayetmyo	
															Tenasserim Division.	
...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	20 15	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	36 8	36 8	36 8	29 3	29 3	29 3	Mergui	
...	...	...	9 7	8 1	7 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 14	27 0	22 0	19 5	18 13	14 1	Toungoo	
...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	250 0	30 12	35 6	35 6	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No re	turn re	ceived	Salween	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ret	urn rec	eived	Secunderabad Bolarum Chudderghat	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
...	...	...	22 5	21 13	22 0	...	...	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amraoti	
...	...	...	21 0	20 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	Akola	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana	
...	...	...	24 8	23 8	18 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Wún	
...	...	...	23 5	23 0	20 0	83 0	83 0	64 0	10 11	10 11	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Básim	

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort) Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort) Past fortnight	Rice (best sort) Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common) Present fortnight	Rice (common) Past fortnight.	Rice (common) Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum* Present fortnight.	Great Millet Past Fortnight.	Great Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1884	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet Corresponding fortnight of 1884
		S Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch.	S Ch	S Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg	Coorg	9 0	9 8	9 5	9 3	9 5	9 12	...	13 15	13 3	...	16 15	16 7	...	26 7	27 1	...	..	..
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	20 0	18 0	16 4	29 0	30 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 8	7 8	32 0	34 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	20 0
	Kishengurh	19 12	19 12	16 0	28 8	27 12	23 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	30 8	30 4	20 0	27 0	27 0	17 0
	Kerrowlee	20 6	21 9	18 2	31 4	31 0	27 8	15 10	15 10	10 0	17 8	17 8	11 4	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	20 7
	Ulwur	19 10	20 5	17 8	31 10	31 2	24 5	6 12	6 12	8 0	12 7	11 13	10 8	33 14	36 0	22 0	28 0	29 1	30 1
	Bhurtpore (City)	20 0	19 7	18 10	31 0	30 0	23 9	7 4	7 4	7 12	8 4	8 2	9 5	32 7	30 11	22 11	33 15	32 7	1 15
	Ajmere	18 8	19 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	3 0	3 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	17
	Deoli Cantonment	No return received			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	
	Erinpura	20 4	20 1	16 0	28 14	28 6	25 0	..	...	..	7 8	7 8	7 8	23 1	22 8	20 0	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Sirohee	18 8	18 0	14 8	26 0	26 0	25 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	18 0
	Abu	15 0	15 0	12 8	20 8	20 8	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 2	8 0	8 0	7 10	...	...	...	16 8	16 4	16 0
	Anadra	17 0	16 4	13 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	6 4	6 4	6 10	8 8	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	18
	Bálmeer	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	...	..	...	32 0	33 0	22 0
	Jeysalmere	13 5	13 12	12 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 13	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	22 6	23 8	19 0	20 0	21 0	15 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	15 8	23 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	...	..	...	...	...	.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	25 6½	25 0	13 10½	37 8	35 2½	23 7	10 2½	10 11	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	35 0	37 8	18 12	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	10 0	20 0	21 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Partábgurh (")	No return received			...	...	...	..	..	.		...	...	..	.	...	...	...	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	18 2	18 2	15 10	25 0	25 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	26 4	25 0	18 12	20 0	22 8	17
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	..	...	...			...	...	...	..	...	.	..	
	Poondee	31 0	31 0	25 0	57 8	57 8	39 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	50 0	50 0	36 8	25 0	25 0	19 0
	Kotah	33 0	33 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	51 4	51 4	34 0	25 0	25 0	18 0
	Tonk	24 8	24 0	21 4	37 8	38 4	29 12	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	44 12	44 12	31 0	39 0	39 4	23 4
	Jhallawar	29 15½	29 12	19 11	51 11	51 11	23 14	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 3½	43 11	37 13	30 15	25 2	25 2	17 2
	Shahpoora	24 8	24 0	18 6	39 0	40 0	26 12	9 4	8 12	8 11	11 4	11 3	12 0	40 0	..	25 0	30 0	27 0	20 0
	Dholpur	No return received			...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..
Central India.	Indore	23 0	22 0	17 7	...	..	...	9 4	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 8	30 0	25 4	23 0	22 0	17 0
	Gwalior	21 11	22 9	17 9	19 11	19 11	24 10	7 13	7 13	7 7	11 3	10 3	8 12	29 3	32 0	23 5	31 8	32 14	20 1
	Goona	33 0	33 0	23 4	21 0	21 0	20 0	12 8	10 8	8 0	13 8	11 8	9 0	46 0	46 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	24 8	27 0	24 12	35 0	35 0	29 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	31 0	33 8	...	29 0	28 8	29 4

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

IA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885 —*concluded.*

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

r Millets, Bazi, (Kavaru, Veragu, ee, Cheena Coraino, hwa, Nuglee), Panicum Miliaceum, &c			Gram			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts	Provision.
	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
h.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Bangalore . . . Kolar . . . . Túmkúr . . . . Mysore . . . . Shimoga . . . . Kadur . . .	Mysore.
	...	...	...	20 0	22 1¼	...	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 10	11 14	11 5	11 0	11 1	Coorg	Coorg.
	...	...	26 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 12	14 8	15 8	14 8	14 8	15 4	Joypore . . .	Rajpootana.
	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	..	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	Kishengurh . .	
	...	...	22 8	22 8	26 14	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	13 9	14 4	14 8	13 4	Kerrowlee . .	
	...	...	31 0	31 5	24 4	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 7	15 8	15 8	14 12	Ulwur	
	...	...	24 11	24 14	22 15	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bhurtpore (City) .	
	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	Ajmere	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Deoli Cantonment .	
									R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p					
	...	...	25 1	25 2	20 0	320 0	200 0	170 0	3 0 3	2 13 9	3 0 0	13 4	13 4	13 0	Erinpura . . .	
	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	210 0	210 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	13 5	13 5	12 5	Sirohee	
	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 4 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Abu	
	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	..	...	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	Anadra	
	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	240 0	240 0	300 0	2 3 0	2 3 3	2 5 0	18 8	18 4	17 0	Bálmere . . .	
	...	...	18 0	17 9	19 0	..	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	Jeysalmere . .	
	...	...	25 0	25 0	19 0	†	*	†	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar .	
									S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.					
	...	...	23 15½	22 10½	16 6½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 1½	11 14½	11 5½	11 11½	11 8½	10 15	Meywar (Oodeypore) .	
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.					
	...	...	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	3 2 9	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Partábgarh (")	
	...	...	21 12	22 8	18 12	90 0	90 0	150 0	2 6 6	2 6 6	3 9 9	16 8	16 4	15 10	Marwar (Jodhpore) .	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Bikaneer . . .	
	...	...	40 0	40 0	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 12	12 12	12 0	Boondee . . .	
	...	...	37 0	37 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	Kotah	
	...	...	32 4	31 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	14 12	14 8	13 0	14 8	14 4	12 12	Tonk	
	...	...	35 6	35 2	29 5	...	..	..	13 3	12 3	11 5	11 15	11 15	11 1	Jhallawar . . .	
	...	...	28 4	31 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 14	14 3	14 8	14 12	14 2	Shahpoora . . .	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	return	receiv	ed	Dholpur . . .	
	...	...	27 12	27 4	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 10	11 0	10 14	Indore . . .	Central India.
	...	...	23 5	24 10	21 15	118 10	118 10	127 0	12 6	12 6	...	12 2	11 14	11 14	Gwalior . . .	
	...	...	34 0	34 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	Goona	
	...	...	27 0	30 0	32 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	11 6	11 12	11 12	11 4	Baghelkhand (Sutna) .	

* Ten pies per bundle. † Eight pies per bundle.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1884 AND 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1704, 1705, 458 AND 459 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27th DECEMBER 1884 AND 14th MARCH 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine, Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	2nd half of November 1884.																																
Raj-pootana.	Deoli Cantonment	26 2	26 3	21 12	41 1	40 1	31 9	..	..	...	9 4	9 4	9 4	37 8	36 8	25 4	31 1	32 4	25 8	...	...	...	30 0	31 11	30 6	240 0	240 0	240 0	.	..		13 12	13 11	13 10
	1st half of February 1885.																																
Central Provinces.	Narsinghpur	24 12	23 0	21 0			.	11 8	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	22 0				30 0	30 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 3	10 12

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*)

D BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB IN 1884-85 UP TO 31st JANUARY 1885.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during January 1885. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, Cubic Feet per Second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return, Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division	4·9	3·7	3,073·6	953	. . .	. . .	Gurdáspur	8,584	1·63	3·0	Wheat	147,905	On the Bári Doáb Canal there is an increase of 15,980 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
2nd do., Main Branch, Lower	4·6	2·9		635	. . .	. . .	Amritsar	83,818	1·2	2·9	Barley	971	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·0	2·1		321	. . .	. . .	Lahore	132,947	1·0	1·7	Mixed grains	7,281	
Passed through Escapes	. . .	. . .	. . .	100	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Miscellaneous	69,192	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	. . .	. . .	3,073·6	2,009	. . .	. . .	. . .	225,349	. . .	. . .	. . .	225,349	
Corresponding period of last year	. . .	. . .	3,073·6	1,681	. . .	. . .	. . .	209,369	. . .	. . .	. . .	209,369	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	1·11	2,546	207	. . .	135,193 cubic feet 1st and 2nd class timber, and 3,159 cubic feet fuel.	Umballa	73	1·27	4·17	Wheat	61,178	The decrease on the Western Jumna Canal as compared with last year is due to there being almost no demand for canal water, owing to favourable rainfall. The canal was closed for repairs on the 15th.
Delhi do.	5·70	0·54		18	. . .		Karnál	15,336	1·32	1·95	Barley	361	
Hánsi do.	9·00	4·74		172	. . .		Delhi	1,579	2·20	6·00	Mixed grains	6,019	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	. . .		. . .	. . .		Rohtak	11,814	1·05	1·90	Miscellaneous	6,218	
Passed through Escapes	. . .	. . .	. . .	61	. . .		Hissár	29,829	1·00	1·70	. . .	. . .	
							Jínd	14,852	1·60	2·60	. . .	. . .	
							Bíkaner	235	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
							Kalsia State	58	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
Total Western Jumna Canal	. . .	. . .	2,546	458	. . .	135,193	. . .	73,776	. . .	. . .	. . .	73,776	
Corresponding period of last year	. . .	. . .	2,546	1,794	. . .	605,747	. . .	241,616	. . .	. . .	. . .	241,616	
Sirhind Canal. Main Line	6·3	2·1	3,000	428	. . .	. . .	Ludhiána	1,389	1·35	2·65	Wheat	20,554	The Sirhind Canal was closed for inspection on the 15th January.
Abohar Branch	5·2	1·2	1,030	73	. . .	. . .	Ferozepore	17,168	0·98	4·0	Barley	613	
Bhattinda do.	4·9	0·8	880	32			Faridkot State	5,942	. . .	. . .	Mixed grains	1,123	
Feeders	6·5	0·3	1,090	4	. . .	. . .	Nábha State	152	. . .	. . .	Miscellaneous	2,361	
Total Sirhind Canal	. . .	. . .	3,000	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	24,651	. . .	. . .	. . .	24,651	
Corresponding period of last year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Lahore	16,220	0·49	1·0	Details not obtainable for want of establishment.	. . .	On the Inundation Canals there is an increase of 70,731 acres, which is due to there being a better supply in the rivers and canals during the last month of the flood season.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Montgomery	34,140	. . .	. . .		. . .	
Indus Canals Division	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Mooltan	156,330	0·21	1·1		. . .	
Muzaffargarh Canals Division	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Dera Ghází Khan	46,550	0·33	1·39		. . .	
							Muzaffargarh	185,940	. . .	1·1		. . .	
Total Inundation Canals	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	439,180	. . .	. . .	. . .	439,180	
Corresponding period of last year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	368,449	. . .	. . .	. . .	368,449	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	323,776	. . .	. . .	. . .	323,776	
Do. corresponding period of last year	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	450,985	. . .	. . .	. . .	450,985	

J. E. CATTON,

Under-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

F 1

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1885.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Jamaica.				Fiji.				St. Lucia.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	8	11	19	82·74 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	19
From 2 to 10 years	31	33	64		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	33	64
„ 10 „ 20 „	180	47	227		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	47	227
„ 20 „ 30 „	520	186	706		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	186	706
„ 30 „ 40 „	39	9	48		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	9	48
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	778	286	1,064		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	286	1,064

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	21	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	4	25
Central ditto	11	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	18
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Behar	227	118	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	118	345
North-Western Provinces	332	112	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	112	444
Oudh	167	42	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	42	209
Central India	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Punjab	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
Nepal	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c.	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Grand Total	778	286	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	286	1,064

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Brahmins, high caste	132	38	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	38	170
Hindus. Agriculturists	191	49	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	49	240
Hindus. Artisans	145	49	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	49	194
Hindus. Low castes	210	89	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	89	299
Musulmans	99	61	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	61	160
Christians	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grand Total	778	286	1,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	286	1,064

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus	678	225	903
2. Musulmans	99	61	160
3. Christians	1	...	1
Total	778	286	1,064

C. S. BAYLEY,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR THE SIALKOT BRANCH OF THE PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

No. 295 R.-C., dated Fort William, the 18th March 1885.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department

Read again—

Public Works Department No. 1027 R.-C. of the 20th November 1884.

Read now the following:—

No. 1038, dated 25th February 1885.

Office Memo. from—The Asst Secy. to the Govt of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

In reply to the Office Memorandum from the Public Works Department, No. 186 R.-C, dated the 17th February 1885, the undersigned is directed to convey sanction to the Revised Estimate for the Sialkot Branch of the Punjab Northern State Railway, amounting to R9,66,871.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this memorandum be communicated to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

Also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th MARCH 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has fallen in some half a dozen districts in the Madras Presidency and in parts of Sholapur, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kanara in the Bombay Presidency. Rain has fallen generally throughout Mysore and Coorg. In the Central Provinces there was some rain in two or three places. In Bengal the rain of the past week has been confined to the districts of the Chittagong Division.

The *rabi* harvest continues in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, the Berars and has commenced in the Central India and Rajputana States, and promises generally well. In the Punjab *rabi* prospects are on the whole good, but more rain is wanted for the crops in Lahore, Amritsar, Shahpur, and Peshawar. In Mysore water and fodder continues generally scarce and the cattle are in poor condition. Prospects are improving in Kolar.

In Bengal the *rabi* is still being harvested with generally a good outturn. Sowing of early paddy has commenced in places.

In Assam sowings have commenced, but more rain is wanted in places. Sugarcane-crushing continues.

The public health is generally good.

Prices are on the whole stationary except in some places in the Punjab where they are rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Mar. 25th)		
Bellary	Average ·14	Standing crops, dry crops generally, and wet crops in parts, withering from want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; 21 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	„ ·01	Standing crops good except in one division and in parts of 3 taluks where they have withered from want of rain; harvest cotton, outturn half; smallpox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Ganjam	„ ·61	Smallpox and fever prevalent, cholera slight.
Kistna	„ ·23	Standing crops good; fever, smallpox, and cattle-disease exist; 39 deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras)	*Nil*	Standing crops good except in parts of 2 taluks where they are withering from deficiency of water; harvest paddy, outturn below half the average; smallpox and cattle-disease exist; 10 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore	„	Standing crops, wet good except in parts of 2 taluks where they require rain; dry crops little standing; harvest wet and dry grains outturn about average; fever exists; 25 deaths from cholera.
Tanjore	Average ·03	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera abating, 190 deaths.
Madura	*Nil*	Outturn of harvest unsatisfactory; fever prevalent, cholera slight.
Malabar	Average ·10	Fever exists; smallpox and cattle-disease slight; 20 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	*Nil*	Smallpox and fever exist; cholera subsiding, 1 death at Trevandrum. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair, except in parts of Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Mar. 25th)		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 23rd 5 feet 6 inches against 4 feet 4 inches on corresponding date last year; fever in 7 and cattle-disease in 5 talukas; harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced in places; cholera cases: in Sakro 35 cases, 22 deaths, 48 remaining; in Ghorabari 39 cases, 17 deaths, 21 remaining; 3 cases of smallpox in Karachi recovered on 20th, 1 remaining; disease in 48 villages in the districts, 87 fresh cases, 17 deaths, 107 remaining; prices: wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 28, and 36; in Jati 36, 36, and 44; in Sakro 19, 40, and 46; and in Sajawal 20, 36, and 52 lbs per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	„	*Rabi* crops attacked by rust and blight in Nausharo and Kandiaro, river at Kotri on 20th 5 feet 7 inches against 4 feet 1 inch on same date last year; days unusually hot; smallpox in 4, measles in 2, fever in 4, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; wheat 31, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 40, red rice 30, and white rice 20 lbs per rupee.
Ahmedabad	„	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues; wheat 34 and *bajri* 36 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	„	Health and crops in good condition; prices: *bajri* 34 and rice 24 lbs per rupee.
Surat	„	*Rabi* harvest and cotton-picking continue; cholera in Surat and Olpad, 26 cases, 13 deaths; fever in Mandvi and Hardi; *jowari* 39 and *nagli* 45 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops good; slight injury to crops by mildew in Niphad, Yeola, and Kalvan talukas; reaping of *rabi* crops in progress throughout the district; public health generally good; cholera in parts of Malegaon, Satara, and Nasik talukas, 53 attacks, 22 deaths; wheat 37, *bajri* 36¼, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee
Colaba (Bombay) . .	"	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 18th to 1° warm on 23rd and was *nil* on the 24th; vapour in air in excess of normal; abnormal wind southerly on 23rd and 24th and strong on 23rd.
Poona . . .	"	*Rabi* reaping completed; cholera in 4 talukas, cases 127, fatal 49; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 41; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	"	Reaping of *rabi* continues; 4 cases of cholera in Nagar, 1 fatal, fever in Jamkhed; *jowari* 40 to 72 and *bajri* 36 to 51 lbs. per rupee.
Sholápore . . .	In Barsi . . ·05 " Madha . . ·11 " Karmala . ·15 " Sangola . ·07	*Rabi* harvest finished in 3 and almost completed in 4 talukas; *jowari* 50 lbs. 9 tolas and *bajri* 39 lbs. 39 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	Rain in 6 talukas:— In Hubli . ·18 " Nargund . ·28 " Mundargi . ·65 " Bankapur . ·90 " Ranebennur . ·42 " Karajgi . ·62	This rain has been injurious to cotton crops; harvesting of late *jowari* and cotton-picking in progress; scarcity of fodder in 3 and of drinking water in 5 talukas; public health good; rice 23 to 32 and *jowari* 38 to 59 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara . . .	In Haliyal . ·12 and in Yellapur on 20th ·55, with thick hail.	Fever subsiding; smallpox in Karwar, Haliyal, and Mundgod; one death in Siddapur and one in Supa; cattle-disease in Supa and Karwar; second crop harvest commenced in some talukas; common rice in Karwar 14¼, district average 15 seers per rupee; weather hot.
Rajkot . . .	*Nil*	General health good; weather very warm; smallpox at Jafarabad; *bajri* 33 and *jowari* 44 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks—Slight rain in parts of Sholapur, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kanara; *rabi* harvest completed in Poona, nearly so in 5 other districts, and in progress in others; standing crops slightly injured by rust and blight in parts of Hyderabad, by mildew in parts of Nasik, and by insects in parts of Ratnagiri; cotton injured by rain in parts of Dharwar; scarcity of fodder and drinking water continues in several talukas of Dharwar; cholera and cattle-disease in parts of 8 and fever and smallpox in parts of 12 districts.
Bengal—(Mar. 26th)		
Chittagong . . .	*Nil*	Weather warm, nights and mornings cool; prospects of crops good; prices of food-grains stationary; cholera lingers.
Dacca	"	Prospects of crops generally good; pulses are being gathered; sowing of early paddy has commenced; *boro* paddy, *cheena* and *kaon* are thriving, but rain is wanted; public health good, except that there are still a good many cases of smallpox in Dacca.
24-Pergunnahs . .	"	There are no crops on the ground; lands are being prepared for next crops; price of rice varies from 15¾ to 17¼ seers per rupee; public health generally good, though sporadic cases of cholera are reported from the Baraset and Bussirhat sub-divisions; state of river normal.
Moorshedabad . .	"	Weather dry and hot; reaping of *rabi* crops is almost over with a good outturn and in many places it is excellent; ploughing for next *bhadoi* crops has begun in the Jungipore sub-division; price of rice is from 14 to 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Burdwan . . .	"	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is nearly over with a fair outturn; cholera prevails in the Culna sub-division.
Rungpore . . .	"	Early paddy is being sown, cutting of tobacco has commenced; price of rice is falling; public health good.
Bhagalpore . . .	"	Harvesting of *rabi* crops continues; outturn varies from 5 to 10 annas; price of rice stationary.
Purneah . . .	"	Wheat and gram promise fairly in places; yield of *musuri*, *khesari* *rahar*, linseed and tobacco is moderate; wheat is being harvested in places; sugarcane is being weeded; common rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee; public health fair; rivers are low.
Patna . . .	"	Harvesting of *rabi* crops still progressing; prospects of opium good; smallpox and cholera in some places in the Behar sub-division, public health elsewhere generally good.
Durbhanga . . .	"	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is going on; tapping of poppy heads is nearly finished; prices slightly rising; public health good.
Hazaribagh . .	"	Weather hot; reaping of *rabi* crops continues; collection of opium is finished in all the villages, the yield is poor owing to unfavourable weather; cases of smallpox are still reported from the interior, otherwise health generally seems good.
Cuttack . . .	"	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy; ploughing operations are going on; price of rice stationary; cholera and smallpox prevail in the interior, otherwise health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Midnapore . . .	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; rain is wanted for cultivation purposes and for *boro* paddy; there are a very few crops on the ground; cholera and smallpox linger in many places; a few cases of cattle-disease are reported.
Khulna . . .	"	Weather warm; *boro* paddy, the only standing crop, is doing well; prices of food grains stationary; public health satisfactory; some cases of smallpox among cattle in the Bagerhat sub-division.
Dinagepore . . .	"	Weather hot, *rabi* crops are still being reaped; rain much wanted; rice is selling at 16 seers per rupee; a few cases of cholera, fever, and cattle-disease are reported.
Pubna (Serajgunge) .	"	Rain is badly wanted for all the crops which have been sown and are being sown; price of rice stationary; a few cases of cattle-pox are reported from two thanas.
Gya	"	Weather warm; reaping of *rabi* crops is going on with good outturn; outturn of opium good; public health good.
Chumparun . . .	Not given.	Harvesting of *rabi* crops is in progress; collection of opium is nearly completed; prices stationary; public health good.
Shahabad . . .	. . . .	Weather favourable to poppy crop, which however has been damaged by hail much more than was expected.
Mozufferpore . .	. . . .	Collection of opium is nearly completed; weather favourable.
Sarun . . .	. . . .	Opium has been collected; weighment is going on.
Monghyr . . .	. . . .	Collection of opium is now completed.
		General Remarks.—Some rain fell, mostly in the districts of the Chittagong Division. It is generally required for the purposes of preparing lands for the next season's crops, as well as for the early paddy which has already been sown in a few districts and is being sown in a few others; harvesting of *rabi* crops is still going on, generally with a good outturn; prices of food grains are almost stationary; cholera and smallpox prevail in many districts, and cattle-pox in two or three districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Mar. 26th)		
Benares (Mar. 24th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* being cut, outturn average; wheat outturn rather under average; sugarcane is being planted and is sprouting well; bazars well supplied; prices fluctuating; no sickness of men or cattle.
Gorakhpur (" 23rd)	"	Weather seasonable; harvest progressing; prospects good, both of *rabi* and opium; prices stationary.
Fyzabad (" 24th)	"	Weather hot; harvesting in progress; prospects good; opium collecting going on; prices continue steady; public health good.
Lucknow (" 23rd)	"	Weather hot; west wind; *rabi* harvest in progress; opium collection progressing favourably; supplies sufficient; prices same as last week; condition both of men and cattle good.
Rai Barelli (" ")	"	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops are being cut and gathered; prices almost unchanged; general health good.
Partabgarh (" 24th)	"	Barley and wheat cutting nearly over; that of gram well advanced; *arhar* ripening; opium collection almost finished, outturn fair; smallpox in between 40 and 50 villages; chiefly in partabgarh tahsil; but only 6 deaths reported.
Allahabad (" ")	"	Heat rapidly increasing; large proportion of crops cut; all crops very satisfactory; poppy yield good; prices steady; health good.
Cawnpore (" 23rd)	"	Weather getting warm; harvesting of *rabi* in progress and extra crops and indigo being sown; opium collections in hand and one-fourth of estimated yield collected; prices show a slight tendency to rise; smallpox continues in one pargana and slight fever reported from another; cattle in good condition.
Banda . (" 25th)	"	Weather clear; reaping in progress; prices steady; no distress.
Ballia . (" 23rd)	"	Weather hot; wind westerly; *rabi* crops more than half cut, favourable outturn expected; prices slightly risen; no sickness of men or cattle, except a few cases of smallpox in Ballia Tahsil.
Farakhabad (" 24th)	"	Barley being cut; opium collection in progress, yield fair; health of people fair.
Sitapur . (" ")	"	Wheat and barley being cut and outturn good; gram and *sarson* below average; prospects favourable.
Bareilly . (" 23rd)	"	Crops good, some being cut; prices slightly cheaper; public health continues good.
Kumaon . (" ")	"	Rain wanted for crops; slight change in prices; general health good; fever continues increasing; cattle-disease still prevails.
Agra (" 24th)	"	Weather hot; barley and gram being cut; prices steady; one or two cases of cholera in the city and cantonments.
Jhansi . (" ")	"	Weather warm; wheat ripening; gram and linseed are being cut, about one-fourth of the opium has been gathered; prices stationary; health good.
Meerut . (" 23rd)	"	Weather fine and seasonable; *rabi* crops ripening and barley harvest commenced; prices show a tendency to rise; health good.
		General Remarks.—Harvest progressing; markets well supplied and prices generally steady; a few cases of cholera reported from Agra.
Punjab—(Mar. 25th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices slightly rising.
Hissar	"	*Rabi* being cut; health good; prices almost stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Umballa . . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good ; prices stationary.
Jullundur . . .	"	Health and crop prospects good ; prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	"	Rain wanted ; health and state of crops good ; prices slightly rising.
Ferozepore . . .	"	Health and state of crops good ; prices slightly rising.
Lahore . . .	"	Health good ; wheat crops attacked by *kungi* (rust) and suffering for want of rain ; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . . .	"	Health and *rabi* prospects good ; prices rising.
Shahpur . . .	"	Health good ; *rabi* crops in fair condition ; prices stationary ; rain wanted.
Mooltan . . .	"	Health and state of crops good ; prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan .	"	Health and prospects good.
Peshawar . . .	"	Health good ; prices rising ; rain wanted.
		General Remarks.—Rain wanted in Lahore, Amritsur, Shahpur, and Peshawar districts ; health and prospects good, except in Lahore district where wheat crops attacked by *kungi* (rust) and suffering for want of rain ; prices rising in Delhi, Ferozepore, Amritsur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar, and stationary elsewhere.
Central Provinces—(March 25th)		
Nagpur . . .	1·36	Weather cool ; *rabi* harvested ; smallpox, fever, and cattle-disease prevalent ; prices steady.
Jubbulpore . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at times but cool ; reaping in progress ; wheat has suffered in places from *girwa* ; health good ; wheat 25 and rice 16 seers per rupee.
Saugor (March 24th)	"	Weather cloudy in early part of the week ; *rabi* harvest commenced ; crops favourable ; health good ; prices easy.
Seoni	·35	Weather stormy and unsettled ; reaping of *rabi* progressing ; smallpox and cattle-disease abated ; prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable ; *rabi* harvest in progress ; fever in Hoshangabad tahsil ; wheat 26 and rice 13 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	"	Weather hot and occasionally cloudy ; 11 cholera cases, 6 deaths, and 2 cases of smallpox ; prices steady.
Raipur . . .	·37	Strong winds with thunder and hail on two or three days ; crops lying in fields slightly damaged ; *rabi* threshing still progressing ; cattle-disease in places ; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (March 21st)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warm ; sugarcane-sowing in progress ; cholera in some places ; common rice 31 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—The weather has been stormy, especially in the south-east of the provinces, where heavy rain and some hail have fallen. The crops had been almost all cut previously and the damage which has resulted is not believed to be of importance.
British Burma—(March 25th)		
Akyab (Mar. 21st)	*Nil*	Slight cholera and smallpox in town, otherwise public health good ; slight cattle-disease in 1 township ; price of paddy Rs. 60 per 100 baskets.
Bassein (" ")	"	Slight cholera and smallpox, otherwise public health good ; price of paddy Rs. 78 per 100 baskets.
Rangoon (" ")	"	Public health good ; price of paddy Rs 75 to 76 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein). (" ")	"	Public health good ; cattle healthy ; price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy (" ")	"	Public health and health of cattle good ; price of paddy Rs. 55 per 100 baskets.
Pegu (" ")	"	Public health good ; cattle healthy ; price of paddy Rs 60 to 65 per 100 baskets.
Henzada (" ")	"	Smallpox in 1 township and slight cholera in another, otherwise public health good ; cattle healthy ; price of paddy Rs. 59 to 68 per 100 baskets.
Prome (" ")	"	Slight cholera in town and district ; cattle healthy ; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo (" ")	"	Public health and health of cattle good ; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmayo (" ")	"	Smallpox prevalent in town and 1 circle ; price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Cholera and smallpox in several districts but no where serious ; a little cattle-disease in one or two places, otherwise health of province satisfactory.
Assam—(March 25th)		
Gauhati . . .	No rain during the week ending 24th instant.	Weather hot and dry ; some cases of smallpox reported from Barpetta ; cutting and crushing of sugarcane nearly finished ; *aus* being sown, but rain much wanted ; public health good.
Sylhet . . .	0·16	Crop prospects favourable ; rain wanted for tea and cold-weather crops on the ground ; cholera and smallpox in parts of the district.
Cachar . . .	*Nil*	Weather warm ; no crop on the ground ; common rice 16¾ seers per rupee ; general health good ; one death from cholera reported from Sadr.
Dibrugarh . . .	"	Weather seasonable ; sowing of *ahu dhan* commenced ; sugarcane being crushed ; scarcity of rice in three mauzahs of North Lakhimpur sub-division ; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(March 25th)		
Bangalore . . .	About 1 inch of rain fell generally on 22nd throughout the State.	Water and fodder generally scarce; cattle in poor condition; p pects reported improving in Kolar; public health fair; cho prevails in parts, but area affected limited; prices stationary.
Mercara . . .	1·30	Paddy crop thriving; prices of coffee and also of food grains risen
Berar & Hyderabad—(March 25th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather warm; *rabi* threshing in progress; wheat 22 and *jowari* seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	"	Weather getting warm; reaping of *rabi* crops progressing; prospe good.
Central India States—(March 25th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather normal; health good; prices steady; agricultural prospe favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	"	Health and prospects good; weather hot during the day.
Sutna . . .	"	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	"	Weather hot; collection of opium continues; a few cases of measl health otherwise good.
Goona . . .	"	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Agar . . .	"	Health good; wheat and opium prospects satisfactory.
Sehore . . .	Slight rain	Weather cloudy; opium crop injured; but other crops good; hea good.
Nowgong . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops are being reaped; weather seasonably hot; health goo prices stationary.
Manpur . . .	"	Prospects good; opium collection completed and yield good; *r* crops harvested; weather getting hot; health good; prices steady.
Rajputana—(March 25th)		
Abu . . (Mar. 25th)	*Nil*	Weather suitable.
Sirohi . (" 22nd)	"	Tanks dry; wells and health good; crops being cut; temperat rising.
Marwar . (" 20th)	"	Two months' water in Jodhpur City tanks; health good; *rabi* alm ripe for reaping; weather partially cloudy; temperature high prices falling.
Harowti . (" 21st)	"	Weather seasonable; crops being cut; measles in Tonk; elsewh health good; prices falling.
Jhallawar . (" 20th)	"	Harm to opium reported in parts from recent cloudy weather a appearance of insects; health good.
Ajmere . (" 24th)	"	A few cases of smallpox in districts; *rabi* crops being cut; weat getting warm; health good.
Jeypore . (" ")	"	Harvesting in progress; prospects favourable; prices steady; hea good.
Ulwur . (" ")	"	Crops being cut; health good; prices steady.

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